

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

PASTOR RUSSELL'S WEEKLY SERMON

The photo-drama of creation is now being produced daily in more than eighty cities, both here and abroad. From all sides come words of commendation. The Bible is being opened up to popular understanding as never before. Pastor Russell's text for his last sermon was, "See that ye refuse not Him that speaketh from Heaven." Hebrews xii:25.

The pastor introduced his discourse with a comment upon the opening verses of the epistle to the Hebrews. There the apostle is contrasting the message which God sent through the Lord Jesus Christ with those messages sent previously through His servants—Moses and the prophets of Israel. The apostle elsewhere tells us that God speaks peace unto us through His Son. This statement suggests that previously there had been war. Away back in the days of Eden, when Father Adam and Mother Eve were on trial, Mother Eve was misled by Satan's suggestion and disobeyed God's command. Then Father Adam, leaning to his own understanding, sinned willfully, that he might have fellowship with his wife—rather than with God. Thus the entire race were brought into rebellion against the Creator and were condemned to death in Adam.

Then the pastor went on to trace the history of the rebellious race of man. Cut off from fellowship with God, falling deeper and deeper into sin, degradation and death conditions, none were fit to be called children of God. About twenty-five centuries after the fall the Almighty gave the Israelites opportunity to come into harmony with Him. There He spoke to them especially, through Moses and the law, directing that whoever would hear Moses and obey might come closer to their Creator. So we read, "They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them." God had not spoken to mankind in general; only to the little nation of Israel had He given a message. To them He had not spoken in any other way than through the law and the prophets. The apostle tells us that those who disobeyed Moses' law died without mercy. Moses was God's mouthpiece, and therefore whoever disobeyed him came under the penalty of death.

The apostle's argument, the pastor declared, is this: Now, brethren, review the history of Israel, and see how from time to time they neglected the messages which God sent them at the mouth of angels and of Moses, and note how disasters came on them because of that negligence. If, then, there was such a penalty inflicted for negligence respecting the words of Moses, what should be the result of refusing to hear Him who speaks from Heaven itself? If those who rejected Moses' law died without mercy, how much severer punishment should they receive who would count the blood of the covenant whereunto they were sanctified a common thing, and who would do despite to God's spirit of favor? Surely we may expect that there would be nothing further for those who reject God's arrangement for man's salvation!

Three Classes in the Church.

The pastor next showed that the consecrated people of God will finally be found in one of three classes. The little flock, to whom our Lord declared it is the Father's good pleasure to give the kingdom, is a limited number—so far as we can judge probably 144,000. Then comes the great company, "whose number no man knows"—God not having revealed it. A class unworthy of a place in the little flock, but yet loyal in heart to God and the principles of righteousness. Last of all, is the class that go into the second death, the class that do despite to the covenant of grace. Formerly the pastor was inclined to think that this class would be very small, but of late he realizes that according to the experiences of the typical people the class will be much larger than is once had thought; for many Israelites fell in the wilderness on account of having rejected the testimony of the Lord, and their death was typical.

No one is on trial for life the pastor declared, except those who have gotten free from the sentence of Adam's death. No one has a standing with God except those who have turned from sin and have presented their lives in full consecration to Him. Those who have taken these steps have been accepted by the Lord Jesus in harmony with the Father's great plan. Immediately after our Lord has accepted them, He counts them as His flesh, and then the Father also accepts that flesh; for, as the scriptures point out, the flesh of Christ has been in offering throughout the gospel age. Jesus first offered His own flesh. When He had finished that work, He appeared in the presence of God and made satisfaction for the sins of the church, beginning with the apostles. Then the Father indicated His acceptance of their sacrifices by giving them the holy spirit.

Throughout the gospel age, the pastor continued, all believers have received the holy spirit just as soon as they have been accepted of the Father, through the great Advocate. All through the age the members of the body of Christ have been coming to Him, and the flesh of the church, the consecrated ones, have been counted as the flesh of Jesus. This flesh has been suffering for nearly nineteen hundred years—Christ suffering in the flesh.

Thus we see the fulfillment of the scripture which declares that the church is filling up that which remains of the afflictions of Christ. "If we suffer with Him, we shall also reign with Him." And the sufferings of the present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in the church which is the body of Christ. The prophet said, says St. Peter, spoke of the things of the Christ and of the things that shall follow. All who share

the sufferings will also share the coming blessings—glory, honor and immortality.

The Three Bodies of Christ.

Then the pastor pointed out that those who are received of the Lord are in spirit all one as new creatures. There is one body of Christ in the flesh of the church. Then there is the other body of Christ, the new creature body, composed of the new natures of all who are begotten of the holy spirit as the new creatures; and then new creatures inhabit this flesh of Christ. Here are two bodies of Christ then—the body of Christ in the flesh and the body of Christ spiritually, which is dwelling in these earthly tabernacles and seeking to bring them to the sacrificial point day by day in everything. He also showed that the final body of Christ beyond the veil will be composed of the "more than conquerors"—only—Jesus, the captain, and all who voluntarily lay down their lives in following His example.

Thus there are three bodies of Christ. The final one is taken out of the other two. Those who are left constitute the great company and those who go into the second death. But those who constitute these bodies are the only ones with whom God is dealing—the only ones whom He has yet received. And even these were not received until they had come to the full point of consecration and were begotten of the holy spirit as new creatures. Therefore it is the new creature that is on trial, not the flesh. Throughout the entire gospel age, only the new creatures in Christ have been on trial for life or death eternal.

Who May Reject Christ.

The pastor then explained that no one can reject Christ in the full sense of the word and go into the second death unless he had fully come into Christ and had become His disciple. While many have heard of Christ and have been drawn toward Him, yet until they offer themselves to God in consecration and receive the begetting of the holy spirit, they do not really hear Him who speaks from Heaven. Those who are begotten of the holy spirit get a new understanding, a new hearing, new ears as it were, and new eyes. As new creatures they see, hear and understand differently from what they formerly did. As St. Paul says, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God; for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." No one can discern spiritual things until he has been begotten of the holy spirit.

But there is such a thing as rejecting Christ after one has heard about Him. One may turn his back upon the world, and turn his face toward God and start in the right direction. Every step of the way he will receive a little blessing. But if, when he has progressed to the place where he sees consecration clearly, he should turn back, it is a question whether his former progress in the right direction has not done him harm.

The pastor illustrated this point by referring to the tabernacle in the wilderness. If one going toward the tabernacle had entered the court, had recognized the sacrifice of atonement upon the brazen altar, had progressed to the laver, representing the purification of the flesh, and then had halted, he could not have seen the beauties of the tabernacle. Even if he had come up to the very door of the tabernacle, if he should then stop, all his previous progress would count for nothing.

So, if one should seek to put away the filth of the flesh—to have as moral a life as possible—to become cleaner and cleaner in his daily conduct—unless he present himself in consecration to God, his mortality is of no avail in the matter of bringing him into covenant relationship with God. Only by faith in the blood of Christ can he approach the mercy seat. "There is none other name given under heaven amongst men whereby we must be saved."

Any one who gets a glimpse into the future, when the spiritual reign of Christ and His church shall have begun, and who hears of the goodness of God, but is not moved by his own imperfections and his need of a Savior, will, the pastor believes, be much disadvantaged. Whoever hears the voice of God speaking peace through the Lord Jesus Christ should press on to know the Lord. It is even a little glimpse of the coming restitution, when the whole earth will become like a garden of Eden and when all men will have the privilege of coming to perfection does not appeal to one, that one is not in a very favorable condition of mind. Whoever does not love the God who has made so loving a provision for mankind is not in a favorable condition for further knowledge.

The pastor clearly pointed out that those who have never heard of the goodness of God have very little responsibility in proportion to those who do hear. The heathen millions who have not heard of God could not present their bodies in sacrifice. Our Lord declared that those who knew not would be beaten with few stripes in comparison with those who did know. Whoever therefore has heard, and who knows the will of God and the difference between right and wrong has a responsibility, and will receive stripes for disobedience, even if he does not now come into a full test or trial for life eternal.

"The Cup of Salvation."

The proper attitude of heart, the pastor declared, is that of appreciation of God's mercies. As the psalmist has said: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me? I will take the cup of salvation and call upon the name of the Lord." Whoever hears of God's loving provision for the salvation of mankind should feel like removing from his heart everything that would hinder the love

of God from flowing in freely and bringing forth the fruitage of love, devotion and appreciation. To those who especially love God and desire to know His will He has offered a cup, which represents His providences for that special class. Jesus Himself drank that cup, and set us an example.

The pastor then discussed the subject of consecration, and showed how reasonable it is for one who has come to a knowledge of the goodness of God to offer himself to the Lord. He declared that whoever carefully considered the matter would realize that all one has to offer is far too small. But God says to such, I know that you have practically nothing to give; but you must give all that you have—be it much or little. In comparison with what Jesus gave, you have nothing; for what you have is imperfect and sinful, whereas His offering was holy and undefiled. But He will impute His merit to your offering, and thus make it acceptable.

EPONGE AND LINEN FOR SUMMER WEAR

New York, July 25.—Now that the stores are beginning to sell their goods at reduced rates, preparing already for their fall and winter stock, is it not time for you to take advantage of the bargains and buy yourself a new dress?

Just the thing you need to keep your wardrobe in the vanguard of the prop-



FIGURE ONE.

Mottled blue and white eponge combined with white makes a costume dainty, serviceable and smart.

er thing to wear at the right and proper moment is my first illustration—a dress of eponge and linen. The waist and tunic are of pleated eponge, which is mottled blue and white. The lower skirt, collar, cuffs and girdle-belt are of coarse white linen. Blue cloth-covered buttons fasten the front of the waist and the girdle. With this dress are worn white stockings and shoes of dull blue to match the blue in the eponge.

The separate blouse is having another strong vogue this season. They are almost all severely plain, but of the sheerest of materials—organdy, Swiss, chiffon and sheer crepe. The waist on the figure illustration is of thin handkerchief linen. The front is set in and connected to the rest of the blouse by narrow French beswing. The collar is picot edged, which is the newest way to have all these edges finished. By the way, this picot edging is merely machine hem-stitching cut through the center. Notice, my fair lady, the skirt worn by this model! Can you believe your eyes? Yes, it is truly pleated, and I am really afraid to tell you how many yards around it is, but it is not quite as bad as perhaps you think—only three and one-eighth yards. Who will reveal the most in this freedom of limb—you, who stride again, instead of mincing, or the husband or friend, who has been compelled to adjust his step to your Japanese toddle?

Many of these new skirts which appear wider at the bottom are made with a yoke or a yoke effect with a long and pleated tunic, the underskirt having a circular or pleated flounce. A wide slash is often worn with these skirts of silk or of the same fabric if it is soft enough. It is placed high in front and is tied in the back with a dip.

For the evening gown the flounced skirt is very popular. In lace, tulle or organdy these many ruffled skirts are most alluring and reminders of what our sweet young grandmothers wore.

There is a new gauze organdy made of silk and of the quality of chiffon with the durability of voile, which is most attractive when made up in these gowns of the crinoline days.

What was considered decollete a short while ago and only suitable for evening are now thought to be perfectly correct and proper for afternoon

Aluminum Steam Cooker



THIS NINE-PIECE SET

Is made of pure sheet aluminum of a hard, thick grade, superior to anything in the market.

DIRECTIONS

How to Make a Roast

Place the empty pan over a low fire flame (gas, oil, etc., if desired plate can be placed beneath) for about half a minute so that the sides of the roaster become well heated; then take the roast and sear it, turning it over two or three times in order that the meat may retain its juices; then cover with the other pan, have a low flame and season when it is about half through. As aluminum is an excellent conductor of heat, a roast made in this manner cuts down the fuel used fully one-third, and reduces to a minimum the intense heat of the oven, in summer. If in an oven use similar to above directions.

Bean Baker and Cereal Cooker

This combination is one of the most popular that has ever been offered. Never has there been a time when such wonderful progress was made in a preparation of cereals as in the past few years, and the urgent demand for a vessel in which to prepare these delicacies in a way that would retain the quality, flavor, nutrition and appearance have been so great that we have allowed neither time nor expense to interfere in producing a vessel for the purpose that we feel safe in saying is superior to any on the market. As a bean baker it is unsurpassed. Having a close-fitting lid, it retains the flavor and bakes uniformly.

Boston Baked Beans

Put to soak at noon two quarts of dry beans; supper time pour off water, parboil thirty minutes; pour off again, put in Baker, add hot water, salt and pepper, one cup of raw New Orleans molasses or best Porto Rico, two pounds mostly lean fresh pork, put in oven and cook until next day noon.

This Set Makes a Perfect Steam Cooker

For cooking oatmeal, rice, vegetables, sauces, fruits, etc., or anything liable to burn. The food cannot be burned because the steam condenses, keeping the water inside the cooker. No boiling dry.

Vegetable Acids Do Not Affect Aluminum

The aluminum cooking utensils can be used for any purposes whatsoever, in comparison to similar utensils of the granite or tin-ware.

None of the vegetable acids or those used in ordinary culinary operations has any appreciable effect upon aluminum ware.

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The Missoulian Offers this handsome set of aluminum ware to its subscribers who pay one year's subscription in advance, for additional, only **\$1.65**

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The Daily Missoulian for one year and the nine-piece Aluminum Steam Cooker for **\$8.65**
THE DAILY MISSOULIAN

and other informal occasions. A dress I saw not long ago had a waist which was composed principally of two pointed pieces of Natter blue satin draped up to either shoulder, front and back. For an instant I stood aghast and thought that was all there was to the waist; but lo! over the arms and shoulders was the thinnest of blue tulle, which served the purpose of covering the arms with long and tight sleeves, and to give a coating of conventionality to the waist, as it came up to a perpetually high neck-line. The skirt was of black satin, with a long tunic of the blue tulle embroidered in gold thread.

The waist which cuts low in front and with which is worn a gimp or vest is very good this season. The armhole drops very low on the shoulder.

ers of these blouses and a full little bishop sleeve of organdy is attached. The circular redingote tunics are the latest thing in the long tunics. They are open in front, or buttoned, and sometimes show the underskirt.

Among the new materials which will be shown for the late summer are heavy soft faille silks and a new grass-grain taffeta in wonderful shot and changeable effects. This new taffeta has much more weight to it than the taffeta so commonly used this summer.

Are you thinking of buying a new suit which will also be serviceable for fall, if so, buy it of gabardine, or serge, or broadcloth. The former materials have shown their serviceable qualities through a spring and summer of being the most worn fabrics, while broadcloth will be the most popular for the fall. The two colors which are superseding the tremendous vogue of blue are prairie green and maroon.

Vests are a necessity in the wardrobe of even the woman who does not always try to keep up with the latest whims of fashion. Charming ones can be made of cretonne, whose colors blend or artistically contrast with the colors of your suit. This is also used for collars and cuffs on suits. The large figures are sometimes outlined with black in a heavy silk or cotton, which brings out the coloring in a striking manner.

Charming little dresses are made of crepe which have jackets of the same, and the waist sometimes the same and sometimes of organdy. A bit of embroidery in black and red woolen thread is most effectively placed in the corners of the jacket, the collar and the cuffs. If there is a slash of the same, which is often the case this year, this same embroidery is placed on either end. The hat worn with this costume should be of white and trimmed with a band of white, which is also embroidered in these colors.

Net petticoats are a charming addition to the summer lingerie. They are made with very little fullness and are gored a little so that they flare around the bottom. The lower edge is either scalloped or bound and each panel is made daintier by the addition of an embroidered design. A heavy thread lace is often used to connect the seams.

READINESS.

Be forth you've fared, be well prepared; "The sharper the hoe, the shorter the row."

Woman's Duty to Herself.

Every woman owes it to herself to keep in good health. No one can reasonably be expected to maintain a cheerful disposition when half sick. Indigestion and constipation are two of the most common ills to which women are subject and fortunately are easily cured. Mrs. H. C. Getty, Indiana, Pa., writes: "Last summer I was advised by a friend to try Chamberlain's Tablets for indigestion and constipation. This medicine not only cured me of these disorders but toned up my whole system so that my health has been better than for years since taking them." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

FIGURE TWO.
A waist of sheer and dainty linen with a pleated skirt completes a suitable costume for business and outing.

Summer Tourist Fares East and West

Dates of Sale East

July 8, 10, 11, 15, 22, 29; August 5, 12, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 16.

On July 10 and 11 tickets will be sold to Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo only.

Limits

Sixty days from date of sale, not to exceed October 31.

Round Trip Fare From Missoula

To Chicago, Ill.	\$65.80
To Des Moines, Iowa	\$52.80
To Duluth, Minn.	\$49.80
To Indianapolis, Ind.	\$73.20
To Kansas City, Mo.	\$49.80
To Minneapolis, Minn.	\$49.80
To Milwaukee, Wis.	\$62.80
To New York, N. Y.	\$92.80
To Omaha, Neb.	\$49.80
To Philadelphia, Pa.	\$100.80
To St. Paul, Minn.	\$49.80
To St. Louis, Mo.	\$61.00

Dates of sale west—Daily up to and including Sept. 15, return limit Oct. 31, 1914. Round trip fare from Missoula to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Victoria, Vancouver and many other Pacific coast resorts \$29.25

Correspondingly low fares to many other points. Liberal stopovers allowed. Convenient train service—ask for particulars. We will be glad to tell you about these fares and make reservations.



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