

THE WEST MICHIGAN HERALD

"Watchman, What of the Night?"

VOL. I

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, JULY 22, 1903

NO. 29

THE WEST MICHIGAN HERALD

Issued every Wednesday, by the West Michigan S. D. A. Conference, 220 Plainfield Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Rate: 25 cents per year (50 numbers) in advance

Entered Jan. 31, 1903, at Grand Rapids, Mich., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Evangelical Department

Methods of Labor

CHRIST met the case of every class in the subjects and manner of his teaching. He dined and lodged with the rich and the poor, and made himself familiar with the interests and occupations of men, that he might gain access to their hearts. The learned and the most intellectual were gratified and charmed with his discourses, and yet they were so plain and simple as to be comprehended by the humblest minds. Christ availed himself of every opportunity to give instruction to the people upon those heavenly doctrines and precepts which should be incorporated into their lives, and which would distinguish them from all other religionists, because of their holy, elevated character. These lessons of divine instruction are not brought to bear upon men's consciences as they should be. The sermons of Christ would furnish ministers believing present truth, with discourses which would be appropriate on almost any occasion. Here is a field of study for the Bible student, in which he cannot be interested without having the spirit of the heavenly Teacher in his own heart. Here are subjects which Christ presented to all classes. Thousands of people of every stamp of character and every grade of society, were attracted and charmed with the matter brought before them.

The eternal welfare of sinners regulated the conduct of Jesus. He went about doing good. Benevolence was the life of his soul. He not only did good to all who came to him soliciting his mercy, but he perseveringly sought them out. He was never elated with applause, or dejected by censure or disappointment. When he met with the greatest opposition and the most cruel treatment, he was

of good courage. The most important discourse that inspiration has given us, Christ preached to only one listener. As he sat upon the well to rest, for he was weary, a Samaritan woman came to draw water; he saw an opportunity to reach her mind, and through her the minds of the Samaritans, who were in great darkness and error. Although weary, he presented the truths of his spiritual kingdom, which charmed the heathen woman, and filled her with admiration for Christ. She went forth publishing the news, "Come, see a man which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?" This woman's testimony converted many to a belief in Christ. Through her report, many came to hear him for themselves, and believed because of his word.

However small may be the number of interested listeners, if the heart is reached, and the understanding convinced, they can, like the Samaritan woman, carry a report which will raise the interest of hundreds to investigate for themselves. While laboring in places to create an interest, there will be many discouragements; but if at first there seems to be but little interest, it is no evidence that you have mistaken your duty and place of labor. If the interest steadily increases, and the people move understandingly, not from impulse, but from principle, the interest is much more healthy and durable than it is where a great excitement and interest are created suddenly, and the feelings are excited by listening to a debate, a sharp contest on both sides of the question, for and against the truth. Fierce opposition is thus created, positions are taken, and rapid decisions made. A feverish state of things is the result. Calm consideration and judgment are wanting. Let this excitement subside, or let reaction take place by indiscreet management, and the interest can never be raised again. The feelings and sympathies of the people were stirred, but their consciences were not convicted; their hearts were not broken and humbled before God.

The truths that we hold in com-

mon should be dwelt upon first, and the confidence of the hearers obtained; then as the people can be brought along, we can advance slowly with the matter presented. Great wisdom is needed to present unpopular truth before a prejudiced people in the most cautious manner, that access may be gained to their hearts. Discussions place before the people, who are unenlightened in regard to our position, and who are ignorant of Bible truth, a set of arguments skillfully gotten up and carefully arranged, to cover over the clear points of truth. Some men have made it their business to cover up plain statements of facts in the word of God by their deceptive theories, which they make plausible to those who have not investigated for themselves.

These agents of Satan are hard to meet, and it is difficult to have patience with them. But calmness, patience, and self-control, are elements which every minister of Christ should cultivate.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

The Question of Pulpit Power

THE newspaper and novel are often more the inspiration of the pulpit than the word of God and the secret place of prayer. The methods of modern criticism are irreverent and destructive, faith in the inspired Scripture is impaired, and its hold on conviction and conscience is weakened. Nothing but a thorough knowledge of God and love can ever make a great preacher. Nothing so expands mind, and enriches heart and dignifies utterance as the habitual holding of one's self under the full blaze of the Shekinah glory. The great preacher burns and glows and sparkles with God's fire. That nameless charm and fascination which Wesley and Whitefield, Spurgeon and Newman Hall, Arnot and Cairns, Guthrie and Chalmers, Gordon and Simpson, Tyng and Liddon wielded, can be got out of no philosophy or fiction, poetry or history. It means sympathy with Jesus Christ and endowment of the Holy Spirit. If our theological schools are not fountains of biblical learning and prayer, how can they turn out truly powerful and prayerful preachers?—*Selected.*

Educational Department

Teach the Children the Sabbath School Lesson

"WHILE it is essential that wise, patient effort should be made by the teacher, the work must not be left altogether to the Sabbath school and church worker, but it must find its foundation and support in the work of the home."

We see from this that Sabbath school work, to be effectual, must begin in the home. Without the home study, the Sabbath school hour cannot accomplish all that it is designed to accomplish. The Sabbath school is not the place to go to learn the lesson. It is one branch of the church organized for a systematic line of Bible study to better fit Christians to work in the cause, and to educate the children and youth in the truths of the Bible that they may be brought to the Saviour. But this cannot be done in the short time allotted to the school; it must begin in the home, so that there is a familiarity with the text, a general knowledge of the lesson; then at the Sabbath school the teacher, by questions, illustrations, and various other methods, may impress the spiritual truths of the lesson upon the mind and heart of the pupil. But if the recitation period must be devoted to familiarizing the student with the lesson scripture, there is but little opportunity for that work. This is especially true of the teacher of the children and youth. How often, upon asking questions, the teacher is met with the reply from the child, "I do not know my lesson; mamma did not tell it to me." And it is very much harder for the teacher to interest that child than it would be if he came to the Sabbath school with a well-learned lesson.

Parents have been instructed in the Bible regarding their duty to teach the little ones the word of God. We are told that it must be line upon line, precept upon precept, when they go out and when they come in. This instruction is as binding today as ever, and can be carried out in no better way than interesting the children in the systematic study of the Sabbath school lesson. See that the lesson is learned by the children; study it with them, and thus show by precept and example the importance of Bible study. We are told that "Parents should take special interest in the re-

ligious education of their children, that they may have a more thorough knowledge of the Scriptures." Again, "Even greater care should be taken by parents to see that their children have their Scripture lessons than is taken to see that their day school lessons are prepared."

MRS. S. M. BUTLER.

Do You Want a Teacher

IF so, it will be necessary to send in your application early, as there is only a limited number of teachers available. The demand always exceeds the supply, and the churches which make requests first will receive first consideration. We keep a record of the applications, with the date they are received, and shall be governed by this list in locating the teachers. Thus the churches which come first on the list will be sure of securing teachers, while the more tardy ones will be liable to suffer disappointment. We hope that will not be true in any case. If it is a possible thing, we shall supply a teacher to each church, company, and family that signifies a desire for one; but we have no means of producing teachers to order, and must therefore be governed by the supply. When that is exhausted there is nothing farther that we can do until recruits are secured.

If your church has not yet decided what it will do about a church school this year, it should do so at once. This matter has been before them for a long time, and they are well acquainted with the demand of God upon us to provide our children with Christian school privileges. Why should you not decide the matter promptly, and thus show that you have faith enough in our Leader to move forward when he gives the word of command? We have a fine class of young men and women at Berrien Springs attending the summer school preparatory to entering this work. Some of them have made their decision at a considerable personal loss. Have you faith enough in the success of this work to employ these teachers?

If you need any assistance in preparing for a school, I shall be glad to visit your church and render any aid possible.

S. M. BUTLER.

Spiritual Education

THE present is said to be pre-eminently an educational age. In proof of this fact, note the frequent assem-

blies of educators, the efforts of the Southern Education Board, the growth of universities, colleges, and training schools, the circulation of educational literature, and the increasing tendency to recognize the teaching profession as a factor in society.

But in the midst of all this activity little effort is expended to develop the spiritual nature of children and youth. This is strange, in view of the fact that in every generation some one has been divinely called to give the message of spiritual training. It appears stranger still when it is remembered that in the very bosom of United States history rests the story of the Puritan idea that every child should be trained for the service of God. And in the fulfillment of this desire we find that elementary schools, intermediate schools, and Christian colleges are as old as the nation.

It remains a fact, however, that the children of the twentieth century are not trained in spirituality, because most of them attend the schools of the State, and spiritual education,—that which develops faith in God's word,—falls without the province of the secular school. Our public school system is strong. Nevertheless, when viewed from the standpoint of that most essential element in true education, every Christian must recognize that it fails to give that without which education is a failure. Every Christian must also realize that, to be true to his God and to the children, there rests upon him a responsibility to provide a system of schools which trains the triple nature.

Concerning the tendency of the popular system of education, from which the spiritual is, by the nature of things, excluded, President Harper, of Chicago University, says: "It is difficult to prophesy what the result of our present method of educating the youth will be in fifty years. We are training the mind in our public schools, but the moral side of the child's nature is almost wholly neglected."

In the words of President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee: "Perfect education, as we all now agree, consists of a complete, harmonious development of the whole man, in his three-fold nature,—physical, intellectual and moral,—hand head and heart. This is very trite; but we must often go back to first principles to get right. Any system that fails to take into account any one of these three, is worse than useless; it is hurtful, for it distorts the man."

To this add the familiar words of Dr. Lowrie, "The child untrained to godliness is trained to ungodliness."
—*Summer Assembly Announcement.*

Medical Department

Misapplied Texts on Diet

"For the kingdom of God is not meat [or food] and drink; but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Rom. 14:17.

Paul is referring to the same subject he has referred to at the beginning of the chapter,—eating or not eating according to the directions of the ceremonial law and of human traditions added to, and contradictory of, Holy Writ. To give this scripture an unqualified interpretation, would certainly be teaching that men may eat and drink what they please, and as they please, and may go directly against righteousness, or God's holy law (Isa 51:6,7; Deut. 6:25; Ps. 11:172) which lays it upon us to abstain from murder, and consequently, from leading others to pursue a course that will shorten their lives. The fact that Paul, in this very text, exalts righteousness, is a complete refutation of the perversion of this portion of the Scriptures.

On the word "alike," here put in italics, Dr. Adam Clarke very properly says: "We here add *alike*, and make the text say what I am sure was never intended; viz., that there is no distinction of days, not even the Sabbath; and that every Christian is at liberty to consider even this day to be holy or not holy, as he happens to be persuaded in his own mind."

"Whatsoever is sold in the shambles, that eat, asking no questions for conscience' sake." 1 Cor. 10:25.

Thus Paul enjoined it upon his Corinthian brethren to do, so far as idols—to whom most of them had sacrificed when idolaters—were concerned. See 1 Cor. 12:2, and chapter 10:20. It appears from the connection; etc., that as Christians invoked the blessing of the Lord upon what they ate and drank at their feasts, partaking, of course, of the Lord's supper, so idolaters invoked the blessing of idols on what they ate and drank at their feasts, believing that idols were of great consequence, and could bless them and their food as they sacrificed unto them. Verses 16-21, etc. But Paul taught that idols are "nothing in this world," and that if Christians were invited to attend a feast of one who was not a believer, they might do so if they pleased, eating whatsoever was set before them, notwithstanding the fact

that it was offered in sacrifice to idols, providing that by so doing they did not affect unfavorably the conscience of their weak brethren and lead them to return unto idolatry. See also chapter 8. The subject of Paul was not the kinds of meat that might be eaten, but the lawfulness of eating what was sacrificed to idols, as it and its partakers could not be affected favorably or unfavorably by idols.

The Scripture under consideration, like many others, should be interpreted in harmony with its connection, and with other portions of Holy Writ; otherwise, we should, in some countries eat dogs, cats, mice, snakes, monstrous black bugs, etc., etc., for, forsooth, these creatures are sold for food in the shambles or meat markets in different countries, and the words under consideration, severed from their connection, commend us to eat whatsoever is sold in the shambles, without making a single exception!!

D. T. BOURDEAU.

What is Disease?

DISEASE differs from health essentially in the fact that, in consequence of some wrong doing on the part of the individual, the harmony of his bodily function is disturbed. We often speak of disease germs, but it should be understood that the germs themselves are not capable of producing disease. It is only when the resistance of the body has been reduced by wrong habits, by the violation of divine law, by sin, that the body becomes a prey to so-called disease germs. Typhoid fever germs are incapable of injuring a man whose stomach is sound, for the reason that the gastric juice of the stomach is capable of destroying, even digesting, typhoid fever germs. The same is true of cholera germs, and other germs that enter the body through the stomach. Consumption germs can do no harm until after the bodily resistance has been reduced by sedentary habits, inhalation of bad air, impure blood, through wrong eating, and similar digressions.

Disease does not differ from health, except in the fact that in a state of disease the body is working under unfavorable conditions, and consequently is not able to perform its work properly, whereas in health the work of the body, being done under favorable conditions, is normally performed. Disease is not an entity, but a

condition; it is not a thing, but a relation.

The healing process is always being carried forward in the body, even in health. When one has exercised until exhausted, he must be healed of his fatigue before he can be ready to undertake the task again. The digestion of a meal leaves the stomach in a state of congestion from which it must be healed before it is ready to digest another meal. The body is being continually worn and damaged by its work; hence it must be continually healed. This healing process is carried on by the forces within the body. We say natural forces, as they are natural, and common to all animals, but we must not forget that these natural forces are divine forces. They are the evidence of the intelligent, active presence of creative power. In disease, unusual and extraordinary injuries exist, which are due to the failure of the defenses of the body. Germs produce poisons which paralyze and irritate the tissues, causing inflammation, congestion, pain, and other disturbances. The organs, overwhelmed with work, become crippled, and unable to perform their usual duties; so digestion fails, the action of the liver, the kidneys, and other excreting organs, is diminished, poisons accumulate, every tissue is damaged, every function disturbed. General fever, nervous collapse, or exhaustion may be the result.—*J. H. Kellogg, M. D., in "The Living Temple."*

Dr. O. W. Holme's Medicine.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes never practiced medicine, those who knew him intimately say that he cheered more sinking invalids, cured more sick people, and did more good, even from a medical standpoint, than many of his young physician friends. The secret of his power lay in his overflowing cheerfulness and kindness of heart. He scattered "flowers of good cheer" wherever he went. With him optimism was a creed. "Mirth is God's medicine," he declared; "everybody ought to bathe in it. Grim care, moroseness, anxiety,—all the rust of life,—ought to be scoured off by the oil of mirth." Everywhere, and on all occasions, he emphasized the value of cheerfulness. "If you are making a choice of a physician," he said, "be sure you get one with a cheerful and serene countenance."—*Success.*

News from the Field

Superior Mission Field

THE first campmeeting for this field was held in the city of Menominee, Michigan, June 25 to July 5. I had the privilege of spending about a week with the brethren in that field, during the time of their meeting. We found them located in a little park in the central part of the city.

There were about seventy-five persons encamped upon the grounds, all of whom greatly enjoyed the meeting. A large number had never had the privilege of attending a campmeeting before. The public services were quite well attended by the citizens of the city. The interest seemed to be a healthy one, so much so that Elders D. T. Bourdeau, E. R. Williams, H. R. Johnson, and M. W. Lewis expect to remain in the city to continue the effort. Twelve adults were baptized during the meeting.

There are in this field four churches and two societies, with a membership of about one hundred and forty. From October 1, 1902, to June 15, 1903, the financial statement shows that nearly \$1,100 have been received in tithes, this being quite an increase over any previous report.

The laborers and brethren seem very much interested, and a number of persons decided to enter the canvassing work. Those who have been engaged in this line of work have been very successful.

Elder E. R. Williams was re-elected superintendent. M. W. Lewis and F. J. Harris are to unite with him as an executive committee.

Mrs. E. F. Hutchinson was elected secretary and treasurer of all the departments of the work in that field. E. F. Hutchinson was given the oversight of the canvassing work.

Elder Covert was present, and presided during the business meetings. Elder Moon gave two very interesting studies upon the principles of religious liberty. A. G. HAUGHEY.

July 10.

Bravo

Two more persons have today, June 29, decided to keep the Sabbath, one old gentleman and his son, an uncle and son of Brother Hoys, the new convert. Brother and Sister Hoys are going right to work for their friends. When we first moved into this neighborhood, Brother

Smith, my husband and myself united our prayers for the conversion of Brother and Sister Hoys, and after they gave their hearts to the Lord, they then united with us in prayer for their uncle, and today he told us that he had made up his mind to keep the Sabbath.

I have called on two other families, and have made an appointment to hold Bible readings with a lady friend. I believe the Lord is working here. Pray for us that we may seek for that preparation which we need and must have to be efficient workers for him. MRS. M. J. DELHORBE.

Kellogg

It rained very hard here Sabbath afternoon, and there was a very heavy wind along with it, but it did no harm. Last night there were about one hundred and twenty out, and they paid excellent attention. The family living about five rods from the tent was out for the first time, and as its head passed out of the tent, I shook hands with him, and he called me "Brother Hebner." He was the one who was angry because we pitched the tent so close to his house. But he has gotten all over that now, and feels very friendly. God is working, and to him be all the praise. Pray for us and our work here.

July 6.

W. C. HEBNER.

Batavia

WE started our tent work in this place with an attendance of about seventy, and Sunday evening, June 28, the tent was filled, and all gave the closest attention. There are some who are deeply interested. The people are friendly. We have been invited to the homes of some of the best families in the village. Our courage is good.

W. D. PARKHURST.

W. H. HECKMAN.

Frost

WE are nicely located in our tent at this place, four miles from Stanton, and have begun meetings. Last evening, July 1, was our first evening in the tent. A large number were present, although this is a country place, and the farmers are now pretty busy with their haying and other work.

July 2.

FRED BRINK.

"THE entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple."

News and Notes

—Brother Joseph Franklin of Howard City, called at the office this week.

—The Otsego church expected to meet with the tent company at Kellogg, last Sabbath.

—We have received a report from the Trufant missionary society, but have not space to print it this week.

—The summer school at Berrien Springs is progressing nicely, with about one hundred students in attendance.

—Professor and Mrs. W. B. Crawford have been engaged for preceptor and matron at Cedar Lake, the coming school year.

—Have you paid your subscription to the HERALD? We do not intend to ask you for it, but if you have a spare twenty-five cents—

—Elder Butler will meet with the church at Mecosta next Sabbath and Sunday, July 25, 26. Preaching Friday evening, if desired.

—Elder Haughey spent last Sabbath and Sunday with the church at Howard City. He went on Monday to Chippewa. There were some believers baptized in both these places.

—Do not fail to read the report from Potterville. We again invite our friends to furnish us with reports of their work, and items of interest. If it interests you, it will others.

—Repairs on the dormitory, and the addition to the barn at the Cedar Lake school, are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We expect to have everything in readiness for the opening of the school in October.

—The Spanish government has recently won in a suit for damages against the Clyde Bank Shipbuilding Company, securing an award of \$337,500. The government placed an order with the company for four destroyers, and it alleges that delay in delivering them, changed the history of the Spanish American war.

—The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) union musicians recently received orders from headquarters, forbidding them to accept engagements in which the West Point Military Band is to take part. The reason for this action, is that the United States Band does not belong to the union, and its members are not paid union wages.