

THE CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN

The Fountain

There's life in the fountain
There's peace in its song.
There's joy in its sparkle;
Its music is balm.

There's health in its waters
There's power in its flow.
There are things for our learning
In its shimmer and glow.

'Tis an emblem of purity,
An emblem of Him
Whose love never failing
Can cleanse from all sin.

Come rest by its waters
Forgetting all strife.
Let it teach thee of Jesus
The fountain of Life.





OUT IN THE FIELDS

The little cares that fret me, I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the sea, among the winds at play,
Among the lowing of the herds, the rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds, the humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might pass,—I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass, among the new-mown hay,
Among the hushing of the corn, where drowsy poppies nod.
Where ill thoughts die, and good are born—out in the fields
with God! —Selected.

THE
Caribbean Watchman

Vol. 8

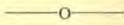
Cristobal, Canal Zone, Panama, July, 1910

No. 5

THE OUTLOOK

King George V

It is said that King George V comes to the throne of England in every sense well prepared to fulfil the mighty obligations which will rest upon him, and with the full confidence of his subjects. He is, it is believed, more serious and less impulsive than his father, and while he is not apt to be so popular personally, he gives every evidence of a man possessing keen judgment and well defined ideas of how to govern in this great empire with its 400,000,000 subjects.



The Danger in Drugs

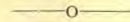
To those people whose first sensation of pain or illness is a call to go to the nearest apothecary for a sedative in the form of some drug, the recent investigations of the drugs there sold, will sound a true note of alarm. It is time that this alarm was sounded, with two million drug addicts in the United States and other countries with like proportions. There are thousands of individuals who become victims of the drug habit by taking them, unknowingly, in various patent medicines, some of which even claim to cure the taste for the very drug which they contain. This is not the only danger, the drugs themselves are often not what they claim to be.

The Editor of the *New York Times* says:

“An evil more dangerous, because insidious, than that of patent nostrums lies in the fact that the drugs called for in the prescriptions of doctors in the United States may be, and often are, of unknown quality, not to be relied upon to cure sickness and to prevent death.”

Big Things

“That ‘styles’ in warships are constantly changing as any other styles and that the biggest battleship of to-day may be hopelessly outclassed tomorrow is well indicated by a comparison between the famous Connecticut, until yesterday the pride of the American navy, and the Florida, which has just been launched and christened in the Brooklyn yards.” But before we have recovered ourselves from the surprise caused by such statements as, “The Florida could meet and sink the famed fleet of sixteen battle-ships which two years ago made a trip around the world,” and, “The Florida can hurl twice as much metal as the entire fleet Admiral Dewey took into Manila Bay,” comes the news that she is outclassed by keels that have been laid by Argentine, Japan, England and America herself.

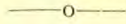


England and the Opium Traffic

The following note taken from the *Good Health* magazine is significant and needs no comment:

For a whole generation England has maintained the opium traffic in India and China, and this in spite of the protests of even the natives themselves because of the mischief wrought by this baneful drug. The record of England's conduct in forcing opium upon China at the cannon's mouth is one of the foulest blots upon the pages of history. No more shameless crime was ever perpetrated by any nation, even in the darkest periods of the world's history. It is certainly most gratifying to know that the United States has taken the right stand in the matter, and it is to be hoped that the example set by our worthy officials in the Philippines may encourage England to the

discontinuance of her opium policy in the East and a hearty cooperation with the Chinese government in the efforts now being made in that country to suppress the use of this soul-and-body-enslaving drug.



Developing Panama

Since the discovery of the Isthmus of Panama in the year 1501 by Rodrigo, there has been a succession of thrilling events which makes its history of conquest and adventure most interesting. Columbus, the famed discoverer of the new world, has the place of honor in all the early literature, and his statue adorns the public parks of the large cities, but it is Balboa's facsimile that is impressed on the Panamanian coins of to-day, and he is highly honored among the people because in 1513 from the summit of one of the cordilleras which forms the Isthmian watershed, he first discovered the broad expanse of water which, seven years later, the navigator Magellan named *Mar Pacífico*. This first sight of the placid ocean so impressed Balboa and his company that they fell upon their knees and chanted the *Te Deum*.

In 1519 Pedrarias founded the oldest city of the Isthmus, indeed, one of the oldest of Americas to which he gave the Indian name, Panama, which signifies abundance of fish. This city early became the rendezvous of bands of gold hunters and adventurers. Quite naturally this center became the scene of many petty quarrels, robberies, and bloody conflicts in which the poor native Indian was usually the greatest sufferer. The city was sacked by the infamous buccaneer Henry Morgan in 1671 and the ruins remain until this day.

Gold hunting has never proved a successful means of developing the resources of the country, and as they did not find the gold they dreamed of, the early Spanish colonists leave little to their credit in the history of the country.

General Simon Bolivar, the hero and deliverer of Latin-America, was instru-

mental in securing the independence of Panama from Spanish dominion in 1821.

The war which the revolutionary spirit of the Panamanians continually provoked has not been conducive either to territorial or intellectual progress, and not even the spasmodic booms of 1849, when gold was discovered in California, and 1882, when the French Company began the digging of the canal, have lent any permanent uplift to to this little neck of land which connects the two great continents; so that, when in November 1903 a new flag was hoisted, it waved over a most cosmopolitan people whose ship of state was launched under conditions not the most favorable.

The present administration is doing opportune work in stimulating an interest in agriculture. The fertile soil of Panama, under proper conditions, is capable of producing abundant harvests of all kinds of tropical fruits. Thus there may be created a permanent national wealth, and also there may be a development of brain and brawn in the citizens, which only the independent life, healthful employment, fresh air and wholesome food of the country can produce. There has been a good beginning made on a railroad from the capital to David, a city in a northern province which will facilitate greatly the exportation of inland products. This will eventually become a part of the great trans-continental road connecting New York with Buenos Aires.

From the present activities of the department of education it is evident that the large per cent. of illiteracy which exists among the Panamanian people is not to continue. There is in process of construction a splendid school building in Panama City which will cost \$500,000. This building will accommodate one thousand pupils of the advanced grades. Other cities of the republic are to have schools which will be in proportion to their importance.

Immorality and intemperance abound in the cities of Colon and Panama, due doubtless to the large foreign elements present

during the building of the canal. We are aware that it is no small problem to cope with this tide of evil; and we are glad to note that the municipal authorities are exercising themselves to control these elements.

The Bible and religious literature which is being distributed all over the republic is exercising its benign influence; and it is our humble hope that our own CARIBBEAN WATCHMAN for the English, and *El Centinela* for the Spanish and the literature sold by our WATCHMAN agents may be, by the blessing of God, a means of turning many from the unsatisfying things of sin and unrighteousness to the service of God and truth.

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The Funeral of King Edward

The funeral of Edward VII was the largest ever celebrated, there being in the vast *cortege* eight crowned heads, 120 representatives of European royalty, 35,000 soldiers, thousands of policemen, and 2,500,000 of the English populace. Nearest to the king behind the gun carriages rode the Duke of Connaught and Kaiser Wilhelm, then followed King Haakon of Norway, King George of Greece, King Alfonso of Spain, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Frederick of Denmark, King Manuel of Portugal and King Albert of Belgium.

The sorrow of the English people is a genuine grief over the loss of a beloved monarch.

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Rice as a Food

Two decades ago Americans made sport of the Chinaman eating rice with chop sticks, and wondered how he could subsist on such a diet; but recent years have brought a change, in this part of the world, in the attitude of the people toward rice as a food. Rice is now considered one of our first cereals and its cultivation is rapidly increasing in the western hemisphere. Considering the world as a whole, the pro-

duction and consumption of rice almost equals that of wheat.

The latest estimates place the world's wheat crop at 95,000,000 tons and rice at 87,000,000. In 1908 the United States alone produced more than 3,000,000 tons.

The present increased cost of beef indicates that the day is not distant when we shall largely subsist on cereals; and we heartily recommend the change, for a pound of rice contains fully three times as much nutriment as a pound of meat, and is certainly obtained with less trouble, and with no taking of life.

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How Shall I Save My Money?

The above question is so often and anxiously asked that we have promised to give a few suggestions on the subject for the sake of our readers who may be benefited thereby.

A writer in *The World To-day* says, "If you ask the average business man to name the one most vital thing in the business world, that particular commodity without which all business would come to a standstill, he would undoubtedly compress his answer into the single magic word, 'money.'"

Bulwer says: "Never treat money affairs with levity, money is character." While we may not be able to agree that money is character, sure it is that the manner in which we dispose of our money develops character in us and demonstrates our character to others. By the use we make of our money is developed either generosity, benevolence, justice, honesty, and forethought, or greed, miserliness, injustice, extravagance, and improvidence.

Society consists, in this respect, of two classes, the savers and the wasters, the provident and the improvident, the thrifty and the indifferent; those who have and those who have not.

Cicero says "The best source of all wealth or well being is economy," and Johnson calls

economy "the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the mother of Liberty." If one wants to save his money he must practice economy. The men who economize become owners of capital, and by this means develop our country, run mills and factories, give employment to others and thus establish the trade and commerce that moves the world; but in all this progress the thriftless man has no part. He spends all he gets and helps nobody. No matter how much money he gets, he husbands none of his resources, but is always in need of more. He is the slave of the thrifty and knows not the meaning of independence.

The only rule we know to save money is *to save it*, and if you spend it, of course, you cannot save it. The foolish expenditure of money is a habit, and it may like other habits, be hard to overcome, but it *can* be conquered. Let no man say he cannot economize. Economy does not require superior intellect, nor the exercise of any human virtue, but it does require, a good stock of common sense and a little patient self denial. If the habit of extravagance has been formed it may require some fervent resolution, at first, to overcome it, because our habits bind us like bands of iron, but the beginning is usually the hardest part of the battle. Begin now, at once. The more the habit of thrift is practised, the easier it becomes, and the simplest calculation will show how well it pays. One dollar a week put aside will amount in twenty years to one thousand and forty dollars.

The method of practising economy is very simple. The initiatory rule is to always spend less than is earned, and put something aside for the future. It is a good idea to make out a fair estimate of all probable necessary expenditures, not allowing for extravagances, and place the balance of salary where it is not easily accessible. Many times a supposed need will

disappear if the money is not obtainable without effort. Robert Burns says :

To catch Dame Fortune's golden smile,
Assiduous wait upon her;
And gather gain in every way
That's justified by honor;
Not for to hide it in a hedge
Nor for a train attendant;
But for the glorious privilege
Of being independent.

Halley's Comet Gone

The date has passed when Halley's comet, according to unfounded prophecies was to destroy the inhabitants of this earth; and those who were much exercised through belief in these false predictions now continue in the pursuits of their business or pleasure less concerned than before in the things which pertain to the soul's salvation, and more inclined to reject the teaching of a coming destruction to this world, though this is founded on the sure Word of God.

It was by the study of the Word that we knew assuredly that the comet could not bring the destruction predicted; and through that same Word we know just as surely that destruction is coming from which none shall escape, except those whose names are written in the Lamb's book of life. According to those prophecies which cannot fail, that time is close at hand.

We cannot, nor can anybody, give the day or the hour of that destruction, for God has not revealed it to man, and says He will not, but He has given unmistakable signs by which we may "know that it is nigh even at the door," and we beseech you, reader, to make yourself acquainted with these signs, with the teachings of God's word, and to begin now to make the necessary preparation.

"Many want to work for the Lord, but never get started. When God told the children of Israel to cross the Jordan, He required a test of faith. The waters did not recede until the feet of the priests were placed directly in them. Unless we start, thus placing ourselves where we are wholly dependent on God, He does not have opportunity of fulfilling His promise."

News and Notes

Milk furnishes one-sixth of the total food of the average American family.

The University of Berlin has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Mr. Roosevelt.

President Taft has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$14,104,203 for fortifying the Panama Canal.

The vast sum of \$675,000,000 is soon to be expended by Russia in a general reorganization of her national defenses.

An explosion of grisú gas in a coal mine of Alabama caused the death of 185 miners, and the injury of many more.

In Melbourne, Australia the law prohibits women working in factories between the hours of six in the evening and six in the morning.

If each one of the nations at the Third Hague Conference appoints one international judge there will be forty-six judges.

The American Bible Society recently received a donation of \$1,000,000 to aid in the more rapid circulation of the Bible in the remote corners of the earth.

Norway has granted municipal suffrage to all women over twenty-five years of age. Hitherto it was limited to women who paid a considerable personal income tax.

The remains of the ex-President of Haiti, General Alexis Nord, who recently died in Kingston, Jamaica, was taken to Port-au-Prince at the expense of the Haitian government, and was given a state funeral.

It would seem that all the world is making war on all classes of rodents, especially the rat. We are awakening to the fact that the rat is not only a transporter of disease and filth, but he is an expensive boarder. In an article entitled *Our Duel with the Rat* in *McClure's Magazine* for May it is estimated that the food of a rat costs sixty cents a year, not counting what he wastes. It costs Uncle Sam something to keep his 500,000,000 American rats. A reasonable and semi-official estimate makes the expense for other countries as follows; Denmark pay annually to keep rats \$3,000,000; France, \$40,000,000; Germany, \$50,000,000; Great Britain, \$73,000,000, and the United States at least \$100,000,000.

As evidence of the onward march of the gospel in the great Empire of Russia four persons were recently baptized into the Protestant religion in the "holy city of Moscow."

"As a result of the recent elections in Spain the Spanish House of Delegates will be constituted as follows: Liberals, 225; Conservatives, 98; Republicans, 46; Carlists, 4; Catalanists, 4; Independent, 11."

A rioting mob recently destroyed a large portion of Shang-Sha, the capital of the province of Hunan, China, and the arrival of a British gunboat and a Chinese cruiser for the protection of foreign interests seemed only to madden the mob, and they destroyed all foreign business and concerns, and foreign missions, killed the provincial governor who tried to protect the foreigners, and killed and tortured the native Christians in a manner almost unbelievable in this age of the world. The foreign missionaries escaped with their lives to Hankow. Thus it is evident that the same hatred of foreigners exists to-day that was manifest in the Boxer outbreak.

From mid-ocean came a message from Andrew Carnegie to the stricken Costa Ricans that their beautiful peace palace which the earthquake had destroyed should be rebuilt. We are glad for this, and we wish that philanthropy might be able to restore the buried inhabitants and wrecked homes to our sorrowing sister republic. But while this can not be, we are glad to see the sympathetic response made to the mute appeals for help which the great catastrophe caused. Magnificent gifts have been made by the greater countries and our smaller republics have contributed with a generosity worthy of comment. Guatamala gave \$10,000, Panama an equal sum, and committees in Central America have raised about \$250,000.

The great World's Missionary Conference now in session in Edinburgh Scotland is represented by eleven hundred Protestant delegates from every part of the globe. The fifty-eight missionary societies of the United States and Canada are represented by four hundred and eighty workers, among them such men as Hon. William J. Bryan, ex-vice-President Fairbanks, Hon. Seth Low, and Admiral Mahan. The assembly promises to be the most universally important religious gathering of the year. It will be a remarkable demonstration of the world-wide interest in the evangelization of non-Christian lands, and it is expected that it will furnish inspiration for mighty works, and that weighty issues and great questions will there be settled.

Colonel Roosevelt and Universal Peace

Since the return of Colonel Roosevelt to civilization from his expedition to Africa, he has been making speeches throughout Europe in favor of a united brotherhood of nations, and his famous speech at Christiania, Norway, before the Noble Peace Committee has especially designated him as the diplomatic solver of the great problem of world federation and of universal peace.

We are strong advocates of peace and fervently desire for and anticipate a time when its benign influence shall vanquish the long reign of sin which has ever kept open upon the human race the flood-gates of misery and woe.

We recognize as commendatory the acts of conciliation and arbitration of modern diplomacy which have caused a cessation of hostilities between the warring nations, but it ill becomes our representatives to talk of peace, and especially the "peace of righteousness," as Mr. Roosevelt puts it, in those countries whose daily records are full of frauds and wickedness, where greed and oppression invade every avenue of trade, where officials and legislators are being almost daily convicted of graft and corrupt dealing, and where intemperance and immorality super-abound.

That our readers may better understand what this great "peace-loving world federation of great nations" intends to do, and how they expect to obtain this "peace of righteousness," and maintain it, we will quote from Mr. Roosevelt's speech: "Finally, it would be a master stroke if those great powers honestly bent on peace would form a league of Peace, not only to keep the peace among themselves, but to prevent, by force if necessary, its being broken by others."

This sounds well and "practical" for the "peace-disposed" nations; but what about the dissenters? and what does this world federation promise more than the great world powers of ancient times? The King

of Babylon sent to all nations the word "Peace be multiplied unto you," and invited them all to "partake of his bounty and rest in his shade"; but when they were found to be "breakers of the peace" for refusing to worship at Babylon's shrines, we can see how naturally and gracefully this powerful benefaction could offer the fiery furnace. Rome, that "sublimest incarnation of power which has on this planet been suffered to appear," always offered the olive branch and the protection of the Roman eagles; but history reveals something of what thousands of subject provinces suffered for refusing to worship the gods of the Roman Pantheon. The Papacy, in the days of her supremacy, always offered the blessing of peace to "heretics" before they were delivered to the vengeance of the sword.

The selfishness of humanity has not changed with the passing of the years since the days of Rome, and righteous peace among the nations can never be established until humanity is changed. We know of no more erudite comment on this state of affairs than the prophet Jeremiah gives us in chapter 6 verses 13 and 14 of his prophecy: "For from the least of them even unto the greatest of them every one is given to covetousness; and from the prophet even unto the priest every one dealeth falsely. They have healed also the hurt of my people slightly, saying, peace, peace; when there is no peace."

This talk of peace is in harmony with the prophecies which indicate that just prior to the second coming of Christ such teaching will abound; "For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night. For when they shall *say*, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh."

A Knowledge of God

"This is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." A know-

ledge with results so immense attracts at once our interest and attention; for it is doubtful if there are any among we mortal earth-born children who do not in our heart of hearts desire eternal life, and in a measure hope for it.

It is because God is God as a first condition that a knowledge of Him brings with it this result. He is the author of life and thus knows every condition of receiving it, but only to those who become acquainted with Him does He reveal this knowledge.

But, you ask, how may I become acquainted with God? O, so easily. We become acquainted with earthly friends by being much in their society, and if we spend much time alone with some friend the result is that we become very well acquainted with him. The same is true with the Lord. We may learn a little about Him in visiting His sanctuary, where His Word, the revealed will of God, is read and made known, but that deeper knowledge which brings with it eternal life is found in being alone with Him. When we come alone into His presence He reveals wonderful things to the souls of men. He knows us altogether, knows just what changing and adjusting, what pruning and weeding our natures must endure to be made fit for eternal life, and alone with Himself, He will reveal this to us just as we need it.

Try it, my dear reader, just try it. Go all alone before God and tell Him that you want to become acquainted with Him, to *know* Him, and He will fulfil His promise to you. "They that seek shall find," and you will know, as all who have sought have known, that "in His presence is fullness of joy."

The Fountain

In the gentle murmur of the flowing fountain there is rest to the weary traveler. As he drinks of its living waters there is more than slaking of his thirst, there is healing and restoring. In the rest that

comes to him as he sits within sound of its liquid music there is uplifting, and his thoughts turn instinctively to higher things than the common round of business affairs which are wont to occupy his mind. Sometimes he remembers the old home and the brook in the meadow with its spring-time murmurs, when life stretched before him with only rainbow hews, and he longed for the statue of manhood, with all its noble authority, that he might partake of its pleasures. Responsibilities were unknown and did not mar his anticipations; but now he has tasted, and the fountain of his imagined pleasure has not been what he expected. Sometimes the responsibilities press so heavy that he almost wishes he could lay them all aside and return to the dream of his youth.

Youth does not return at our wish, but there is a remedy and it is in the fountain. Jesus says "I will give to him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely," and "Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." The fountain of which we partake in coming to Christ was prophesied of, and is for "sin and uncleanness." Let us partake of it now. It will cleanse all our soul's diseases and make us every whit whole. "The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life."

A Catechism

1. Did you ever see a counterfeit ten-dollar bill?
Yes.
2. Why was it counterfeited?
Because it was worth counterfeiting.
3. Was the ten-dollar bill to blame?
No.
4. Did you ever see a scrap of brown paper counterfeited?
No.
5. Why?
Because it was not worth counterfeiting.
6. Did you ever see a counterfeit Christian?
Yes, lots of them.
7. Why was a Christian counterfeited?
Because he was worth counterfeiting.
8. Was he to blame?
No.
9. Did you ever see a counterfeit infidel?
No; never.
10. Why?—*Selected.*

GENERAL ARTICLES

Studies on the Book of Revelation

BY W. G. KNEELAND

IN the book of Genesis, the "Alpha" of the gospel story is found. Moses, while far away on the dreary Arabian deserts, tending Jethro's flocks, was guided by the Lord in writing this book, which contains the essential principles of the plan of salvation.

But to John the Beloved, was given the privilege of recording the "Omega" of that blessed story of redemption. To him was given the opportunity of bringing together all the prophetic utterances and sacred symbols, showing in their fulfilment "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Rev. 13. 8.

Shut away as he was on that lonely isle, from the false light of human traditions, the Seer of Patmos was enabled to focus all the rays of light and truth from the past ages into such a revelation of the "true Light" that the darkness of error would be forever dispelled, and the eternity of righteousness and peace be realized.

Early Life of the Writer

In the land of Caanan, sacred to both Jews and earnest Christians, near the little town of Bethsaida, on the shores of the sea of Galilee, lived Zebedee with his wife Salome, and their two sons James and John. These lads shared with their father, the humble occupation of fishermen, and together with the rest of their countrymen, they eagerly watched for some sign of the long promised Messiah who would deliver Israel. John heard the message of preparation for the Christ preached by the Prophet of the Wilderness. He was an eyewitness of the baptism of Jesus in the Jordan: and also of His anointing by the Holy

Spirit. When John the Baptist pointed out the "Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world" the younger son of Zebedee was among the first to follow Jesus.

John seems to have come into closer touch with the Saviour than did any of the other disciples. His heart, doubtless, responded more readily to the divine love so clearly revealed in Jesus; and that infinite love became the theme of all of John's teaching. He ever sought to be near the side of his blessed Redeemer, he sat next to Him at the table—lay on His bosom, and was familiarly known as "that disciple whom Jesus loved." To John was committed the sacred trust of caring for the mother of Jesus. He was the first disciple to reach the tomb of the risen Saviour, and for many years afterward held a responsible position in the church at Jerusalem. There he had opportunity to know of the rapid spread of the gospel in all lands: and also to endure persecution and exile for the "Word of God and the Testimony of Jesus Christ."

His long years of faithful service, his intense love and intimate union with his Master, qualified him to become a connecting link between earth and heaven.

The Revelation

The same mighty angel who assisted Daniel while writing the history of nations, stood by the side of this last survivor of the chosen twelve, as he penned the lines of this sacred book: and revealed to him the history of the church of God.

What a comfort it must have been to the aged apostle, who had seen and grieved over the rejection of Jerusalem and his beloved people, to behold in vision, the glories

of the *New Jerusalem* and the grand consummation of the plan of redemption.

The Theme

"The Revelation of Jesus Christ which God gave unto him." Rev, I.1. This epistle is far more than a "revelation of St. John the divine," as the supplied title indicates.

as God's representative. Acts 10.30. He is our "Emmanuel"—God with us; "that worketh in you both to will and do of His good pleasure." Matt. 1:28; Phil. 2:13.

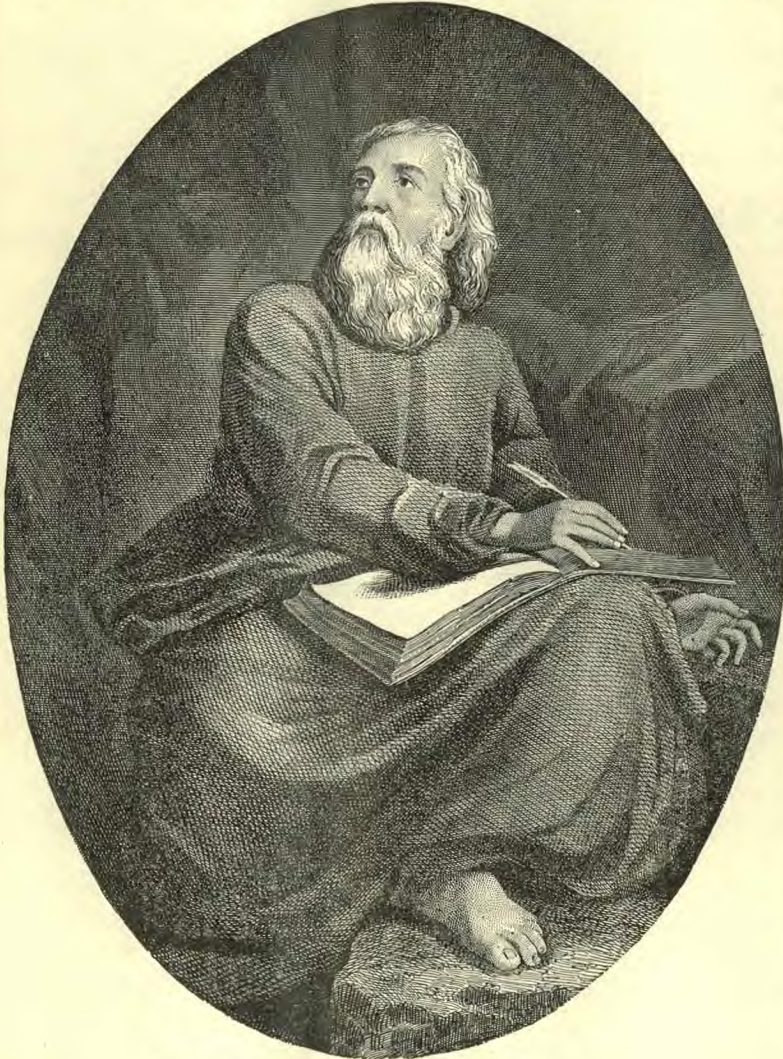
The book of Revelation was written to explain the mystery of the incarnation. "Divinity needed humanity that humanity

might afford a channel of communication between God and man." The blending of divinity and humanity, in the person of Jesus Christ forms that mystic ladder viewed by Jacob, which reaches from earth to heaven, and thus opens the way back to our heavenly home.

In the introduction to the Apocalypse we find the key to this book; and to the understanding of all prophecy. In the first verse of the chapter the *Author* of prophecy is clearly defined—*Our heavenly Father*. The *object* of prophecy is also given,—“To show unto His servants things which must shortly come to pass.”

Are you one of "His servants"? Do you wish to know the meaning of what is coming upon the earth? Then

study this book of Revelation. The *manner* by which all true prophecy is given is also declared. Angels communicate the thoughts of God to holy men, who are chosen to record them in human language. 2 Peter 1:21.



John the Revelator in exile on the Isle of Patmos.

It is an *unfolding* of the *divine life of God* as revealed in the *life and works of Jesus Christ*. His name is Jesus because He saves His people from their sins. Matt. 1:21. He is rightfully called Christ the "anointed," because He was anointed by the Holy Spirit

A Blessing

The heavenly benediction pronounced upon all who will *read, hear, and obey*, the instruction of this book, is good evidence that it can and will be understood by all who honestly desire salvation.

Its sacred allegories and wonderful symbols, when aided by the Holy Spirit's interpretation become object lessons, illustrating the gospel and its eternal results.

In this closing volume of sacred litera-

ture, all the great cardinal truths of salvation, have been perfectly blended into an appropriate and timely message for humanity in the last days of this world's history. Notice carefully the warning given to any who would "add to, or take away from" this inspired compendium of truth. Rev. 22:18,19.

Reader do you need a blessing? Then prayerfully read, hear, and obey its teachings.

Lives of the Prophets

Daniel

BY S. N. HASKELL

DANIEL is one of the most remarkable characters mentioned in the Bible. There is not much said about him during the sixty years of his active life, which time he was Prime Minister of two of the mightiest kingdoms that ever ruled the world.

He was taken to Babylon at the age of about eighteen as a hostage for the good behavior of Jehoiakim, king of Judah. Jehoiakim rebelled against Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, and Nebuchadnezzar came to Jerusalem and bound Jehoiakim with fetters to carry him away to Babylon. But Jehoiakim humbled himself, and Daniel and others of the royal family were taken as a pledge of the good behavior of Jehoiakim.

Daniel was a person of more than ordinary intelligence. In him "was no blemish; but well favored and skillful in wisdom, and cunning in understanding science." He showed ability and was selected by the king as one "whom they might teach the tongue and learning of the Chaldeans." Within five years, because of his superior wisdom, he "sat in the gate of the king," and his three brethren were appointed over the affairs of the kingdom, a most wonderful promotion.

He had not attended the schools for the education of the royal families in Jerusalem, but had been instructed by his mother who believed the prophecy of Isaiah given to Hezekiah about seventy-five years before that the sons of the royal family would one day be taken and placed in the palace of the king of Babylon. Isa. 39: 5-7. Daniel had been educated at home, and the Bible stories told him by his mother of the effect of strong drink on Nadab and Abihu, who were priests, and of the sin of idolatry, had so molded the character of Daniel that he and his three companions withstood the temptation of eating the meat of the king of Babylon, and drinking his wine.

After a three year's course in the greatest university that existed at that time, Daniel and his brethren were found to be "ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in his realm." Dan. 1: 19, 20.

Nothing more is said of Daniel until near the close of Nebuchadnezzar's reign, when he was called to interpret the king's dream. This brought him into prominence. (See Dan. 4) And from that time to the first year of Balshazzar king of Babylon, there is perfect silence regarding Daniel's history. In the first year of Belshazzar's

reign Daniel had his first vision given in the seventh chapter of Daniel; and his second vision recorded in the eighth chapter of Daniel was given during the third year of Belshazzar's reign. Daniel at this time must have been nearly ninety years of age.

During the first year of Darius is recorded one of the most wonderful prayers, with supplications and fasting, with sackcloth and confession of sin, that is recorded in all the Bible. In answer to this prayer the angel Gabriel was sent to stand by Darius and influence him to issue a decree for the deliverance of God's people. But the counselors of Darius were too much for him, and influenced him to issue a decree that whoever should "ask a petition of any God or man for thirty days, save of thee, O king, he shall be cast into the den of lions." Dan. 6: 7. The reason for this is suggested in the first four verses of this same chapter. Daniel would not countenance any bribery, or any grafting that the princes desired to bring about. This reveals the character of the prophet.

Two years later God removed Darius and brought Cyrus to the throne. In the third year of Cyrus, Daniel fasted and prayed for three full weeks for the return of his people. It was upon this occasion and under these circumstances that those wonderful words were spoken to Daniel, "O Daniel, a man

greatly beloved." Daniel 10: 11, 19. At this time the angel Gabriel declared to him that Michael, who is Christ, came and influenced Cyrus in answer to the prayer of Daniel; and promised to continue with the kings of Persia until his prayer should be answered; and then the king of Grecia would come and overthrow the Medo-Persian kingdom.

Then we have revealed to Daniel the most wonderful history that was ever revealed to any prophet, giving the history of this world from the first year of Darius to the battle of Armageddon; declaring distinctly that Turkey should plant the tabernacle of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain; and then he should come to his end and none should help him. This introduces us to the time of trouble which brings us to the second coming of Christ.

In this brief sketch of Daniel, while less than ten years of his life is recorded, yet his whole life is revealed as one of the most remarkable men of whom the Scriptures give any record. One that feared God and eschewed evil, the one whose name the Saviour mentions by referring the reader to his prophecy in answer to the question, "What shall be the sign of thy coming and of the end of the world." A most wonderful history of a most remarkable man!

Life Only in Christ

BY H. C. GOODRICH

WHEREFORE, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Rom. 5:12. Why? Because, "Whosoever committeth sin transgresseth also the law; for sin is the transgression of the law." 1 John 3:4. "Because the law worketh wrath; for where no law is there is no transgression." Rom. 4:15.

The Bible definition of sin is transgression of the law. And the wages of sin, or

the result of transgression, is death. The reason for this is that the law of God is simply a statement of right, and God is right: which is proved by the following scriptures." "Righteous art Thou, O Lord, and upright are Thy judgments. Thy testimonies that Thou hast commanded, are righteous, and very faithful." Ps. 119:137,138. Again: "Thy righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, and Thy law is the truth;" (verse 142) and again, "My tongue shall

speak of thy word: for all Thy commmandments are righteousness." Verse 172. So the expression of God's law, is but a statement of His character, which is eternally the standard of right. And any tendency on the part of God's creatures to disobey His word, would be a tendency to draw away from Him. Therefore, when He tested our first parents on the point of obedience, it was that He might prove them, if they would accept God's character as a right character.

But when they decided that God was wrong in not allowing them to eat of that tree in the midst of the garden, they showed a lack of confidence in their Creator, and a disposition to disobey His word. Actual disobedience soon followed, for man received the words of Satan rather than the words of God. Satan had gained his purpose, and his kingdom was established in the earth. For so we read: "Know ye not that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness." Rom. 6:16. What then could God do for the man who had fallen into sin? Only this, drive him from the garden, and from the tree of life, "lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat and live forever." Gen 3:22, 23. "Wherefore as by one man sin (disobedience) entered into the world and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men; for that all have sinned." Rom. 5:12.

Death passed upon all men. What is death? Can we learn the nature of it, and what it means to the human race? Surely in God's word is the truth. In all the universe, and in all eternity both of the past, and of the future there is but one source of life and that source is God. "For with Thee is the fountain of life," (Ps. 36:9) and when our first parents turned from that source of life, only death could result. Satan said, "Ye shall not surely die," (Gen. 3:4) and the whole world has believed his statement; but the scriptures, both of the old and

New Testaments, have said all they could say to make it plain that "man shall surely die," as the following texts will show.

"His breath goeth forth, he returneth to his earth, in that very day his thoughts perish." Ps. 146:4. But the man without breath or thought is only clay, and man is left like the beast in death and so the Scripture says: "For that which befalleth the sons of men, befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast, for all is vanity." Eccl. 3:19,20. Again, the same writer says, "For the living know that they shall die: but the dead know not anything, neither have they any more a reward; for the memory of them is forgotten. Also their love, and their hatred, and their envy, is now perished; neither have they any more a portion forever in any thing that is done under the sun." Eccl. 9:5,6.

Job says man's death is not like the cutting down of a tree, that will sprout again; but "Man lieth down, and riseth not; till the heavens be no more, they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep. . . . Thou shalt call, and I will answer Thee; Thou wilt have a desire to the work of Thine hands." Job 14:7-15.

As the branch cannot live except it is connected with the vine, so man, the creature of God's hand, can only live as he is connected with his Creator. Apart from God there is no life; and sin separates us from God. Isa. 59:1,2. And "The wages of sin is death." Rom. 6:23. These scriptures, and many others that might be quoted, prove that there is only one hope for man, only one avenue of escape for the human race from that death which sin has brought, and that is in a resurrection from the dead, which is everywhere taught in God's word. But this we must leave for another article.

"Men of character are the conscience of the society to which they belong."

Playing the Lottery

Why a Conscientious Person Cannot Patronize a Lottery

C. HODGE

PLAYING the lottery is essentially dishonest. Lottery winnings are ill-gotten gains. There is no equitable exchange, no value received. Legitimate business is founded upon the principle that there shall be a fair return in commodity or service, for money received. In the world of commerce he is considered dishonest who fails to live up to this standard. He cheats his customer. In a lottery, however, when one wins, others must lose. Their losses are necessary that he may gain. If some do not lose, none can win. The winner's exultation over his prize is at the expense of other's loss and humiliation, and is to his shame.

Those who lose, however, and the vast majority who play the lottery must lose, are not one whit less blameworthy. They have tried and failed where the winner has succeeded. They are dishonest in intention. The burglar who fails in his attempt to crack the safe is a thief just as truly as his more successful comrade. Winner and loser are equally guilty.

An Enemy of Virtue

Such fundamental virtues as industry, frugality, and home-making are discouraged and dwarfed by lottery-playing; for gambling always kills thrift and stability. One who has good opportunity for knowing concerning the lottery says: "Its attractive features and false promises awaken in the minds, especially of the youth, that latent disposition or tendency to speculate, to obtain something for nothing, to acquire riches and opulence without labor; all of which distract them from the more sober industries of life, and drag them towards that restless and feverish mental condition of the gambler who is ignorant of honorable work and business. Just as nature abhors

a vacuum, so the gambler abhors work." Lottery-playing is the enemy of the employer, the savings bank, and the home.

Playing the Lottery Un-American and Un-Patriotic

The lottery is an inheritance from a bad past. The greatest of modern nations do not countenance it. The United States of America has outlawed it. The American citizen or the British subject who patronizes a lottery is going back upon his own country's moral standards, is stooping to the customs and practices of a semi-pagan land and perpetuating an inferior civilization; instead of living up to the best traditions of his own race and nation, and helping by example and precept to lift neighbors from a lower to a higher standard of personal and national character; thus bearing a patriot's share of "the white man's burden," the burden which cannot be shirked or laid down until liberty and truth shall enlighten the world.

Missions

The Power of Prayer

In the life of Francois Coillard, of Zambezi, is given the following account of an African woman who learned with surprise and joy that she might pray to God in her own familiar tongue, and whose life was wonderfully transformed by the new spiritual and mental power thus introduced into it.

Ma Moteke was an old woman of Matabele origin who was deserted by her family when fleeing from some skirmish with the Basutos. She seemed ignorant and stupid to the last degree, but she had such an affection for M. and Mme. Coillard that they let her come about the place as often as she liked. Every Saturday she used to come from a long distance across the Caledon to

(Continued on page 80)

HOME AND HEALTH

Motherhood

Good-by, little boy, good-by,
I never had thought of this,
That some day I'd vainly sigh
For the baby I used to kiss;
That into his corner a man would grow,
And I should not miss him or see him go,
Till all of a sudden the scales would fall,
And one be revealed to me straight and tall,
Then I should be startled and sadly cry:
"Good-by little boy, good-by."

Good-by, little boy, good-by,
You are going despite my tears,
You can not, and neither can I,
Successfully cope with the years.
They fit for the burden that all must bear,
And then, at their pleasure they place it there.
I love you too, but my heart is sore
For the child that has gone to return no more;
And deep in my bosom I sadly cry:
"Good-by, little boy, good-by."—*Selected.*

Cheerful Women

BY MRS. W. M. CROTHERS

A cheerful woman is like a ray of sunshine wherever she goes. She looks on the bright side of everything, and she knows the bright side is a positive duty. She not only does good to others by example, but she helps discontented and gloomy people to throw off some of their native melancholy, and to emulate a little of her own cheeriness. Melancholia is a disease to be dreaded and fought as Christian fought Apollyon. Usually it is a physical condition that may be squarely met and vanquished. The cheerfulness that persists in seeing the bright side of everything, and discovers the "silver lining" where others do not perceive the break in the grey cloud, does not apply to the deep sorrow that follows in the wake of bereavement, yet even this has its relief in bowing to the will of God, for we well know that He doeth all things well," and sorrow is sent to us to purify us, and help us to be a blessing to others, who are meeting with

the same trials that we have already passed through.

A purely selfish and careless woman would be thinking so continually about herself that she would have no thought or interest in any one else, but let us be bright, and brave and cheery. When we feel below *par*, it is well to put on our outdoor wraps, and take a walk, and let the beautiful sunshine into our lives, and do a little visiting among our poorer neighbors, and I warrant that when you return home, you will be able to speak to those around you as if everything were the hue of brightly tinted flowers. A brave endeavor to look and speak cheerfully often results in driving depression away and bringing back a happier mood. When we visit the homes of those that are not so well favored as we, it helps us to forget our own discouragement by trying to help them with a few kind words, and perhaps, some little acts of kindness.

Those who are always busy, and go cheerfully about the performance of their daily tasks, are the most happy. So let us then fill our homes with the sunshine of the hope of cheerfulness, and we shall all reap the reward that is promised to the cheerful, and the "worker."

Working and Waiting

In this busy world of crowding cares and multiplied labor, is there not danger, amid the general din, of forgetting, or partially ignoring, those aged ones to whom the evening of life is fast approaching? They have borne the noontide toil and heat, and now, at eventide, with tired, folded hands, they are waiting for the summons which shall open unto them a morning of eternal day. But how often in quiet reverie, with dim eyes gazing out over the hills, does the heart of the watcher go back

to the hours of her youthful days when she, too, joined the busy workers and took no note of time! The bright, girlish days! How golden fair they gleam over the hills of memory! Then there came visions of days and nights of happy toil for her babes—sweet recollections of baby kisses and dimpled fingers. Where are the children now? Some gone into the silent land, others toiling in her place in the busy world. Let us come nearer to those bowed with years and worn with life's struggle—the grandmothers left alone in their silent corners: let us remember that their hearts are young yet, and that they long for a bit of merriment, the sound of youthful voices speaking tender, loving words to them, thrilling their hearts like chords of music. Gather around the old arm-chairs, speak cheerily to the waiting ones; tell them that they are still life's workers and the world is better for their presence. So you will make the gray twilight brighten into a sunset of light and hope.—*Anonymous.*

Debit and Credit

A lad named Sydney, who had reached the age of ten, overheard a conversation about certain bills which had to be paid, conceived the idea of making out a bill for what he himself had done. The next morning he quietly laid on his mother's plate at breakfast the following statement: "Mother owes Sydney; For getting coals six times, 6d. For fetching logs lots of times, 6d. For going errands twice, 4d. For being a good boy, 2d. Total, 1s. 6d."

His mother read the bill, but said nothing. That evening Sydney found it lying on his own plate, with the 1s. 6s. as payment; but accompanying it was another bill, which read as follows: "Sydney owes mother: For his happy home for ten years, nothing. For his food, nothing. For nursing him through illness, nothing. For being good to him, nothing. Total noth-

ing.' When the lad had looked at this, his eyes were dim, and his lips quivering.

Presently he took the 1s. 6d. out of his pocket, and rushing to his mother, flung his arms around her neck, and exclaimed, "Mother, dear! I was a mean wretch! Please forgive me, and let me do lots of things for you still!"

Jesus Christ has done everything for us; are we doing all we can for him? What He most wants us to do is to let others know that He died to save them.—*Daily Bible.*

To Correct a Fault

"Reprove mildly and sweetly—in the calmest manner, in the gentlest terms; not in a haughty or imperious way—not hastily or fiercely—not with sour looks or in bitter language; for these ways do beget all the evil, and hinder the best effects of reproof. They do certainly inflame and disturb the person reproved. They breed wrath, disdain, and hatred against the reprover, but do not so well enlighten the man to see his error, or affect him with kindly sense of the miscarriage, or dispose him to correct his fault. Such reproofs look rather like the wounds and persecutions of an enemy than remedies ministered by a friendly hand; they harden men with spirit, and they scorn to mend upon such occasion."

Ten Helpers for You

- 1 Politeness—will attract attention.
- 2 Cheerfulness—will make friends.
- 3 Honesty—will strengthen friendship.
- 4 Faithfulness—will be appreciated.
- 5 Thoughtfulness—will avoid trouble.
- 6 Intelligence—will be respected.
- 7 Enthusiasm—will bring good results.
- 8 Diligence—will insure success.
- 9 Regularity—will retain friends.
- 10 Consecration—will win souls.

"Blessed is the man who has the gift of making friends; for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all the power of going out of one's self and seeing and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another man."

The Power of Prayer

(Continued from page 77)

earn a trifle by sweeping the courts ready for Sunday. This was in 1862. If the river was too full to ford, she had herself swum across on a bunch of reeds, such was her devotion to them. M. Coillard, who revered all women, and believed in the possibilities of the most degraded, often talked with her, and after a time both he and his wife perceived a great change in her. But then again no further progress seemed to be made. Every time they spoke to her of Christ she would burst into tears and make no reply. At last one day he said; "Ma Mateke, you know all about the gospel, and we go on praying for you, but you do nothing. It is no use talking to you any more; you must pray for yourself. Do you pray?"

"No, never. I can only talk Zulu. I do not know Sesuto."

"But you can pray just as well in Zulu."

Ma Moteke caught both his hands. "Do you really mean that God understands *my* language?"

"Yes, indeed—all languages!"

Ma-Moteke went quickly away to pour out her heart in Zulu. After that she advanced in the Christian life by leaps and bounds. From being stupid she became remarkably intelligent, and from being old and feeble she renewed her youth like the eagle's. Beside working in the fields she would go all about telling the people the good news with such simplicity and delight they could not help listening. It was that she had a heavenly Friend who took an interest in her, a despised old woman: such a surprising fact that she wanted every one to know about it. It was her delight to tell young children about Him, and few have influenced them more than she.

She never learned Sesuto well, and on Moudays, when she had swept the courts after Sunday, she would seat herself on the

veranda by Mme. Coillard, and say: "I am hungry." At first her hostess did not understand, and would give her food, which she put aside and said again: "I am hungry." Then Mme. Coillard would tell her all about the sermon, hymns, and prayers, which she had not understood the day before. Often she would ask: "Shall I see Him?"

On her long tramps to and from Leribe she had to pass the Roman Catholic mission. The natives called it *Motse oa Ma-Jesu* (City of the Mother of Jesus). One day she was returning from a prayer meeting when the priest met her and asked her where she had been. When she told him, he asked: "Indeed, and to whom do these Protestants pray?"

"To the Lord Jesus, our Saviour."

"Oh, they do not teach you the whole truth. Now, how can He listen to the prayer of a poor old woman like you? It is to His mother you should speak; she will bring your prayers to Him, and then He will grant them."

"What did you answer?" asked M. Coillard, to whom she related this

"Oh, *ntate*; what could a stupid woman like me say to that wise man? I could only tell him that it was not His mother that I saw hanging on the cross for me; it was Himself. That is why I pray to Him."—*Selected.*

Gethsemane

"Sleep on and take your rest, 'tis now too late:
The wakeful hours of sympathetic prayer
Were lost in sleep." For when He would confer
With kindred souls, they slept; 'twas Satan's bait.
Oh, dark Gethsemane! Could we but weight
The agony of all He had to bear,
Nought to their thoughtlessness could we compare
Who left the Christ to struggle desolate.

And we sleep, too, while half the world is bound
In cruel chains, and dark, revolting creeds,
And all the horror that their teaching breeds.
Yet could the Gospel message but resound
Throughout the heathen world, it would confound
Deceitful falsehoods and show men their needs.

James Graham.

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There is on hand some excellent material for the August WATCHMAN. Will not you try to interest your neighbor in this paper?

We shall in our next issue begin a series of articles in the Home Department on simple home treatments and practical hydrotherapy, by Mrs. A. F. Haines, a graduate nurse who has for years had a practical experience in the use of these treatments.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the article on page 77. This article demands more than a hasty reading for it deals with principles which should be studied and understood. Next to intemperance there is no vice which brings with it more suffering to the family than that of gambling, of which the lottery is a twin brother.

Temperance Special

ONE of the most common, soul-destroying, and body-defiling foes of humanity is the liquor traffic, and every Christian should do all he can to make manifest temperance principles wherever the curse of intemperance is found.

THEREFORE

We wish again to call the attention of our friends and readers to the Temperance Special of the WATCHMAN, which will be published in October. We are having a new cover design especially prepared for this number. The paper will be well illustrated, and filled from cover to cover with up-to-date articles from capable writers. Later we shall publish a summary of this important issue. For the present we can say that there will be articles from the pens of the following well-known writers:

- Hon. W. J. Bryan.
- Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of the National W. C. T. U.
- Mrs. E. G. White.
- Dr. D. H. Kress, of Washington.
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- And others.

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