

WITNESS OF TRUTH.

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OFFICE AND WORK OF EVANGELISTS.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

DEAR BROTHER:—Although our answers to the queries proposed by you some weeks ago, were prepared for the press, they were sent to your office, subject entirely to your orders. It is well therefore that “upon the whole you were pleased” both with the answers and their publication.

It appears you are “disposed to engage our thoughts still further on the same topics,” and to “press some topics into notice by sending queries out.” We ought to be willing to assist you “to secure a greater measure of healthy energy and lively reflection on the things of another world.” But is there not some reason “to doubt the discretion,” of your intimating that our judgment and biblical attainments entitle us to “more than ordinary regard?” It may be most prudent to allow each to judge for himself on these points. But to your queries.

Answer 1st. In the days of pure customs, there was no setting evangelists apart for a limited period. “Take heed to the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, and fulfil it,” (col. iv, 17) was applicable to Archippus as long as he was able to “take heed and fulfil.” Not until Paul was about to be offered up, until the time of his departure was at hand, could he say, “I have finished my course.”

2nd. An evangelist may undoubtedly be compelled to “give himself at times to other things” in order to procure the means of living. Paul “abode with Aquilla and Priscilla and wrought at tent making.” But he “reasoned every Sabbath day in the synagogue.”

3rd. Paul went to Corinth, Ephesus, and all other places, and remained, as an *Apostle*. There is no hint in reference to his acting in any other capacity. As an *Apostle* he could act as *Elder*, *Deacon*, or *Evangelist*—with powers ordinary or extraordinary, as occasion required.

4th. “They that preach the gospel should live of the gospel,” is a rule long since firmly established. But the precise manner in which