

December 18, 1875.

THE VALUE OF
THE BODY AND LUNG BRACE.

To Baptist Ministers of the South:

I take this method of calling your attention to the celebrated Body and Lung Brace, the agency of which I have accepted that I may make it a benefit to my paper by making it a far greater benefit to you. I will briefly give you my reasons for recommending this invaluable article to you.

More than eighteen years ago I was thoroughly broken down in voice, from excessive preaching. I could speak but a little while without getting hoarse. My throat was generally sore and easily irritated, and its tone became hoarse and husky. Soon a hacking cough set in, that increased until at last, after a long meeting, my voice failed entirely, under the effects of a chronic laryngitis that soon superinduced bronchitis, which seriously threatened my life. I was now compelled to desist from preaching, and if possible overcome those difficulties and recover the lost treasure—than gold or jewels, or be silent forever. I applied to the most eminent physicians, and was but little helped; save the extraction of an elongated uvula, they could do nothing but advise rest, and this I was compelled to take.

What ensued and continued that constant irritation and hacking they could neither explain nor prevent. Providence threw the remedy in my way. My wife was suffering from pleurisy and the professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical University of Nashville was her physician, and he prescribed for her this identical Brace, which speedily relieved her. She complained of a dragging down, and no language could better express my anguish, and especially after preaching. It occurred to me if it was good for one case of dragging down why not for another. Without consulting any one I procured one large enough for myself and put it on, the first time doubles it was even worse by a man for such a reason, and the result was, the irritation of my throat soon quieted, and the hacking ever lessened, and the voice commandingly building up, until I could articulate, which I had not done for twelve months, and very soon I commenced to preach again. That Brace I wore nearly ten years without communicating its wonderful advantage to any one, because I thought I was using an article that was invented for the use of females. Privately to a few special friends who were suffering as I suffered, I explained the use of the Brace, and through them they obtained it, and were relieved as I was. I made known the power of the Brace to restore strength and preserve the voice in public speakers, and he communicated it as a precious remedy.

only tight when speaking or putting forth unusual efforts. It is a preserver of a good voice and of a sound physical condition. It should be worn by every minister to carry the energy and vigor of his youth far into old age.

Our labor in protestant meetings is what prostrates and uses up so many ministers a voice and strength, and lays the foundation of premature decay.

This favorable article I am prepared to use within the easy reach of every Baptist minister of the South, and when he has won it in one month, or through one meeting, he will evermore be grateful to me.

Five hundred ministers and brethren and sisters bear united testimony to the fact that this Brace is a scientific Shoulder and Lung Brace; that it supports the back, abdomen, stomach, lungs; prevents lassitude, hoarseness, piles, hernia, consumption; increases the breathing capacity; gives strength to the body; increases the voice; renders breathing free and easy; relieves chronic diseases; it is used by clergymen, lawyers, doctors, and is a specific for all cases of prostration of the body in males or womb in females. It will last a lifetime; it benefits in every case. Whoever does not, avow minister should use

I offer it to any one as a premium for 15 new subscribers to "The Banner" at \$2.50 and postage, 20 cents. Let the fact be known to your members that you need a Brace, and by this means you can secure one and they will readily help you to secure it in every way. Secure as many as you can and send one dollar for every one of the 15 you lack and you can secure it. If you will send 5 Braces at the regular price I will give you a Brace as a premium. In one of these ways you can secure a Brace; and when you have experienced its benefits gold would not induce you to preach without it.

TESTIMONIALS.

"For the last two months I have suffered a great deal from sore-throat, from preaching and speaking. About the first of August my throat became sore so that I became hoarse & it would result in a severe attack of laryngitis. I had to give up all my work, and, strange to say, that was the last of my sore-throat. It acted like a charm. And though I preached on through the entire month, preaching every day, my throat did not become sore again. I am still in full possession of my voice, and am enabled to say that the brace is a great blessing to me. I say to all those who believe the Brace would be of as much service to a sister who, without the Brace, is helpless, I know a sister who, without the Brace, is helpless, but with it she is able to attend to her household duties. A word to the wise is sufficient. R. J. HEWLETT.

OXFORD, Miss., 1875.

DEAR BRO. GRAVES: For the benefit of suffering females I desire to give you my experience in the use of the Banning Body and Lung Brace. The supporters we find on sale generally are unsatisfactory, and all the benefit that we can get from them is small; and in an extensive practice in the disease peculiar to females I find them the only satisfactory support I can get. You have but to try it to be convinced. There were we are enabled to bring invalid ladies out of bed and make them useful to their families. J. H. SLOAN, M. D.

Seabrook, Miss., April 27, 1875.

I have worn the Brace for thirty days, and I find to do all it is recommended to do, and I am still more robust and vigorous to use it. I had been ailing about four weeks when I received the Brace, and my chest and lungs had become sore, and my voice was broken down. I put on the Brace and continued to speak, and my voice was restored, and my strength will irritate it, and soon produce hoarseness, and if continued, sore throat, and all the train of evils that ministers are wont to complain of, and when has caused hundreds to their graves, and which yearly are laying aside as useless hundreds of others. The prolixity of the abdominal muscles is the cause of the failing of "genuines" and exhaustion and "blue Monday," that most ministers know as well, as it is of "hoarses" and "viles." Now, after a personal experience of nearly twenty years, and the added experience of more than five hundred ministers upon whom I have fitted the Brace with invincible success, I am prepared to testify to its real merits. Without it I am destined I should have been laid wide open to public speaking eighteen years ago. By using it, I have fully recovered a lost voice, and am now with ease of unseasonable power and endurance. Without it, two or three sermons exhaust and give me a sense of fatigue, and leave me with a hoarse, husky voice; with it, I can speak six hours a day without exhaustion or hoarseness. I now use it only when speaking, and thus preserve my voice and physical energies. I do not believe that any one would ever be afflicted with hoarses, or loss of weakness of the body, so long as he wears it, continually loose, and

continuing, if physician eve corroborates, if physician eve corroborates, in 1875 I bought a Brace for my nephew, F. T. Fuller, who had been pronounced in the last stage of consumption by the very best physicians in the country. I differed from them, recommended him to get a Long Brace and he would get well. I sent it for him, and he got well. I am able to split rails or do any work I want to do, because I think it ought to be known, and thousands of snakes ought to know its advantages in such.

E. B. FULLER,
Friars Point, Miss.

I can preach day and night for two months with my Brace on and not be hoarse, as I would be in one week without it. Every minister, strong or weak, should have one. A. BOYD,
Union Depot, West Tennessee.

The Brace sent to my sister for a female relative, was received the 1st August, etc. She instructed me to say that she is much pleased with the Brace, and that she is much improved. I can tell my own story. I have had a "Banning Brace" about three years. I also wear many other styles of braces, but the last twenty-five years nothing compares with it. The reason is, it is so comfortable. It is a good one. A good one is import-

tant to ease and recovery. J. H. WILSON, Jr.
Edinburgh, Tenn., 1875.

I can labor all the time and not feel worn down. It strengthens the back, supports the lungs, and strengthens the system throughout. I have thoroughly tested it. J. H. GLASSER,

For old persons, and for all with weak backs, it is the very thing. A. L. MOOGAN,
Elizabethton, Tennessee.

Well Ministerial Brace—I have, I received the Banning Brace in the month of March, 1875. To fully test it I traveled for the month of April, and part of the time facts a day, and had to be, with this work, greatly fatigued. I am now, however, preaching twice a day as I was before. After preaching once I believed the Brace to be the greatest earthly blessing. It is not to be beaten. It is strong steel frame. Its value cannot be told. I can recommend the Brace to be everlasting. It is recommended to me. W. G. MARVIN,
Harrison Creek, N. C.

Rupture Cured.

A GRATEFUL BENEFACTOR.—The friends of Bro. C. C. Morris, of Fortville, Gibson County, Tenn., were too numerous to procure a Banning Brace. He was testily captured in 1875, and I have since purchased one for him. He now writes: "I have referred to slight effects of the Brace. But men in my case cannot afford to pay for it. My rupture is almost closed up. Thank you for my kind consideration. I can get along without it. It is for my consideration, I would say, that I would not have given the Banning Brace to him. I would not have given it to him, if I had not been compelled to do so. I thank you for your kind consideration. I can get along without it. I would say, I can recommend it to any one entering as I did. Thanks to my friends who assisted me in procuring it. O. D. COBLEY,
Yorkville, Gibson County, Tenn., 1875.

FEW ALMS TESTIFY.

Suffering very much from "Dyspepsia" and general debility—the result of protracted illness, I have purchased a Banning Brace, which is a great benefit to me. I was advised to get a Brace, but I did not know where to get one. I have a Banning Brace, and I feel satisfied that who all other means fail, it will last a lifetime; it benefits in every case. Whoever does not, avow minister should use

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E. D. GILBERT,
Bushy, East Tennessee, Dec. 27, 1875.

It has greatly benefited me in singing, in preaching, in riding, horseback, especially in riding—driving—traveling, that I usually afford from, and that Institute of body so common to public men a "traveler."

EVERTON, La.
THOMAS, R. MUSE,
It is with the greatest pleasure that I bear my Banning Brace. Before I had the Brace I fatigued and prostrated myself beyond measure to prevent anything I ever did in my life, but with the Brace I can preach without getting the least tired in my lungs, or hoarse. I would not be without it in any house in Obion county. I can recommend the Brace to every public speaker of the thing he needs.

E. D. GARRISON,
Scottsville, Ky.

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J. W. CALMER,
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word clearly and specifically indicating the act, other discussion upon this word since man changed the action of baptism, resin, not upon the blood Sa-

child of the Greek nation could understand without the assistance of a scholar. Then the command was not addressed to them, or binding upon them, and a failure to obey it could have been no sin. Unless Christ and his apostles used some other term, baptism can be easily

clearly and undoubtedly understood by the scholars of all nations.

The

scripture

is

the

SQUID-PLATE AND HEROD MADE FRIENDS.

DRAK BARLOW.—A few weeks since I was laboring in a protracted meeting in Alabama in a church in which the pastor is in the habit of asking all who claim to be Christians to stand up. His fellow (United) unite in prayer for those who asked an interest in the church. On the occasion in question two did not come; one was a notorious preacher, the other was an Anti-slavery Baptist. I thought, "The same day Pilate and Herod made friends."

FROM GRENADA.

DEAR BRETHREN OF THE YALOOGHIA ASSOCIATION.—We have received your letter, appointed at the last meeting of the Association, met on the 20th of Nov. at Garrett Station, and passed a resolution, requesting all the churches within our limits to appoint a Centennial committee, consisting of three ladies and four gentlemen, whose business it will be to solicit contributions in their respective churches for this grand enterprise. It is sincerely desired that every pastor will inform himself and his congregations as to the objects of this Centennial movement. Wake up, brethren, light your torches, and fill your quivers with arrows, we are going to have a grand procession. Remember we need not expect to take part in but one Centennial enterprise. Therefore, work while you may.

H. T. HADDOCK,
Grenada, Miss., Dec. 2nd, 1875.

Louisiana Department.

BROTHERS, that we adopted a SOUTHERN BAPTIST as our State organ on the following resolution, viz.: "Resolved, that the members of the Southern Baptist Convention be invited to attend the meetings of the State Convention, & that the Ministers and other Baptists of the State be invited to write for said paper."兄弟们，因此，我们选择《南方浸信会》作为我们的州报。

Brother, therefore, that we prefer immersion to baptism, the circulation of the former thus relieved.

Brother, however, that the ability with which THE BAPTIST has heretofore done its duty—had heretofore done a series of sound gospel preaches, and history parties—commanded the admiration of one of the best living预achers of Baptist faith.—*La. State Observer.*

SOUTHERN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—INTRODUCTORY LECTURE
BY DR. TOY.

AT an early hour on the night of September 1st, a large audience, representing the Seminary and the culture and intellect of Greenville and vicinity, met in the Baptist church to hear the lecture to be delivered by this eminent scholar and theologian. After music by the choir, accompanied by the grand old organ, and prayer by the pastor, Rev. J. C. Hulen, the Doctor commenced and announced his intention to direct attention to one who had devoted his life to the study of the Bible. The subject was then

THE WINE.

THERE can be no doubt, of course, as to the common use of wine, of some sort, by the Jews. From Noah to Paul, the allusions to its use and abuse are frequent in the Scriptures. But of the character of the Jewish, or indeed of any of the ancient wines, we have little but inferential knowledge. The precise meaning of the terms employed to designate the different varieties cannot be determined. Yet from the descriptions of the mode of manufacture, and of the effects produced, it is evident that wines of widely varying intoxicating power, from the light, pale, slightly fermented juice of the grape, which could intoxicate only when drunk in large quantities, to the heavy "mocker" that "took away the heart," were made and used.

As to the wine commonly used among the people, it was doubtless but slightly intoxicating, yet with enough of that quality to give force to the admonitions of the Pastoral Letters against its improper use, (1 Tim. iii. 3; Titus ii. 3), and to such passages as Romans xiii. 13, Gal. v. 21, and 1 Peter iv. 3. The wine furnished by the host at the marriage in Cana was probably of this character, of as good quality as his circumstances allowed. Nor should we feel called upon, by any supposed necessity, to assume that the wine miraculously provided by the Savior was other than genuine wine, with the usual characteristics of wine. It was clearly recognized as such by the "ruler of the feast," who may be presumed to have been a good judge. As compared with that the company had been drinking, it was pronounced "good"—not strong, fiery and intoxicating, but pure, refreshing, invigorating. They recognized its peculiar excellence, but it was the excellence, not of simple must, but of wine.

The speaker regarded Jerome as superior to any of his contemporaries, or immediate successors, even to Augustine, as scholar and exegesis. What now followed was, perhaps, of all this able and interesting lecture, the part most interesting to the student of the Bible, the Doctor's account and review of the character and methods of Jerome.

JEROME AS A COMMENTATOR.

He alluded to the prevailing use of the Septuagint, or Alexandrian Greek version, of the Scriptures, and represented Jerome as the first Christian scholar of histiographic to break away from slaves to the Greek version and to return to the original Hebrew. He added he was the only Christian scholar of the day who devoted himself to the study of Hebrew. For this he deserves great credit. In his study of the Scriptures (Old Testament) he would just translate the Hebrew,

and then the Septuagint. And in his exegesis like who he would first expand the Hebrew and then the Septuagint (which latter was to him like our English version is to us.) Jerome's odd and fanciful method of dealing with the apparent contradictions of the Bible were illustrated and reviewed by the Doctor, as were also, incidentally, his views of the inspiration of the Scriptures.

Jerome indulged much in the

ALLEGORICAL INTERPRETATION.

common to the times, yielding to the tendency to "spiritualize" everything in the Bible. This the Doctor severely condemned. Jerome had no just comprehension of the true idea of the types of the Bible. In illustration of this, the Doctor referred, among other things, to Jerome's view of Cain, and "the seven punishments from which he was not to be discharged," and to the mystical 77, which, according to Jerome represented the 77 generations from Lamech to Christ, who again discharged the world from sin. The Doctor gave at some length Jerome's interpretation and exposition of

THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON.

This is one of the most remarkable and ingenious specimens of the allegorical method of interpretation so generally adopted then, and too lamentably prevalent now among a certain class of preachers. Jerome greatly, in late life, his early ignorance and errors, and at last learned to associate and use the Socratic expression,

"I KNOW THAT I DO NOT KNOW."

Dr. Toy severely condemned Jerome for his endorsement and defense of Peter's dissimulation as a wise means justified by the good end had in view, and maintained that it was "sanctioning lying," and likewise he condemned his blind adherence to everything which had received ecclesiastical sanction.

THE DOCTOR'S CONCLUSION.

was splendid and inspiring. He showed in a most conclusive way, the benefits to be derived from a study of the works of this most learned of the Latin Fathers. Among others, he mentioned that it would enable us to comprehend better the character and thought of the important formative times in which he lived, and above all things would stimulate us to imitate him in his love of God's word, and his willingness "to spend and be spent"—his untiring zeal and energy of application and effort to discover the truth, and take some humble part in diffusing it throughout the world.

G. R. E.

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This view, however, does not in the least weaken the force of the modern argument against the use of intoxicating liquors, of whose disastrous effects we have much frequent and convincing example. (See

we imagine the Savior of mankind abetting customs which even our imperfect vision sees to be ruinous to those who indulge in them? In the first place, there is no evidence that the wise spoken of was intoxicating, in the sense that cut universally are. Again, the circumstances of life surrounding us, and the evident misery which drinking produces, render that dangerous and sinful, which in the time of Christ was little if any more harmful than gluttony. In whatever way, therefore, we regard the question of the kind of wine in use, or on thing we may be absolutely sure, that Lord Jesus did not, does not, sanction any custom that produces drunkards. Hence cannot approve the drinking customs which the friends of temperance are struggling to overcome in this age when drunkenness is so prevalent a vice.—E.

Arkansas Department.

The Christian should make ready to meet his religion, and new religion—lead to nothing.—J. L. ALLEN.
There is no middle ground between Catholics and Baptists. All the sects practicing strict sprinkling are branches or offshoots of the Catholic olive tree, and they are still its parasites and卫星.

THE DESIGN OF CIRCUMCISION.

CIRCUMCISION was designed for a bond of union to keep the Jews separate from other nations. Gen. xxiv. 14: "We cannot do this thing, to give our sister to one that is uncircumcised." Deut. vii. 3: "Neither shall thou make marriage with them." Exod. ix. 2, Acts x. 28: "And as a consequence that Christ should come of the seed of Abraham." Gen. xxii. 17, 18; Gal. iii. 16; Heb. ii. 16. To give them an everlasting title to the land of Canaan. Gen. xvii. 8: "And I will give unto thee, and to thy seed after thee, the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan, for an everlasting possession."

As God here made an everlasting covenant—deed of conveyance of this land to Abraham and his seed, he sealed it with an everlasting seal or token, and I have no evidence that Abraham, or himself, has ever made any other conveyance of that land. It is true that the Romans overcame the Jews, and possessed by force, but the face of the "seed" and the token or "seal" stand immutable. Gen. xvii. The Jews are thrown out of the use of it by rebellion, Exod. iv. 23, but still they continue to circumcise, and it is right they should, for if they neglect this, they lose the title to their land. "The unrighteous man—child, whose flesh of his forekin is not circumcised, that soul shall be cast off (not from his God, but) from his people, he hath broken my covenant."

Hence all who are circumcised are in this covenant with God, whether believer or infidel; and we look for the time when he will bring them to possess Palestine again. Some teach that circumcision is abrogated, but turn to the law and testimony: "I will establish my covenant between me and the, and thy seed after thee, in their generations, for an everlasting covenant." Gen. xvii. 7. "Thou shalt keep my covenant therefore, thou, and thy seed after thee in all their generation." Verse 9. See also Gen. xxvi. 3; 1 Chron. xvi. 15-18.

Paul taught that circumcision was still binding. Rom. iii. 1, 2. Converted Jews in the Christian church continued to practice it through the whole New Testament. Jesus Christ was circumcised. Luke ii. 21. He was a minister of circumcision. Rom. xv. 8. Paul was circumcised. Phil. iii. 5. Paul circumcised Timothy after he had been baptized. Act. xvi. 3. See also Rom. iii. 30; Gal. ii. 7, 8; Col. ii. 11. "If we be circumcised Christ shall profit us nothing," is equivalent to saying: "If ye embrace this doctrine Christ shall profit you nothing." This is from the circumstance that being circumcised in the one verse corresponds to being justified by the law in the other.

Randal, Ark. A. W. MARSHALL.

ARKANSAS BAPTIST GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

THIS body was organized at New Edinburgh, Oct. 30th, 1875. It was composed of brethren from three Associations, viz.: The 1st Wardship, the Bartholomew, and Justice. The 1st Association is not a rival, but an auxiliary of the State Convention. The object of this Association is to promote the interest of the Baptist denomination, particularly in the cause of missions and education within its bounds.

The Committee on Education has agreed to enter upon the work of establishing a Baptist High school in the section of Marion.

Its report was unanimously adopted, and

THE GREAT
Centennial Historical Series.

HOW THE CHAMPIONS OF SOUL LIBERTY HAVE SUFFERED AT
THE HANDS OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES.

BY JOHN TOWNE, JR.

No. 11.

Waover has read the works of the great Calvinist divines, and above all, wherever he studied their history, men know, that in every form, that it is utterly inconceivable that but for the intervention of some strong countervailing sinister influence, this antagonism should not have forced itself upon their recognition at the very three

hold of that process of thought by which they were brought to see and reject the monstrous assumptions of the papacy. What it was that blinded their eyes to the truth, in this case, even Mr. Lorimer has been able to comprehend; and, as we have seen, has been so ingenuous as to confess. In this matter, they were clearly without excuse. It certainly would be a far easier matter to justify the papists for all the horrors of the inquisition, than it would be even to palliate the persecuting acts of the Reformers.

THE BAPTIST CENTRAL INSTITUTE.

CHAPTER IV.—Religious persecution—Partisan expedients for escaping from the odium of Sophistry and recklessness of statements—Maligning the victims of persecution—Hollow excuses for—The spirit of the age—Antiquated statutes, etc.

CHAPTER IV.—PARTISAN EXPEDIENTS FOR EVADING THE
CHARACTER OF PERSECUTION.

DR. MILLER, as we have already seen, exonerates Calvin from all blame in the case of Servetus inasmuch as, he tells us, he did nothing to do with it, or was opposed to it, he has too much candor and self-respect to take such a course as that in vindicating the good name of his hero, but by pleading the "spirit of the age." I must confess myself, however, satisfied in committing it, so Dr. Miller proceeds to exonerate Calvin's complicity in this tragedy on this wise: He has the Bontany even to quote a passage from Bishop Hall, "the pious and excellent," he is himself to call him—one of the most atrocious utterances within the whole range of literature. It occurs in a treatise on Christian Moderation, observe. The doctor gives it in a somewhat subdued and softened form. I have not Bishop Hall's book by me, and it is many years since I read the passage, but I think it runs very nearly thus: "Master Calvin did well approve himself to God's church when he condemned Servetus to the stake." Dr. Miller proceeds: "To reproach Calvin, therefore, for not possessing that light which no man of his age possessed . . . is certainly an unreasonableness as it is unjust." We have to say to this, that if he did not have the light it was because he preferred the darkness. If my space permitted, I could cite passages from Calvin's works, showing that "men of his age did possess and sought to diffuse the light which would have revealed to him the enormity of the crime he was committing in trying to coerce men's consciences." What can be more explicit on this head than the language of George Eliot, already quoted in a previous chapter, where he deprecates Calvin's "incredible blindness" that spirit of intolerance, ignorance, to blame Calvin for having only done that which he believed it was his duty to perform. Dr. Stobbing, the translator of Henry's works, gives utterance in his preface to much more worthy and Christian sentiments: "The translator believes still, as he has ever believed, that when men enjoy so large a measure of light and wisdom as Calvin possessed, they cannot be justified, if guilty of persecution (merely) because they lived in times when wicked and vulgar minds warred against the rights of human conscience." "Persecution is opposed to the essential principles of Christianity. Nothing can justify it, under any form or pretense whatever, as long as the gospel is acknowledged to be divine."

I will adduce but one other expedient to which the apologists of these ancient heretics are accustomed to take themselves in screening them and the systems with which they stand identified, from the stigma of their *persecuted* acts, and of all their important efforts in the direction, this seems to me the most fatuous. They are accustomed to allege old unrepealed popish laws as compelling them to burn, beat, drown, or hang heretics! If this excuse means anything, it means that they put heretics to death in compliance stably with the requirements of a popish but unrepealed law, but otherwise in opposition to their own convictions of right and justice! But these laws condemned Calvin as much as they did Servetus. Why did Bass, or some other of these law-abiding Reformers, procure Calvin's condemnation and execution, and then Parc give Bass the *comps de grace* in like manner, and so till the law had only vindicated itself on all in Geneva and Switzerland who were amenable to its penalties? The truth is, that these laws were obviously retained, as were also the thumb-screws and other instruments of torture which they had inherited from their popish ancestors with a view to the good purpose to which they could be turned. The only difference was, that they now exercised their own discretion in applying these bequests of their old masters according to their own fancy.

"In 1544 Calvin wrote a book against the Anabaptists, in which, among other things, he combats their doctrine that the church has no right to employ the temporal sword in promoting spiritual objects. His darkness did not comprehend the divine light which had penetrated the hearts and minds of men whom he despised and persecuted. In such terms as these he repels the truth of God: "Those who dream of a perfect church are unwilling to recognize any temporal power in the church, or any authority independent of itself, seeing that it is perfect in itself. Excommunicate has supplied the place of the sword. Christ, they say, would not judge the adultress, nor decide between the brethren, nor be a king, nor allow his brethren to exercise authority." Vol. 2, p. 42.

SUNSHINE IN THE SOUL.—That is what we all need and all may have. The following receipt may help us to secure it:

1. Look at your mercies with both eyes, at your trouble and trials with only one eye.

2. Study contentment. In these days of infidelity and self-indulgence, keep down the accurse

spirit of grasping. What they do not have, makes thousands wretched.

3. Keep at some work of usefulness. Working for God brings honor.

4. Keep your heart's window always open towards Marion. Let the blessed light of Jesus' countenance shine in. It will turn tears into rainbows.

(See pp. 287, 288.)

(See pp. 287, 288

