

Christ's Second Coming

# THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN

"LET THEM GIVE GLORY UNTO THE LORD, AND DECLARE HIS PRAISE IN THE ISLANDS." ISA. 43:12.



Vol. 4—No. 9.]

Port-of-Spain, September, 1906.

[Price 3 Cents.



"BEHOLD. HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS: AND EVERY EYE SHALL SEE HIM."

"And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.

And he shall send his angels with a great

sound of the trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other."

"When the Son of man shall come in his glory, and all the holy Angels with him, then shall he sit upon the throne of his glory."



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE

## Watchman Publishing Company.

Registered as a newspaper at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

S. A. Wellman .. .. . Business Manager

### Terms of Subscription.

Per Year, post-paid. . . . . 48cts.  
Six Months . . . . . 24cts.

### To Our Patrons

Please be careful to write all names of persons and places plainly.  
Send Money by Post Office Money Order, or Bank Draft on New York or London.  
Orders and Drafts should be made payable to S. A. Wellman.  
When Subscriptions Expire no more papers are sent to the party except by special arrangements.  
Address all Manuscript or correspondence for the Editor to S. A. Wellman, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

### The Caribbean Watchman

is published at the WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO., 31 Dundonald St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. All correspondence on business matters connected therewith should be addressed to the Caribbean Watchman, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.  
Any Mistakes Occurring will be promptly rectified upon notice being sent this office.

### To Advertisers

The fact, that an advertisement appears in this paper indicates that, as far as its managers can ascertain, it is reliable. No matter of an objectionable nature is received, the aim being to make the advertising columns come into strict accord with the principles advocated by the paper.

### Offices and Agencies of

#### International Tract Society

##### Offices

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad:  
Bridgetown, Barbados:  
Kingston, Jamaica.

##### Agencies

Mrs. A. Sampson, 161 Lamaha St., Georgetown Demerara.  
L. E. Wellman, 24 Church St., St. John's, Antigua.  
W. A. Sweany, Box 118, St. George's, Grenada.  
I. G. Knight, Bocas-del-Toro, R. de Panama, S. A.  
H. C. Goodrich, Belize, Br. Honduras, C. America.  
J. A. Morrow, Hamilton, Bermuda.  
A. E. Connor, Cristobal, R. de Panama, S. A.

##### Island Agents

(In addition to the above.)

J. H. Matthews, St. Thomas; P. Giddings and Mrs. Roskrug, Roseau, Dominica; John E. Sweany, Nevis; A. A. Clarke, Kingstown, St. Vincent; F. L. M. Spencer, Tobago; A. J. Wright, Port-Limon, Costa Rica.



# BOOK NOTES

## MINISTRY OF HEALING:—

By Mrs. E. G. White. All sickness and pain, all suffering and sorrow, are the results of law transgressed. The wonderful human machinery has been tampered with, and its delicate mechanism has been made to run counter to the law of its life and persistency; disease and death are the result.

What is the remedy?—First of all, knowledge. What are the laws of our being, both spiritual and physical? In this book, the author, a woman of large experience in the practical affairs of life, has brought within the reach of every intelligent father and mother, every man and woman, lay or professional, a vast fund of information on life and its laws, on health and its requisites, on disease and its remedies.

It presents a better way, which, though in the shadows of a sick world, is flecked with the sunshine of God's love and ever-healing hope. Through the example of Christ, the Great Physician, it reveals to us a simpler, sweeter life, full of joy and gladness, with more room for helpful service.

The book is written in clear, simple, beautiful language, instructive to the learner, hopeful to the despondent, cheering to the sick, and restful to the weary. All the profits of both author and publisher are dedicated to the relief of sick and suffering humanity, hence the book is sold at a net price, with postage additional.

540 pages. Bound in cloth with neat cover design \$1.50  
Postage additional .15

## MISSIONARY IDEA:—

This is a neat little volume of 144 pages dealing with the work of hastening the coming of our Lord, the Christ. Its aim is high and the contents fully warrant the heights to which the reader is directed. Its title page contains the key-note of the whole book in the following verse.

"I know my hand may never reap its sowing,  
And yet some other may;  
And I may never, never see its growing,  
So short my little day.  
Still must I sow—though I go forth with weeping,  
I cannot, dare not stay;  
God grant a harvest though I may be sleeping  
Under the shadows gray."

It is a book which will bear reading and re-reading. It contains food for missionary fires which will cause the renewed blaze to become a great light. You need it for your own reading.

## PARADISE HOME:—

There is much interest concerning the future home of man. All are desirous of knowing what the future world holds in store for them. The book "Our Paradise Home," by Elder S. H. Lane, will clear the mystery to the satisfaction of all. It reveals the Bible facts about the wonderful kingdom of glory, and the beautiful city, New Jerusalem, in a manner that will please and profit the reader. In treating this subject, the writer touches on other topics closely allied with them, such as the judgment, millennium, resurrection, etc. Bound in board, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

### WATCHMAN PUBLISHING CO.,

31 DUNDONALD ST., PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

### INTERNATIONAL TRACT SOCIETY,

32 TEXT LANE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

## At the Treatment Rooms

SEAFIELD LODGE,  
WESTBURY ROAD,  
BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS,

Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers,  
and kindred ailments, are suc-  
cessfully treated.

C. W. ENOCH

Trained Nurse, and  
Masseur, Proprietor.

In replying to Advertisements please mention "Caribbean Watchman."

# THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN

"LET THEM GIVE GLORY UNTO THE LORD, AND DECLARE HIS PRAISE IN THE ISLANDS." ISA. 42: 12.

Vol 4—No 9]

Port-of-Spain, September, 1906.

[Price 3 Cents

Devoted to the proclamation of the Faith once delivered to the Saints

Issued on the 1st day of each month by the Watchman Publishing Company.

## Editorial

Paul tells us in Hebrews that Abraham, a seeker for home, dwelt in a strange land as a pilgrim and a stranger, but, "he looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." As the things which God makes are eternal, so Abraham looked for the home never changing, the city of our Father, God. He was a seeker after home, and though he did not realize the fulfillment of his hopes in this life Paul goes on to state, "these all died in faith." Confessing that they were pilgrims and strangers here on this earth, they by this confession, "declared plainly that they seek a country." The fulfillment of their hopes was to be coincident with ours for "God hath provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." So together the home-seekers of earth, with no danger of a disappointment will be made perfect and find the city of God.

We are rapidly nearing the time of the fulfillment of the promise. we are almost home. How good it sounds, *almost home*. Abraham confessed to being a pilgrim and a stranger, so is every christian seeker for home. But with the home in sight the pilgrim cannot but be glad. Glad to be home. Glad for the grand re-union it will bring. Glad to be with the Father again, and to see the sweet smile of the Elder Brother as he welcomes his brethren to the good old city where sickness and sorrow never come.

For long years the letters and messages of the Master have been bringing the invitation. Long has the Father been trying to persuade wandering sons and daughters to make preparation to come home. Even, now the message is going forth, announcing that our Elder Brother, Christ, is coming to take us home. Oh glad day, soon to come. Happy time so near at hand.

And there no disappointments will come. There the heartaches known so well in this life will be over. Our homes prepared for us will be ours for-

ever. It has been said that the home should be the spot on this earth that is nearest heaven. Home even here is the synonym for all that is good, all that makes for peace, quiet, and contentment, but they are all sooner or later broken up. Yonder in the heavenly land no such disaster will be. It will indeed be "home."

"They shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat." None of the changes of earth will come into that land. "The voice of weeping shall no more be heard, nor the voice of crying." It will indeed be "home."

### The Joy of Nearing Home

The man or woman, who many years from home, is about to place his foot upon the friendly shores to see the faces of loved ones, to go over the memories of the past with those with whom he has associated in days gone by, is nearing one of the dearest joys of this life.

The days of anticipation are sweet, with realities that the mind has pictured. But a few days and the past will be again with us. The scenes of childhood will pass before our view. The pleasures enjoyed back yonder will be recalled and the mind's-eye will picture them anew.

Yet how often are men disappointed in the quest of home! How often as they return from the journey afar, they come back to the changes of the intervening years and find the scenes of childhood so entirely unlike what they had expected. Friends are removed to other places or are dead and laid beneath the greensward, old landmarks are gone and the homes that were in their immediate neighbourhood are removed and gone, new ones built or vacant spots stare them in the face. All this, is the bursting of the bubble, the unfulfilled dream of what was, and of what to them should have been. They are disappointed. Home is no longer home and the visions of the past live only in their dreams. Such are the passing thoughts of earth. It is as the hymn which reads "This too, shall pass away."

To the seeker after heaven no such disappointment comes. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God" is more than an

empty phrase. The seeker finds in the search an eternal home. When in this world we find nothing but disappointment, when the bubbles of dreamland break at the changed reality and hopes dashed to earth, end in despair, then it is that we see the anchoring of the Christian's Hope, "a home where changes never come."

The Christian's hope, the Christian's home, is indeed a reality. He who has long wandered in a changing, disappointing world and who has been brought to realize the need of home again is not to be disappointed in his dreams. No death's have taken place in that far land, its inhabitants have not removed, its landmarks are still the same. The same Father and Elder Brother are waiting for the child of wandering to come.

### The Gospel to the World in This Generation

"And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world as a witness to all nations, and then shall the end come."

Among the signs which emphatically tell the story of the coming King, one of the most prominent is the preaching of the Gospel of the Kingdom in all the world as a witness to all nations. And most prominent of all the messages that God has sent, is sending, and will continue to send, are the last warning messages of Revelation 14 which are to prepare a world for Christ's appearing and Kingdom. As that message is taken into the great world and proclaimed in every nation, we may rest assured that we are in the last days and that the coming of the Master is near, even at the door.

When, (at the time) "this Gospel of the Kingdom is being preached in all the world as a witness we may begin to look for the Master "for now is our salvation nearer than when we first believed." And how significant must it be to every candid mind that in every part of the habitable globe to-day this message, that God has himself said shall be the last warning, is being preached.

Were we to take a map of the world, study it carefully, trace the advancement of the lines of pioneers who are going forward into unknown lands, our eyes would be opened, we would see with new vision and comprehend more

fully how the guiding hand of God is directing his messengers in every country.

On every continent, in nearly every land, on many of the islands of the sea are the messengers of the King already giving the warning, preparing hearts for the coming Saviour and moving forward into other lands as their work is accomplished. In other countries, where *in former days* our work was more fully established and where institutions for training have been long in operation, we see new life, new hope, new zeal, and an earnest desire to follow the standard of the cross into the regions beyond. What do these things mean? What but that the Master is "cutting short his work in righteousness." It is this and nothing else.

Most significant of all to the writer is the recent movement inaugurated at Union College, College View, Nebraska, at the Educational Convention with delegates from all parts of the world, when that convention representing all the educational institutions of the denomination, pledged itself to the policy of making the schools of this people, training schools for workers, who shall swell the army which is operating throughout the earth. This means that there will be recruits for the front ready to push forward the world wide work. It means that, where in the past we have had to struggle to carry the burden in the regions beyond we shall in the near future have an army of earnest young men and women who will give their lives to the service of the King.

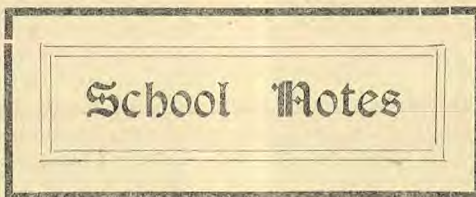
Nor is this present movement the result of excitement or the enthusiasm of the moment. It is the result of a growing conviction on the part of this people that we are living in the closing days of this earth's history. With that conviction before them, with the signs of Christ's coming thickening about them and with hearts burning with the desire to see the King in his beauty, this present step has been taken. We believe it means a quick work in the earth, in which the whole of God's children shall take part.

"Fear not for I am with thee: I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west; I will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back: bring my sons from afar, and my daughters from the ends of the earth.

God himself is opening the way. He is with the present movement and is implanting in the hearts of men and women everywhere the desire for truth; an insistent longing which knows no abatement until it is satisfied with truth. This is manifest in many ways and in many lands as witness the flame kindled in Korea where the message had not been preached but where God himself opened the way, calling his sons and daughters to the light. Witness also in

other lands the spread of the flame. Like the sweeping of sparks of a great conflagration, in many places lights and fires are springing up where least expected. In a number of islands in our own field this past year lights have flamed up, to our workers unknown, until by God's leading they found them shining in the dark corners. Does it mean anything? Is there no lesson in it?

It is both a call to labour as never before, and a warning of Christ's soon appearing; for when this Gospel of the kingdom is preached in all the world as a witness to all nations, then shall the end come. To the child of God it is a call to more faithful labour, to deeper consecration of our all to the cause of the coming King. To the great world about us, it is the signal, of the advancing lines of the army of King Emanuel, a notice of the appearing of Christ in glory. Dear reader, to whichever class you may belong, are you ready? When the work is done, the gospel message given and the final day does come, can you meet the King? Will you be able to rejoice in His presence? He will call His children from the east and from the west, he will say to the north, Give up; and to the south, Keep not back. Will you be among them? The message will soon reach all nations, the omens demonstrate that the time for the completion of the work has come, that it will not be delayed.



### An Industrial School for the West Indies

During the trip of the writer mentioned in a previous issue, some important decisions were made concerning the establishment of an Industrial Training School for the West Indies. We are certain that the readers of the WATCHMAN will be glad to learn some of the particulars.

The people represented by this magazine believe in education. We look upon our children and young people as a sacred trust committed to us, yea more as having wrapped up in them the possibilities of the days that are to come. It is said that Gladstone used to take off his hat to the boys he met, saying that in them were the Statesmen, and great men of the coming generation.

A church that will neglect the care of its young, is sure to fail in the future however bright its prospects may be to-day. A gentleman who was famed as having the best sheep in a certain country was asked the secret of his success, "I take special care of my lambs!" was his reply. Jesus asked Peter "Peter lovest thou me more than these?" He saith unto him, "Yea, Lord! thou knowest that I love thee." He saith unto him, "Feed my lambs." John 21: 15.

We believe that each church should carefully

look after its lambs from their infancy until they have developed the full stature of men and women.

The Seventh-day Adventists have accordingly their system of Education divided into three general divisions first, the Church School, second, the Intermediate School, third, the College or Industrial School.

The church school should be found in every church where there is a sufficient number of children. As it is only intended to teach the first grades, it does not require teachers with a College Education. After the church school has advanced the children to a certain grade then they are ready for the intermediate school. All church school pupils will not need even to go to the intermediate school. But here a better equipped central Institution can be established with a better grade of teachers than the church school can afford to secure. A number of churches closely associated will have to unite in establishing such a school. As the churches of the East Caribbean Conference (for instance) could all unite in establishing an intermediate school. But even the intermediate school is not strong enough to put the finishing touches to the Education. But the territory represented by several intermediate schools will have to unite and establish a strong Institution with a good faculty in some place to which all can send their youth who have passed through the intermediate school.

As our work is now established in the West Indies we should have church schools in almost every locality, and three intermediate schools, one in the East Caribbean Conference, one in Jamaica, and one in the Panama Mission Field. But not one of these fields alone is able to build and equip, place in charge of a good faculty, and furnish students for an industrial training school. So the only logical thing for us to do is to all three unite for the realization of the industrial school.

When we address ourselves seriously to the solution of this problem we find it almost impossible to operate church schools at the present. This is partly due to the lack of competent teachers who can command the confidence of the people generally.

Therefore it seems to us that our first need is a place where we can train according to our methods, a good corps of teachers that will be able to go out into all the churches and teach acceptably, then we also have need of educated youth in all branches of our work, from the colporteur to the minister.

In January the East Caribbean Conference Committee decided to send a delegate to Jamaica to confer with them in the matter. Before the Jamaica Conference knew of this decision they had decided to move out themselves by faith and were about to close a deal for a spot of land, when they heard of the decision of the East Caribbean Conference.

The writer was sent as a delegate. In Jamaica meetings were held in fifteen different churches centrally located to which centers representatives from more than forty churches came. The meetings were Spirit filled and enthusiastic and there was not a dissenting voice. Over \$2,000 was raised in cash and pledges towards the proposition. Sixty-six acres of land half way between Bog Walk and Linstead have been purchased and an option taken on 40 acres adjoining. It is hoped to be able to begin school operations January 1st, 1907. We desire to express our sincere gratitude for the guiding Hand of God that has been manifested all the way through.

A few words concerning the general plan on which the school will be conducted will doubtless be of interest. We purpose to have a course of study sufficiently ample to meet all the needs of our young men and women in the West Indies.

It will be specially a training school for Gospel workers. Book knowledge will not

(continued on page 12.)

## »» Bible Biography ««

### Jacob and Esau

Jacob and Esau, the twin sons of Isaac, present a striking contrast, both in character and in life. This unlikeness was foretold by the angel of God before their birth. When in answer to Rebekah's troubled prayer he declared that two sons would be given her, he opened to her their future history; that each would become the head of a mighty nation, but that one would be greater than the other, and that the younger would have the pre-eminence.

Esau grew up loving self-gratification, and centering all his interest in the present. Impatient of restraint, he delighted in the wild freedom of the chase, and early chose the life of a hunter. Yet he was the father's favorite. The quiet, peace-loving shepherd was attracted by the daring and vigor of this elder son, who fearlessly ranged over mountain and desert, returning home with game for his father, and with exciting accounts of his adventurous life. Jacob, thoughtful, diligent, and care-taking, ever thinking more of the future than the present, was content to dwell at home, occupied in the care of the flocks and the tillage of the soil. His patient perseverance, thrift, and foresight were valued by the mother. His affections were deep and strong, and his gentle, unremitting attentions added far more to her happiness than did the boisterous and occasional kindnesses of Esau. To Rebekah, Jacob was the dearer son.

The promises made to Abraham and confirmed to his son, were held by Isaac and Rebekah as the great object of their desires and hopes. With these promises Esau and Jacob were familiar. They were taught to regard the birthright as a matter of great importance, for it included not only an inheritance of worldly wealth, but spiritual pre-eminence. He who received it was to be the priest of his family; and in the line of his posterity the Redeemer of the world would come. On the other hand, there were obligations resting upon the possessor of the birthright. He who should inherit its blessings must devote his life to the service of God. Like Abraham, he must be obedient to the divine requirements.

Isaac made known to his sons these privileges and conditions, and plainly stated that Esau, as the eldest, was the one entitled to the birthright. But Esau had no love for devotion, no inclination to a religious life. The requirements that accompanied the spiritual

birthright were an unwelcome and even hateful restraint to him. The law of God, which was the condition of the divine covenant with Abraham, was regarded by Esau as a yoke of bondage. Bent on self-indulgence, he desired nothing so much as liberty to do as he pleased. To him power and riches, feasting and reveling, were happiness. He gloried in the unrestrained freedom of his wild, roving life. Rebekah remembered the words of the angel, and she read with clearer insight than did her husband the character of their sons. She was convinced that the heritage of divine promise was intended for Jacob. She repeated to Isaac the angel's words; but the father's affections were centered upon the elder son, and he was unshaken in his purpose.

When Esau, coming home one day faint and weary from the chase, asked for the food that Jacob was preparing, the latter, with whom one thought was ever uppermost, seized upon his advantage, and offered to satisfy his brother's hunger at the price of the birthright. "Behold, I am at the point to die," cried the reckless, self-indulgent hunter, "and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" And for a dish of red pottage he parted with his birthright, and confirmed the transaction with an oath. A short time at most would have secured him food in his father's tents; but to satisfy the desire of the moment he carelessly bartered the glorious heritage that God himself had promised to his fathers. His whole interest was in the present. He was ready to sacrifice the heavenly to the earthly, to exchange a future good for a momentary indulgence.

"Thus Esau despised his birthright." In disposing of it he felt a sense of relief. Now his way was unobstructed; he could do as he liked.

Years passed on, until Isaac, old and blind, and expecting soon to die, determined no longer to delay the bestowal of the blessing upon his elder son. But knowing the opposition of Rebekah and Jacob, he decided to perform the solemn ceremony in secret. In accordance with the custom of making a feast upon such occasions, the patriarch bade Esau, "Go out to the field, and take me some venison; and make me savory meat, . . . that my soul may bless thee before I die."

Rebekah divined his purpose. She was confident that it was contrary to what God had revealed as his will. Isaac was in danger of incurring the divine displeasure, and of debarring his

younger son from the position to which God had called him. She had in vain tried the effect of reasoning with Isaac, and she determined to resort to stratagem.

No sooner had Esau departed on his errand than Rebekah set about the accomplishment of her purpose. She told Jacob what had taken place, urging the necessity of immediate action to prevent the bestowal of the blessing, finally and irrevocably upon Esau.

Jacob and Rebekah succeeded in their purpose, but they gained only trouble and sorrow by their deception. God had declared that Jacob should receive the birthright, and his word would have been fulfilled in his own time, had they waited in faith for him to work for them. But like many who now profess to be children of God, they were unwilling to leave the matter in his hands. Rebekah bitterly repented the wrong counsel she had given her son; it was the means of separating him from her, and she never saw his face again. From the hour when he received the birthright, Jacob was weighed down with self-condemnation. He had sinned against his father, his brother, his own soul, and against God. In one short hour he had made work for a life-long repentance. This scene was vivid before him in after-years, when the wicked course of his own sons oppressed his soul.

No sooner had Jacob left his father's tent than Esau entered. Though he had sold his birthright, and confirmed the transfer by a solemn oath, he was now determined to secure its blessings, regardless of his brother's claim. With the spiritual was connected the temporal birthright, which would give him the headship of the family, and possession of a double portion of his father's wealth. These were blessings that he could value, "Let my father arise," he said, "and eat of his son's venison, that thy soul may bless me."

Esau had lightly valued the blessing while it seemed within his reach, but he desired to possess it now that it was gone forever. All the strength of his impulsive, passionate nature was aroused, and his grief and rage were terrible. He cried with an exceeding bitter cry, "Bless me, even me also, O my father!" "Hast thou not reserved a blessing for me?" But the promise given was not to be recalled.

Multitudes are selling their birthright for sensual indulgence. Health is sacrificed, the mental faculties are enfeebled, and heaven is forfeited; and all for a mere temporary pleasure,—an indulgence at once both weakening and debasing in its character. As Esau awoke to see the folly of his rash exchange when it was too late to recover its loss, so it will be in the day of God with those who have bartered their heirship to heaven for selfish gratifications.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

### "BEHOLD HE COMETH!"

Thou art coming, O my Saviour  
Thou art coming, O my King!  
In Thy beauty all resplendent,  
In thy glory all transcendent;  
Well may we rejoice and sing!  
Coming! In the opening east,  
Herald brightness slowly swells;  
Coming O my glorious Priest!  
Hear we not thy golden bells?

Thou art coming! Rays of glory  
Through the veil Thy death has rent,  
Touch the mountains and the river  
With a golden, glowing quiver,  
Thrill of light and music blent.  
Earth is brightened when this gleam  
Falls on flower and rock and stream.  
Life is brightened when this ray  
Falls upon its darkest day.

O the joy to see Thee reigning,  
Thee, my own beloved Lord!  
Every tongue Thy name confessing,  
Worship, honour, glory, blessing,  
Brought to Thee with glad accord:  
Thee my Master and my Friend,  
Vindicated and enthroned!  
Unto heaven's remotest end,  
Glorified, adored, and owned!  
—Taken from Frances Ridley Havergal.

## Christ's Second Coming\*

By I. H. EVANS.

"And because I will do this unto thee, prepare to meet thy God, O Israel." Hosea 4: 12.

I esteem it a privilege to-night to speak to you on the second coming of Christ. The text which I have read, expresses the thought I wish to make most prominent. "Prepare to meet thy God." I am to talk about the end of the world and the close of human probation, the coming of Him whom every Christian loves, and the love of whom is life eternal. It is a theme of transcendent importance, both to saint and sinner; to the saint because at that day he receives the fulfillment of all his hopes; to the sinner because connected with the coming of Christ, and the events which follow, he receives his final punishment.

#### The Importance of the Word of God

The word of God is man's only infallible guide. Church creeds and dogmas must be placed aside when not in harmony with the written word. It is not what man says that should influence us, but what God's word teaches that must control our lives and shape our characters. We must appeal to the written word to settle every matter pertaining to the world to come. It is not enough for us to believe what our forefathers taught, nor to belong to the church because in our infancy we were christened and have nominally grown up into the church without any active, working experience on our part. Every man and woman who expects to be able to meet his God must have a practical living experience in the things pertaining to the Christian life.

To-night, what I shall say shall be based upon the word of God. I shall present to you no theories of man's devising, neither shall I endeavour to teach anything upon which the word of

God is not explicit and direct. My remarks shall be made simple, so that the least educated can readily understand the theme which I shall present.

As Christian men and women, you are compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the Scriptures. What I read from the word of God, you will believe. Whatever may be the teaching of the Bible regarding the second coming of Christ, and the events foreshadowing this important day, will be readily believed by this audience. Let us therefore inquire, What does God's word teach concerning the second coming of Christ, and the end of the world?

#### Christ will Come Again

The Scriptures plainly teach that there is to be a second coming of Christ to this world. I will now read several texts of scripture which will prove this statement. I will first turn to Matthew the 16th chapter and 27th verse, and there read these words, "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels;" Notice that these words are from Christ's own lips. The Promise is, "For the Son of man shall come;" not *has* come, but "*shall* come." I read in John the 14th chapter the first three verses:

"Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.

... I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." Here again the Saviour announces clearly, "I will come again." You can readily understand that when he says "I will come again" that it does not apply to his first advent to this earth.

Turning to the first chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, we read these words: "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner

as ye have seen him go into heaven." By reading the preceding verses in this chapter you will notice that the circumstances under which these words were spoken, were somewhat as follows: Christ was talking to his disciples, and while in this conversation, he began ascending out of their sight. A cloud of glory received him and they looked steadfastly into heaven until they could no longer behold his form. Now, says the angel to the disciples as they were looking into heaven to catch the last glimpse of their ascending Lord; "This same Jesus shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." No one can understand otherwise than that this is a promise of Christ's return to this earth. "This same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." What a plain, positive assurance from the lips of the angel, that Jesus will come again!

Paul wrote to the Hebrews, these words recorded in the 9th chapter and 28th verse: "And unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation." Here it is plainly stated that Christ is to come the second time. He came once, born of woman, and lived the life of man on earth, and when he comes again, it will be "the second time." We read in the book of Revelation, and in the first chapter, "Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him."

We might read to-night, scores of texts of scripture every one of which would teach positively and plainly that Christ is to come to this earth the second time. But all that I shall say to-night will enforce this position, therefore I need not dwell longer on this part of my topic.

#### The Manner of His Coming

Nearly every Protestant church in the world believes that Christ will come some time, somehow, but they are exceedingly indefinite in regard to the

\*A synopsis of the sermon preached at the Prince's Building, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, the evening of June 24th 1906.

manner, time, and object of his coming. Some hold that Christ comes at conversion; others hold that he comes at death, and still others hold the idea that the coming mentioned is merely spiritual, and was never to be understood to mean that Christ was ever literally to return to this earth. But we have agreed to-night to follow the teaching of the word of God. We have abandoned all theories of men, all ideas and notions that we have based upon what some man may have said, and are to take the word of God as our guide. Let us then inquire, What does God's word teach regarding the manner of Christ's return to this earth? Turn to Matt. 16: 57. "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father with his angels; and then he shall reward every man according to his works. "Here the manner of his coming is plainly declared. "The Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father." Let us read a description of the glory of the Father, found in Daniel 7: 9, 10.

"And I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the ancient of days did sit, whose garment was white as snow, and the hair of his head was like the pure wool: his throne was like the fiery flame, and his wheels as burning fire. A fiery stream issued and came from before him: thousand thousands ministered unto him, and ten thousand times ten thousand stood before him: the judgment was set, and the books were opened."

Not as his first advent to this earth, will be the return of our blessed Lord. Then he came, born of woman, subject to temptation, sickness, and death; but when he comes again, he comes as King of kings crowned with the indescribable glory of God, while he is attended with all the angelic host. No human imagination can grasp the splendour, and glory of the scene, when our blessed Lord returns. It baffles all attempt to describe it with mortal language, and is beyond the liveliest imagination of the most poetical mind.

While the disciples stood gazing up into heaven, beholding their ascending Lord, the angels spoke to them, these words, "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." Now notice the manner in which the angels said he is to come. "He shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." But he went into heaven while talking to his disciples. They saw him with their unaided eyes and they heard his voice. He is to so come in like manner as they saw him go into heaven.

In Rev. 1: 7 we have these words: "Behold, he cometh with clouds: and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him." In the 6th chap-

ter of Rev., we read these words concerning the second coming of Christ: "And the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every mountain and island were moved out of their places. And the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bond man, and every free man, hid themselves in the dens and in the rocks of the mountains; and said to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb; for the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand? Thus it will be plainly seen that when Christ comes the second time, he comes in glory which mortal eye has never seen. It is in the glory of all the angelic host and in the glory of the Father, so that no scene that has ever been witnessed on this earth, will compare with the splendour and unspeakable glory of the coming of our blessed Lord.

#### Why Christ Comes

It is but natural that every candid mind should raise the query, Why does Christ come to the world? Some one has said "that it is a pity that just as man had things moving so nicely with steamships and railroads, and electric appliances of all kinds that all the work of man should be destroyed and that the Lord should put in his appearance." It matters little what the theories of man are regarding this great event. We must confine ourselves strictly to what the word of God says concerning this matter. I ask of you, What does the Bible say is the reason of Christ's coming? Does he come simply to frustrate the works of man, and to break up the inventions and conditions that man has created on the earth? So far as I am able to read the word of God, there are other and better reasons for His coming, than this.

Let me call your attention again to John 14 which states plainly why Christ comes. "I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am there ye may be also." Here Christ announces the reason for his coming again. We are not left to stumble or grope in darkness concerning the reason of his coming. He goes, he said, to prepare a place for his people, and if he goes to prepare a place for them, he will come again, and receive them unto himself, that where he is there they may be also.

Again in Matthew 16: 27, "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of his Father . . . . and then he shall reward every man according to his work." Here the second advent of Christ is made the time of God's rewarding men according to their works. It is true that many people believe that man goes directly to his reward at

death. The word of God does not teach this doctrine. It was born in the dark ages during the great apostasy when the word of God was laid aside, and the tradition of men stood in the place of the teaching of God. All through the Bible, man's reward is promised him, not at death, but at the second coming of Christ to the world. Let me read again from John the 5th chapter and the 25th verse:

"Verily, verily I say unto you, the hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live. For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself; And hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man. Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation."

Here is the promise that at the coming of Christ the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth to a resurrected life.

Paul wrote to the church at Thessalonica in this language:

"For 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 which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air: and so shall we ever be with the Lord. Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

Thus it will be plainly understood that the object of Christ's second coming is to receive the saints of all ages that have died in Christ and to bring them to their long promised inheritance. Thus the saints of God do not go to glory at death, but await their resurrection before they enter upon their promised reward. Not only does Christ come to gather his saints together that they may be with him in glory, but he also comes to put an end to sin and sinning and to bring upon Satan the fulness of the wrath of his indignation.

(Continued next month)

The difference between the children of God and the wicked one is in appearance, nothing; the tears are indistinguishable from the wheat; it is really radical; they spring from different seeds and different sowers.—*Lyman Abbott.*

"God's directions are to 'resist the devil and he will flee from you.' Many invite him into the parlour, urge him to stay and sit down, and entertain him, and then wonder why they have so much trouble with him."

### An Everlasting Kingdom

From every quarter of the world come intimations that the nations are waking up for an impending crisis. Europe, Asia, and Africa are being stirred throughout their vast extent, and observers are asking what will be the result of the awakening. Anxious eyes are being turned at this time towards India, in doubt whether British rule is as firmly established there as could be wished. The *Times Of India* (March 3rd) says:—

"The continent of Asia is in a state of transition, the upshot of which no man can foresee. In every Asiatic country there is much stirring of dry bones, and it cannot be expected that India will fail to feel the influence of changing times."

We are rapidly approaching the time when everything that can be shaken will be shaken, that the things which cannot be shaken may remain, Heb. 12: 27. Kingdoms that have stood for centuries will then be seen to have been built on the sand. Every plant that the heavenly Father has not planted shall be rooted up. Matt. 15: 13. In that time of shaking, when every institution will be tested, none will stand but such as have been built on the solid rock: of the Word of God. Only one kingdom will endure the test and all others will pass away. "Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably with reverence and godly fear; for our God is a consuming fire." Heb. 12: 28, 29.

The kings of the earth and the rulers will take counsel together against the Lord, planning to break His bands asunder and reject His authority (compare Ps. 2: 1-5 and Rev. 16: 13, 14), but although their plans may seem to prosper for a while, there is no need for God's servants to despair. Before the conflict is finally decided, it will be seen beyond question that every earthly kingdom which sets itself against God, and its laws against His, engages in a hopeless warfare. In spite of the threatening array of enemies, God's people may be of good courage as the conflict draws nigh. Though all the powers of earth join to defeat the purpose of God, they cannot prolong the reign of sin. The kingdoms of this world will become the kingdoms of our Lord, and He shall reign for ever and ever. Rev. 11: 15. "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey Him." Dan. 7: 27.

The principal concern of God's servants, in the troublous times before us, must be to see that every soul is offered the privilege of becoming a member of the everlasting kingdom of God.

—*Present Truth.*

### Which is The Best

Which is the best for us, a happy flight of feeling, or a knowledge of God's word? In Luke 24: 13-31 we read of the saviour finding two of his followers sad and discouraged, because they thought that Jesus was dead. They needed hope and courage imparted to them, and one word from the Saviour telling them who he was would have filled their hearts with joy and gladness; but instead of speaking the word that would have instantly removed their sorrow, He walked with them all that long distance of seven and one half miles without revealing himself to them. He gave them a long Bible reading, selecting texts from all portions of the Bible showing them that the Bible taught that the saviour was to suffer all these things in order to perfect the work.

Simply a flight of feeling would not

#### The Beauty of the Lord

In the beauty of the morning—  
Quiet, calm, and still—  
When the dew is on the grass-tops,  
Sunshine on the hill;  
Then it is my lips are singing  
Of the beauty bright,  
That is seen in bird and flower  
And in rays of light.

In the beauty of the noon-day  
When the sun is high,  
Not a cloud to dim its shining  
There before my eye;  
Then it is my mind is musing  
On the things unseen,  
And the world seems full of glory,  
Naught to intervene.

In the beauty of the evening  
When the day is done,  
And I think of that sure record  
When life's race is run;  
Then it is my soul keeps trusting  
In the Lord divine,  
And the beauty of his goodness  
Fills this heart of mine.

ELIZA H. MORTON.

have carried them through the bitter persecution they must face when the Saviour was taken from them; but a firm trust and knowledge in God's Word would sustain them in the bitterest persecution.

Some people are always ready for an exciting meeting; but consider a Bible study uninteresting. This condition is dangerous. Nothing but a firm reliance in, and an intelligent knowledge of God's Word, will hold us in times of trial.

—*Selected.*

#### Success

It is not enough to get on in life—we must get on in a way that will please God, in a righteous way. When we see a man rising to prominence, growing rich, achieving power or fame, before we can commend him as worthily suc-

cessful we must know by what steps he has climbed to his high eminence. There are those who, in making a living or in winning worldly success, wreck and lose their life.

Our first aim should ever be to build a life that will appear spotless and beautiful before God. No other success is worth achieving. A man may make a splendid living, robing himself in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day; but if meanwhile he is not making within himself a noble and Christlike manhood, he is losing all that is worth while.—*Selected.*

#### Exciting

Yes, something exciting, something sensational, something tragical,— that is what the world is seeking. Trains are too slow even at sixty or eighty miles an hour. Telegraphic communications keep one in suspense too long. A voyage around the world seems tame; a trip to the north pole would be more satisfying. The results of battles and wars must be the annihilation of armies in order to hold the interest of the reader.

Science is dry and uninteresting, only as it extends its researches into the realms of the supernatural, and endeavours to explain modern mysteries. Religion, to keep pace with the times, must be enforced by civil law, compelling men to accept some form of worship. Preaching—well, it must be in the way of "higher criticism," undermining faith in the inspiration of the Word, in order to be accepted and up to date.

The faster the world moves, the more do men wish to hurry on. The greater the wickedness abounding, the more intense does the spirit of lawlessness become. The more wealth a man has, the more he wants, The more power he possesses, the more cruel he becomes. The greater the excitement, the more men long for something more exciting. What is the world coming to? Its end!

I. J. HANKINS.

#### Ascension of Christ

It was in the glad spring time of the year, probably in the month of May, that the Saviour walked with His disciples to the top of the Mount of Olives, and after talking with them He was taken up from them into heaven.

The angels gave the precious promise to the waiting disciples, "This same Jesus which was taken up from you into heaven shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." Acts 1: 6-11.

Once more the Saviour's feet will stand upon the Mount of Olives, and the mountain will part asunder under Him and form a plain. Zech. 14: 4. The city of God will come down upon this plain.

—*Selected.*





### Willing Service

'Tis not the greatness of the deed,  
The value of the gift,  
That God regards when he commands:  
"Let all the people lift."

He knows the life, he knows the strength,  
He knows the willing mind;  
His eyes are searching through the earth  
The willing hearts to find.

His work must be in mortal hands;  
And though mistakes are made,  
It will go on to victory;  
It will not retrograde.

The "shaking time" is shaking out  
The chaff from midst the wheat;  
And we must bow with humbleness  
Before the Master's feet.

Each one must know whereon he stands—  
The teachings of the word—  
The willing mind will be refreshed,  
The honest prayer be heard.

Then let us yield our wills to God  
Whatever may betide;  
'Tis willing service that will please  
Our ever-faithful Guide.

E. H. MORTON.

### How an Empty Heart Was Filled

Miss Maria's fiftieth birthday was drawing to a close. Never had a birthday gone by before without some token from someone. Even the favourite, James, and his little girl Tilly, had for some reason forgotten the day.

Alone she ate a miserable supper, too miserable even to celebrate by the addition to it of some little delicacy she could well afford.

Throwing herself on the couch, she waited, longing to hear the tripping little steps of Tilly. But seven o'clock came, eight struck, and no one came.

Miss Maria determined she would stand it no longer.

"I will go to our monthly missionary meeting," she thought. "Anything will be better than staying here alone to-night."

It was a typical missionary meeting—a room half-full of people, the same Scripture lesson, and the same "Greenland's Icy Mountains" that Miss Maria had heard so many times; and then a man arose—a returned missionary from India, she was told—who awakened her interest at once, as he began to speak:

"My dear friends, are you lonely to-night? Does the world seem hard to you? Is your heart full of love to God and His cause that you never yet have been able to express? If all these

things are true, will you not come out of yourself, and use some of that great love for God's little ones in India?"

Then he went on describing with graphic eloquence a child's life there, its wretchedness, its hopelessness, its awfulness, until every woman's heart in the room ached for the orphans in India. As he pointed to the possibilities for the people present in that meeting to act as saviours to these little ones, there was hardly any one who did not feel equal to any effort in their behalf.

He was a born orator, and when nally in a few burning words he showed how this awful condition could be changed for each child for the sum of £6 a year, Miss Maria's heart fairly leaped with joy. Here at last was her chance to have "folks," to have something of her very own. God himself had sent it to her, and she would take it. True, she had planned to spend that amount on her nieces and nephews for Christmas next month. But they did not need it. They would hardly miss it. Her £6 should go to India! She had a right to do what she wanted to with her own money.

Timidly she approached the speaker in a chance moment at the evening's close, and many were the eager questions she put to him. He seemed at once to understand Miss Maria and her need, as well as he had the babies over the sea.

He told her that if she sent £6 a year, she could have a little boy nine or ten years, of age. If she wished she could name him, she could write to him! At this Miss Maria's heart gave a little leap of joy! He told her that, if the missionary were not too busy, her letters might be answered, until the little fellow learned enough English to write for himself to his friend in America. That she could send him gifts as she chose. In fact, there was no limit that God or man had placed upon her possibilities of helping her little boy in India!

How delightful those last words sounded to her ears—"Her little boy in India!" That night she awoke and gave a little laugh as she found she was saying over to herself, "My little boy in India," and thought, "I never can be quite so lonely again, even on a birthday."

It was a new Miss Maria who arose the next morning for there was a child over in India to work for now.

We are told by a great man that God could get along without our work in

his world, but that we ourselves could not get along without the effect of this work on our hearts; and so Miss Maria became, through the agency of her little boy in India, a nobler and stronger woman.

It was astonishing, the love she bestowed upon this little unknown waif, and it was wonderful how this very love for him taught her to seek and to find other subjects for her love in the homeland.

Years went by, and Miss Maria grew young again.

On her sixtieth birthday a happy little woman left her place of business for the last time; but what an ovation they gave! what a testimonial to her thirty-five years of faithful service, as a farewell gift!

The tears rolled down her face as the girls came to her, one after another—and thanked her for what she had been to them during the past ten years.

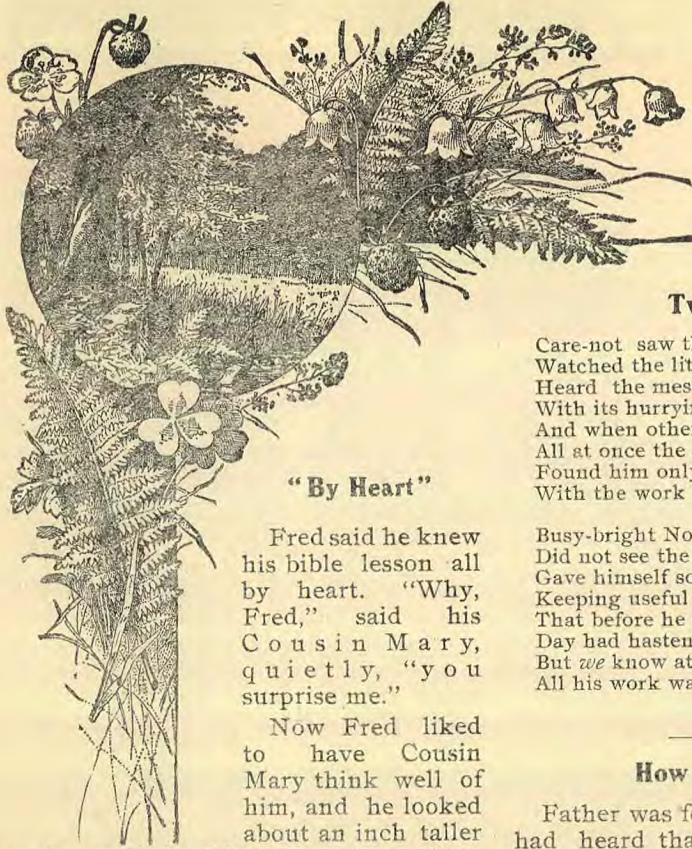
At a later hour brothers and sisters and friends left her in her home alone; but Miss Maria's heart was full of joy.

She surveyed the beautiful bouquet presented by the clerks, and with a sudden thought commenced to count them. There were sixty pink and white roses.

And she took from her pocket a letter with a foreign stamp, and a picture which had come to her that day from India. The picture showed a tall young man preaching to a large street crowd of natives. With brimming eyes she kissed it as she exclaimed, "Oh you dear little boy in India. It was you who taught me how selfish I was. It was you who taught me how to love all these dear friends at home. God bless my little boy in India to-night!"—*Emma B. Harvey, in Westminster.*

### Helping Father

This touching story comes from the famous Welsh revival: Among the men brought in one of the Glamorganshire valleys was one who had been the victim of drink, and when he was brought in he came, and with infinite misery, confessed to his minister that he did not know how to pass the public-house; how to pass it in coming to the meeting, night after night, or in going home again. However, the genius of the Spirit of God taught him to do a beautiful little thing. He had a little child six years old. Every evening he took her with him, grasping her hand with a firmer grip as he passed the public-house. She went in the sleeping-time of the others, and spent her hour at the meeting in order to be there again to help her father to go home safely. This went on night after night, week after week. Surely if there is a guardian angel you can find one in that little child of six helping her father to overcome temptation.—*Selected.*



### "By Heart"

Fred said he knew his bible lesson all by heart. "Why, Fred," said his Cousin Mary, quietly, "you surprise me."

Now Fred liked to have Cousin Mary think well of him, and he looked about an inch taller

as he replied, with a show of humility: "It seems as if anybody might learn so short a lesson as that—only ten verses!"

"Oh, it was not the length of the lesson, but the breadth of it, that I was thinking of, my dear boy! It is a great thing to learn a lesson like that by heart."

"What do you mean, Cousin Mary?"

"I was just thinking about this little verse: 'If ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.' That is a part of the lesson which you say you know by heart; but I heard you declare a few moments ago that you would never forgive Ralph Hastings so long as you lived!"

Fred was silent. He had never thought about this way of learning a lesson by heart. When he had it all in his head and could say it off glibly with his tongue, he had supposed that he knew it by heart. But Cousin Mary opened a new world of thought on the subject.

Was Cousin Mary right? Do we ever really *know* a thing until we *do* it? Fred learned this morning the meaning of that little word "forgive," by just forgiving Ralph in the most real and practical manner. For Fred was trying to be a Christian boy, and, when he once saw that the words of Jesus were meant to be done and not said merely, he honestly set about doing them.

This must be the way, then, to learn a lesson "by heart"—to put it into practice!—*Selected.*

## OUR YOUNG FOLK

### Two Workers

Care-not saw the days go by,  
Watched the little minutes fly,  
Heard the message of the clock  
With its hurrying tick-tock;  
And when other's work was done,  
All at once the set of sun  
Found him only half-way through  
With the work he had to do.

Busy-bright No-time-to-waste  
Did not see the moments haste;  
Gave himself so much to do,  
Keeping useful all day through,  
That before he knew it quite,  
Day had hastened out of sight.  
But *we* know at set of sun  
All his work was nicely done.

—S. S. Advocate.

### How God Delivered

Father was forty miles away, and they had heard that a band of unfriendly Indians were coming their way, burning the cabins along the path. "I wish father were here," said little Faith with a trembling voice. "What shall we do if they come, grandmother?"

Grandmother patted the little girl's head, and said, "We will just trust the Lord to take care of us. Don't you know He can do it? We will ask him," she said, "to be our fortress to-night, to build a wall around us so no danger can touch us. I don't mean He will build a real wall of stone, but trust Him to take care of us in His way, which is the best way." Then grandmother prayed, "Dear God, our Father, be our help to-night."

It was snowing and blowing when they went to bed, but when grandmother opened her eyes all was still. When she looked out of the windows, she knew why it was so quiet. "Children," she called, and tears filled her eyes, "wake up and see the wall God has built around us in the night."

They were truly walled in. The wind had taken the snow and piled it in great heaps against the cabin, so that it was hidden from sight, and no one could reach it from the road without digging through a wall of snow. When the neighbours came, they learned that the Indians had visited the cabins on either side, setting one on fire. The wall of snow saved Faith and Patience's home.—S. S. *Illustrator.*

### Make Yourself Wanted

In an address Secretary Shaw tells an incident that puts in half a dozen words the secret of business success.

A young clerk in a store, he said, asked for an increase of salary. The proprietor gave it to him. A little later the clerk asked for another rise. At first the owner was indignant; then, after thinking the matter over, he sent for the clerk.

"Young man," he said, "what you need is not more money, but more usefulness." Then he pointed out to him countless ways in which he might have done something for the company and had missed his opportunity—times when he had been careless or indifferent or ignorant.

"Every time," he concluded, "that a customer comes in and asks for you personally, it counts for you and counts for the store. Your business is to make yourself wanted."

It is the secret of success in business; is it not also the secret of success in every place in life? In the home, in the church, in the school, everywhere, the one whose work is thorough and cheerful and enthusiastic is the one who is making the most of his life. "Make yourself wanted," and you will soon know the joy of solid success.—*Youth.*

### The Girl Hostess

"Turn about is fair play, isn't it, daughter?"

"Why, yes, papa; but what is the application now?"

"You had a guest last week, and mother did her best to make things pleasant for you. Her friend is coming this week. Now do you see the application?"

"Oh, yes, and I'll give fair play, too."

Enabling one's mother to entertain her friend and have leisure for real visits with her, to go out, to plan little pleasures, and still have things move along smoothly in the home—this is a field into which a daughter may put beautiful service. To do this well one must have a hostess spirit—must feel that it is just as much a daughter's as a mother's duty to see that people who visit in the house are hospitably treated; be sincerely desirous of learning what can be done to give a guest pleasure, to make one's home attractive.

Not only may this be done on the greater occasions of "having company" for a week or two, but a girl may practise being hospitable and gracious by taking a little responsibility in regard to callers. Unless there is an effi-

cient servant in the house, the daughter can go to the door, greet the caller pleasantly, usher her to a desirable seat in the parlor, see that curtains, light, register, are in proper order, call mother quietly, and then take up the responsibility of the house in mother's place—keep the younger children quiet, be ready to meet agents or errand boys, or other callers. If more familiar friends drop in and can be asked to stay to tea or dinner because the daughter may be relied on to look after the little extras, the mother can have the real rest and enjoyment she needs and deserves in meeting her friends and keeping young with them.

In all this the daughter is not only expressing her gratitude for mother's thoughtfulness and kindness when "the girls" drop in, or come to stay and be entertained; she is gaining something for herself, something she can use to good advantage all her life, for there's nothing more beautiful, more helpful sometimes, than a sweet, thoughtful cordial hostess.—*The Young People's Weekly*.

### Saved

A company of women and children were standing upon the wharf of a fashionable watering-place, awaiting a steamer, on which were their husbands and fathers, when a splash was heard, and the next moment revealed a young man struggling in the water. He could not swim, and in his frantic efforts to rescue himself, drifted into deeper water and farther from the shore. The women looked for assistance. They found only one person who could render it—an old sailor, standing by motionless, and watching the poor man drown. They appealed to him in vain. As the young man arose the first time, a look of horror came over the little company, who were to be unwilling witnesses of his death. When all hope was gone, the brave sailor leaped into the water, and as the youth rose for the last time, seized him, and bore him safely to shore. As the women gathered around him, he said, "I was compelled to wait until he had ceased trying to save himself; for I could save him only when he was without strength."

The same is true with Jesus. So long as unregenerate man endeavours to save himself, he can not be saved. He may resort to religious forms and ceremonies, like the Pharisees, whom Jesus called hypocrites and "whited sepulchers." He may engage in deeds of mercy and acts of charity; but, like sinking Peter, he must stop his struggling, and, relying on Christ's power and love to save, cry:—

"Author of faith, to thee I lift  
My weary, longing eyes:  
O may I now receive that gift!  
My soul without it dies."

—*William P. Pearce.*

## MISSIONS

### Not Man, but God

"The desert rose, though never seen by men,  
Is nurtured with a care divinely good;  
The ocean gem, though 'neath the rolling  
main,  
Is ever brilliant in the sight of God.

"Think not thy work and worth are all un-  
known.  
Because no partial pensman paints thy  
praise,  
Man may not see nor mind, but God will own  
Thy worth and work, thy thoughts and  
words and ways."

### Peculiar Customs

The Chinese have many customs which to foreigners seem very strange, and in some cases cruel and senseless. Chief among these is the practise of feet binding. It is impossible to find one reasonable excuse for this almost universal practise, which not only causes great pain when it is begun, but affects injuriously the physique of the victims during the whole of their lives. The Chinese offer various explanations as to the origin of this custom of deforming the feet of women. Some say it is an attempt to imitate the peculiarly shaped foot of a certain beautiful empress; others that it is a device intended to act as a restraint on the gadding-about tendencies of women. Whatever may be the truth as to its origin, it is practised by nearly all the Chinese women of the middle and upper classes except the Manchus and the Hakkas, both of which were originally foreign races.

This painful process is begun when the little girls are from three to six years of age. The four smaller toes are bent under the foot, and the instep is forced upward and backward. As the shoes worn are high in the heel, the foot becomes as if it were clubbed, and all its elasticity and most of its strength are lost. The women must walk as if their feet were pegs. There is no fixed rule as to the severity of this practise, and in many cases the feet are not bound down beyond the point of allowing the women some freedom and strength in getting about. The severity increases as the subject ranks higher in society. Among the lower classes the women have little difficulty in getting about, while high-class ladies are almost entirely debarred from walking, being dependent upon their sedanchairs, and oftentimes upon the backs of their attendants, for all locomotion beyond their own doors.

So fixed is the habit, and so tyrannical is fashion, that the mother who has her-

self passed through all this suffering, and who daily experiences the inconvenience of it, never hesitates to fix the same cruel fate on her own precious girl.

Naturally, the Chinese women have small and finely shaped feet, and it is inconceivable how this unnatural and cruel custom can continue in favour. It is encouraging to know, however, that little by little this practise is losing its hold on the women of China. Some foreign ladies are giving their time to the work of uprooting this deep-seated custom. Let us hope and pray that the light of the glorious gospel may soon reveal to this people the great truth that we are all the Lord's possession, both soul and body.

MRS. J. N. ANDERSON.

"Send us a Preacher."—Miss Russell tells of a written petition from a city one hundred miles from Peking, to which seventy names were signed, asking for a preacher or teacher. Similar requests from other quarters are coming to our missionaries in China, from cities or villages in which there are now no permanent Christian laborers. These communities have heard something of the truth, perhaps from missionaries while on their tours, and they are coming to know from the light which has been diffusing itself over China within the last four or five years, that the Christian religion, which is allied in their minds with Western enlightenment, is worthy of being studied, even if they have not gone so far as to decide that it ought to be received. This is the day for seed-sowing in China.

—*Missionary Herald.*

### Material from Which Christians are Made

When we began the Lord's work among the natives on the New Hebrides Islands in 1858, they were all painted cannibals without any clothing, and without any written language. The women had to do all the plantation work, while the men were engaged chiefly in war or in talking about it. They lived constantly in a state of superstitious dread of the revenge of their heathen gods, and of their enemies, and of the spirits of the people they had murdered, and of evils brought on them by their sacred men, heathen priests, and wizards, whom they all exceedingly fear.

As heathen they have no idea of natural death, but believe that every person who dies is killed by someone through sorcery or witchcraft, in using a piece of an orange or banana skin, or something of which the dead person has eaten a part. So after a death they all meet daily, and with each other talk over the case to find out who has caused the death. Then, as soon as some person will name anyone with whom he is unfriendly as having caused the death, they load a rifle, and the priest or chief walks up to some young man and presents him with a loaded rifle, saying, "You are to go and shoot this fowl or hog for us." He generally has no alternative but to be shot or take the rifle, lay it aside, and go and paint his face, neck, breast, and arms black, and return, take up the rifle, and go and shoot the innocent person, after watching for him concealed in the bush near his house. War often follows in revenge, and in this way many lives are lost, and sometimes a whole village or tribe is swept away.

On the islands first occupied by us, infanticide was common; the aged were murdered, and all widows were strangled to death when their husbands died.

This was one of the most difficult savage practices to get the natives to give up, as they thought it a great dishonour for the spirit of the husband not to have the spirit of his wife to wait upon him as a slave in the world of spirits. Notwithstanding all these dreadful savage cruelties and superstitions, even as a heathen they were an interesting, industrious people, living in villages and towns, and like country farmers, cultivating and planting the lands around them for the support of themselves and families. Yet they have almost no buying and selling, and no money is in circulation among them. "Might is right," and by club laws the strong oppress the weak without mercy.

Our converts build and keep up their own schools and churches without outside help, and by planting and preparing arrowroot yearly they have paid at the rate of about a guinea a leaf, including the binding of the Scriptures, as we have been able to translate them into twenty-two of their languages. This is a great undertaking for them. The natives of Aneityum paid one thousand two hundred pounds to the British and Foreign Bible Society for printing the complete Bible in their language, and a number of the islands pay the six pounds each yearly to keep their own teachers.

Even now the change in the living and conduct of our converts is a wonderful work of divine grace, and we hope that Jesus will be able to show the "finished product" among His redeemed in the glory of heaven.

—John G. Paton, D. D.

## HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE

### Physiology, Fear and Faith

The mental influences that flow from lofty purposes and from a clear conscience are also beneficial to the body, just as surely as sunshine and showers are healthful to vegetation. Not all the drug medicines in the world can antidote in one human body the depressing and undermining influence of a guilty conscience, or unnerving power of anxiety or fear. There is nowhere in the world a drug or a combination of drugs that can overcome the physical damage one individual may do himself by the habit of fretting and worrying, of fault-finding and opposition to beneficent law.

A clear conscience, a cheerful and confident hope, a rational, practical trust in God, a merry-hearted contentment, will dissipate more disease than can be cured by all the drugs in the universe.

There are to-day thousands of men and women who are frequenting doctors offices, consulting quacks, and pouring down patent medicine, who might be consulting their pastor, an intelligent teacher, or christian friend for advice and direction concerning their mental habits and their moral character. Each one needs to settle his account with his conscience and his God, before his stomach will help him to make good blood, or his brain permit him to think clearly.

On the other hand, people are trying formal, superficial, conventional, superstitious "piety," "faith cure," "divine healing," "Christian science," "will power," etc., who might better be learning of some competent teacher or physician how wisely to use the stomach, the lungs, the muscles, the brain, and the nerves.—*Selected.*

### How to Ward off Old Age

Supposing that a man has a fairly good and unmortgaged constitution to start with, there are several methods to ward off the infirmities of a premature old age. The first and most important is to keep the commandments. Our Creator has written certain laws on our mortal bodies—laws as unrepeatable as those written on the stone-tables of Sinai. To squander vital resources by violating these laws or even by neglecting them is an unpardonable sin. There are suicides in Christian churches—yes, in some Christian pulpits! Rigid care as to *A Digestible Diet* does not mean fussiness. It means a clear head, clean

blood, and a chance for longevity. Stimulants are dangerous just in proportion as they become indispensable. Hard brain-work, hearty eating, and little or no physical exercise, make a short road to a minister's grave. That famous patriarch of the New England pulpit, Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, who was vigorous at ninety-four, used to say: "I always get up from the table a little hungry." The all-comprehensive rule of diet is very simple—whatever harms more than it helps, let it alone! Willful dyspepsia is an abomination to the Lord.

—T. L. Cuyler.

### Soothing Syrups

As to the "soothing syrups" designed for the drugging of helpless infants, even the trade does not know how many have risen, made their base profit and subsided. A few survive, probably less harmful than the abandoned ones on the average, so that by taking the conspicuous survivors as a type, I am at least doing no injustice to the class.

Some years ago I heard a prominent lawyer, asked by his office charwoman to buy a ticket for some "association" ball, say to her, "How can you go to these affairs, Nora, when you have two young children at home?"

"Sure they're all right," she returned blithely; "just wan teaspoonful of soothing syrup, an' they lay like the dead till mornin'."

What eventually became of the charwoman's children I don't know. The typical result of this practice is described by a physician, who says:—

"Soothing syrup is extensively used among the poorer classes as a means of pacifying their babies. These children eventually come into the hands of physicians, with a greater or less addiction to the opium habit. The sight of a parent drugging a helpless infant into a semi-comatose condition is not an elevating one for this civilised age, and it is a very common practice. I can give you one illustration from my own hospital experience, which was told me by a father who had a small daughter sick with diarrhoea. For this she was given a patent diarrhoea medicine. It controlled the trouble, but as soon as the remedy was withdrawn, the diarrhoea returned. At every withdrawal the trouble began anew, and the final result was that they never succeeded in curing this daughter of the opium habit which had taken its hold upon her. It was some years afterward that the parents

became aware that she had contracted the habit, when the physician took away the patent medicine and gave the girl morphine with exactly the same result which she had experienced with the patent remedy. At the time the father told me this story, his daughter was nineteen years of age, an only child of wealthy parents, and one who could have had every advantage in life, but who was a complete wreck in every way as a result of the opium habit. The father told me with tears in his eyes, that he would rather she had died with the original illness than to have lived to become the creature which she then was."—*Selected.*

## March of Events

"An epidemic of cholera is raging at Manila, P. I."

"Yellow fever is reported at Havana, and yellow fever and bubonic plague at Rio Janeiro."

"About 80,000 former residents of San Francisco are still drawing upon the relief stores there for food or clothing."

"Severe earthquake shocks were felt at Sorocco, a town seventy-five miles south of Albuquerque, N. M., U. S. A., July 3. Twenty distinct shocks were felt in eight hour's time."

"Inventor Edison is quoted as saying that through the discovery of large deposits of cobalt in Tennessee and North Carolina he will be able to reduce the weight of storage batteries one half and revolutionize electrical traffic."

"The French government is facing a deficit on account of the great expense of the military preparations made when war with Germany over the Moroccan question seemed imminent. It is stated that these preparations cost France \$50,000,000."

"The Wellman expedition in search of the north pole sailed from Tromso, Norway, July 5. Mr. Wellman will repeat the attempt of the unfortunate Andre to reach the pole in a balloon; but he will be able to direct his course in the air, by means of a motor and rudders, and he will be in other ways better equipped than was Andre."

"Reports of fourth-of-July casualties received the day following the celebration show a total of thirty-eight persons killed and nearly three thousand wounded. Later reports, when tetanus has developed from injuries sustained, will materially swell the total of deaths. This is equivalent to the loss sustained in a small-sized pitched battle; it is the same as if such a battle were fought in this country yearly. The property loss amounted to \$66,000."

"There is at least some prospect of the granting of religious freedom in Spain, according to the following telegram dated at Madrid, July 4: 'Prime Minister Moret has submitted to King Alfonso a remarkably radical democratic program, including among other important reforms, religious freedom and reform of the Senate. Senor Moret asked the king to dissolve the Cortes to enable a national pronouncement on the programme. His Majesty consulted leading politicians, and found them opposed to dissolution, but in favour of Senor Moret's retention in power. Their views will probably be adopted.'"

"An incident showing the degree of ignorance and superstition which is harboured in darkest New York occurred June 27, when a report was in some way started among the Jewish East Side residents that Jewish children were being butchered in the schools. 'Before eleven o'clock,' says the *Sun*, 'more than 50,000 children were pushing and surging through the narrow streets south of Houston and east of the Bowery, school windows were being broken by maddened parents, window screens were being torn off, and mounted police, patrolmen, and roundsmen were charging the mobs in an effort to restore order. It was necessary to dismiss the schools for the day. Who started the report could not be learned.'"

"A French historian, who is an authority on Russian affairs, and who recently made a trip through certain parts of Russia, declares that the Russian revolution is now on; that the nation is in the midst of a vast and complete transition, the culmination of which may not come for several years. The mutinous condition of many of the regiments has made it necessary to transfer them from one place to another. The garrison of the Batum Fortress is still in mutiny, and reports from Sebastopol state that two of the war-ships at that place have joined the mutineers. Both the infantry and the Cossacks sent to subdue the mutineers at Tambof refused to fire upon them. On July 11, however, these mutineers surrendered."

Street demonstrations and rioting in Moscow and St. Petersburg are increasing. A plot was discovered at Odessa for the massacre of the Jews in no less than fourteen different cities, all to occur on the same day. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the province to prevent the execution of the plot. Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, was killed on July 11, while walking in his garden. Several previous attempts had been made upon his life because of his activity in suppressing various mutinies."

### Secretary of State Taft and the Pan-American Conference

Secretary of State Taft of the United States of America left recently to attend the Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro, S. A. This is the first instance of a Secretary of State leaving America during the tenure of his office. The United States Government provided a warship to take him upon his mission. He is to make the circle of the South American continent visiting the capitals of the countries of that continent before returning to the United States.

Great curiosity has been aroused in the America Press and among the American people, as to the motive which has prompted this unprecedented action. Many of the papers have tried to explain the matter; and among the reasons given which show the trend of public opinion are the following:—(a) That he is being put before the public by the present administration, so that he will receive the nomination and election two years hence. (b) That he is expected to bring about a closer relation and better understanding, both commercially and politically, between the United States and South American nations. (c) That he goes prepared to convince the South American nations of the desirability of accepting the American version of the Monroe Doctrine with the Roosevelt corollary. This corollary provides for the collection of debts contracted by the South American Republics, by force if necessary, and for the collection of indemnity in the same way.

Whatever may be the true underlying motive, the visit is surely of the utmost importance, or the United States Government would not send its Secretary of State, but for a few months tour in southern lands. We will all await with interest the results of the tour as manifest in future relations between our neighbours of the north, and our neighbours to the south.

### "With What Body do They Come?"

This question is quoted by the Apostle from some one in his day, but he answers as follows: "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die: and that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat, or of some other grain." 1 Cor. 15: 36, 37.

The apostle's argument is based on the sowing of grain in the ground, and the grain's dying, and when the grain dies, it sends forth from the ground a new shoot that also bears grain. So his argument would be that the man dies and from the ground where he dies, there will come forth a new body, and that body that comes forth will be as real and tangible as the body that he possessed before, only it becomes immortalized or spiritual. It is the same body, the same flesh, and the same bones, only changed from mortal to immortality. How this can be done can be no more comprehended than how the grain that dies can send forth a new sprout that bears additional new grain similar in character and in nature to the grain that died in the ground. In fact it is the same; for "It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body." 1 Cor. 15: 42-44. You will notice that the word he applies to that sown in corruption, is incorruption; that in dishonour, into glory; that in weakness, in power. In the 44th to the 49th verses he restates it, in stating plainly that the natural corruptible body comes first; so the resurrection comes at Christ's coming and it will be after the sample of Christ's glorious body. He first lived on the earth a mortal man like ourselves. He died and then He arose from the dead having flesh and bones. Luke 24: 39.—*Bible Training School.*



S. A. WELLMAN ... .. Editor  
 GEO. F. ENOCH ... .. Associate Editor.  
 Editorial Contributors.  
 W. G. KNEELAND. J. A. STRICKLAND.

Jesus is coming again.

"Coming to be glorified in his saints, and to be admired in all them that believe."

Coming again, What a word is this! What an annunciation! "I go to prepare a place for you, and if I go to prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

To be with him, surely that will be the acme of all our hopes; the realization of all our anticipated joys. Then will the saints enter upon the fullness of the life begun here. Unfettered by mortality, the souls of men will find unending fields for the development of every mental power, and the satisfying of every longing. The treasury of the universe will be open to the study of the redeemed, and as says another: "Every faculty will be developed, every capacity increased. The acquirement of knowledge will not weary the mind or exhaust the energies. The grandest enterprise may be carried forward, the loftiest aspirations reached, the highest ambitions realized; and still there will arise new heights to surmount, new wonders to admire, new truths to comprehend, fresh objects to call forth the powers of mind and soul and body." "With unutterable delight, the children of earth enter into the joy and wisdom of unfallen beings."

As our ship passed through the Gulf of Paria and made its way through the Bocas or entrance to the Gulf, to the waters of the Caribbean, our eyes were arrested by a line or mark where tide and wave met. The one water, the inflowing surface water of a great sea, the other the outflowing current. Between them was a distinct line of demarcation. So it is in this world between the children of God and the children of the world. There is ever a line of distinction, a line dividing the one from the other, visible, distinct and unremovable. Fellow-soldier, let us so live the life of the Christian that all may see the line of demarcation between our lives and the world. Let our lives give of what the Christ gives us, but let the line be ever drawn between true living and the way of the multitude.

The ship had been voyaging several days through rolling seas and was nearing land. The voyage had been marked by rough and stormy weather; all hands were anxious for a sight of land again. Night came and still no shore appeared. But ere the evening had worn out, on the distant southern horizon there flashed forth an intermittent flame which told the weary passengers and crew that the little isle which marked the northern boundary of the islands was just before them. It cheered hearts and gave assurance to all that the haven was not far away.

That light house was placed on the little islet for just this purpose. As a guide; an assurance of correct calculation on the part of the officers: as a beam of hope to those who depended upon their unerring judgment.

God has placed light-houses upon the highways of life's ocean. Waymarks are they, pointing to and directing unto the better land. We see them marked out in the chart, we find them described in the book of instruction, and

if we carefully read we learn from the reading to know them when they appear. Then as they shine out through the darkness we comprehend, we know, we are assured that we are on the right track, nearing the haven home.

### The Work in Washington

It was our privilege to visit for a day the brethren and sisters in Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. while passing on our way to Hillsdale, Mich. We found the work in this city very pleasantly situated, seven miles out from the business section of Washington and in the suburbs where the cool of the country, the freshness of the woods and contact daily with the beauties of nature make it possible for all connected with the work to draw near to the Creator.

Takoma Park is a scattered country town. The residences are neat but not ornamental and the people are quiet and orderly. Many have their work in Washington, D. C. and excellent access is given to the town by both steam and electric cars.

Our institutions are very nicely situated on the outskirts of the village. The General Conference offices are in a building erected especially for the purpose near the Review and Herald. It consists of a three story building wholly devoted to the offices of the Conference officers. On the first floor are the Secretary's, Assistant Secretary's, Treasurer's, and Cashier's offices and the stenographers rooms. On the second floor are the President's, Vice-President's, S. S. Secretary's, Religious Liberty Secretary's, Medical Missionary Secretary's, and Statistical Secretary's, offices and stenographers rooms. On the third floor are the Board Room, in which the General Conference Committee meets, and other offices connected with the general work. All the offices are nicely and completely fitted with the necessary furniture which such a work as ours demands. This office was erected from the \$100,000 fund.

The Review and Herald Publishing Association have a very neat building near the General Conference offices. It also is three stories high. It is fitted with a complete composing room, including two Linotype machines, a very efficient bindery, a press room, in which are two large cylinder machines and four job machines, and provision is made for another cylinder in the near future. Beside these rooms are a folding room, signature room, paper stock room, book stock room, a chapel, and the necessary office room for the manager and his assistants. On the third floor are also the editorial rooms of the various journals published. The office machinery is electrically driven from a current generated by a gas engine in a small building at the rear of the main office. The plan adopted makes it possible to accomplish the end desired at about one-third the expense involved in the West Indies.

Altogether the institutions being developed about Takoma Park are an honour to the cause and we believe those who are connected with the work at this place are fully consecrated to the pushing forward of the world-wide work. The burdens are heavy upon the brethren and sisters at this place and they need the earnest heart-felt prayers of God's people everywhere.

### Watchman Press Fund

Previously reported.....	\$685. 90
Dr. Henniquez, Bocas del Toro.....	10. 00
San Fernando Church.....	1. 12
D. Mc Intosh.....	1. 02
Young People, Palisade, Col.....	20. 70
E. Zettie Simmons.....	. 75
G. B. Collett, Monlesano Wash., U. S. A. ....	1. 00
	720. 49

"The only reform which reforms is that which begins in the heart. True reform works from within outward, not from without inward."

(continued from page 2.)

be neglected. The Book of books will occupy the highest place in all the School work.

But we do not propose to allow the education of our youth to stop with mere book knowledge. We believe in an all around practical education. We hold that anything our young men and women will have to do as they go out into the stern realities of life, is worthy of a place in our School curriculum.

Such practical things as keeping of accounts, carpentry, agriculture, shoemaking, tailoring, cooking, baking, laundry work, mending, typewriting and anything else that we all do every day of our lives.

This matter of connecting all the Industries with our schools is imperative as very few of our students will be able to give a cash equivalent for their education.

The more than one hundred acres connected with our schools will be a model farm where all kinds of produce, native of the West Indies, will be cultivated. We do not desire to educate our youth away from the soil. The agriculturist is nearest the heart of nature and therefore nearest the heart of God. Back to nature is to be the Watchword in educating our youth.

We desire further that this school shall be for the general uplift of our people throughout the field. We desire thrift, order, industry, and good taste to take the place of disorder, ignorance and sin. Everything repulsive must be eliminated from our character and our premises. We desire Seventh-day Adventist homes to be the best homes of their class in every community.

How can we better accomplish this than by taking our youth from over all our field and training them in habits of thrift and industry and then let them return home to put in practice what they have learned.

We read in the Bible that God in making that first model garden for man put in it not only those things that were good for food, but those things that were pleasant to the sight as well. So we propose to have grounds laid out with lawns and ornamental shrubs and trees, with fragrant flowers. Who does not appreciate the great wealth of material for such work as is found in these our fair islands.

We also want to teach a gospel of work. Our youth must be taught how to lead an active energetic life. It is a true saying that "Idle brains are the devil's work-shop, and idle hands the devil's tools." And oh what a quantity of idleness we see on every hand!

We must learn the joy of working. The only way to do this is to have our work accomplish something, to do things many work hard but become discouraged because they do not see fruit of their labour. The truest joy in this world is the joy of the harvest home. Let our youth once learn to taste its sweetness and idleness will be a thing of the past.

Then we need to learn how to do things thoroughly and systematically. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing to the very best of our ability. The young woman who neglects to sweep under the bed or in the dark corners, or the young man who will put a poor piece of timber inside a building provided he can cover it up before the contractor sees it, are both putting defective pillars in the building of their character.

We know that this is a tremendous task, but God has laid the burden of it on our shoulders and in his name we address ourselves to it.

It is estimated that \$10,000 is needed as soon as possible to successfully launch this enterprise. We gladly open the columns of the WATCHMAN for this purpose. Let every one who believes in this sort of an education give us a helping hand, and God's blessing will be with you.

E.

"I fear God; and beside Him I fear none, but that man who fears Him not."



### Bird Travellers

Perhaps the longest voyages made by birds are those of the sandpipers, the godwits, and the knots of Australia and New Zealand. These birds breed in northern Siberia, which means a journey of ten thousand miles twice a year!

Near the north Cape of New Zealand is a lonely, rugged point, called by some the "jumping off place." The appearance of the region naturally suggests the thought, and the Maoris, regard the place as the departing point from this world for the spirits of the dead. Being in the extreme northern part of the island it is naturally the place from which the birds start on their long journey. One writer who is a careful observer visited this place especially to see the countless numbers of these birds as they were preparing to leave in April. His description of the sight is so interesting that we will give it in full:—

"I made the latter part of the journey in tempestuous weather, a heavy rain being drifted into my face by a strong northerly wind. As I stumbled across the belt of sandhills which fringed the shore, a strange sound, that half oppressed and half soothed the ear, became fitfully audible—a sound which, when a little later a gust of wind caught it and brought it to me in greater volume, drowned for a moment the moaning of the sea. I knew it to be a chorus of querulous cries proceeding from innumerable little throats, and, racing up the last ridge of sand which lay between me and the bay, I stood looking at the sight I had come far to see.

"What with the lowering clouds, the wind and stormy ocean, the low, mournful sound which the wind drew from the thin, wiry grass of the sandhills, with the swarm of birds which looked like grey billows in convulsion, was altogether a peculiar and interesting sight; and, natural though it was, it seemed unnatural. During the afternoon, flocks of *kuaka* (the Moari name for the godwit) kept pouring into the bay, each new lot adding to the mad unrest which filled all the atmosphere. As the day wore on, the wind veered round the west, the clouds fell asunder, the rain ceased, and a watery sun pressed softly out and tinged the sky, and sea, and land with a faint silvery luster.

"I was recalled to practical matters by a sudden and violent ferment among the *kuaka*. Frequently they rose with a mighty rustle of beating pinions. After circling about in the air in an agitated and undecided manner, they settled again. At last, just as the sun was dipping into the sea, an old cock uttered a strident call, clarion clear, and shot straight into the air, followed by a feathered multitude. Higher and higher rose the host, until it was a stain in the sky. At this stupendous attitude, in a moment of time, as it seemed, the leader shaped his course due north, and the stain melted into the night. It was very impressive. There was something of the solemnity of a parting about it.

"In this manner, and for ten days, flocks of *kuaka* continually arrive at and depart from Spirits' Bay. At the expiration of that time the fleeting scene is closed, nothing remaining but a few scattered feathers to show that it once existed.

H. E. SIMKIN

Melbourne, Australia

### An Ostrich in Harness

"Go and hitch the Ostrich," is not at all an absurd command on an ostrich farm. There these great birds are often harnessed to a carriage, and make fairly good substitutes for horses. Although they cannot draw a heavy load, their speed is a recommendation.

At Jacksonville, Fla., there is a bird named Oliver W., that can run a mile in two minutes and twenty-two seconds. His owners claim that he is more satisfactory than a horse.

This particular ostrich appears to like his work. When the little carriage is brought out, he comes running at full speed, with wings spread out, ready to have the harness put on.

On one occasion a cyclist tried to pass Oliver W. on a long, smooth stretch of road. He came up behind the carriage, thinking to get ahead and escape the dust. Oliver W. thought differently. He threw his head high in the air, gave a flap with his wings, and went forward with a speed that astonished the cyclist. Putting forth more effort, the latter made attempt to pass the ostrich, but the faster the pedals of the bicycle moved, the faster sped the long legs of the bird.

It so happened that the cyclist had a record as a fast rider, and to be distanced by an ostrich was not to his liking. For two miles he tried to pass his feathered rivals but was then obliged to give up the race defeated.

—Selected.

### The Healthy Sahara

The climate of the Sahara, especially where it is under the influence of the westerly and north-westerly winds, which are the prevailing breezes, is extremely healthy. Yet the terror of the sand-storms which sometimes overtake the wayfarers have formed a favourite picture in the works of explorers, and have furnished many legends of a more or less doubtful character. On a clear day objects can be seen for a great distance, and at times the deceitful mirage buoys up the traveller with hopes of green oases and refreshing lakes a few miles distant. Then suddenly a dark pillar is seen advancing in the direction of the caravan, and before the wayfarers can prepare for the coming storm, they are involved in a dense cloud of drifting sand. So violent are the winds that at a considerable distance from the African coast, the dredgings brought up showed that the sea-bottom was covered somewhat thickly with the sand blown sea-wards from the neighbouring continent. At times, also, the verdure of the oases is eaten up by vast clouds of locusts, which appear and disappear with equal rapidity. If a westerly wind begins to blow, the insects are swept into the Atlantic. At times such enormous quantities have been drowned in the sea that the tide has deposited whole banks of them for miles along the coast, causing fevers among the villagers within the influence of the smell which the rotting mass diffuses far and near. But of all dangers that overtake the Saharan travellers, the worst is the fear that the oases may be without water. They may have filled their skins at one well in a particular oases, hoping to arrive at another green spot in the desert from which their vessels may be filled again, only to find that, owing to unusual drought or other causes, the springs have dried up. A caravan proceeding from Timbuctoo to Tafilet not finding water in one of the customary wells, perished to the number, it is said, of 2,000 people, besides 1,800 camels—animals that are capable of enduring thirst longer than their masters. Accidents of this sort account for the many human and other bones that lie mingled together in various parts of the desert.

—Dr. Robert Brown.

### The Whale's Back-Scratcher

When a naval architect plans an improvement in marine construction, he generally has little thought for its effect on the denizens of the sea. The man who invented bilge keels, however, says a writer on South America, provided the whales on the Brazilian coast with just the sort of back-scratcher they needed.

Insect pests annoy the whale, and barnacles find a home on a large part of his body. Sometimes the monsters may be seen rolling on a shallow sandy bottom to displace these pests, or rubbing themselves on the rocks of reefs.

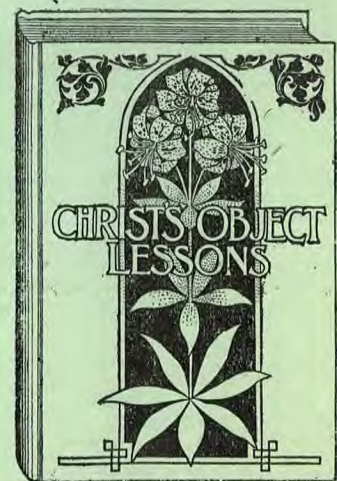
On one occasion the mail steamer *Oriana* was stopped during a dense fog a few miles off Santa Maria Island in the Pacific. The coast being dangerous, an anchor was let down sixty fathoms or so, and the ship allowed to drift in the smooth water.

About six in the morning the captain heard some heavy whale "blows" or "spouts" apparently close at hand. Shortly after a continued tremor of the ship was felt. It was too gentle for an earthquake, and was varied with bumps. Soon a huge whale rose slowly out of the water, and floated alongside, like a barque bottom up. It again descended, and the tremors recommenced.

Then the crew noticed barnacles and shellfish coming to the surface, and the secret was out. The whale was scraping himself—currying himself—on the sharp plate which projected as a steadier from the vessel's bilge.

Not caring to have him so near, in case he should smash the boats, the captain had him pelted with potatoes and coal; but he took no notice of it till a piece of coal went into his mouth, and was swallowed by mistake. Then he drenched the vessel thoroughly and "steamed" away, a last flourish of his indignant tail indicating that he was seeking quiet in the greater depths.—Selected.

**Christ's Object Lessons.** By Mrs. E. G. White. "Rightly understood, nature speaks of her Creator." This volume contains the thirty-two parables of the Master. They are given in a natural and logical order, and are treated in the author's usual style. The work contains a beautiful frontispiece. "The Mirror of Divinity," preface, table of contents,



list of illustrations, scriptural indexes, 486 pages. All the illustrations were prepared expressly for this by our special New York artists. The volume is handsomely and substantially bound in cloth, embossed in green and gold, with symbolic cover design of the mountain lilies of Palestine.

Price, \$1.00

# Stephens, Limited.



## The Stores

Port-of-Spain,  
TRINIDAD, W. I.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY EVERYTHING.

# BOOTS

Ladies

AND

Gents

# SHOES

**Boots,** Ladies Glace Lace Boots, Special  
@ 96cts.

**Boots,** Ladies Glace and Cloth Button  
Boots, @ 96cts.

**Boots,** Ladies Glace Boots, Patent Toe  
Cap, Button and Lace, \$1.44.

**Shoes,** Ladies Glace Lace Shoes, Very  
Cheap, 60cts.

**Shoes,** Ladies Tan Lace Shoes, Very  
Smart, 72cts.

**Shoes,** Ladies Glace Shoes one Bar, 72cts.

**Slippers,** Ladies Carpet Slippers High  
Heels, @ 84cts.

**Slippers,** Ladies Glace House Slippers,  
72cts.

**Boots,** Gents Satin Calf Lace Boots,  
medium pointed Toes, @ \$1.68.

**Boots,** Gents Calf Lace Boots, Leather  
Lined, Very Strong, \$2.16.

**Boots,** Gents White Canvas Lace Boots,  
Leather soles, 96cts.

**Boots,** Gents Glace Kid Lace Boots,  
Black or Tan Special, \$2.40.

**Shoes,** Gents Patent Court Shoes, Very  
Cheap, 72cts.

**Shoes,** Gents Brown Canvas Tennis Shoes,  
Red Rubber 60cts.

**Slippers,** Gents Slippers, Black or Tan,  
\$1.20.

## Shoe Polish, Rubber Heels, Boot Trees, Etc.