

"If every family realized the beneficial results of thorough cleanliness, they would make special efforts to remove every impurity from their persons, and from their

already there. poison into the system, to remove a poison matter from the system, take a more deadly this, and seeking to remove the poisonous But many, instead of doing pure, soft water, much suffering would be assist Nature in her efforts, by the use of even then, if those who are afflicted would But fevers, and what is termed disease. But to free the system. This effort produces of poisonous impurities, makes an effort internal organs. Nature, to relieve herself into the blood, and forced upon the in- if not allowed to escape, are taken back, thrown off. The impurities of the body, of the skin absorb again the waste matter cleansed from these impurities, the pores if the garments worn are not frequently sensible and insensible perspiration. And which are thrown off from the body by ly aired, it becomes filthy with impurities ing worn is not often washed, and frequent- burdened with impure matter. If the cloth- kept in a healthy condition, the system is pores, and if the surface of the skin is not puly passing from the body, though the Impurities are constantly and imperce- They neglect personal cleanliness, and are the trouble to keep in a healthy condition. served. Many, while well, will not take

antypical David begins. Lamb (Rev. 14:1; 7:2-8), the reign of 7:2-8) who stand on Mount Zion with the tribes of Jacob, "the 144,000" (Rev. 14:1; elected the 12,000 out of each of the twelve its army, the first fruits, from which are With the emergence of this vanguard and tcomposed the Early Christian Church. present-day descendants of those Jews who of the living, the vanguard from among the ports itself to be the first of the first fruits son of David," is to sit. Second, it pur- type, upon the throne of which Christ, "the 1:11; 3:5) of David's kingdom in anti- the restoration (as predicted in Hosea work of announcing and bringing forth ing aspects: First, it is dedicated to the to this Association by reason of its follow- name of the king of Ancient Israel, accrues The name, Davidian, deriving from the

ist, the Laodicean, church. Seventh-day Adventists, the prophetic off- known provisionally as The Davidian SECTION 1. This Association shall be

ARTICLE I—NAME
CONSTITUTION
Adventists
The Davidian Seventh-day
of
THE LEVITICUS

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The Leviticus
of
The Davidian Seventh-Day
Adventists



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THE LEVITICUS

of The Davidian Seventh-day Adventists

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PREFACE

Provisional in set-up as well as in name, the Davidian Seventh-day Adventist Association exists solely to accomplish a divinely appointed work within the Seventh-day Adventist denomination, wherein it therefore strictly confines its activities. As its work therewithin draws to a close, and the "servants of our God" (Rev. 7:3) are sealed, its name will be changed (Isa. 56:5, 62:2, 65:15) and its purpose and its work will become all-embracing to the gospel (Matt. 17:11, Acts 3:21; Isa. 61:4-7). Then its Constitution and By-Laws as herein codified will become fully operative.

the camp. Also they were commanded of God to have no impurities upon their premises within a great distance of the encampment, lest the Lord should pass by and see their uncleanness.

"In regard to cleanliness, God requires no less of His people now, than He did of ancient Israel. A neglect of cleanliness will induce disease. Sickness and premature death do not come without cause. Stubborn fevers and violent disease have prevailed in neighborhoods and towns that had formerly been considered healthy, and some persons have died, while others have been left with broken constitutions, to be crippled with disease for life. In many instances their own yards contained the agent of destruction, which sent forth deadly poison into the atmosphere, to be inhaled by the family and the neighborhood. The slackness and recklessness sometimes witnessed, is beastly, and the ignorance of the results of such things upon health is astonishing. Such places should be purified, especially in summer, by lime or ashes, or by a daily burial with earth."—*Counsels on Health*, pp. 61-63.

—0—

"The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to reserve the unjust unto the day of judgment to be punished; but chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness, and despise government." 2 Peter 2:10.

"Let all things be done decently and in order." 1 Cor. 14:40.

"God commanded that the children of Israel should in no case allow impurities of their persons, or of their clothing. Those who had any personal uncleanness were shut out of the camp until evening, and then were required to cleanse themselves and their clothing before they could enter

all decaying substances. cleanse their houses and their premises of afflictions which they charge upon God. Every family that prizes health should on them contagious diseases, and the sad about their own premises have brought up their own carelessness. The impurities sickness and death has been the result of Maker because of their distressing bereavement, when the sole cause of all their circle have almost murdered against their and the remaining portion of the family fevers, some of their members have died, "Families have been afflicted with

decaying substances. inhaling the atmosphere affected by these almost every description will be caused by the whole system is diseased. Disease of poisoned, the lungs become affected, and inhaling the impure air, the blood is effluvia that is poisoning the air. By ing from these decaying substances and of these things. There is constantly arising from these decaying substances and table matter to remain about their premises. They are not awake to the influence of these things. There is constantly arising from these decaying substances and table matter to remain about their premises. Many suffer decayed vegetables, and would extend their efforts to

therefore shall thy camp be holy.' ”—*Education*, p. 38.

“Scrupulous cleanliness as well as strict order throughout the encampment and its environs was enjoined. Thorough sanitary regulations were enforced. Every person who was unclean from any cause was forbidden to enter the camp. These measures were indispensable to the preservation of health among so vast a multitude; and it was necessary also that perfect order and purity be maintained, that Israel might enjoy the presence of a holy God. Thus He declared: ‘The Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee, and to give up thine enemies before thee; therefore shall thy camp be holy.’ ”—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 375.

“When severe illness enters a family, there is great need of each member’s giving strict attention to personal cleanliness, and diet, to preserve himself in a healthful condition, thus fortifying himself against disease. It is also of the greatest importance that the sick-room, from the first, be properly ventilated. This is beneficial to the afflicted, and highly necessary to keep those well who are compelled to remain a length of time in the sick-room. . . .

“A great amount of suffering might be saved if all would labor to prevent disease, by strictly obeying the laws of health. Strict habits of cleanliness should be ob-

The name Seventh-day Adventist, which this Association inherits from the parent denomination, is provisional (Isa. 62:2) and only for the duration of its work within the parent denomination.

SECTION 2. The Association’s literature, *The Shepherd’s Rod* Series, draws its title from the rod of Moses the shepherd of Midian. In the exodus of his day, it was that rod which emancipated the children of Israel from the Egyptians and later smote the waters of the Red Sea, providing a haven of refuge for the fugitives and setting a death-trap for their pursuers. For this reason the literature takes the name “Shepherd’s Rod” to identify and distinguish its special work, of which Isaiah wrote: “And it shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall set His hand again the second time to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left, from Assyria, and from Egypt, and from Pathros, and from Cush, and from Elam, and from Shinar, and from Hamath, and from the islands of the sea” (Isa. 11:11); and to call attention to the singular fulfilment of Micah’s prophecy: “The Lord’s voice crieth unto the city, and the man of wisdom shall see thy name: *Hear ye the rod*, and *Who* hath appointed it.” Mic. 6:9.

SECTION 4. The secretary shall keep the proceedings of all meetings of the Association, and perform such other duties as are in keeping with the nature of the office.

SECTION 5. The treasurer shall receive all funds of the Association and disburse them in accordance with the examples recorded in the following scriptures: Exodus, chapter thirty-six, verse three; Ezra, chapter eight, verses twenty-one, twenty-four to thirty; Acts, chapter four, verses thirty-five to thirty-seven; and chapter six, verse three.

ARTICLE V—SESSIONS

SECTION 1. This Association shall hold regular sessions at such time and place as the Executive Council shall designate by a notice published in *The Symbolic Code*, the official organ of the organization, in two consecutive issues before the date of the opening of the session.

SECTION 2.

(a) Special sessions may be called in the same manner in which a regular session is called.

(b) The decisions at special sessions shall have the same force as those at regular sessions.

“If ye then be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God. Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth. For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God; Col. 3:1-3.

“The obligations in the spiritual agreement entered into at baptism are mutual. As human beings act their part with whole-hearted obedience, they have a right to pray, ‘Let it be known, Lord, that Thou art God in Israel.’ The fact that you have been baptized in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, is an assurance that if you will claim their help, these powers will help you in every emergency. The Lord will hear and answer the prayers of His sincere followers who wear Christ’s yoke and learn in His school His meekness and lowliness.

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SECTION 3. The vice president shall, in accordance with the example recorded in Exodus, chapter seven, verses one and two, assist the president in administering the affairs of the Association.

SECTION 2. The president shall, as typed in Exodus, chapter four, and in Numbers, chapter sixteen, verses twelve and twenty-five to thirty-two, act as chairman of the Executive Council, as chief administrator of the affairs of the Association, and as a worker and minister in the general interest of the Association.

(c) All other officers of this Association shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in Numbers, chapter eleven, verses sixteen, seventeen, twenty-four, and twenty-five, and in Acts, chapter six, verses one to seven; and chapter thirteen, verses one to three.

(b) The president shall be called and chosen in accordance with the procedure set forth in Exodus, chapter three, verses ten, fifteen, and sixteen; chapter four, verse seventeen; Ezekiel, chapter three, verse seventeen; and Luke, chapter six, verse thirteen.

(a) The president shall be called and chosen in accordance with the procedure set forth in Exodus, chapter three, verses ten, fifteen, and sixteen; chapter four, verse seventeen; Ezekiel, chapter three, verse seventeen; and Luke, chapter six, verse thirteen.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT

SECTION 1. The object of this Association is to bring about among God's people that reformation called for in the *Testimonies for the Church* Volume 9, page 126, as the prerequisite movement to sounding the "Eleventh-Hour Call" (Matt. 20:6, 7) of "the everlasting gospel . . . to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." Rev. 14:6. Through this call, the Loud Cry of the three angels' messages, it is to gather "the people of the saints of the Most High" (Dan. 7:27) into the kingdom "which shall never be destroyed . . . but . . . shall break in pieces and consume all . . . kingdoms." Dan. 2:44. Thus it shall usher in the reign of Christ as Lord of lords and King of kings over all the earth forever and ever.

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. The membership of this Association shall be composed only of persons who subscribe to the whole credenda and embody in their lives the whole agenda of the aforesaid Association.

ARTICLE IV—OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

SECTION 1.
(a) The regular officers of this Association shall be a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

"The education of the Israelites included all their habits of life. Everything that concerned their well-being was the subject of divine solicitude, and came within the province of divine law. Even in providing their food, God sought their highest good. The manna which He fed them in the wilderness was of a nature to promote physical, mental, and moral strength. Though so many of them rebelled against the restriction of their diet, and longed to return to the days when, they said, 'We sat by the flesh-pots, and when we did eat bread to the full; yet the wisdom of God's choice for them was vindicated in a manner they could not gainsay. Notwithstanding the hardships of their wilderness life,

Healthful Living

"Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering; forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any; even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye. And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness. And let the peace of God rule in your hearts, to the which also ye are called in one body; and be ye thankful. . . . And whatsoever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by Him; Col. 3:12-17"—*Id.*, 99.

there was not a feeble one in all their tribes."—*Education*, p. 38.

"Many have expected that God would keep them from sickness merely because they have asked Him to do so. But God did not regard their prayers, because their faith was not made perfect by works. God will not work a miracle to keep those from sickness who have no care for themselves, but are continually violating the laws of health, and make no efforts to prevent disease. When we do all we can on our part to have health, then may we expect that the blessed results will follow, and we can ask God in faith to bless our efforts for the preservation of health. He will then answer our prayer, if His name can be glorified thereby. But let all understand that they have a work to do. God will not work in a miraculous manner to preserve the health of persons who by their careless inattention to the laws of health are taking a sure course to make themselves sick."—*Counsels on Health*, p. 59.

Sanitation

In Israel "thorough-going sanitary regulations were enforced. These were enjoined on the people, not only as necessary to health, but as the condition of retaining among them the presence of the Holy One. By divine authority Moses declared to them, 'The Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp, to deliver thee; . . .

“The test of discipleship is not brought to bear as closely as it should be upon those who present themselves for baptism. It should be understood whether they are simply taking the name of Seventh-day Adventists, or whether they are taking their stand on the Lord’s side, to come out from the world and be separate, and touch not the unclean thing. Before baptism, there should be a thorough inquiry as to the experience of the candidates. Let this inquiry be made, not in a cold and distant way, but kindly, tenderly, pointing the new converts to the Lamb of God that

“These souls, left to themselves, are often tempted, and do not discern the evil of the temptation. Let them feel that it is their privilege to solicit counsel. Let them seek the society of those who can help them. Through association with those who love and fear God they will receive strength.”—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, pp. 91-93.

“Satan does not want any one to see the necessity of an entire surrender to God. When the soul fails to make this surrender, sin is not forsaken; the appetites and passions are striving for the mastery; temptations confuse the conscience, so that true conversion does not take place. If all had a sense of the conflict which each soul must wage with Satanic agencies that are seeking to ensnare, entice, and deceive, there would be much more diligent labor for those who are young in the faith.

“Whenever possible, let baptism be administered in a clear lake or running stream. And give to the occasion all the importance and solemnity that can be brought into it. At such a service angels of God are always present.

“The one who administers the ordinance of baptism should seek to make it an occasion of solemn, sacred influence upon all spectators. Every ordinance of the church should be so conducted as to be uplifting in its influence. Nothing is to be made common or cheap, or placed on a level with common things. Our churches need to be educated to greater respect and reverence for the sacred service of God. As ministers conduct the services connected with God’s worship, so they are educating and training the people. Little acts that educate and train and discipline the soul for eternity are of vast consequence in the uplifting and sanctifying of the church.”—*Ibid.*

Obligations After Baptism

“The vows which we take upon ourselves in baptism embrace much. In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, we are buried in the likeness of Christ’s death, and raised in the likeness of His resurrection, and we are to live a new life. Our life is to be bound up with the life of Christ. Henceforth the believer is to bear in mind that he is dedicated to God, to

SECTION 3. A licensed minister shall be invested with the right to preach and teach the truths, the principles, and the lessons set forth in the Scriptures, but not to perform the ministerial duties, services and ceremonies therein set forth, except on occasions such as warrant the Councils specially authorizing said rights.

SECTION 2. An ordained minister shall be invested with the right to preach and teach the truths, the principles, and the lessons, and to perform the ministerial duties, services, and ceremonies, set forth in the Scriptures.

license him as the case may warrant. chapter ten, and shall either ordain or to engage in the sacred work of the ministry as basically defined in Matthew, then authorize recognition of his calling

ARTICLE VI—BY-LAWS

SECTION 1. By-laws may embrace any provision not inconsistent with the Constitution.

SECTION 2. The Association, at any session thereof, may enact, amend, or repeal by-laws by such a representation and vote as is exemplified in *The Acts of the Apostles*, pages 195, 196.

(b) As and when evidence is had in full proof that one's ministry fulfils these requirements, the Executive Council shall

(b) As and when evidence is had in one to seven.

and First Timothy, chapter three, verses Matthew, chapter ten, verses five to eleven; in Luke, chapter ten, verses three to nine; requirements of gospel order, as enunciated it must be followed in strict fidelity to the from God to the individual, and that (2) the call to the gospel ministry must come natural law of ordination; to wit: (1) that-ventists shall recognize only the Scrip-

(a) The Davidian Seventh-day Ad-

SECTION 1.

ARTICLE III—ORDINATION OF MINISTERS

(b) Adventitious funds shall consist of donations, bequests, legacies, and internal revenues.

(a) The essential working funds of the Association shall consist of tithes and offerings.

SECTION 2.

(a) The compensation and expenses of all laborers in the employ of the Association shall be determined and adjusted by the Executive Council.

SECTION 1. The compensation and ex-

ARTICLE II—LABORERS' COMPENSATION

for the transaction of necessary or routine business.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

SECTION 1.

(a) The Executive Council shall be patterned after the council described in Acts, chapter six, verses two to six.

(b) It shall have full executive and administrative power between sessions of the Association.

(c) It shall be vested with authority to grant credentials and licenses, and to fill vacancies that may occur in any of the Association's offices, save the office of President.

SECTION 2. A majority of the full membership of the Executive Council shall, after due notice to available members, constitute a quorum of the Executive Council.

SECTION 3.

(a) Meetings of the Executive Council may be called by the chairman or by any member of the Council so appointed or delegated by him.

(b) Meetings may be convoked at any time.

(c) They shall be held at the general headquarters, unless otherwise designated by a quorum of the Council.

SECTION 4. Minority meetings of less than seven members of the Council may be held at the General Administrative Office

pp. 188, 189.

no part in the matter."—*Early Writings*, messages as God has given them, or have sage, that they must gladly receive all the lessly warn those who embrace but a part the servants of God faithfully and fear-heaven, given among men, so, also, should there is salvation in no other name under "And as the disciples declared that

95, 96.

express the truth of the gospel.—*Id.*, pp. God. Even the style of the apparel will precious words of instruction inspired by ing for the grace of Christ will heed the heaven appreciates in even the dressing of need to understand that which the Lord of dress should be carefully considered. We "The words of Scripture in regard to

decided change in the dress.

to the gospel requirements will demand a the new life. In most cases, submission disease. It must not be taken over into heart? The idolatry of dress is a moral vain in dress? Do they cherish pride of tion is the subject of dress. Let the new- newly come to the faith will need instruc- "One of the points upon which those

on the candidates for baptism.

the requirements of the gospel to bear up-takeh away the sin of the world. Bring

"In every church, baptismal robes should be provided for the candidates. This should not be regarded as a needless outlay of means. It is one of the things required in obedience to the injunction, 'Let all things be done decently and in order.' 1 Cor. 14:40.

"It is not well for one church to depend upon borrowing robes from another. Often when the robes are needed, they are not to be found; some borrower has neglected to return them. Every church should provide for its own necessities in this line. Let a fund be raised for this purpose. If the whole church unite in this, it will not be a heavy burden.

"The robes should be made of a substantial material, of some dark color that water will not injure, and they should be weighted at the bottom. Let them be neat, well-shaped garments, made after an approved pattern. There should be no attempt at ornamentation, no ruffling or trimming. All display, whether of trimming or ornaments, is wholly out of place. When the candidates have a sense of the meaning of the ordinance, they will have no desire for personal adornment. Yet there should be nothing shabby or unseemly, for this is an offence to God. Everything connected with this holy ordinance should reveal as perfect a preparation as possible."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, pp. 97, 98.

"Christianity—how many there are who do not know what it is! It is not something put on the outside. It is a life wrought with the life of Jesus. It means that we are wearing the robe of Christ's righteousness. In regard to the world, Christians will say, We will not dabble in politics. They will say decidedly, We are pilgrims and strangers; our citizenship is above. They will not be seen choosing to be infatuated by childish things. We are strangers and pilgrims, looking for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."—*Testimonies to Ministers*, p. 131.

"The opinion favors a profession of Christianity. Little self-denial or self-sacrifice is required in order to put on a form of godliness, and to have one's name enrolled upon the church book. Hence many join the church without first becoming united to Christ. In this Satan triumphs. Such converts are his most efficient agents. They serve as decoys to other souls. They are false lights, luring the unwary to perdition. It is in vain that men seek to make the Christian's path broad and pleasant for worldlings. God has not smoothed or widened the rugged, narrow way. If we would enter into life, we must follow the same path which Jesus and His disciples trod,—the path of humility, self-denial, and sacrifice."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 5, p. 172.

upon their profession of faith as proof that they have a saving connection with Christ. We are not only to say, 'I believe,' but to practice the truth. It is by conformity to the will of God in our words, our deportment, our character, that we prove our connection with Him. Whenever one renounces sin, which is the transgression of the law, his life will be brought into conformity to the law, into perfect obedience. This is the work of the Holy Spirit. The light of the Word carefully studied, the voice of conscience, the strivings of the Spirit, produce in the heart genuine love for Christ, who gave Himself a whole sacrifice to redeem the whole person, body, soul, and spirit. And love is manifested in obedience. The line of demarcation will be plain and distinct between those who love God and keep His commandments, and those who love Him not and disregard His precepts.

"Faithful Christian men and women should have an intense interest to bring the convicted soul to a correct knowledge of righteousness in Christ Jesus. If any have allowed the desire for selfish indulgence to become supreme in their life, the faithful believers should watch for these souls as they that must give an account. They must not neglect the faithful, tender, loving instruction so essential to the young converts that there may be no half-hearted work. The very first experience should be right.

"In harmony with this plan, Moses chose able men out of all Israel, and made them heads over the people, rulers of thousands, rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties, and rulers of tens. And they judged the people at all seasons: the hard causes they brought unto Moses, but every small matter they judged themselves."

"The government of Israel was characterized by the most thorough organization, wonderful alike for its completeness and its simplicity. The order so strikingly displayed in the perfection and arrangement of all God's created works was manifest in the Hebrew economy. God was the center of authority and government, the sovereign of Israel. Moses stood as their visible leader, by God's appointment, to administer the laws in His name. From the elders of the tribes a council of seventy was afterward chosen to assist Moses in the general affairs of the nation. Next came the priests, who consulted the Lord in the sanctuary. Chiefs, or princes, ruled over the tribes. Under these were captains over thousands, and captains over hundreds, and captains over fifties, and captains over tens; and, lastly officers who might be employed for special duties."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 374.

THE MOSAIC—A COUNTERPART

GOVERNMENT

ORIGIN, NAME, MISSION, PATTERN

The *Davidians* are the upshoot from decadent Seventh-day Adventism prophetically envisioned in Ezekiel, chapter nine. Its members are in the main those who have been cast out and deprived of the fellowship of their Seventh-day Adventist churches. Thus being separated from their church and denied its name because of their having given heed to the voice of the *Rod*, the voice of the Good Shepherd, they are called by the name imbedded in the work of the *Rod*, "Davidian Seventh-day Adventists," until the time when they shall be "called by a new name, which the mouth of the Lord shall name." Isa. 62:2.

Thus raised of necessity, not of choice, this Association within the Seventh-day Adventist organization is ordained to the work of a threefold end: (1) It is to go to the house of "Israel and Judah" (Ezek. 9:9), and "say to them that were bidden, Come; for all things are now ready." Luke 14:17. And though they who first hear the call may excuse themselves (verses 18-20), "the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind" from "the streets and lanes of the city" (verses 21, 22) will respond. (2) Accordingly, it is to implement that "great reformatory movement" and purification called for "among God's people."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol.

Accordingly, this reformatory association, interesting to the Seventh-day Adventist organization, embraces an all-inclusive Scriptural fundamentalism. And it is necessarily endowed with Constitutional and By-laws embodying the governmental principles and system of the fourfold succession of the Exodus movement, the Davidian monarchy, the Judges, and the Apostles, as illuminated by *The Spirit of Prophecy* in the following passages revealing that God is the center of authority and that men of His appointment are the administrators of His law:

As fundamental to their structure of Scripture interpretation, the Davidians hold that "the experiences of Israel were recorded for our instruction" (*Education*, p. 50); that indeed "all these things happened unto them for ensamples: and . . . are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come" (1 Cor. 10:11); that, therefore, where there is not a basic type, there can not be that, consequently, those who do not "hear . . . Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead." Luke 16:31.

"privileges and duties which they do not even suspect to be in the Bible."—*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 8, p. 322.

5, page 80; Vol. 9, page 126. With the consequent fruits of this work, the first of the harvest, it is to usher in the Kingdom (Mic. 4:1, 2). (3) Then with a loud cry it is to "go into the highways and hedges" (Luke 14:23), preaching "the everlasting gospel . . . unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people" (Rev. 14:6), "baptizing . . . in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever" Christ commanded (Matt. 28: 19, 20). With the consequent fruits of this work, the second of the harvest, it is to enlarge the Kingdom until it fills the whole earth (Dan. 2:35).

Thus in demonstrating "through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God" (Rom. 15:19), the mighty power of the Kingdom, it is to give universal witness that Christ is with His church "always, even unto the end of the world." Matt. 28:20.

Prophetically called into the Lord's vineyard at "the eleventh hour," The Davidian Seventh-day Adventists are proclaiming the Present Truth revealed in the unrolling of the prophetic scroll (*Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 6, p. 17). Its momentous truths "open to those who lay hold of the divine assurances of God's Word," "wonderful possibilities" and

"The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper are two monumental pillars, one without and one within the church. Upon these ordinances Christ has inscribed the name of the true God.

Baptism—a Sign

"If the churches expect strength, they must live the truth which God has given them. If the members of our churches disregard the light on this subject, they will reap the sure result in both spiritual and physical degeneracy. And the influence of these older church-members will leaven those newly come to the faith. The Lord does not now work to bring many souls into the truth, because of the church-members who have never been converted, and those who were once converted but who have backslidden. What influence would these unconsecrated members have on new converts? Would they not make of no effect the God-given message which His people are to hear?"—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, p. 371.

"One imprudent step, one careless action, may plunge the church into difficulties and trials from which it may not recover for years. One member of the church filled with unbelief, may give an advantage to the great foe that will affect the prosperity of the entire church, and many souls may be lost as the result."—*Testimonies* Vol. 3, p. 446.

"Christ has made baptism the sign of entrance to His spiritual kingdom. He has made this a positive condition with which all must comply who wish to be acknowledged as under the authority of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Before man can find a home in the church, before passing the threshold of God's spiritual kingdom, he is to receive the impress of the divine name, 'The Lord our righteousness.' Jer. 23:6.

"Baptism is a most solemn renunciation of the world. Those who are baptized in the threefold name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, at the very entrance of their Christian life declare publicly that they have forsaken the service of Satan, and have become members of the royal family, children of the heavenly King. They have obeyed the command, 'Come out from among them, and be ye separate, . . . and touch not the unclean thing.' And to them is fulfilled the promise, 'I will receive you, and will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be My sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.' 2 Cor. 6:17, 18.

Preparation for Baptism

"There is need of a more thorough preparation on the part of candidates for baptism. They are in need of more faithful instruction than has usually been given them. The principles of the Christian life should be made plain to those who have newly come to the truth. None can depend

"Let all consider that whatever their employment, they are to represent Christ. With steadfast purpose let every man seek to have the mind of Christ. Especially should those who have accepted the position of directors or counselors feel that they are required to be in every respect Christian gentlemen. While, in dealing with others, we are always to be faithful, we should not be rude. The souls with whom we have to do are the Lord's pur-

work. retained in positions of trust in the Lord's sanctified through the truth, should be made it manifest that their hearts are being impossible to estimate. Those only who own satanic attributes, and the evil done it exasperated, so that they have given up garments. He has caused some to become doer has the blood of many souls upon his ord will appear in heaven that the wrong-should resign their positions; for the rec-are in danger from their influence, they their souls sake, for the sake of those who nected with them to do as they do. For work; for they encourage all who are con-Christ, are placing a wrong mold upon the "Those who are thus misrepresenting

Representing Christ

parts. His own heart needs to be softened, subdued by the Spirit of God; the heart of stone has not become a heart of flesh."

or hear that needs to be corrected, first seek the Lord for wisdom and grace, that in trying to be faithful, you may not be rude. Ask Him to give you the gentleness of Christ; then you will be true to your duty, true to your position of trust, and true to God, a faithful steward, overcoming natural and acquired tendencies to evil.

"None but a whole-hearted Christian can be a perfect gentleman; but if Christ is abiding in the soul, His spirit will be revealed in the manner, the words, and the actions. Gentleness and love cherished in the heart, will appear in self-denial, in true courtesy. Such workers will be the light of the world."—*Testimonies to Ministers*, pp. 259-264.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CHURCH MEMBERS

"The accession of *members* who have *not been renewed* in heart and reformed in life is a source of *weakness* to the *church*. This fact is often ignored. Some ministers and churches are so desirous of securing an increase of numbers that they do not bear faithful testimony against unchristian habits and practices. Those who accept the truth are not taught that they cannot safely be worldlings in conduct while they are Christian in name. Heretofore they were Satan's subjects; henceforth they are to be subjects of Christ. The life must testify to the change of leaders. Pub-

appoint over this business. But we will Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may seven men of honest report, full of the ren; they said, 'look ye out among you preaching the gospel.' 'Wherefore, brethren, be free to carry forward the work of from similar burdens, so that they might the task of distributing to the poor and sight of the church should be relieved from when the spiritual leaders having the over- The time had come, the apostles stated, of all the working forces of the church. outline a plan for the better organization of the Holy Spirit to 'Summoning a meeting of the believers,

p. 95. gainsayers;" —*The Acts of the Apostles*, doctrine both to exhort and to convince the been taught, that he may be able by sound holding fast the faithful word as he hath good men, sober, just, holy, temperate; lucres; but a lover of hospitality, a lover of to wine, no striker, not given to filthy not self-willed, not soon angry, not given 'must be blameless, as the steward of God; of leading responsibility in the church, Testament Scriptures. They maintained standards of leadership outlined in the Old act as officers, the apostles held to the high churches, and ordaining suitable men to work of setting things in order in all the God in the gospel dispensation. In the oversight of the newly organized church of

"Later, when choosing seventy elders to share with him the responsibilities of leadership, Moses was careful to select, as his helpers, men possessing dignity, sound judgment, and experience. In his charge to these elders at the time of their ordination, he outlined some of the qualifications that fit a man to be a wise ruler in the church. 'Hear the causes between your brethren,' said Moses, 'and judge righteously between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him. Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great; ye shall not be afraid of the face of man; for the judgment is God's.'—*The Acts of the Apostles*, pp. 93, 94.

"The government of Israel was administered in the name and by the authority of God. The work of Moses, of the seventy elders, of the rulers and judges, was simply to enforce the laws that God had given; they had no authority to legislate for the nation. This was, and continued to be, the condition of Israel's existence as a nation. From age to age, men inspired by God were sent to instruct the people, and to direct in the enforcement of the laws."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 603.

THE DAVIDIC—A COUNTERPART

"King David, toward the close of his reign, delivered a solemn charge to those bearing the burden of the work of God in

"The same principles of piety and justice that were to guide the rulers among Gods people in the time of Moses and of David, were also to be followed by those given the

THE APOSTOLIC—A COUNTERPART

Kings, pp. 616, 617.
tion with the work of God."—*Prophets and* value of order and organization in con- cers to act as treasurers of the Lords goods, Ezra recognized the necessity and them. In the appointment of faithful offi- regarding the responsibility resting on chosen; and they were instructed plainly trustworthiness had been proved, were Lords treasure, teaches a lesson worthy ing for the transportation and safety of the "The care exercised by Ezra in provid-

the chambers of the house of the Lord; of the fathers of Israel, at Jerusalem, in of the priests and the Levites, and chief them, until ye weigh them before the chief God of your fathers. Watch ye, and keep are a free will offering unto the Lord the Lord, Ezra declared; the vessels trusted to their care. 'Ye are holy unto as vigilant stewards over the treasure en- and all Israel there present, had offered,' the king and his counselors, and his lords, offering of the house of our God, which ver, and the gold, and the vessels, even the

his day. Summoning to Jerusalem 'all the princes of Israel, the princes of the tribes, and the captains of the companies that ministered to the king by course, and the captains over the thousands, and captains over the hundreds, and the stewards over all the substance and possession of the king, and of his sons, with the officers, and with the mighty men, and with all the valiant men, the aged king solemnly charged them, 'in the sight of all Israel the congregation of the Lord, and in the audience of our God,' to 'keep and seek for all the commandments of the Lord your God.'

"To Solomon, as one called to occupy a position of leading responsibility, David gave a special charge: 'Thou, Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve Him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind: for the Lord searcheth all hearts, and understandeth all the imaginations of the thoughts: if thou seek Him, He will be found of thee; but if thou forsake Him, He will cast thee off forever. Take heed now; for the Lord hath chosen thee: . . . be strong.' "—*The Acts of the Apostles*, pp. 94, 95.

THE EZRAIC—A COUNTERPART

Again: "As a special precaution in safeguarding the treasure, Ezra, separated twelve of the chief of the priests,—men whose faithfulness and fidelity had been proved,—and weighed unto them the sil-

their labors. Daniel manifested the most depend upon God for grace to be over- if, like this faithful Hebrew, they would are many who might become mighty men, also from the experience of Daniel. There "The Lord would have us learn a lesson

Depending Upon God

learned to be a tender shepherd for Israel. ing for God in this lowly station, Moses all the creatures He has made. In work- attitude might show much. God cares for never complain of mistreatment, yet their gentlest care. Although their voice could to the sheep and lambs, and he learned to of Jethro, his sympathies were called out every living thing. In keeping the flocks might become a caretaker, tender toward perience in more humble duties, that he tial for true greatness. He needed an ex- but he did not there learn the lessons essen- statesman, and as a leader of the armies, gained in Egypt an experience as a mighty what it means to be a true shepherd. Moses er of sheep, as did Moses, and thus learn bearing spirit, might better become a tend- pleasure. He who indulges a harsh, over- servants, to be ordered about at your "Brethren, treat men as men, not as

no hasty, overbearing expression to permit the lips. chased possession, and we are to permit

perfect courtesy, both toward his elders and toward the youth. He stood as a witness for God and sought to take such a course that he might not be ashamed for Heaven to hear his words or to behold his works. When Daniel was required to partake of the luxuries of the king's table, he did not fly into a passion, neither did he express a determination to eat and drink as he pleased. Without speaking one word of defiance, he took the matter to God. He and his companions sought wisdom from the Lord, and when they came forth from earnest prayer, their decision was made. With true courage and Christian courtesy, Daniel presented the case to the officer who had them in charge, asking that they might be granted a simple diet. These youth felt that their religious principles were at stake, and they relied upon God, whom they loved and served. Their request was granted, for they had obtained favor with God and with men.

"Men in every position of trust need to take their place in the school of Christ, and heed the injunction of the Great Teacher: 'Learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For My yoke is easy, and My burden is light.' We have no excuse for manifesting one wrong trait of character. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.' In your dealing with others, whatever you see

"In His Word the Lord enumerates the gifts and graces that are indispensable for all who connect with His work. He does not teach us to ignore learning or despise education; for when controlled by the love and fear of God, intellectual culture is a blessing; yet this is not presented as the most important qualification for the service of God. Jesus passed by the wise men but were to abide upon the outskirts of the camp; and their offspring were to be excluded from the community until the third generation.

Israel from Egypt were not permitted to occupy the same quarters with the tribes, but were to abide upon the outskirts of the camp; and their offspring were to be excluded from the community until the third generation.

The mixed multitude that had accompanied Israel from Egypt were not permitted to occupy the same quarters with the tribes, but were to abide upon the outskirts of the camp; and their offspring were to be excluded from the community until the third generation.

Every man of the Lord had commanded: 'Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house. Far off about the tabernacle of the congregation shall they pitch.' As they encamp, so shall they set forward, every man in his place by their standards; The mixed multitude that had accompanied Israel from Egypt were not permitted to occupy the same quarters with the tribes, but were to abide upon the outskirts of the camp; and their offspring were to be excluded from the community until the third generation.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALL

—*Testimonies*, Vol. 8, p. 144.
 created worker the same assurance is given." with thee; and to every faithful, consecrated worker the same assurance is given." Lord said to Moses: 'Certainly I will be God for His presence and guidance. The beset them on every side, but let them ask a savor of life unto life. Temptations will phere that surrounds their souls is to be consecrate themselves to God. The atmosphere that surrounds their souls is to be fashionabe display of those who come to others. The workers are not to conform to from above, and letting it shine forth to

have declined to serve in any such capacity. It would have been only honest for them to say: 'I have had no experience in this line of work, and should certainly do injustice to myself and to others, in giving my opinion. Excuse me, brethren; instead of instructing others, I need that some one should teach me.' But this was far from their thoughts. They expressed themselves freely in regard to subjects of which they knew nothing. Conclusions have been accepted as the opinions of wise men, when they were simply the opinions of novices.

"The time has come when, in the name and strength of God, the church must act for the good of souls and for the honor of God. A lack of firm faith and of discernment in sacred things should be regarded as sufficient to debar any man from connection with the work of God. So also the indulgence of a quick temper, a harsh, overbearing spirit, reveals that its possessor should not be placed where he will be called to decide weighty questions that affect God's heritage. A passionate man should have no part to act in dealing with human minds. He can not be trusted to shape matters which have a relation to those whom Christ has purchased at an infinite price. If he undertakes to manage men, he will hurt and bruise their souls; for he has not the fine touch, the delicate sensibility, which the grace of Christ im-

"In all the journeyings of Israel, the ark of the covenant of the Lord went before them; . . . to search out a resting place for them; . . . Borne by the sons of Kohath, the sacred chest containing God's holy law was to lead the van. Before it went Moses and Aaron; and the priests, bearing silver

generation.

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position and work. In front of the tabernacle, and nearest to it, were the tents of Moses and Aaron. On the south were the Kohathites, whose duty it was to care for the ark and the other furniture; on the north the Merarites, who were placed in charge of the pillars, sockets, boards, etc.; in the rear the Gershonites, to whom the care of the curtains and hangings was committed.

give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word.' This advice was followed, and by prayer and the laying on of hands, seven chosen men were solemnly set apart for their duties as deacons.

"The appointment of the seven to take the oversight of special lines of work, proved a great blessing to the church. These officers gave careful consideration to individual needs as well as to the general financial interests of the church; and by their prudent management and their godly example, they were an important aid to their fellow-officers in binding together the various interests of the church into a united whole.

"That this step was in the order of God, is revealed in the immediate results for good that were seen. 'The word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.' This ingathering of souls was due both to the greater freedom secured by the apostles, and to the zeal and power shown by the seven deacons. The fact that these brethren had been ordained for the special work of looking after the needs of the poor, did not exclude them from teaching the faith. On the contrary, they were fully qualified to instruct others in the truth, and they engaged in the work with great earnestness and success."—*Id.*, pp. 89, 90.

THE OLD TESTAMENT CHURCH—A
COUNTERPART

wisdom and largeness of heart. It is not in the order of God that such men should be appealed to for the adjustment of minor matters that others are well qualified to handle. 'Every great matter they shall bring unto thee; Jethro proposed to Moses, but every small matter they shall judge: so shall it be easier for thyself, and they shall bear the burden with thee. If thou shalt do this thing, and God command thee so, then thou shalt be able to endure, and all things of eternal interest. Will they consent to yield to the working of the Holy Spirit or do they permit themselves to be controlled by their own hereditary and cultivated tendencies? It becomes all to examine themselves, whether they be in the faith.

which His grace can flow. The attributes of the character of Christ can be imparted to those only who distrust themselves. The highest scientific education can not in itself develop a Christlike character. The fruits of true wisdom come from Christ alone.

"Every worker should test his own qualifications by the Word of God. Have the men who are handling sacred things a clear understanding, a right perception, of things of eternal interest. Will they consent to yield to the working of the Holy Spirit or do they permit themselves to be controlled by their own hereditary and cultivated tendencies? It becomes all to examine themselves, whether they be in the faith.

"Position and Responsibility"

"Those who occupy positions of trust in the work of God, should ever bear in mind that these positions involve great responsibility. The right performance of the solemn work for this time, and the salvation of the souls connected with us in any way, depend in a great degree upon our own spiritual condition. All should cultivate a vivid sense of their responsibility; for their own present well-being and their eternal destiny will be decided by the spirit they cherish. If self is woven into the work, it is as the offering of strange fire in the place of the sacred. Such workers incur the displeasure of the Lord.

"The Hebrew camp was arranged in exact order. It was separated into three great divisions, each having its appointed position in the encampment. In the center was the tabernacle, the abiding place of the invisible King. Around it were stationed the priests and Levites. Beyond these were encamped all the other tribes.

"To the Levites was committed the charge of the tabernacle and all that pertained thereto, both in the camp and on the journey. When the camp set forward, they were to strike the sacred tent; when a halting-place was reached, they were to set it up. No person of another tribe was allowed to come near, on pain of death. The Levites were separated into three divisions, the descendants of the three sons of Levi, and each was assigned its special

ORDER

"God is a God of order. Everything connected with heaven is in perfect order; subjection and thorough discipline mark the movements of the angelic host. Success can only attend order and harmonious action. God requires order and system in His work now no less than in the days of Israel. All who are working for Him are to labor intelligently, not in a careless, haphazard manner. He would have His work done with faith and exactness, that He may place the seal of His approval upon it."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, p. 376.

"God is not the author of confusion, but of peace, as in all churches of the saints.' He requires that order and system be observed in the conduct of church affairs today, no less than in the days of old. He desires His work to be carried forward with thoroughness and exactness, so that He may place upon it the seal of His approval. Christian is to be united with Christian, church with church, the human instrumentality co-operating with the divine, every agency subordinate to the Holy Spirit, and all combined in giving to the world the good tidings of the grace of God."—*The Acts of the Apostles*, p. 96.

"The time and strength of those who in the providence of God have been placed in leading positions of responsibility in the church, should be spent in dealing with the weightier matters demanding special

Brethren, remove your hands from the work unless you can distinguish the sacred fire from the common.

"Those who have stood as representative men are not all Christian gentlemen. There is prevalent a spirit that seeks the mastery over others. Men regard themselves as authority, they express their opinions and pass resolutions about matters of which they have no experimental knowledge. Some who are connected with the publishing house at _____, pass through the office, speaking with different ones, giving directions which they suppose it proper for them to give, when they do not understand what they are talking about."

Justice and Honesty

"Great injustice and even dishonesty have been committed in the board meetings, in bringing matters before those who have not an experience that will enable them to be competent judges. Manuscripts have been placed in the hands of men for criticism, when the eyes of their understanding were so blinded that they could not discern the spiritual import of the subject with which they were dealing. More than this, they had no real knowledge of bookmaking. They had neither study nor practice in the line of literary productions. Men have sat in judgment upon books and manuscripts unwisely placed in their hands, when they should

"The order that was maintained in the early Christian church, made it possible for them to move forward solidly, as a well-disciplined army, clad with the armor of God. The companies of believers, though scattered over a large territory, were all members of one body; all moved in concert, and in harmony with one another. When dissension arose in a local church, as later it did arise in Antioch and elsewhere, and the believers were unable to come to an agreement among themselves, such matters were not per-

pp. 90-92. also is Christ?"—*The Acts of the Apostles*, pp. 90-92. For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so we, though scattered over a large territory, are all members of one body; all moved in concert, and in harmony with one another. When dissension arose in a local church, as later it did arise in Antioch and elsewhere, and the believers were unable to come to an agreement among themselves, such matters were not per-

"The organization of the church at Jerusalem was to serve as a model for the organization of churches in every other place where messengers of truth should win converts to the gospel. Those to whom was given the responsibility of the general oversight of the church, were not to lord it over God's heritage, but, as wise shepherds, were to 'feed the flock of God, . . . being ensamples to the flock;' and the deacons were to be 'men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom.' These men were to take their position unitedly on the side of right, and to maintain it with firmness and decision. Thus they would have a uniting influence upon the entire flock.

"Later in the history of the early church, when in various parts of the world many groups of believers had been formed into churches, the organization of the church was further perfected, so that order and harmonious action might be maintained. Every member was exhorted to act well his part. Each was to make a wise use of the talents entrusted to him. Some were endowed by the Holy Spirit with special gifts,—first apostles, secondarily prophets, thirdly teachers, after that miracles, then gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues.' But all these classes of workers were to labor in harmony.

"There are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit. And there are differences of

"The efficiency of the nurse depends, to a great degree, upon physical vigor. The better the health, the better will she be able to endure the strain of attendance upon the sick, and the more successfully can she perform her duties. Those who can the perform her duties. Those who care for the sick should give special attention to diet, cleanliness, fresh air, and exercise. Like carefulness on the part of the family will enable them also to endure the extra burdens brought upon them, and

"Efficiency Depends Upon Vigor"

224. do well."—*Ministry of Healing*, pp. 222-224. those who cease to do evil and learn to Holy Spirit, comes as a healing power to laws of heaven. But Christ, through the and suffering by a willful violation of the continues to bring upon himself disease of sin. God can not bless the one who of God. He must cease to choose a life healed must cease to transgress the law nurses are to teach that he who would be "In the kindest and tenderest manner

will pleasantly and successfully draw the mind of the patient to Christ, the healer of the soul as well as of the body. The thoughts presented, here a little and there a little, will have their influence. The older nurses should lose no favorable opportunity of calling the attention of the sick to Christ. They should be ever ready to blend spiritual healing with physical healing.

will help to prevent them from contracting disease. . . .

"Nurses, and all who have to do with the sickroom, should be cheerful, calm, and self-possessed. All hurry, excitement, or confusion, should be avoided. Doors should be opened and shut with care, and the whole household be kept quiet. In cases of fever, special care is needed when the crisis comes and fever is passing away. Then constant watching is often necessary. Ignorance, forgetfulness and recklessness have caused the death of many who might have lived had they received proper care from judicious, thoughtful nurses."—*Counsels on Health*, pp. 406, 407.

"Earnest, devoted young people are needed to enter the work as nurses. As these young men and women use conscientiously the knowledge they gain, they will increase in capability, becoming better and better qualified to be the Lord's helping hand.

"The Lord wants wise men and women, who can act in the capacity of nurses, to comfort and help the sick and suffering. O that all who are afflicted might be ministered to by Christian physicians and nurses who could help them to place their weary, pain-racked bodies in the care of the Great Healer, in faith looking to Him for restoration! If through judicious ministrations the patient is led to give his soul

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“The physician who knows that Christ is his personal Saviour, because he himself has been led to the Refuge, knows how to deal with the trembling, guilty, sin-sick souls who turn to him for help. He can respond to the inquiry, ‘What must I do to be saved?’ He can tell the story of the Redeemer’s love. He can speak from experience of the power of repentance and

that is hovering between life and death. Earnestly, tenderly strive to help the soul to save all that come to Him in faith. Let the sufferer be pointed to the One who is willing to save the sick no word of creed or controversy should be spoken. At the bedside of the sick, it will be lost. Watched for, it will be lost. If the golden opportunity is not taken upon them the priesthood and government, but their house was not entitled to distinction above others in Israel; they were no more holy than the people, and it should be enough for them to be on a level with their brethren, who were equally favored with God’s special presence and protection.

“Often we miss the most precious blessings by neglecting to speak a word in season. If the golden opportunity is not watched for, it will be lost. At the bedside of the sick no word of creed or controversy should be spoken. Let the sufferer be pointed to the One who is willing to save all that come to Him in faith. Earnestly, tenderly strive to help the soul that is hovering between life and death.

“In their work of dealing with disease and death, physicians too often lose sight of the solemn realities of the future life. In their earnest effort to avert the peril of the body, they forget the peril of the soul. The one to whom they are ministering may be losing his hold on life. Its last opportunities are slipping from his grasp. This soul the physician must meet again at the judgment seat of Christ.

“To the physician equally with the gospel minister is committed the highest trust ever committed to man. Whether he realizes it or not, every physician is entrusted with the cure of souls.

“Often we miss the most precious blessings by neglecting to speak a word in season. If the golden opportunity is not watched for, it will be lost. At the bedside of the sick no word of creed or controversy should be spoken. Let the sufferer be pointed to the One who is willing to save all that come to Him in faith. Earnestly, tenderly strive to help the soul that is hovering between life and death.

“To one who stands trembling with fear on the brink of the grave, to the soul weary of the burden of suffering and sin, let the physician as he has opportunity repeat the words of the Saviour—for all the words of Holy Writ are His:

“Fear not; for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name, thou art Mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour. . . . Since thou wast precious in My sight, thou hast been honorable, and I

whole; go in peace,’ He spoke to other afflicted, sin-burdened ones who should seek His help.

“So with all the promises of God’s Word. In them He is speaking to us individually, speaking as directly as if we could listen to His voice. It is in these promises that Christ communicates to us His grace and power. They are leaves from that tree which is ‘for the healing of the nations.’ Received, assimilated, they are to be the strength of the character, the inspiration and sustenance of the life. Nothing else can have such healing power. Nothing besides can impart the courage and faith, which give vital energy to the whole being.

“To one who stands trembling with fear on the brink of the grave, to the soul weary of the burden of suffering and sin, let the physician as he has opportunity repeat the words of the Saviour—for all the words of Holy Writ are His:

“Fear not; for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name, thou art Mine. When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee; when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee. For I am the Lord thy God, the Holy One of Israel, thy Saviour. . . . Since thou wast precious in My sight, thou hast been honorable, and I

-31-

“The next work of the conspirators was with the people. To those who are in the wrong, and deserving of reproof, there is nothing more pleasing than to receive sympathy and praise. And thus Korah and his associates gained the attention and enlisted the support of the congregation.

“Jealousy had given rise to envy, and envy to rebellion. They had discussed the question of the right of Moses to so great authority and honor, until they had come to regard him as occupying a very enviable position, which any of them could fill as well as he. And they deceived themselves and one another into thinking that Moses and Aaron had themselves assumed the positions they held. The discontented ones said that these leaders had exalted themselves above the congregation of the Lord, in taking upon them the priesthood and government, but their house was not entitled to distinction above others in Israel; they were no more holy than the people, and it should be enough for them to be on a level with their brethren, who were equally favored with God’s special presence and protection.

“They were successful in alienating two hundred and fifty princes, men of renown in the congregation. With these strong and influential supporters they felt confident of making a radical change in the government, and greatly improving upon the administration of Moses and Aaron.

DISCIPLINE

“God had chosen Moses, and had put His Spirit upon him; and Miriam and Aaron, by their murmurings, were guilty of disloyalty, not only to their appointed leader, but to God Himself. The seditious whisperers were summoned to the tabernacle, and brought face to face with Moses. ‘And Jehovah came down in the pillar of the cloud, and stood in the door of the tabernacle, and called Aaron and Miriam.’ Their claim to the prophetic gift was not denied, God might have spoken to them in visions and dreams. But to Moses, whom the Lord Himself declared ‘faithful in all Mine house,’ a nearer communion had been granted. With *him* God spake mouth to mouth. ‘Wherefore then were ye not afraid to speak against My servant Moses? And the anger of the Lord was kindled against them, and He departed.’ The cloud disappeared from the tabernacle in token of God’s displeasure, and Miriam was smitten. She ‘became leprous, white as snow.’ Aaron was spared, but he was severely rebuked in Miriam’s punishment. Now, their pride humbled in the dust, Aaron confessed their sin, and entreated that his sister might not be left to perish by that loathsome and deadly scourge. In answer to the prayers of Moses, the leprosy was cleansed. Miriam was, however, shut out of the camp for seven days. Not until she was banished from the en-

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temptation. Again they were overcome by heart. They did not take the lesson to numbers, they did not take the lesson to them in their broken ranks and missing their former perverseness were still before though the marks of God's displeasure at insubordination of this people; and all the best man upon the earth could not quell the doom. The best efforts of the meek-leading them, and who had pronounced that it was not God but Moses who was to seize upon every pretext for believing the wilderness and hence they were ready in the terrible sentence that they must all die in unwilling to submit to the directions.

ceived all his directions. before them, and that from Him Moses received their invisible leader, veiled by the Angel of the covenant was under divine guidance. They were continually losing sight of the fact against their patient leader. The Israelites and again their complaints were directed, doubts, jealousy, and hatred had returned, their former designs of Korah. In the bitter-ness of their disappointment, their former favored the designs of Korah. In the bitter-ness of feeling among the people

hood. divide with Korah the honors of the priest- hood to them, and they determined to descendants from the eldest son of Jacob, Being joined in his ambitious schemes.

campment did the symbol of God's favor again rest upon the tabernacle. In respect for her high position, and in grief at the blow that had fallen upon her, the whole company abode in Hazeroth, awaiting her return."—*Id.*, pp. 384, 385.

Later "a deep-laid conspiracy was formed, the result of a determined purpose to overthrow the authority of the leaders appointed by God Himself.

"Korah, the leading spirit in this movement, was a Levite, of the family of Kohath, and a cousin of Moses, he was a man of ability and influence. Though appointed to the service of the tabernacle, he had become dissatisfied with his position, and aspired to the dignity of the priesthood. The bestowal upon Aaron and his house of the priestly office, which had formerly devolved upon the first-born son of every family, had given rise to jealousy and dissatisfaction, and for some time Korah had been secretly opposing the authority of Moses and Aaron, though he had not ventured upon any open act of rebellion. He finally conceived the bold design of overthrowing both the civil and the religious authority. He did not fail to find sympathizers. Close to the tents of Korah and the Kohathites, on the south side of the tabernacle, was the encampment of the tribe of Reuben, the tents of Dathan and Abiram, two princes of this tribe, being near that of Korah. These princes readily

speaking here and there the words of comfort and instruction that are longed for. Let the physician make his mind a storehouse of fresh thoughts. Let him study the Word of God diligently, that he may be familiar with its promises. Let him learn to repeat the comforting words that Christ spoke during His earthly ministry, when giving His lessons and healing the sick. He should talk of the works of healing wrought by Christ, of His tenderness and love. Never should he neglect to direct the minds of his patients to Christ, the chief Physician.

"God's Promises"

sorrows. the Healer of all woes, the Soother of all and with them, presenting their needs to unto Him. Often prayer can be offered for invited the weary and heavy-laden to come these sorrowing ones to Him who has sician. Then is the opportunity to point cealed from others is expressed to the physician. Often grief con- powers to prevent one pang of anguish, watch by the bed of suffering, feeling the friends of the afflicted one. As they often find opportunity for ministering to "In attending the sick, the physician will

in restoring the health of the body. to him is used as the helping hand of God heart, and the spiritual health that comes the Saviour, the peace of Christ fills his As the mind of the sufferer is directed to the Lord works with him and through him. words that will bring help and comfort, the bedside of the sick, striving to speak sionate Saviour. As he thus ministers at for and accept the mercy of the compass- and can encourage the sick one also to ask present the soul's need to God in prayer, faith. In simple, earnest words, he can

fort and instruction that are longed for. Let the physician make his mind a storehouse of fresh thoughts. Let him study the Word of God diligently, that he may be familiar with its promises. Let him learn to repeat the comforting words that Christ spoke during His earthly ministry, when giving His lessons and healing the sick. He should talk of the works of healing wrought by Christ, of His tenderness and love. Never should he neglect to direct the minds of his patients to Christ, the chief Physician.

"The same power that Christ exercised when He walked visibly among men is in His Word. It was by His word that Jesus healed disease and cast out demons; by His word He stilled the sea, and raised the dead; and the people bore witness that His word was with power. He spoke the word of God, as He had spoken to all the prophets and teachers of the Old Testament. The whole Bible is a manifestation of Christ.

"The Scriptures are to be received as God's Word to us, not written merely, but spoken. When the afflicted ones came to Christ, He beheld not only those who asked for help, but all who throughout the ages should come to Him in like need and with like faith. When He said to the paralytic, 'Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee;' when He said to the woman of Capernaum, 'Daughter, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee

"The character of the work done in our church schools should be of the very highest order. Jesus Christ, the Restorer, is the only remedy for a wrong education, and the lessons taught in His Word should ever be kept before the youth in the most attractive form. The school discipline should supplement the home training, and both at home and at school simplicity and godliness should be maintained. Men and women will be found who have talent to work in these small schools, but who can-

"God has given us a probation in which we may prepare for the higher school. For this school the youth are to be educated, disciplined, and trained by forming such characters, moral and intellectual, as God will approve. They are to receive a training, not in the customs and amusements and games of this worldly polluted society, but in Christ's lines, a training which will fit them to be collaborators with the heavenly intelligences. But what a farce is that education obtained in literary lines, if it must be stripped from the learner if he is accounted worthy to enter upon that life which measures with the life of God, he himself saved as by fire."—*Id.*, p. 397.

in charge may feel this loss keenly, and yet suppose they have done their best. But why do they permit debts to accumulate? Let those in charge of a school find out each month the true financial standing of the school."—*Id.*, pp. 510, 511.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR PHYSICIANS

"The physician who desires to be an acceptable coworker with Christ will strive to become efficient in every feature of his work. He will study diligently, that he may be well qualified for the responsibilities of his profession, and will constantly endeavor to reach a higher standard, seeking for increased knowledge, greater skill, and deeper discernment. Every physician should realize that he who does weak, inefficient work is not only doing injury to the sick, but is also doing injustice to his fellow physicians. The physician who is satisfied with a low standard of skill and knowledge not only belittles the medical profession, but does dishonor to Christ, the chief Physician.

"Those who find that they are unfitted for medical work should choose some other employment. Those who are well adapted to care for the sick, but whose education and medical qualifications are limited, would do well to take up the humbler parts of the work, ministering faithfully as nurses. By patient service under skillful physicians, they may be constantly learning, and by improving every opportunity to acquire knowledge, they may in time become fully qualified for the work of a physician. Let the younger physicians, as workers together with Him [the chief Physician] . . . receive not the grace of God in vain, . . . giving no offense

"At the time of the evening sacrifice, Ezra rose, and once more rending his garment and his mantle, he fell upon his knees, and unburdened his soul in supplication to Heaven. Spreading out his hands unto

* * *

In the days of Ezra, a few of the chief men of Israel approached him with a serious complaint. "Some of the people of Israel, and the priests, and the Levites, had so far disregarded the holy commands of Jehovah as to intermarry with the surrounding peoples. They have taken of their daughters for themselves, and for their sons, Ezra was told, so that the holy seed have mingled themselves with the people of heathen lands; yea, the hand of the princes and rulers hath been chief in this trespass."

403.
the just judgment of God."—*Id.*, pp. 395-403.
Korah and his company had suffered from rebelling against their leaders, and that they confessed that they had sinned in claiming, 'we die, we perish, we all perish.' 'Behold,' they exclaimed, 'Behold, they were to die and the people were compelled to believe and Aaron had spoken by divine authority; it was now fully established that Moses

It was shown to the people, and afterward laid up in the tabernacle as a witness to succeeding generations. This miracle effectually settled the question of the priesthood.

went down with a last warning to the men who had refused to come to him. The multitudes followed, and before delivering his message, Moses, by divine direction, bade the people, 'Depart, I pray you, from the tents of these wicked men, and touch nothing of theirs, lest ye be consumed in all their sins.' The warning was obeyed, for an apprehension of impending judgment rested upon all. The chief rebels saw themselves abandoned by those whom they had deceived, but their hardihood was unshaken. They stood with their families in the door of their tents, as if in defiance of the divine warning.

"In the name of the God of Israel, Moses now declared, in the hearing of the congregation: 'Hereby ye shall know that the Lord hath sent me to do all these works; for I have not done them of mine own mind. If these men die the common death of all men, or if they be visited after the visitation of all men, then the Lord hath not sent me. But if the Lord make a new thing, and the earth open her mouth, and swallow them up, with all that appertain unto them, and they go down quick into the pit, then ye shall understand that these men have provoked the Lord.'

"The eyes of all Israel were fixed upon Moses as they stood, in terror and expectation, awaiting the event. As he ceased speaking, the solid earth parted, and the rebels went down alive into the pit, with

"But further evidence was given that the priesthood had been established in the family of Aaron. By divine direction each tribe prepared a rod, and wrote upon it the name of the tribe. The name of Aaron was upon that of Levi. The rods were laid up in the tabernacle, before the testimony. The blossoming of any rod was to be token that the Lord had chosen that tribe for the priesthood. On the morrow, behold, the rod of Aaron for the house of Levi was budded and brought forth buds, and bloomed blossoms and yielded al-

And the living? As the smoke of the incense ascended, the prayers of Moses in the tabernacle went up to God; and the plague was stayed; but not until fourteen thousand of Israel lay dead, an evidence of the guilt of murmuring and rebellion. "But the minister of wrath had gone forth; the plague was doing its work of death. By his brother's direction, Aaron took a censer, and hastened into the midst of the congregation to make an atonement for them. And he stood between the dead and the living. Let the peace of Christ come in to unite the members of the church in true Christian fellowship. Let the windows of the soul be closed against the poisonous malarial of earth, and let them be opened heavenward to receive the healing rays of the sunshine of Christ's righteousness. Until the spirit of criticism and suspicion is banished from the heart, the Lord cannot do for the church that which He longs to do in opening the way for the establishment of schools; until there is unity, He will not move upon those to whom He has entrusted means and ability for the carrying forward of this work. Parents must reach a higher standard, keeping the way of the Lord and practicing righteousness, that they may be light-bearers. There must be an entire transformation of mind and character. A spirit of disunion cherished in the hearts of a few will communicate itself to others, and undo the influence for good that would be exerted by the school. Unless parents are ready and

Let parents seek the Lord with intense earnestness, that they may not be stumbling-blocks in the way of their children. Let envy and jealousy be banished from the heart, and let the peace of Christ come in to unite the members of the church in true Christian fellowship. Let the windows of the soul be closed against the poisonous malarial of earth, and let them be opened heavenward to receive the healing rays of the sunshine of Christ's righteousness. Until the spirit of criticism and suspicion is banished from the heart, the Lord cannot do for the church that which He longs to do in opening the way for the establishment of schools; until there is unity, He will not move upon those to whom He has entrusted means and ability for the carrying forward of this work. Parents must reach a higher standard, keeping the way of the Lord and practicing righteousness, that they may be light-bearers. There must be an entire transformation of mind and character. A spirit of disunion cherished in the hearts of a few will communicate itself to others, and undo the influence for good that would be exerted by the school. Unless parents are ready and

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to the pit, for they said, 'Lest the earth swallow us up also.' But on the morrow all the congregation of the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron, saying, 'Ye have killed the people of the Lord.' And they were about to proceed to violence against their faithful, self-sacrificing leaders.

all that pertained to them, and 'they perished from among the congregation.' The people fled, self-condemned as partakers in the sin.

"But the judgments were not ended. Fire flashing from the cloud consumed the two hundred and fifty princes who had offered incense. These men, not being the first in rebellion, were not destroyed with the chief conspirators. They were permitted to see their end, and to have an opportunity for repentance; but their sympathies were with the rebels, and they shared their fate.

"When Moses was entreating Israel to flee from the coming destruction, the divine judgment might even then have been stayed, if Korah and his company had repented and sought forgiveness. But their stubborn persistence sealed their doom. The entire congregation were sharers in their guilt, for all had, to a greater or less degree, sympathized with them. Yet God in His great mercy made a distinction between the leaders in rebellion and those whom they had led. The people who had permitted themselves to be deceived were still granted space for repentance. Overwhelming evidence had been given that they were wrong, and that Moses was right. The signal manifestation of God's power had removed all uncertainty.

* * *

"All Israel had fled in alarm at the cry of the doomed sinners who went down in-

Let parents seek the Lord with intense earnestness, that they may not be stumbling-blocks in the way of their children. Let envy and jealousy be banished from the heart, and let the peace of Christ come in to unite the members of the church in true Christian fellowship. Let the windows of the soul be closed against the poisonous malarial of earth, and let them be opened heavenward to receive the healing rays of the sunshine of Christ's righteousness. Until the spirit of criticism and suspicion is banished from the heart, the Lord cannot do for the church that which He longs to do in opening the way for the establishment of schools; until there is unity, He will not move upon those to whom He has entrusted means and ability for the carrying forward of this work. Parents must reach a higher standard, keeping the way of the Lord and practicing righteousness, that they may be light-bearers. There must be an entire transformation of mind and character. A spirit of disunion cherished in the hearts of a few will communicate itself to others, and undo the influence for good that would be exerted by the school. Unless parents are ready and

COOPERATION OF PARENTS

As they practice the Bible lessons, they will themselves receive an education of the highest value."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, p. 200.

anxious to co-operate with the teacher for the salvation of their children, they are not prepared to have a school established among them."—*Id.*, p. 202.

"Upon fathers as well as mothers rests a responsibility for the child's earlier as well as its later training, and for both parents the demand for careful and thorough preparation is most urgent. Before taking upon themselves the possibilities of fatherhood and motherhood, men and women should become acquainted with the laws of physical development,—with physiology and hygiene, with the bearing of prenatal influences, with the laws of heredity, sanitation, dress, exercise, and the treatment of disease; they should also understand the laws of mental development and moral training.

"This work of education the Infinite One has counted so important that messengers from His throne have been sent to a mother that was to be, to answer the question, 'How shall we order the child, and how shall we do unto him?' and to instruct a father concerning the education of a promised son.

"Never will education accomplish all that it might and should accomplish until the importance of the parents' work is fully recognized, and they receive a training for its sacred responsibilities."—*Education*, p. 276.

should place himself as a teacher of others mental, and moral excellence. No one sense of what constitutes true physical, in the school of Christ, lest he lose the

“Every teacher should be a daily learner in the school of Christ, lest he lose the sense of what constitutes true physical, mental, and moral excellence. No one should place himself as a teacher of others

“I am instructed to say that some of our teachers are far behind in an understanding of the kind of education needed for a time for students to be gathered up a mass of knowledge that they cannot take with them to the school above. Let us carefully weed out from our course of study all that can be spared, that we may have room in the minds of the students in which to plant the seeds of righteousness. This instruction will bear fruit unto eternal life.

“No teacher can do acceptable work who does not bear in mind his own deficiencies and who does not drop out from his reckoning all plans that will weaken his spiritual life. When teachers are willing to drop out from their work everything that is unessential for the life eternal, then they can be said indeed to be working out their salvation with fear and trembling, and to be building wisely for eternity.

“Well balanced minds and symmetrical characters are required as teachers in every line. Give not this work into the hands of young women and young men who know not how to deal with human minds.”—*Id.*, p. 266.

passing through his hand for the use of the school. The funds of the school are not to be overdrawn, but every effort is to be made to increase the usefulness of the school. Those intrusted with the financial management of our educational institutions, must allow no carelessness in the expenditure of means. Everything connected with the finances of our schools should be perfectly straight. The Lord's way must be strictly followed, though this may not be in harmony with the ways of man.

“To those in charge of our schools I would say, Are you making God and His law your delight? Are the principles that you follow, sound and pure and unadulterated? Are you keeping yourselves, in the life practice, under the control of God? Do you see the necessity of obeying Him in every particular? If you are tempted to appropriate the money coming into the school, in ways that bring no special benefit to the school, your standard of principle needs to be carefully criticized, that the time may not come when you will have to be criticized and found wanting. Who is your bookkeeper? Who is your treasurer? Who is your business manager? Are they careful and competent? Look to this. It is possible for money to be misappropriated without anyone's understanding clearly how it came about; and it is possible for a school to be losing continually because of unwise expenditures. Those

Timothy learned from the lips of his areth; such the training by which the child too, was the early life of Christ at Nazareth, him from the home of his fathers. Such, fore the scenes of the captivity separated hill dwelling at Bethlehem; of Daniel, by the faithful Hannah; of David, in the lowly cabin home in Goshen; of Samuel, “Such was the training of Moses in the

prophets, were a revelation of God. the sanctuary, and the utterances of the solemn service of sacrifice and worship at brooks,—all spoke of the Creator. The the field, the lofty mountains, the rippling stars of heaven, the trees and flowers of nature and the words of revelation. The were impressed on the young mind. It was God's providence and of the future life fixed in the memory. The great truths of Israel; and the use of figures and symbols were to be often recounted in the homes of God in the deliverance of His people, and events of daily life. The mighty works of of God were to be associated with all the instruction to their children. Thoughts of the father and mother were to give the place of stranger lips, the loving hearts that was not to be delegated to another. In the special duties of every parent,—one ing with their fathers. This was one of

the Lord, he exclaimed, ‘O my God, I am ashamed and blush to lift up my face to Thee, my God: for our iniquities are increased over our head, and our trespass is grown up unto the heavens.

* * *

“One of those present, Shechaniah by name, acknowledged as true all the words spoken by Ezra. ‘We have trespassed against our God,’ he confessed, ‘and have taken strange wives of the people of the land: yet now there is hope in Israel concerning this thing.’ Shechaniah proposed that all who had transgressed should make a covenant with God to forsake their sin, and to be adjudged ‘according to the law.’ ‘Arise,’ he bade Ezra; ‘for this matter belongeth unto thee: we also will be with thee: be of good courage.’ ‘Then arose Ezra, and made the chief priests, the Levites, and all Israel, to swear that they should do according to this word.’

“This was the beginning of a wonderful reformation. With infinite patience and tact, and with a careful consideration for the rights and welfare of every individual concerned, Ezra and his associates strove to lead the penitent of Israel into the right way. Above all else, Ezra was a teacher of the law; and as he gave personal attention to the examination of every case, he sought to impress the people with the holiness of this law, and the blessings to be gained through obedience.”—*Prophets and Kings*, pp. 619-622.

to make them acquainted with all His deal-
teach their children His requirements, and
“God had commanded the Hebrews to

and came within the sphere of divine law.
was also the subject of divine providence,
fected their mental or physical well-being
to their religious interests; whatever at-
tion of Israel. His care was not restricted
“The Lord Himself directed the educa-

p. 40.
and when thou risest up;” —*Education*,
est by the way, and when thou liest down,
sitest in thine house, and when thou walk-
dren, and shalt talk of them when thou chil-
shalt teach them diligently unto thy chil-
this day, shall be in thine heart; and thou
them: These words, which I command thee
Moses by divine direction declared to
in Israel were to teach their children.
bodied in His law, the fathers, and mothers
goodness and truth. These principles, em-
cious, long-suffering, and abundant in
revealed Himself as merciful and gra-
education. To Moses at Sinai God had
plicit instruction was given concerning
“In the laws committed to Israel, ex-

Early Training of Youth

standing;” —*Patriarchs and Prophets*, pp.
and through Thy precepts I get under-
Thy commandments are righteousness;
character. Hence the psalmist says, All
The law of God is a reflection of His

EDUCATION

SCHOOL PATTERN AND CURRICULUM

True Object of Education

“The true object of education is to re-
store the image of God in the soul. In the
beginning, God created man in His own
likeness. He endowed him with noble
qualities. His mind was well balanced,
and all the powers of his being were har-
monious. But the fall and its effects have
perverted these gifts. Sin has marred and
well-nigh obliterated the image of God
in man. It was to restore this that the plan
of salvation was devised, and a life of
probation was granted to man. To bring
him back to the perfection in which he was
first created, is the great object of life,—
the object that underlies every other. It
is the work of parents and teachers, in the
education of the youth, to co-operate with
the divine purpose; and in so doing they
are laborers together with God.”

* * *

“The fear of the Lord is the beginning
of wisdom; and the knowledge of the Holy
is understanding.” The great work of life
is character-building; and a knowledge of
God is the foundation of all true educa-
tion. To impart this knowledge, and to
mould the character in harmony with it,
should be the object of the teacher’s work.

God, he will seek to fasten the attention of
His own soul imbued with the Spirit of
will constantly uplift the Man of Calvary.
own heart warm with the love of God, he
make casual reference to Christ. With his
will not think it sufficient now and then to
standing of the work of true education,
“The teacher who has a right under-

and obeyed.
is the way; walk ye in it; will be heard
to the heart, and His voice, saying, ‘This
of the Spirit of God. Then Christ can speak
day by day moulded by the holy influences
will not be satisfied unless his mind is
his life from every unessential thing. He
will not be satisfied until the truth cleanses
speak and act like a Christian. Such a one
whose soul is stayed upon Christ will
is purifying and uplifting. The teacher
he cannot fail of exerting an influence that
in the love of its sacred principles; then
“Every teacher needs to receive the truth

glory.
till Christ is formed within, the hope of
to teach the grand mysteries of godliness
fied with a low standard. No one is fitted
do the work of teaching who will be satis-
Teacher. No one should be encouraged to
to understand the lessons of the Great
by precept and example he may lead souls
educate himself in moral excellence, that
all-round education. The true teacher will
salvation by receiving and imparting an
who is not constantly working out his own

the students upon the pattern, Christ Jesus,
the chiefest among ten thousand, the One
altogether lovely.

* * *

“Bear in mind that the Lord will accept
as teachers only those who will be gospel
teachers. A great responsibility rests upon
those who attempt to teach the last gospel
message. They are to be laborers together
with God in the training of human minds.
The teacher who fails to keep the Bible
standard always before him, misses an
opportunity of being a laborer together
with God in giving to the mind the mold
that is essential for a place in the heavenly
courts.”—*Id.*, pp. 525, 526, 527.

“The one standing at the head of a
school is to put his undivided interests in-
to the work of making the school just what
the Lord designed it to be. If he is am-
bitious to climb higher and still higher, if
he gets above the real virtues of his work,
and above its simplicity, and disregards
the holy principles of heaven, let him
learn from the experience of Moses that
the Lord will surely manifest His dis-
pleasure because of his failure to reach the
standards set before him.

“Especially should the president of a
school look carefully after the finances of
the institution. He should understand the
underlying principles of bookkeeping. He
is faithfully to report the use of all moneys

"God wants the teachers in our schools to be efficient. If they are advanced in spiritual understanding, they will feel that it is important that they should not be deficient in the knowledge of the sciences. Piety and a religious experience lie at the very foundation of true education. But let none feel that having an earnestness in religious matters is all that is essential in order to become educators. While they need no less of piety, they also need a thorough knowledge of the sciences. This will make them not only good, practical Christians, but will enable them to educate the youth, and at the same time they will have heavenly wisdom to lead them to the fountain of living waters. He is a Christian who aims to reach the highest attain-

is Christ's worker, and his special and determined effort should be to save souls from perdition and win them to Jesus Christ. God will require this at the hands of teachers. Every one should lead a life of piety, of purity, of painstaking effort in the discharge of every duty. If the heart is glowing with the love of God, there will be pure affection, which is essential; prayers will be fervent, and faithful warnings will be given. Neglect these, and the souls under your charge are endangered. Better spend less time in long speeches, or in absorbing study, and attend to these neglected duties." — *Fundamentals of Christian Education*, pp. 116, 117.

wonderful influence can be exerted by teachers, if they will practice the lessons which Christ has given them. But will these teachers consider their own wayward course, that they make very feeble efforts to learn in the school of Christ and practice Christ-like meekness and lowliness of heart? The teachers should be themselves in obedience to Jesus Christ, and ever practicing His words, that they may exemplify the character of Jesus Christ to the students. Let your light shine in good works, in faithful watching and caring for the lambs of the flock, with patience, with tenderness, and the love of Jesus in your own hearts."—*Id.*, p. 269.

"Let every teacher who accepts the responsibility of educating the children and youth, examine himself, and study critically from cause to effect. Has the truth of God taken possession of my soul? Has the wisdom which cometh from Jesus Christ, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy' been brought into my character? While I stand in the responsible position of an educator, do I cherish the principle that 'the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace'? The truth is not to be kept to be practiced when we feel just like it, but at all times and in all places.

"Working the soil is one of the best kinds of employment, calling the muscles into action and resting the mind. Study in agricultural lines should be the A, B, and C of the education given in our schools. This is the very first work that

"Every student should devote a portion of each day to active labor. Thus habits of industry would be formed, and a spirit of self-reliance encouraged, while the youth would be shielded from many evil and degrading practices that are so often the result of idleness. And this is all in keeping with the primary object of education; for in encouraging activity, diligence, and purity, we are coming into harmony with the Creator."—*Id.*, p. 601.

"And now, as in the days of Israel, every youth should be instructed in the duties of practical life. Each should acquire a knowledge of some branch of manual labor, by which, if need be, he may obtain a livelihood. This is essential, not only as a safeguard against the vicissitudes of life, but from its bearing upon physical, mental, and moral development. Even if it were certain that one would never need to resort to manual labor for his support, still he should be taught to work. Without physical exercise, no one can have a sound constitution and vigorous health; and the discipline of well-regulated labor is no less essential to the securing of a strong and active mind and a noble character.

'grandmother Lois, and his mother Eunice,' the truths of Holy Writ.

Schools of the Prophets

"Further provision was made for the instruction of the young, by the establishment of the schools of the prophets. If a youth desired to search deeper into the truths of the Word of God, and to seek wisdom from above, that he might become a teacher in Israel, these schools were open to him. The schools of the prophets were founded by Samuel, to serve as a barrier against the wide-spread corruption, to provide for the moral and spiritual welfare of the youth, and to promote the future prosperity of the nation by furnishing it with men qualified to act in the fear of God as leaders and counselors. In the accomplishment of this object, Samuel gathered companies of young men who were pious, intelligent, and studious. These were called the sons of the prophets. As they communed with God, and studied His Word and His works, wisdom from above was added to their natural endowments. The instructors were men not only well versed in divine truth but those who had themselves enjoyed communion with God, and had received the special endowment of His Spirit. They enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people, both for learning and piety.

"In Samuel's day there were two of these schools,—one at Ramah, the home of the

"The physical as well as the religious training practiced in the schools of the Hebrews may be profitably studied. The worth of such training is not appreciated. There is an intimate relation between the mind and the body, and in order to reach a high standard of moral and intellectual attainment, the laws that control our physical being must be heeded. To secure a strong, well-balanced character, both the mental and the physical powers must be exercised and developed. What study can be more important for the young than that which treats of this wonderful organism that God has committed to us, and of the laws by which it may be preserved in health?"

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"The chief subjects of study in these schools were the law of God, with the instructions given to Moses, sacred history, sacred music, and poetry. The manner of instruction was far different from that in the theological schools of the present day, from which many students graduate with less real knowledge of God and religious truth than when they entered. In those schools of the olden time it was the grand object of all study to learn the will of God, and man's duty toward Him. In the records of sacred history were traced the footsteps of Jehovah. The great truths set forth by the types were brought to view, and faith grasped the central object of all that system,—the Lamb of God that was to take away the sin of the world.

* * *

"A spirit of devotion was cherished. Not only were students taught the duty of prayer, but they were taught how to pray, how to approach their Creator, how to exercise faith in Him, and how to understand and obey the teachings of His Spirit. Sanctified intellects brought forth from the treasure-house of God, things new and old, and the Spirit of God was manifested in prophecy and sacred song.

* * *

"The pupils of these schools sustained

"The teachers in our schools have a heavy responsibility to bear. They must be in words and character what they wish their students to be,—men and women that are acquainted with the way themselves, they can train the youth to walk in it. They will not only educate them in the sciences, but train them to have moral independence, to work for Jesus, and to take up burdens in His cause."—*Fundamentals of Christian Education*, p. 190.

"All who teach in our schools should have a close connection with God, and a thorough understanding of His Word, that they may be able to bring divine wisdom and knowledge into the work of educating the youth for usefulness in this life, and for the future, immortal life. They should be men and women who not only have a knowledge of the truth, but who are doers of the word of God. It is written, should be expressed in their words and by their lives. By their own practice they should teach simplicity and correct habits in everything. No man or woman should be connected with our schools as an educator, who has not had an experience in obeying the word of the Lord."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, p. 153.

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"Those who naturally are fretful, easily provoked, and have cherished the habit of criticism, of thinking evil, should find some other kind of work that will not reproduce any of their unlovely traits of character in the children and youth, for they have cost too much. Heaven sees in the child, the undeveloped man or woman, with capabilities and powers that, if correctly guided and developed with heavenly wisdom, will become the human agencies through whom the divine influences can co-operate to be laborers together with God. Sharp words, and continual censure bewilder the child, but never reform him. Keep back that pettish word: keep your own spirit under discipline to Jesus Christ; then will you learn how to pity and sympathize with those brought under your influence. Do not exhibit impatience and harshness, for if these children did not need educating, they would not need the advantages of the school. They are to be patiently, kindly, and in love brought up the ladder of progress, climbing step by step in obtaining knowledge."—*Id.*, p. 263.

"There need to be teachers who are thoughtful, considerate of their own weakness and infirmities and sins, and who will not be oppressive and discourage the children and youth. There needs to be much praying, much faith, much forbearance and courage, which the Lord is ready to bestow. For God sees every trial, and a

"Before a person is prepared to become a teacher of the truth to those who are in darkness, he must become a learner. He must be willing to be counseled. He cannot place his foot on the third, fourth, or fifth round of the ladder of progress before he has begun at the first round. Many feel that they are fitted for the work when they know scarcely anything about it. If

"The best ministerial talent should be employed in teaching the Bible in our schools. Those selected for this work need to be thorough Bible students, and to have a deep Christian experience; and their salary should be paid from the tithes."—*Id.*, pp. 134, 135.

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to follow His example. They should have the true missionary spirit; for the children are to be trained to become missionaries. They should feel that the Lord has committed to them as a solemn trust the souls of the children and youth. Our church schools need teachers who have high moral qualities; those who can be trusted; those who are sound in the faith, and who have tact and patience; those who walk with God, and abstain from the very appearance of evil. In their work they will find clouds. There will be clouds and darkness, storms and tempests, prejudice to meet from parents who have incorrect ideas of the characters which their children should form; for there are many who claim to believe the Bible, while they fail to bring its principles into the home life. But if the teachers are constant learners in the school of Christ, these circumstances will never conquer them."—*Testimonies*, Vol. 6, pp. 200, 201.

"The teacher's obligations are weighty and sacred, but no part of the work is more important than to look after the youth with tender, loving solicitude, that they may feel that we have a friend in them. Once gain their confidence, and you can lead them, control them, and train them easily. The holy motives of our Christian principles must be brought into our life. The salvation of our pupils is the highest interest intrusted to the God-fearing teacher. He

"In selecting teachers we should use every precaution, knowing that this is as

QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES OF TEACHERS

517.

"The Lord expects our teachers to exemplify the highest value of the highest value."—*Foundamentals of Christian Education*, p. 517.

"The student should be led to see God in all the works of creation. Teachers should copy the example of the Great Teacher, who from the familiar scenes of nature drew illustrations that simplified His teachings, and impressed them more deeply upon the minds of His hearers. The birds caroling in the leafy branches, the flowers of the valley, the lofty trees, the fruitful lands, the springing grain, the barren soil, the setting sun gilding the heavens with its golden beams,—all served as means of instruction. He connected the visible works of the Creator with the words of life which He spoke, that whenever these objects should be presented to the eyes of His hearers, their thoughts might revert to the lessons of truth He had linked with them."—*Patriarchs and Prophets*, pp. 596, 599.

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should be entered upon. Our schools should not depend upon imported produce, for grain and vegetables, and the fruits so essential to health. Our youth need an education in felling trees and tilling the soil as well as in literary lines. Different teachers should be appointed to oversee a number of students in their work, and should work with them. Thus the teachers themselves will learn to carry responsibilities as burden-bearers. Proper students also should in this way be educated to bear responsibilities, and to be laborers together with the teachers. All should counsel together as to the very best methods of carrying on the work.

* * *

"The exercise that teaches the hand to be useful, and trains the young to bear their share of life's burdens, gives physical strength, and develops every faculty. All should find something to do that will be beneficial to themselves and helpful to others. God appointed work as a blessing, and only the diligent worker finds the true glory and joy of life.

"Brain and muscle must be taxed proportionately, if health and vigor are to be maintained. The youth can then bring to the study of the Word of God healthy perception and well-balanced nerves. They will have wholesome thoughts, and can retain the precious things that are brought from the Word. They will digest its truths,

