

portion should go to this object in view of others. Hence,' said he, 'the visit of a good man to solicit aid is a source of pleasure to me. I say to him, If you have a good cause I've something for you; you must help me to judge how much.' Sometimes he would say to one calling on him, 'I've *money* for you, but this morning *I've no time*; please state the case in few words, and if I find it a just claim on me I'll gladly do something; only, I am sorry to say, I can give but *five minutes* to the matter.' Often, in such case, the five minutes would send the laborers away \$50 or \$100 richer, and *cash in hand*. Once a solicitor said, 'Mr. Lee couldn't give me anything this time, but he told me why so kindly and so satisfactorily that his very *refusal* has done me more good than some men's contributions.' At a crisis in the early history of St. John's church he came to me and said, 'If they will go on and pay the debt I will give \$5,000.' I said, 'You can't afford it.' He answered, 'I intend to sell my house and live in a plainer one till I make it up.' *And he did so!* When Christmas came he enabled me to give a Christmas turkey to every one of my poorer parishioners. Henry IV. of France, who wished that 'every peasant in his kingdom might have a chicken in his pot every Sunday,' did far less than Mr. Lee *by way of personal sacrifice* to make the poor man's heart rejoice over his Sunday meal. When prevented from attending the Board of Missions he would send a *check* equal to what would have been his expenses in attending. 'I can't go, but *that* will do more good than my presence.'"

Next, we remind our readers of the famous story of the origin of *The Order of the Iron Cross*. Frederick William III., the father of the present king and son of the great Frederick of Prussia, was the providential prompter of a simple and sublime *testimonial of the pure patriotism* of his subjects and their readiness to come up nobly to the help of their country in the time of its greatest distress. At the call of their king to pour their gold and silver ornaments into the public treasury and to receive in their stead iron ornaments of the same form, the people cheerfully and nobly came forward, stripping themselves of their bracelets, necklaces, rings, brooches, crosses, earrings of gold, and jewels, casting them into the treasury, and receiving only in exchange similar articles, beautifully worked in bronze and bearing the inscription, "*I gave gold for iron, 1813.*" Hence arose the "Order of the Iron Cross." What an interesting instance of the confidence of subjects in the wisdom and valor of their king! And how impressively does it demonstrate their patriotism and willingness to make any sacrifice for the liberation and glory of their country. They were ready to surrender all their luxuries for the relief of their oppressed nation. Hence, as long as the war lasted, gold ornaments were never worn, and the beautiful Berlin bronze ornaments became more admired and more highly prized throughout Europe than were the most costly jewels before the war.

What if the disciples of Jesus would but form a new Order of the Iron Cross, and cheerfully sacrifice their superfluous ornaments to supply the needs of his poor, destitute ones! We should not know what to do with the money! And yet our sacrifices would not have touched our