West Chester

by observation. None of us were here ten billion years ago, none of us can say what happens after death. We have no way of finding out with our reasons, with our intellects, with our observations, if we are going to know anything about these things we have to get a revelation, and so we have abook which the Christian world has believed and has claimed for many years is a revelation from the maker of the universe, and it has been believed by people for at least 2,000 years that this book is a book which tells us the ideas of the creator of the universe wants us to have about this world. About where we came from, about where we are going to, about what life means here. We look around this world, and we find a mighty fine world. It is just as well-planned as the system in any railfoad station could possibly be. Here's our human body, here is the human eye which has got a million rods and cones in the eye, a million of them in everybody's eye. All working together so harmoniously, that it can give us a perception of what is outside the world outside. There is a great German atuhority on optics, Von Humboldt, who once made a statement, the lens in the human eye is a very imperfect optical instrument. He said you could go to an aptical shop and for fifty cents you could get a better one that that, a better lense, and that statement by Von Humboldt has been quoted and quoted by people who have wanted to make out that there wasn't such a wonderful thing as the creation of this universe that God has made, but the trouble is they stop there and don't go on and quote the rest of his statement. He says that this is a comparitively imperfect optical instrument. You could get a better one for fifty cnets in an optical shop, but he goes on to say, it is plenty good for the purpose for which it is used, because this optical intsrument herre has a system of rods and cones and nerves and muscles working in such a way that it can do what no opticila instrument man has ever devised can do. It can see forms, and not only that it can see colors, and not only that but it can see what is distand and what is near, and see the camparitive distance between them. It can adjust itself to near and far, so that until you get to the bifocal stage you hardly realize that you are even doing it. When you get about 40 you begin to feel the difference, but up till then you look at what is over there and you look at here, and you don't realize how difficult it is, your eye just automatically

does it, and now only that but you have two eyes working together, and yet you

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