

want a religion that will guide and control us in every act of life, and the pure vital religion of Christ will do this. "Cease to do evil and learn to do well," applies as well to-day as when uttered so many years ago. The beauty and preciousness of gathering for worship as we do, was feelingly alluded to. Morality was said to be a thing not to be scoffed at, for moral lives were pure, industrial lives, and it is hard to tell where the moral life ends and the spiritual begins. We should leave the dead past with all its errors, behind us, only so far as the looking back brings repentance for wrong doing. It is not the years we live in this earthly life, but the comprehension of the things of God make life. In the afternoon a vast crowd assembled, far beyond the seating capacity of the house, and the unavoidable disorder accompanying made it a question with some whether we should provide a place outside for the accommodation of those, and have a speaker for them. Again were words of Gospel love handed forth by many. Second-day was clear and warm, a condition which prevailed throughout the entire time of the Meeting. Such great and continued heat had never before been experienced during our existence as a Yearly Meeting, and it was very noticeable. At the opening of the Meeting attention was called to the fact that this was our twenty-first annual gathering, and it depends on ourselves whether we continue to grow or not, and a desire expressed that all proceedings be characterized by love and harmony, as they surely will while we live close to the spirit of God. Some reminiscences of the first Yearly Meeting were brought up. Our honored friend, Samuel M. Janney, read the minute, which opened Illinois Yearly Meeting. This might almost be called a new Yearly Meeting, so many of those who were at the first are gone, yet as they pass away others step into the ranks and fill their places. So many representatives, notably from Nebraska and Southern Indiana, were absent. A

feeling of sympathy for the causes that led to their absence, induced the Meeting to express that feeling in a communication to them. The reading of the Epistles from other Meetings was a source of great satisfaction, showing that our distant brothers and sisters are engaged like ourselves in the peaceful battle of right against wrong, one in particular speaking of the necessity of mothers (I would like to say parents) teaching their children self control, as the foundation of character; also holding to the thought of equal suffrage and prohibition as a means to cure the evil of intoxication, and of the importance of good literature, and of appealing to editors and teachers to use their influence against military training in public schools and in favor of peace principles. When we reached our sixth query the answers to it brought out many remarks about our testimony against war, the thought being expressed that there must be a lapse in the progress of peace, in our literature at least, since so many of our magazines lately accord so much honor to military men, and the question was asked, where was the consistency of advocating international arbitration, and military training in public schools at the same time. It was thought, too, that parents could begin very early in the life of their children to teach them to live in peace and not for war, by never buying them any toys that would suggest war. On the query pertaining to financial matters, it was said that if we lived up to our requirements, we would be enabled to live in justice to ourselves and others, and going higher than the mere letter, live in simplicity and loving thought for the welfare of others. The question was asked if our Society has reached its limit. Is there a limit to goodness? If our Society has stopped growing, is it from want of life, or is it only stunted? We must become more a working and less a professing people. Fourth-day, quite a large attendance at the public exercises. Early in the meeting a desire was expressed that we might wait