

The Richmond Palladium and Sun-Telegram

Published and owned by the PALLADIUM PRINTING CO., ISSUED 7 days each week, evenings and Sunday mornings.
Office—Corner Ninth and A streets.
Home Phone 1131.
RICHMOND, INDIANA.

Readings: G. Leach—Managing Editor.
Charles M. Morgan—Business Manager.
O. Owen Kuhn—News Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
In Richmond \$5.00 per year (in advance) or 10c per week.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
One year, in advance \$5.00
Six months, in advance \$2.50
Three months, in advance \$1.25

RURAL ROUTES.
One year, in advance \$2.00
Six months, in advance \$1.25
Three months, in advance \$0.65

Address changed as often as desired; both new and old addresses must be given.
Subscribers will please remit with order, which should be given for a specified term; name will not be entered until payment is received.

Entered at Richmond, Indiana, post-office as second class mail matter.

"I ALONE REMAIN."

"Resto Solo; Soccorremi—I alone remain. Help me."

The above cable message is the first direct news received by American Italians from surviving relatives in Sicily. The sender of the message lived at Messina, where, with a wife and three children, he was happy in a little home. The rest of the story is told in the three eloquent words of his native tongue. It is an appeal to his own kindred—meant for nothing more. But it can well be taken as an appeal to the whole American people. For, despite many differences of racial traits, there is still the strong tie of brotherhood among men. This feeling prompts us to assuage suffering wherever suffering occurs.

How can we best effect that relief? At this far distance the only practical way is to contribute money to a fund which will be sent by the proper authorities to the sufferers. The Palladium has started a relief fund and contributed to it. It remains for the citizens of Richmond to make that fund large enough, at least, to be representative of the city's resources. All the money that can be raised is needed in the unfortunate region—and it is needed at once. Some tardy contributors will say, "Oh, well there has been enough given," but it is not true. Ambassador Griscom at Rome says that all survivors must be transferred to Naples, Leghorn and Genoa where they will be provided temporary shelter. "Ships, tents, food, blankets, clothing, surgical and medical supplies" is the cry from Southern Italy. To furnish these supplies will require a large fund—larger than Italy, a comparatively poor country, can give. The rest of the world must contribute.

We are glad to say, from press advices, that the American nation is upholding its reputation of being the first to the rescue. Let the people of Richmond contribute their share.

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

Copyright, 1908, by Edwin A. Nye

"SAPHO" AND HIS WIFE.
Sapho was merely a galleys boy in the composing room of a Kansas City newspaper. He was called Sapho because—

But that is another story. He was a small young man. Nor was he handsome. But his energy and cheerfulness were in inverse proportion to his size and lack of pulchritude.

One day Dan Cupid, who cares little for looks, but is strong on hearts, marked him for his own. Sapho loved a winsome Kansas City maiden. And she, on her part, saw qualities in him that others did not see.

Following established precedent, the course of true love did not run smooth. When the couple asked to marry, the parents of the girl said, "Height of foolishness, on his meager wages." "But the matrix is cast," said Sapho. Then, the printers conspiring, he and the girl were married.

The sequel? Sapho's optimism won. The parents said the girl "might have done worse." And the twain have already proved that two souls with but a single thought can be comfortably kept in two bodies on Sapho's wages—which have been raised.

And this is Sapho's wife's recipe for happiness: "I would rather live in a dirt floor cabin with the man I love than to be supported in luxury by a husband not my choice."

Ah, wise little woman! That was the recipe the old alchemists hunted for in vain—the alchemy that turns all baser metals into purest gold.

To go a little further with this little love story, the wife is ambitious. She says Sapho must some day be the owner of a job print shop of his own. A common love tale, this?

Yes, no uncommon. And yet—Oh, ye calloused hearts grown worldly-wise, weary women of your social set, and listless lovers, ye that have slipperily frittered away the treasures of your fresh affections, ye that have dribbled away sentiment over a dozen tentative and various loves—oh, bankrupt souls, what would ye not give for one thrill of the pure and honest love of Sapho and his wife?

AGED RESIDENT DIES SATURDAY

Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, of Cambridge, Paralysis Victim.

Cambridge City, Ind., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hall died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Pike, in this city, Saturday morning. She suffered a stroke of paralysis about ten days ago, from which she never rallied. She was born near Arlington, Indiana, March 20, 1832. She has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Pike, for three years. Three children survive her. Interment at Dunreith, Monday afternoon.

THE RIVER NILE.

Ancient Greeks and the Process of Sterilizing Water.

The ancient Greeks already recommended the use of sterilized water. Rufus of Ephesus, in the first century of this era, taught that "all water from rivers and ponds is bad except that from the Nile. Water from rivers which flow through unhealthy soil, stagnant water, and that which flows near public bathing places is harmful. The best water is that which has been boiled in baked earthenware vessels, cooled and then heated a second time before drinking."

This hygienic prescription was intended both for healthy and sick people, since it was applied to the armies: "During marches and in camps pits must be dug successfully from the highest point to the lowest level of the place. These holes should be lined with clay such as is used for making pottery and the water should be made to percolate through it. The water will leave all its impurities in these pits."

It may be inquired how the ancient Greeks, knowing the process of sterilization and filtration of water which they applied to that of the most impud rivers, should have drunk without precautions the water of the Nile, which our microscopes allow us to declare "sound," but which is in appearance the most worthy of suspicion of all and is so muddy, so yellow, that it resembles wine.—Gazette des Eaux.

THE BASILISK.

How the Fabulous Monster Was Pictured by Ancient Writers.

The basilisk was the most famous of the many fabulous monsters of medieval folklore. According to the popular notion, it was hatched by a toad from an egg laid by the cock of the common barnyard fowl. In the ancient picture books it was usually represented as an eight limbed serpent or dragon, sometimes with and sometimes without wings. Its name is derived from basiliskos, meaning a little king, and was applied because the creature was figured with a circle of white spots on its head which much resembled a crown. The cockatrice, a species of basilisk, besides having a crown, possessed a comb which was an exact counterpart of the cock's.

Anly assures us that the basilisk had a voice which "struck terror to the hearts of men, beasts and serpents." The Bible classes it with the lion, the serpent and the dragon as one of the most formidable creatures. Old writers—Pliny, Bascho and others—say that it bit and was mortal in every case, that its breath was suffocating and that no plant would grow in the vicinity of its lair. Its dead body was often suspended in bellies to prevent swallows from building there.

Disease Scents.
"Every disease almost has its peculiar odor," said a doctor. "This odor helps us greatly in diagnosis."

"Gout imparts to the skin a small precisely like whey. Diabetes causes a sweet, honey-like smell. Jaundice occasions a smell of musk. Smallpox has a very strong and hideous smell. It is like burning bones. Measles has a smell as of fresh plucked fowls. "The fevers have the most distinctive odors. The odor of typhus is ammoniacal; that of intermittents is like fresh brown bread hot from the oven; that of typhus is musty, recalling to the mind old, damp cellars; that of yellow fever is like the washings of a dirty gun barrel."

"So, you see, to speak of a doctor scenting our disease is not to use a mere figure of speech."

A Surprise For the Thief.

Herr Hager, a rich and influential banker, frequently had watches picked from his pocket. At first he had recourse to all kinds of safety chains; then one morning he took no precaution whatever and quietly allowed himself to be robbed. At night, on returning from his business, he took up the evening paper; he uttered an exclamation of delight. A watch had exploded in a man's hands. The victim's hands were shattered and the left eye destroyed. The crafty banker had filled the watch case with dynamite, which exploded in the operation of winding.—London Telegraph.

A Difficult Task.

One of the greatest puzzles, said a member of parliament, is how to concede the most worthy and honorable intentions to an opponent, how to profess an unwavering and unflinching belief in his uncompromising veracity and bona fides and at the same time to convey a distinct conviction that he is an impostor and a humbug of the first water and an accomplished Ananias carrying a welter of thirteen stone seven pounds in the mendacity handicap.—London Opinion.

The Other Way.

"I heard that Renter broke down in the middle of his speech the other night," said the man who was kept at home by illness.
"Not exactly," replied the man who was there. "The meeting broke up right in the middle of his speech."

Remember Knollenberg's Coat and Suit Sale. Every day some special things will be put on sale. Come and see.

ARMY WANTS TO EQUAL THE NAVY IN POPULARITY

Army Officials Considering Plans to Show the Fitness of Their Branch of the Service.

LARGER LAND FORCE IS DESIRE OF PRESIDENT

Argument Is Made the Army Should Be Increased to Peace Footing of 100,000 Men.

By Sheldon S. Cline.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Now that the United States Navy has demonstrated to the world its ability to meet almost any test, the army authorities are considering plans to show the fitness of that branch of the service to rise to a sudden emergency such as would follow a declaration of war. These plans include a series of army maneuvers which promise to rival in magnificence, if not in the number of men and munitions involved, the great yearly army maneuvers of Germany, France and England. These maneuvers will be far more than a repetition of those of a year ago, in that they will assemble a greater number of men and from a spectacular standpoint will resemble the popular conception of what would follow if this country were called upon to repel the attack of a foreign power whose troops had already landed on our shores. They will be held next Spring in several parts of the country, and the several states wherein they are held and those adjacent will be asked to furnish national guardsmen to swell the number of participants and share in the benefits of the training.

To Stimulate Interest.

All this is part of a general plan to stimulate interest in the Army and impress Congress and the people with the urgent need of increasing the fighting force of the United States to a peace footing exceeding 100,000 men. The present standing army of about 54,000 men, it is contended by President Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Bell, chief of staff, and in fact by most army men, is wholly inadequate to meet anything approaching a war emergency. There is something, too, in the desire of the army authorities to share in the prominence which the Navy has enjoyed and profited by since the promulgation of the President's "greater navy" policy. This prominence to the Navy has been heightened since the departure of the battleship fleet on its world-round cruise, and in consequence Army men are eager to show just what their service is capable of doing.

Navy Always Popular.

There has always been something about the navy and naval life and service that has appealed strongly to the sentiment and imagination of the American people, and in such a way as to reinforce and make effective the solid reasons which exist for the maintenance of an adequate navy. There is romance and picturesqueness about everything connected with the navy, and there has been besides a magnificent record for dash, bravery, devotion to duty and unsurpassed achievement which have endeared the Navy to all classes and secured it unvarying support for whatever it asks for.

This is not always the portion of the army, though its personnel are in no sense less worthy than the navy of the country's praise. In time of peace, except in just such maneuvers as are proposed, the army has little or no opportunity to prove itself able to meet test. This service, in short, is just everyday, prosaic, steady-going hard work. Its requirements, from the nature of its duties, are scattered over so wide an area that there is nowhere any considerable force, and in consequence it does not impress the imagination of the people as the navy does, and as its friends have long contended, does not secure the support to which it is entitled.

Bell Talks Plainly.

Gen. Bell recently made a speech in which he talked plainly of this country's unpreparedness for anything like war. He declared that his observations had led him to believe that had the United States been at war with Germany or England instead of Spain in 1908, we would have suffered the worst defeat in our history. He advocated a plan to increase the army to at least 100,000 men immediately, with the idea of gradually doubling the number. These proposed maneuvers are the result of Gen. Bell's insistence on bringing the army more to the front. He has twice been a spectator at German and French army maneuvers, and his ideas may be said to have had their inception from what he saw in those countries.

MASONIC CALENDAR.

Monday Evening, Jan. 4.—Richmond Commandery No. 8, K. T. State Conclave.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 5.—Richmond Lodge, No. 196, F. & A. M. State meeting.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 6.—Webb Lodge No. 24, F. & A. M. Entered Apprentice Degree.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 7.—Wayne Council, No. 10, R. & S. M. State Assembly.

Friday Evening, Jan. 8.—King Solomon's Chapter No. 4, R. & M. State Convocation.

CANDIDATES FOR SENATOR ARE ON JOB IN EARNEST

(Continued From Page One.)

early ballots, though there is a chance that two may go to Slack.

Sixth Will Split Up.

In the Sixth district which has no candidate of its own, Slack will probably get three and Kern two. At least there will be almost an even break one way or the other.

The Seventh district has eleven votes and all of these will go to Kern of course.

The Eighth will be badly split. It is believed that Kern will get four. Shively two and Hoffman one. There is no indication of any Slack strength in the Eighth.

The Ninth has no candidate. It has six votes, and these will be evenly divided between Slack and Kern.

There is no doubt what the Tenth district will do. Representative John B. Faulkner of Michigan City, the only democratic member of the legislature from that district, has already announced that he will be unanimous for Shively.

The Eleventh has three votes and no candidates for senator. It is figured that Shively will get two of them. The twelfth is for Hoffman. It has eight votes and Hoffman will get all of them.

The Thirteenth is solid for Shively with its six democratic votes.

Undoubtedly each district has its second choice, and it is safe to say that in this second election Goshard will win in this tight second choice lies between Kern and Slack. If this be true, then the real fight lies between these two candidates, just as it has all during the campaign for the senatorship. And it seems at this time almost impossible to figure out just how they are going to get Kern from winning out. He will have more votes than any other candidate at the start, and he will have in addition the expressed wish of a large portion of the rank and file that he be elected. And this counts for something.

First Ballot Jan. 19th.

The time for electing a United States senator is fixed by the United States statutes. The first ballot must be taken on the second Tuesday after the legislature has been organized. According to the constitution of the state, the legislature shall convene on Thursday after the first Monday in January. It is not absolutely necessary for the legislature to organize on the first day that it convenes, but this usually the custom. If this plan is followed the first ballot on the senatorship will be taken on January 19.

The first ballot is cast by the two houses separately and the result is entered on the record of the respective branches. Then on the following day at noon the two branches meet in joint session with the lieutenant governor as the presiding officer and the vote is announced. If any candidate has received a majority of the votes in each house he shall be declared elected. But if no candidate has received such majority then a vote by roll call of both houses in joint session shall be taken. Then if no candidate has a majority on the votes on joint ballot, another joint session shall be called at noon on the following day and the legislature shall continue meeting at noon each day and taking one ballot until some candidate has received a majority of the votes on joint ballot.

Don't Blame Your Stomach

When Without Exertion Or Cost You Can Enjoy Meals And Cure Dyspepsia.

Don't blame your stomach or your luck when your meals declare war on your system.

When the stomach won't do its work it is because it cannot. When foul smelling odors come from your stomach, when the head aches and the sourness of mouth every morning makes you hate your breakfast, when dreams and nightmare assail you, don't give up the fight.

This is the appeal of nature, and it should be heard. Over-eating, late suppers, poorly chewed food, too rich pastries and underdone cooking are some of the causes of the stomach's ill health.

When the stomach is busy, it presses and churns all the liquid matter from food and with its juices dissolves into liquid form or pulp everything which comes into it.

If such food be poisonous it effects the juices, attacks the stomach, goes into the blood and weakens the entire system.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest a full meal easily without material assistance from the stomach. They will restock the gastric fluid with all the elements needed. They build up the blood, destroy sour taste, bad breath, belching, stomach and bowel trouble and quickly restore natural conditions.

One grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food in the stomach or in a glass vial without aid of the human digestive apparatus. The method of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the methods of Nature.

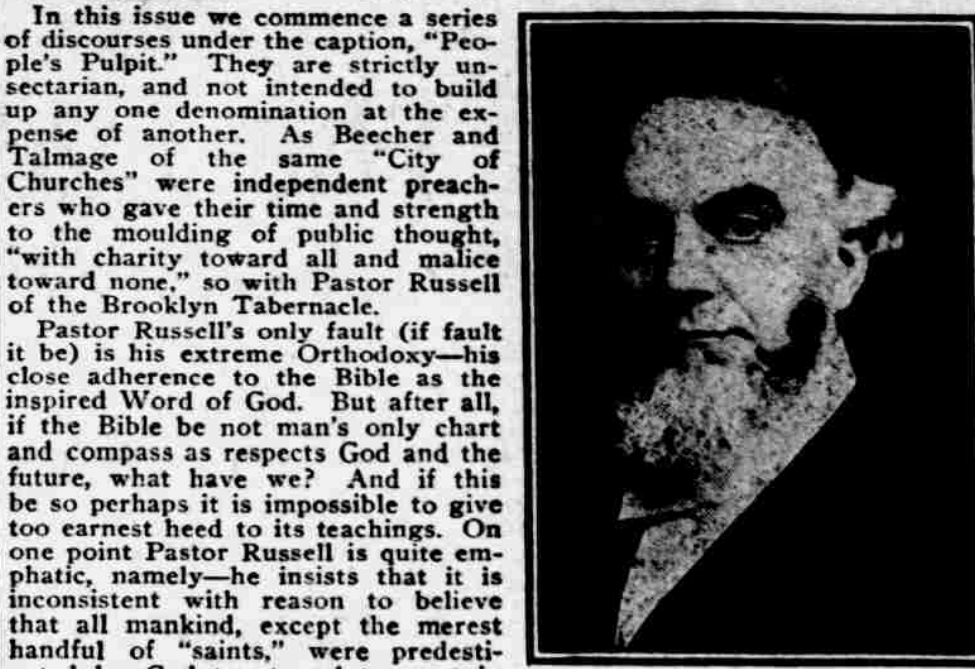
They contain every requisite for the stomach and digestion. After a meal one of these little tablets when it enters the stomach mingles with the juices, attacks the food and digests it. It removes the fermented and decayed mass, lying stagnant there and eases the stomach at once.

It is wholly a question for you to solve. Your druggist will furnish Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets 50c the box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

PLYMOUTH-BETHEL PEOPLE'S PULPIT

BROOKLYN

TABERNACLE



PASTOR RUSSELL OF THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

In this issue we commence a series of discourses under the caption, "People's Pulpit." They are strictly unsectarian, and not intended to build up any one denomination at the expense of another. As Beecher and Talmage of the same "City of Churches" were independent preachers who gave their time and strength to the moulding of public thought, "with charity toward all and malice toward none," so with Pastor Russell of the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Pastor Russell's only fault (if fault it be) is his extreme Orthodoxy—his close adherence to the Bible as the inspired Word of God. But after all, if the Bible be not man's only chart and compass as respects God and the future, what have we? And if this be so, perhaps it is impossible to give too earnest heed to its teachings. On one point Pastor Russell is quite emphatic, namely—he insists that it is inconsistent with reason to believe that all mankind, except the merest handful of "saints," were predestinated by God to eternal torment in fire, because of ignorance or unbelief. Ninety-nine of us out of every hundred reached that conclusion years ago; and it shook our faith in the Bible considerably. Pastor Russell, however, holds to the Bible tenaciously and claims to prove that on this point it has been misunderstood by many of its friends as well as by its foes. He has shown a few faulty translations, and offered preferable interpretations for some passages, and altogether he has thrown a new light on the Scriptures. His presentations of the Bible's teachings have certainly rescued many from unbelief.

Mr. C. T. Smith, deceased, who was one of the editors of the Atlanta Constitution, paid Pastor Russell, a most pronounced compliment along this line in the following terms: "It is impossible to read his writings without loving the writer and pondering his wonderful solution of the great mysteries that have troubled us all our lives. There is hardly a family to be found that has not loved one who died outside the Church—outside the plan of salvation, and if Calvinism be true, outside of all hope and inside of eternal torment and despair. He makes no assertions that are not well sustained by the Scriptures. His argument is built up stone by stone, and upon every stone is a text, and it becomes a pyramid of God's love and mercy and wisdom. There is nothing in the Bible that the author denies or doubts, but there are many texts upon which he throws a flood of light that seems to uncover its meaning."

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 2.—Pastor C. T. Russell addressed a large and attentive audience at the afternoon service at Carnegie Hall from the text, "Brothers, I count not myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do, forgetting those things that are behind, and reaching forth to those things that are before, I press down upon the mark for the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus."—Phil. 3:13.

Each year a mile stone! We have just passed another on our way toward our eternal destiny, whatever that may be. We are glad that, by the grace of God, we have been delivered from the terrible nightmare of eternal torment which for so many of us has been a constant dread. The doctrine of the Divine purpose set before us in the Bible. We are glad, not merely for our own sakes, but for the world of mankind, that we now see that the willful rejection of Divine Love and His provision will do the Eternal Death, perdition. We are glad that the Apostle so emphatically stated this, saying, "Who shall be punished with everlasting destruction"—a destruction from which there shall be no redemption, no recovery, no resurrection.—1 Thee. 1:9.

But it is not enough for us to know that our Creator has no foolish intentions toward us. Rather this knowledge of the mercy and love of God should draw our hearts to him and incline us to love him in return, and to seek to do those things which would please God, and which incidentally would bring to us, according to his arrangement, the highest amount of favor and blessing. This also is the Apostle's suggestion, saying, "Not that we loved God, but that he first loved us, and sent his Son to be a sacrifice for our sins." (1 John 4:19.) And again, "The love of Christ constraineth us, for we thus judge—That we have loved him who first loved us."—2 Cor. 5:14.

Our text addresses those who have responded to God's love, and who have become "followers of God, as dear children," followers of the Redeemer "walking in his footsteps," as he hath set us an example. Notice the statement, "I count not myself to have apprehended"—to have grasped or taken possession of. In the preceding verse the Apostle tells us that the Lord apprehended him—held him upon him, when he was in a helpless condition. He had been a sinner because he was heart-hardened, even while wrong-headed. He opened Saul's eyes and gave him a helping hand out of his condition as a wanderer from God and a member of the fallen race. He offered to keep hold of him and to lead him, if he were willing, to exceeding glory and the divine nature, though the way would be a narrow and difficult and self-sacrificing one—impossible for all except those who at heart love the Lord and desire to avail themselves of the Lord's assisting grace.

Note that the Apostle had not held upon our Lord, but reversely the Lord had held upon him, and he opened his eyes of understanding to the things behind, which once seemed grand, now seemed puny, insignificant and unworthy—dross.

What he saw before him he tells us. He calls it the "prize" and says that it is to be attained only by believers—and then only through consecration unto death. More than this, they would need a resurrection before they could enter into those glories, not such a resurrection as will be made possible to the remainder of Adam's race, but a special resurrection, called elsewhere the "First (chief) Resurrection."

The Apostle here speaks of this resurrection, in which himself and all the faithful of the elect Church shall share as being a part of "His (Christ's) Resurrection." What can he mean? Was the resurrection of our Lord different from that which will come to mankind in general? Yes, indeed! Mankind in general will be privileged to be resurrected, raised up, not only out of the tomb to such a condition as is now enjoyed, but beyond this, gradually, during the Millennium, to be raised up, up to human perfection—to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed by Christ through his obedience even unto death, the death of the cross. But Christ's resurrection was different from that of the world. And the resurrection of the Church, "which is his Body," will be like his, different from that provided for the world in general. (1 Cor. 1:23.) This resurrection

of "the Church (Jesus the Head and the Church, his Body)" the Apostle describes minutely in 1 Cor. 15:42-49.

He here speaks of the "First Resurrection." "This Resurrection," as "The Resurrection," and sisters? Are we not classed the dead? "The dead in Christ"—those who lay down their lives in sacrificial service, as members of Christ. Note the Apostle's words: "If by any means I might attain unto THE resurrection of THE dead." (Phil. 3:11.) To attain this glorious resurrection, provided only for the spirit-begotten members of the Anointed, he was glad to have fellowship in the sufferings of Christ and to conform to his experiences, so as to have share in his death. Is it so with us, dear brethren? Have we not been thus in earnest? Does the prize of the Divine calling thus shine before the eyes of our understanding, making every other ambition insignificant dross in comparison?

"This One Thing I Do."

Ah! this was the secret of the Apostle's great success—"This one thing I do." He concentrated his time, his thought, his energy, upon this one object or goal, which proved the brighter and more valuable to his appreciation every hour. True, there were ordinary things of life, such as eating and drinking and resting and, at one time, tent-making, which occupied some of his hours. But these were not paramount, were not dominating. He was preoccupied, not to be known as the greatest or most expert tent-maker. He aspired not to amass great wealth in trade or any other labor or business. He lived not for his belly, nor did he, as a sluggard, waste valuable time in sleep. Every hour, every energy, had been devoted to God and his service—and was so applied, not of compulsion, nor of slavish fear, but out of a faithful heart, appreciating the privileges and anxious to show to the Lord his loving devotion. Is it so with us? If it has not been so with all of us in the past, shall it not be our resolution now for the

year just beginning—our vow to the Lord renewed? Shall we not cast aside and forget the earthly aims and projects which occupied us and devote our time and energy and strength and thought to the Lord? Shall we not lay aside every weight, and whatever may be our besetting sin, and resolve our vow to the Lord today? Run with patience the race that is set before us?—Heb. 12:1.

Whoever divides his heart, whoever attempts to serve the interests of several masters, will surely fail. Not only does such a half-way course fail to meet with the Divine approval, but the world's approval and to gain the advantages of this present life. Each of us, therefore, should sit down and count the cost, and reap the benefits accruing. If we believe that it would pay us best to serve mammon, then we should serve mammon with all our hearts. But if experience and the Word of God bring us to the conclusion that only the service of God can bring us truest happiness in the present and the future life, and if we hear the Master's words to us, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon," then let us determine to serve the Lord and not serve mammon, but earnestly seek mammon and advantages of life as special assistance leading on to God, to righteousness, to self-sacrifices for joint-heirship in the Kingdom with our Lord and all the faithful.

Some Things to Be Remembered.

The Apostle surely never meant that everything being should be forgotten; for, in that event, all the valuable lessons of life, which we have learned in the School of Christ, would be lost to us. We want to remember life's experiences. We want to profit by them. We desire that every failure shall be discerned, and its cause, that by remembering the same, we shall not from similar weaknesses of the flesh, fall again into the same snare of the Adversary. We desire that all the lessons of life, which have cost us so much in the School of Christ, shall be cherished and grow more valuable to us every day. Let this also be our endeavor during the year that is just beginning—to see to it that no valuable lesson is lost, and that the lessons of the past are clearly and firmly held.

But, on the other hand, there are certain things connected with the experiences of God's children in the past that they are invited to forget, and to remember that God has forgotten them and blotted them out. In so far as there was a record against us.

But all this is faith; God's dealing with the elect Church during this Gospel Age is on our basis. "We walk by faith, and not by sight." Whoever cannot exercise faith cannot have the blessings now proffered to the believer, but must wait for the next Dispensation, in which sight will be granted and works will be required. And there are different degrees of faith; those standing the severest tests thereby evidence their preparation for God's favor of the future life beyond the veil. Let us, then, learn to exercise faith in all the glorious promises of God's Word, but not credulity in the words of man. One of the most beautiful uses of faith is in connection with the realization of our "forgiveness of our sins that are past, by the forbearance of God." In proportion as we can realize this and set upon it, it gives us confidence and joy and peace and preparation for further Divine leadings and blessings.

So then, let us, with the Apostle, remember all of God's favors of the past, as well as of the present, and remember the lessons learned through our experiences, including our shortcomings and failures. But let us put away every feeling of condemnation, as respects the sins which God has freely forgiven that "We may ensure our hearts before him in love," and let us forget our worldly greatness, if we had any, our worldly prospects and aims and ambitions and triumphs and successes, and let us set our eyes on him who is before us, and make haste towards him with full assurance of faith in him who promised them. Thus may we come of conquerors and have a most profitable Year—1909—by his grace!

Tuesday morning will be your chance to get a bargain in the Cloak and Suit Department at Knollenberg's Store.