



**BROOKLYN TABERNAACLE**  
**PASTOR RUSSELL'S**  
**WEEKLY SERMON**

Pastor Russell spoke at the Auditorium in Minneapolis recently, also at the Shubert theater. The announcement of his coming is always sufficient to draw a crowd. We report one of his addresses, based upon the Savior's words respecting the 10 cleansed lepers: "Were there not 10 cleansed? but where are the 9?"—Luke 17:17. It is leprosy, said the pastor, has long been regarded as incurable, and therefore is used as an illustration of sin, which is also incurable. As only the Master's word could heal the lepers, so nothing short of a Divine remedy can cure the leprosy of sin. Lepers in olden times were obliged to separate themselves from others, and whenever approached were required to cry, "Unclean! Unclean!" Cut off thus from association with others, the condition of the poor creatures was far from enviable. So sinners by divine decree are isolated, separated from the pure, the holy, the righteous.

Though all humanity are sinners by heredity, we must not forget that they constitute but a small proportion of God's great family, amongst whom are angels, cherubs, seraphim, etc., who always have fellowship with God and with each other. While the Scriptures declare of humanity that all are sinners, that none are righteous, no one, yet all do not appreciate their condition, nor cry aloud, "Unclean! Unclean!" There are various degrees of uncleanness; some are more and some less sinful.

The two extremes of sin are represented in our Lord's parable of the two men who went up to the temple to pray, the one a publican, the other a Pharisee. The publican realized his sin and smote his breast, saying, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" The Pharisee, on the contrary, felt himself so superior to the publican that he did not realize himself a sinner at all; he thanked God that he was not a sinner. Jesus declares that because of his acknowledgment of sin, the publican was more acceptable than the Pharisee.

In other words, the Creator wishes that each one of Adam's race should realize his imperfection—that he comes short of the Divine standard of perfection—short of that standard which God would be pleased to bless with everlasting life. While the Bible thus declares that all are sinners it does not unreasonably say that there is no difference. What it does say is that the slightest degree of sin would mean that we are sinners, and that hence the person with the least taint of sin upon him would need the Savior, the Deliverer—would need to be cleansed. And, in order to realize his need of assistance, he must see his sin and cry unto the Lord, "Unclean! Lord, save me!"

Here again many of us have made a serious mistake in the study of our

says, "Who for the joy that was set before Him endured His joyful obedi- ence began when He exchanged the higher nature for the human. The same joy continued when, as the Man Christ Jesus, He offered up Himself, and was faithfully obedient to the Father's will to the very last, saying, "The cup which My Father hath poured for Me, shall I not drink it?"

St. Paul further explains that it was the Redeemer's faithfulness and loyalty to the Father, in doing His will to the extent of laying down the human life, that became the basis of His still higher exaltation—above His pre- human condition. The apostle says, "Wherefore God also hath highly ex- alted Him and given Him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in Heaven and things on earth." This, as the apostle ex- plains, He has been exalted and qual- ified to be made a prince and a Sav- ior and able to grant forgiveness of sins to as many as will come unto the Father through Him.

**What Sin-Forgiveness Means.**  
 Forgiveness of sin has two aspects: (1) the cancellation of the legal con- demnation; and (2) the recovery of the sinner from his loss, his imperfec- tion. Jesus came into the world to accomplish both of these results. By His death He would legally satisfy the Divine Justice, giving His life as instead of Adam's life, which was for- feited by sin. Then, according to the Father's promise, being raised from the death state to a glorious state, with plenitude of power, He would use that power and opportunity for the recov- ery of mankind from the mental, moral, and physical degrada- tion brought about by sin.

Thus we read that Jesus died that God might be just and yet be the Justifier of all those who believe in Jesus—of all who shall become His disciples and follow His leading and discipline. Again, we read that He came to seek and to save, to recover, that which was lost.

**Sinners of Two Classes Saved.**  
 It was just like our great Heavenly Father to take advantage of the op- portunity of human salvation from sin to illustrate different characters amongst men and different degrees of His favor toward these. He foresaw that the great necessity of the world would be Messianic kingdom, the powerful reign of the Redeemer force- fully putting down sin and all un- righteousness, scattering ignorance, darkness, superstition, etc.

He foresaw that some of the human family would need to have stripes, punishments, corrections in righteous- ness, in order to teach them the great lesson that all unrighteousness is sin; and that all sin brings degradation, sorrow, pain, death, according to Di- vine arrangement. Messiah's king- dom would be necessary to show how obedience to God would, on the con- trary, bring a gradual uplifting and recovery out of sin, sorrow, tears and death, eventually back to perfection.

But while the great mass of man- kind would need the severe lesson of the millennium, the reign of Christ, a certain few would be able now to de- velop an eye of faith and an ear of faith by virtue of their desire to do God's will. These would be doubly precious in God's sight; for without faith it is impossible to please Him," and those who could exercise faith under adverse conditions would be His peculiar treasure. Therefore God has arranged to gather out this spe- cial class in advance, and these He calls his elect, the church of the gos- pel age.

This call, to which these respond, is not so forceful as will be the call of the future; they must have hearing ears and attentive hearts to hear the voice of God in the present time at all. Additionally they must be both able and willing to walk by faith, their path lighted only by the lamp of God's word. "Thy Word is a lamp to my feet, a light to my footsteps." Furthermore, they must walk in a narrow way, a difficult path of sep- aration from the world. Not only must they strive to live separate and apart from sin, but after the pattern of their Redeemer they must present their bodies living sacrifices, holy, accept- able to God, through the merit of Jesus' sacrifice.

These are scripturally styled the justified by faith, the sanctified, or set apart to the service of God. These, under the typical arrangement of God with Israel of old, were pictured in the tribe of Levi, who were set apart from the remaining tribes to be God's special servants, and ultimately to be the instructors and guides of their brethren of the other tribes. So the elect class in process of selection since the ascension of Jesus—since His death—were to be God's special servants by and by in the blessing of the world in general; for they are to be joint heirs with Jesus, their Redeemer, in all the great work of His millennial kingdom, designed and arranged, prepared, for the blessing and uplifting of all humanity, and for the destruction of the willfully, intelli- gently, sinful and rebellious.

**"Though Your Sins Be Scarlet."**  
 The Lord used crimson and scarlet as indicative of the most flagrant sins, and then declared that his ar- rangement for the forgiveness of sin- ners through the Great Redeemer is ef- fective even for the very worst sins. "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." (Isaiah 1:18). This is an assurance for us. God knows that all of Adam's children were born with the hereditary taint of sin, "prone to sin as are the sparks that fly up- ward." He is not expecting perfection of any under such conditions; all must have help, and the Savior whom God has prepared is qualified to give help to all.

The help given to the special class that is in process of selection during this gospel age is in the scriptures fig- uratively represented as the robe of Christ's righteousness, covering each of the sinners, and thus hiding the actual blemishes of his flesh. In other words, the Lord declares of this class that He will judge them, not according to their flesh, but accord- ing to the spirit of their minds, the intentions of their hearts and the ef- forts which they will put forth in re- sisting sin and in doing God's will. This Robe of righteousness will cover sins of every kind and degree, except willful sins.

"O blessed thought!  
 O words with Heavenly comfort fraught!"

The arrangement for the sins of the world, to be carried out in the future, will similarly be ample, though dif- ferent. The world's sins will not be covered, nor will the world be dealt with merely according to their minds and hearts. The world's salvation is spoken of as being one of works. Each sinner will be encouraged and assisted back to perfection along the lines of good works.

Assistance and strength of character will come to them day by day and year by year until, before the Millen- nium will have ended, all the willing and obedient will have become perfect, mentally, morally and physically. They will have attained the image and likeness of God, lost by Father Adam in Eden; and with this perfection will come their right to human life, for- feited by Adam and reclaimed by Jesus.

But some one may say, If mankind are to have an opportunity during the millennial age, will that not be a second chance? We reply, no. None will have a second chance for everlasting life. By nature we are all sinners, con- demned to death. Our chance for life at all is through the Redeemer's sacri- fice. He died for all. But only when we accept the fact and come under His direction as His disciples, do we obtain our share.

Since Jesus accepts as His disciples during this age only such as consecrate, or sacrifice, their lives to the do- ing of God's will, only they get the benefit of the Redeemer's sacrifice during the present life. Those who do not get that benefit now still have it assured them by Jesus' death, accord- ing to the Divine promise. Those who do not get their chance of everlasting life now will get it during the millen- nium.

Human laws are not always the same as the Divine, though properly intended so to be. Thus the Lord in- forms us that some who are highly es- teemed among men, and approved by human standards, are an abomination in the sight of God. Contrariwise, sometimes things disapproved by man are in accord with the Divine law. God seems to put justice in the very highest place in His estimation of sin, while poor human judgment sometimes gives it a very low place. For instance, some will cry out vigorously and ven- geefully against immoral dances and wasty tielery, who would not hesitate to join in a trust intended to deprive thousands of fellow creatures of their share of the blessings of our day. In the eyes of human judgment, these would be esteemed noble examples; while in the sight of Divine Justice, we believe, they would rank as very vi- cious and criminal.

When ten lepers came to our Lord praying for healing and were granted their request, only one of them re- turned to thank the Savior; and Jesus called attention to the fact. It well illustrates the difference between the two classes of the saved. The entire ten lepers would well represent the world of mankind in sin. All would be glad to be relieved of the leprosy of sin and to be holy and happy.

But as only one of the ten was so appreciative as to come back and wor- ship the Redeemer and offer Him his services, it represents the fact that only a small proportion of humanity is properly appreciative of the blessing of forgiveness of sins and healing therefrom. The only one who was thankful would well represent the class of sinners who now constitute the true church, and who, realizing the Divine arrangement for the forgiveness of sins, come thankfully and offer the Lord their little all to be used in His service.

The "exceeding great and precious promises" of God's word the given only to be thankful and consecrated, who have already presented themselves living sacrifices to God. "To you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom," "God hath revealed them unto us by His spirit," which is granted only to the consecrated. These promises are to strengthen and nerve the consecrated and to enable them to overcome, in fulfillment of their cov- enant of consecration.

**Your Stomach Bad**

JUST TRY ONE DOSE OF  
 Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy  
 and Be Convinced That You Can  
 Be Restored to Health.



You are not asked to take Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy for weeks or months before you feel any benefit—some dose is usually required to convince the most skeptical sufferer of Stomach Ailments that this great remedy should restore anyone so afflicted to good health. Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy has been taken by many thousands of people throughout the land. It has brought health and happiness to sufferers who had despaired of cure by any other remedy and who now proclaim it a Wonderful Remedy and are urging others who may be suffering with Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments to try Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy. It is so different from most medi- cines that are put on the market for the various stomach ailments—it is really in a class by itself, and one dose will do more to convince the most skeptical sufferer than tons of other medicines. Results from one dose will amaze and the benefits are entirely beyond description. It attacks the source and foundation of these ailments, removing the poisonous catarrh and bile accretions, and allaying the underlying chronic inflammation in the alimen- tary and intestinal tract, rendering the name antiseptic. Just try one dose of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy—put it to a test today—you will find it will highly praise it as thousands of others are constantly doing. Send for booklet on Stomach Ailments to Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154-156 Wing St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in Missoula by Missoula Drug Co. and druggists everywhere.—Adv.

**There's No Reason**

**DON'T** complain because you don't get good bread. You have nobody to blame but yourself. You can have good bread all the time if you will use *Missoula* flour. You can get this flour from your grocer if he is a first-class dealer. If he doesn't carry it in stock ask him to do so. Get *Missoula* flour anyway. It is a high-class flour, made at home, from the best material and by the best methods. You are boosting your city's prosperity by using *Missoula* flour and at the same time you are boosting your own digestion. You can be sure of good bread if you use *Missoula* flour. See that you get it the next time you buy a sack of flour.

**Western Montana Flouring Co.**

**MONTANA'S FLAG LAW CONSIDERED ONE OF BEST IN ALL THE STATES**

(By Isabel Worrell Ball in the Na- tional Tribune of Washington.)  
 It has always been a very great pleasure to be able to report any ad- vance in patriotic work and a deep- ing patriotic sentiment in any section of the country, but more especially is it a pleasure to correct any wrong im- pression that may have been pub- lished broadcast. In some mysterious fashion, in reporting these states which have passed laws to prevent desecration of the flag, Montana was dropped out, and it has gone broad- cast that Montana has no such law. Comrade George H. Taylor, M. D., of Helena, Mont., just commander of the Wadsworth post, of that city, who was second lieutenant of battery, A, Third N. Y. H. A., and who is now colonel of the Union Veteran legion 140, has written to dispel this mis- sion. That the matter may be clearly understood, I will give Comrade Tay- lor's letter in so far as it relates to this particular matter. It is as fol- lows:

**Letter From Montana.**  
 "Dear Madam: I have been reading your very excellent report as chair- man of committee on legislation to prevent desecration of the flag to the national convention of the Woman's Relief corps at Los Angeles.  
 "The delegates from Montana (my wife being one of the number) when told by so high an authority as your- self that their state was placed in the list of 'no flag law states,' were, to say the least, very much chagrined, not being as well posted as they might have been on the laws of their state.  
 "Now, the fact of the matter is this: Montana has had a flag law since February 26, 1895. Others have been enacted since.  
 "With the assistance of Hon. E. D. Weed, at present commander of the Sons of Veterans of this city, we have dug up from the codes four separate flag laws or acts, and I have taken the time to copy them and am inclos- ing them herewith.  
 "I think that every post, corps and circle should have a copy of the laws framed and placed in a conspicuous place in their place of meeting, and I am going to try to have them so placed in all our schools. And here I will say that in some of our schools they have an exercise relating to the flag, and pledging their allegiance to their country and their flag. So, you see, we are not quite so bad, after all."  
**Display in Schools.**  
 "It seems to me that if our corps members were to present a framed copy of our flag laws to the schools, instead of a flag, and let the trust- ees furnish the flags, as they are required to do by the law of their state, perhaps more good would be accomplished in the end.  
 "If the people of Butte had been better acquainted with the act of March 2, 1895, perhaps Mayor Danvan would not have gotten off so easily,

as the law seems to have covered his offense.  
 "As the word has gone out to all parts of this land of ours that Mon- tana has no flag law, my first thought was to send a copy of them to the National Tribune and ask them to publish them, and then I concluded to send direct to you, as I was sure you would make the matter right."  
 "GEORGE H. TAYLOR."  
**Copies of the Law.**  
 "In addition to his very temperate corrections of a very serious mistake of mine, a sin of ignorance, for I had not been able to find that Montana had a flag law, Comrade Taylor sends copies of the various laws to which he has referred. It will be seen by these laws that Montana has tried to do her whole duty by the flag. The various actions taken by Montana are as follows:  
 "Section 87, revised codes of 1907. Must procure American flags. That the trustees of the several school dis- tricts of the state of Montana shall, within 30 days from and after the passage of this act, procure by pur- chase or donation, and cause to be displayed daily in suitable weather an American flag, with accompanying necessary fixtures, for each and every school house in their respective dis- tricts. Said flags shall be of dimen- sions not less than four by six feet and shall be made from durable ma- terial." (Act of February 26, 1895.)  
**Fly Every Day.**  
 "Section 88. Flags to be displayed. It shall be the duty of the school trust- ees to cause said flags to be dis- played over each school house every day during the sessions thereof, pro- vided the weather is such as to per- mit the display without injury to the flags." (Act of February 26, 1895.)  
 "Section 88. Expenses of flags. The school trustees are hereby au- thorized and empowered to use such portion of the school funds as remain in their hands, and which is not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of the fixtures." (Act of Feb- ruary 26, 1895.)  
**The Real Flag Law.**  
 "But the real flag law, and the one that has the word with the bark on, is as follows:  
 "Chapter LXIII. An act to prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.  
 "Be it enacted by the legislative as- sembly of the state of Montana,  
 "Section 1. That any person who in any manner, for exhibition or dis- play, shall place or cause to be placed any word, figure, mark, picture, de- sign, drawing or any advertisement of any nature upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States of America, or shall expose, or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color or ensign upon which shall be printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed or an- nexed any word, figure, mark, picture,

design or drawing, or any advertise- ment of any nature, or who shall ex- pose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale or to give away or for use for any purpose, any article or substance, being any article of merchandise or receptacle of mer- chandise, upon which shall have been printed, painted, attached or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color or ensign, to ad- vertise, call attention to, decorate, mark or distinguish the article or substance on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, defile or defy trample upon or cast contempt upon, either by word or act, upon any such flag, standard, color, or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days or both, in the discretion of the court.  
**Other Provisions.**  
 "Sec. 2. That the words, flag, stan- dard, color or ensign, as used in this act, shall include any flag, standard, color or ensign, or any picture or representation of either thereof, made of any substance or represented on any substance, and of any size evi- dently purporting to be said flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States of America, or a picture or representation of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars and the stripes in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, color, standard or ensign of the United States of America.  
 "Sec. 3. That this act shall not ap- ply to any act permitted by the statutes of the United States of America, or by the United States army and navy regulations, nor shall it be con- strued to apply to a newspaper, peri- odical, book, pamphlet, circular, cer- tificate, diploma, warrant or commis- sion or appointment to office, orna- mental picture or stationery for use in correspondence, on any of which shall be printed or placed said flag, discon- nected from any advertisement.  
 "Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect immediately. Approved March 2, 1895."  
**Suggestions.**  
 Comrade Taylor mentions in his let- ter a good way to get the flag laws of the different states before the peo- ple. It is a very excellent suggestion, and I wish it might be adopted. You may put as many laws of this char- acter upon the statute books as you please, but they will do absolutely no good unless invoked.  
 There is another way to prevent this multiplying desecration of the flag, which the loyal people of the country, that is, those who are loyal to the flag, might prevent if they would only try it. That is to abso- lutely decline to receive into their homes or use in any way whatever article of merchandise which has for its trademark the great seal of the United States, the shield or the flag.  
 Now, dear, patriotic and loyal friends of the flag, just give a try to the suggestion of pitching out of doors the merchandise that would make a necessary thing of your flag, and invoke the flag laws of your various states, and if you have no flag laws, copy this one from Montana, as it is an excellent one, and insist upon having it passed by your legislature.

**Heat Is Quick to Affect the Bowels**

WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT EX- TREME HEAT CONDUCE TO CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.

So many people are in the habit of eating cold food in hot weather that constipation is very common during summer. It is best to vary the food and have some hot things, as, for ex- ample, soups and hot fish and meats. If you are the hot diet, food water should be drunk sparingly.  
 In spite of all care people will be- come constipated, and if you find yourself in that condition you can get immediate relief by the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. There is no time of the year when you should be more careful of constipation than in the summer, for many of the serious illnesses as well as the fatalities re- sult from a clogging up of the bow- els. You also need general good health to withstand the heat and hence Syrup Pepsin is best to take because it contains tonic ingredients that help to build up the entire sys- tem.  
 Numerous users throughout the land will verify these facts, among them Mr. George C. Allen, 408 N. Main street, Reading, Mass., who re- covered his health completely after using only two bottles, and Miss Anna Schell, 249 S. Washington street, LaFayette, Mo., who uses it for constipation and now has her mother and friends also using it. They now avoid drastic remedies like cathartics, pills, purgatives, salt waters, pills and such things. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is mild and pleasant, and chil- dren like it. You can obtain it in any drug store at 50 cents and \$1 a large bottle. Each bottle must do what is claimed or your money will be re- funded.  
 Families wishing to try a free sam- ple bottle can obtain it, postpaid, by addressing Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 418 Washington street, Monticello, Ill.

**DIRECT from Our Own factory TO YOU**

**SASH and DOORS**

We satisfy thousands of cus- tomers every year. Each year's business shows an increase over the preceding year. Would this be true if our sash and doors were not of excellent quality? The following prices from our catalog interest you:

- 5-Panel Doors, 15 sizes, \$1.50
- Cottage Front Doors, \$2.50 to \$2.25
- Craftsman Front Doors, \$2.50 to \$2.75
- 5-Panel Front Doors, guaranteed, \$2.75
- 6-Panel, 1 1/2" thick, 15 beautiful bungs, low designs, up from \$1.50
- Casement Sash, 10 designs, 40 sizes, up from \$1.00
- Inside Window Trim, in sets, \$1.50
- Screen Doors and Window Screens in Stock

Send for our new mail and sell direct to you at mail prices. We can make save one-third. Catalog No. 68 mailed free. Write for it where. Write for it.

**W.B. WILLIAMS CO.**  
 SASH AND DOORS  
 1943 FIRST AVE. S.D. SEATTLE