

Moravian church it shall be declared, Thou hast wrought more honorably than they all. And this shall be her joy and her crown: "Inasmuch as ye did unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me!"

And already by losing her life she has found it. Terribly tested during the "sifting period" (1745-50) when fanatical elements for the time gained the mastery, these were yet so thoroughly expelled and outlived that no smell of fire was left. It is also affirmed that no case of divorce, or of capital crime has ever been known among them. And so admirable has been their work, and so worthy of confidence and affection have these brethren shown themselves to be, they have always made many fast friends from outside their communion, so that from this source nearly half the funds employed in carrying on missions is derived.

### PASTOR HARMS AND HIS WORK.

BY REV. THOMAS LAURIE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

LET us cross the Atlantic to a small country town in North Germany about forty-five miles south from the well-known city of Hamburg. Hermannsburg, for that is the name of the village, lies in a sandy region where the grass is thin and the people poor. There is much wild moorland, with here and there a pleasant vale, or a field running up into the heath. The villages among the trees on the hilltops overlook the cultivated lands below. It consists of one straggling street, with houses separated by gardens, and the spire of the church conspicuous over all. The people were phlegmatic Dutchmen, whose chief activity was toil for daily bread. Worse still, German rationalism ruled the region, so that the prospect for spiritual life seemed very dark. Louis Harms, son of a clergyman, was taken there by his father in 1817, when the son was only nine years old. He studied at home till 1824, then three years at a neighboring academy (gymnasium is the name there), and from that he went to the University of Göttingen to study theology, but the rationalism there prevalent did not satisfy him; so he studied Chaldee, Syriac, and Sanscrit. But still his heart was empty, until the Lord revealed Himself to him in the study of the gospel, especially John xvi., and in the freshness of his new love, he became interested in all kinds of labor for the salvation of men at home and abroad. One wanted him to come to North America, and another wished to take him with him to India, but in 1843 he went back to be his father's assistant, and in 1848, when his father died, the people insisted on his taking his father's place.

Though himself a scholar, he counted himself one of the people, and lived among them as a father; a man of marked simplicity, he was noted most of all for childlike faith in God. He lived in fellowship with Christ, and this was the strength and beauty of his life. He became a power among men, by giving himself up to the power of God, for, beholding the glory of Christ in the mirror of the Word, he was