

# ATLANTIC UNION GLEANER



"Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest."

VOL. II

SOUTH LANCASTER, MASS., NOVEMBER 9, 1903

EXTRA No. 2

## THE COMING OF CHRIST.\*

Sermon by Elder R. A. Underwood,  
Thursday Evening, November 5.

"We have not followed cunningly devised fables, when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye-witnesses of his majesty. For he received from God the Father honor and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. And this voice which came from heaven we heard, when we were with him in the holy mount."

The scene and experience referred to in this text are portrayed in Matt. 16:28 to 17:8. It was designed to be a miniature, typical representation of the literal return of Christ in power and great glory. As such there appeared Moses, a typical representative of all who are to have part in the first resurrection; and Elias, a type of all who are to be translated without yielding to the hand of death. We will notice some characteristic points in the lives of these two examples that we may be impressed with what the character of those who are to be redeemed must be.

Moses was providentially placed in

\*Reported by W. J. Fitzgerald.

the family of Pharaoh, where he could be educated to the highest degree in statesmanship, and where it would be his legal right to receive the scepter of that great empire. But God designed that he should receive a counter education which would lead him to turn his back upon the earthly splendor; and, facing heavenward, to strive for the crown of immortality. By apparent accident, but in fact by the order of God, he was placed under the influence of his godly mother, and was prepared when he came to young manhood to choose to suffer affliction with the people of God rather than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.

Though able to make the wise choice, he lacked the real discipline which would make him a successful leader, and a righteous judge of Israel. This was revealed by his first attempt to act as mediator between one of his own countrymen and an Egyptian.

With humble submissiveness he yielded to forty long years of preparatory experiences. Then, being pressed of God, to become the leader of oppressed Israel, he hesitated before the great responsibility. Being urged by the Spirit, he pleads for the power and glory of God to attend him. He is assured that the divine

presence shall accompany him. This presence made Moses a powerful, though always a humble, leader. The same presence, and nothing else, will make us successful in our work for God. We may always have the presence if we receive the Holy Spirit by faith.

Elijah, the type of those to be translated in just a little while from this, was a man of most sterling and upright character. He was firm to stand to the God of heaven when he supposed that he alone was resisting the worship of Baal, the embodiment of sunworship. His noble heart was cheered to learn from God that seven thousand in Israel had not bowed the knee to Baal. This gives us encouragement that many all about us, though ignorant of "present truth," are faithful to what light they have, and their hearts will gladly respond to the message for this time.

As the type of the advent people he had to refuse to bow down to images dedicated to the sun; so we must resist the same idolatry to-day. Elijah was successful in standing firm, because the mighty power of God which responded to his prayer to shut and open heaven, accompanied him in his daily walk with God. We need the same power. Elijah received it, because, prostrated to the earth in deep

humility, he poured out before God his realization of his extreme need. When we have the same realization of our need, and the same humility and faith which characterized Elijah, God will pour upon us the antitypical rain of the Holy Spirit. May we all pray as did Elijah! May we not, even now, see the little cloud assuring us of copious showers to fall upon this conference and the field we represent?

I see before me here to-night some who will behold the Saviour coming soon in the glory of his kingdom. If we have not followed cunningly devised fables, this is surely true. What say you? Does this message to which we adhere stand upon fables or upon the sure foundation of God's never-failing word of prophecy? You will all respond, Our faith in this message is established upon the rock of eternal truth. Where stand we to-night?—Every great line of prophecy is fulfilled down to the very last event. The image of Daniel two is only waiting for the smiting upon its feet. The beast of Daniel seven is even now drawing back from the "burning flame," into which the very next event will cast it. Daniel eight and nine show unmistakable evidence that the closing up of the gospel work, the investigative judgment, has been going on for fifty-nine years. Only a few more moments, as it were, remain to us for preparation. We must not deceive ourselves into believing that the great day will be delayed to suit our unfaithfulness.

As the Elijah message delivered by John the Baptist proclaimed, The time is at hand, so the Elijah message of "present truth" for to-day must give a certain, positive message that the glorious return of the Redeemer is at the door. It will surely come in its time; and if we delay our preparation, when the event comes, we will be found unprepared.

Eze. 12:22, 23 shows plainly that there is a time when a definite mes-

sage is to go saying, "The days are at hand, and the effect of every vision." Every great chain of prophecy shows that *this* is that crucial time. Every prophetic point stands immovable. What shall we do?—Get ready! This may be done by absolute surrender to God and by pressing vigorously and faithfully onward in the work.

A deep spirit of earnestness marked the close of the service. Several requested prayers.

#### ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE.

##### Third Meeting.

THE third meeting of the second biennial session of the Atlantic Union Conference was called at 11 A.M., November 5, and was opened by singing, after which prayer was offered by R. D. Hottel.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

E. E. Franke and C. C. Nicola, having arrived, were seated with the delegation.

The Committee on Plans reported as follows:

"Your Committee on Plans would respectfully submit for your consideration the following partial report:

"*We recommend:*

"1. That F. E. Painter be seated as a delegate at large, representing the Union Conference.

"2. That the Atlantic Union Conference Constitution be so amended as to adapt it to present conditions.

"3. That all of our churches enter at once upon a vigorous missionary campaign.

"4. That during this campaign we endeavor to circulate not less than our *pro rata* share of one million copies of the special Capital and Labor number of the *Signs of the Times*.

"5. That in connection with, and following, this effort on the special *Signs*, we endeavor to dispose of the remainder of our quota of 'Christ's Object Lessons,' and to sell other of

our smaller denominational publications."

The recommendations were quite fully discussed, being spoken to by Elders Cottrell, Jayne, Lane, Underwood, Miles, Franke, and others. At 12 M. the meeting adjourned until 2:30 P.M., while recommendation number four was still under consideration.

H. W. COTTRELL, *President*.  
W. A. WILCOX, *Secretary*.

##### Fourth Meeting.

THE fourth meeting of the session was called at 2:30 P.M. The meeting was opened by singing. W. J. Fitzgerald offered prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Recommendation number four of the Committee on Plans was reread and the discussion of it resumed, being spoken to by S. H. Lane, E. E. Franke, H. W. Cottrell, W. J. Fitzgerald, and P. F. Bicknell.

Recommendation number five was called, and was spoken to by S. H. Lane, R. A. Underwood, V. H. Cook, J. E. Jayne, H. W. Cottrell, F. C. Gilbert, and others. Elder Bicknell suggested that it would be well to have something printed in the way of a description of the special *Signs*. V. H. Cook suggested that these instructions be not only published in the *GLEANER*, but in leaflet form as well, and sent out to those taking the papers to sell.

The motion to adopt the report was unanimously carried.

Elder Underwood suggested that the Chair appoint a committee to formulate some instructions for *Signs* workers. The Chair appointed the following persons to compose that committee: P. F. Bicknell, R. A. Underwood, and S. H. Lane.

W. J. Fitzgerald moved that the presidents yet to report for their respective divisions of the Union Conference, write out their reports for

publication. Seconded by C. H. Edwards. Carried.

J. W. Watt reported orally for the division of the Union Conference over which he presides. Adjourned to 9:45 A.M., Friday, November 6.

H. W. COTTRELL, *President*.

F. E. PAINTER, *Secretary pro tem*.

#### CHESAPEAKE CONFERENCE.\*

##### President's Report.

THE Chesapeake Conference is one of the younger conferences in the Union, yet it has been a growing conference, and before another division was made this last fall the Chesapeake Conference was taking its place among the larger conferences in membership. At the time of our council in Washington it was decided that the District of Columbia should be ceded to the General Conference. The membership in the District of Columbia at the present time is two hundred and forty-three. The whole membership of our conference at the time of the division was seven hundred and forty-six. This leaves the Chesapeake Conference now with a membership of five hundred and three, so we have lost quite a good deal in membership. We also have lost considerable in tithe, as the churches in Washington paid the largest tithe. We have been relieved somewhat in the past by the General Conference assisting in carrying forward the work in the District of Columbia, they having supported two workers there.

There has been during the last year an increase in tithe in the conference over the preceding years. The total tithe from Oct. 10, 1902, to Oct. 10, 1903, was \$7,445.75. Of this tithe, \$2,699 came from the District of Columbia. This of course will now go to the General Conference. We received also a special tithe of some \$382 last year, so we shall be cut down from our regular tithe something like \$4,362. Thus we will not

\*Stenographically reported.

be able to support the number of workers in our conference that we have been supporting the last year. We have had four tents in the field this last season. The Lord has been blessing in the work, and additions have been made to the churches. Two churches were received into the conference at our last session in May. At the present time we have five ordained ministers on the pay-roll, one licentiate, and two Bible workers.

Two of our large churches are dependent for their support, to quite an extent, upon fishing and oystering, and the past two years have been hard years for this work. These two churches are also supporting church schools, and we find that this draws upon the regular donations somewhat. We have three church schools in the conference this year, and all are doing good work.

At the present time we have eleven churches in the conference, and are encouraged with the prospect of some new additions in membership as interests are being developed from the tent efforts. A goodly number have accepted the truth. I think somewhere in the vicinity of sixty.

While we have had difficulties to meet, the Lord has been blessing us in meeting these difficulties. Regarding the canvassing work, we have been unable in that territory to develop canvassers as we had hoped. We have had some faithful workers with our periodicals and small books, but we have not had opportunity to sell the larger books as we wish. The larger cities, Wilmington, Baltimore, and Washington, of course have been worked to some extent, but as Baltimore has a population of over five hundred thousand it takes a long time to make much of a show there. A larger part of the States of Maryland and Delaware have hardly been touched by a canvasser or other worker. We are planning for a vigorous campaign with our literature this fall, and trust that the Lord will bless

the efforts that are put forth to get the truth before the people.

O. O. FARNSWORTH.

#### EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.\*

##### President's Report.

I COULD not give you accurate figures, because I do not have any prepared, and my report will be given in a general way. Last June, at the time of our camp-meeting, the conference was divided. The area of the Eastern and Western Conference is nearly the same. We have in eastern Pennsylvania a larger population. I do not know as I could give the exact figures, but approximately four millions of people. There are about seven million in the State. We have, of course, the third city in the United States, Philadelphia. During the year we have organized the second church there.

Prior to the camp-meeting we had planned our work after about the same order as we had for several years in distributing our laborers, and that has been to put more help in the east than in the west. Years ago most of our work was done in the western part of the State. In order to spread the work we had to push out into the eastern part of the State, and place more of our laborers there. In doing this it took the tithe from the west end of the conference to the east end of the conference. Last winter, when we held our conference council, it was planned to put five tents in the eastern part of the State and three in the west. Our good brethren in the western part of the State began to feel that there should be more work done in the western part of the State, and it seemed a necessity that there should be a division in the conference in order to spread the work over the entire field more rapidly. The eastern part of Pennsylvania has a population that is very conservative. Philadelphia, as it is known in commercial cir-

\*Stenographically reported.

cles, is recognized as being slow in her movements. What is true in a commercial way is true in religious interests. Then, we have the Germans, the Pennsylvania Dutch, as they are called outside of Pennsylvania, and to change one of them is no small task. These elements largely control in eastern Pennsylvania, making it a hard field for people to move quickly, but when they do move out, they are generally stable.

We had planned for five tents, and when a division was made, we found that the tithes were about equal, so we divided our assets equally. Last year the conference paid into the general work in various ways outside of our own field about \$7,000. We raised about \$21,000, appropriating \$14,000 in our own field. We had to carry these five tents with the tent companies, not having the same proportion of means as we otherwise would have had in the eastern part of the State had not the division been made in the conference.

I was called out of the conference, so that our churches have had no labor except those ministers that were laboring in the cities where a church was located. These five ministers have each conducted a tent effort, and God has blessed their efforts. About one hundred and twenty-five have embraced the truth in the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference since our last camp-meeting. About thirty in each tent in Philadelphia. There were two tents in Philadelphia, with Brother Fitzgerald and Brother Lucas in charge, Elder Smith, in Harrisburg, Elder Schilling, in Reading, and Elder Shrock, in Kingston, where we had held our camp-meeting. I would say that our brethren are of good courage. Recently a property has been purchased for the North Philadelphia church. The West Philadelphia church has also purchased a lot and hopes to get a church soon.

I would say that the canvassing work in the Eastern Pennsylvania

Conference is prospering. The canvassing in Pennsylvania has largely been done in former years in the western part of the State. In the division of the conference the west will reap quite largely the benefit by having more funds. The east will reap the benefit of having to tug a little harder to keep things going. We have twenty-seven churches in the east. These are most of them in large cities. We have several counties in eastern Pennsylvania that have never had a Seventh-day Adventist sermon preached in them. We would be glad to send some of our ministers right into these fields. We are planning to enter some of these counties another year. We have no word of discouragement to bring. Our brethren are of good courage. I would say that our ministers have labored very hard.

One more feature that is encouraging. When the division was made in the conference, owing to the large debt in the tract society, the tract society was kept intact. We have maintained the office at Williamsport until the time that we could sell out this property. We now hope to sell our tract society property soon. If this is done, it will relieve to a large extent the load of debt that has been resting upon our office there for a long time. We expect to close this out, and this brings an additional feature of encouragement that our brethren will be very glad to know.

R. A. UNDERWOOD.

**NEW YORK CONFERENCE.\***  
**President's Report.**

I AM pleased to state that I have no discouraging report to bring from the great Empire State of New York. There is not that amount of prejudice in the field that existed some years ago. Some of us well remember that as soon as we began to preach in a new field, all sorts of stories were afloat, but to-day all is changed; there

\*Stenographically reported.

is scarcely a neighborhood but some individual has a relative that is in the truth; and if that is not so, some one has heard some of our ministers preach. Others have received some of our books, tracts, pamphlets, or papers. Those who have read, have been favorably impressed. Some have been at our sanitarium. They speak well of us as a people. It is a fact that our people have made a good record in the world. The earnest presentation of the grand, impressive truths we hold has already wielded a wonderful influence in the world.

Take the matter of diet: Thirty-four years ago when I began to preach, at times I stopped at hotels. The waiter would stand at my side and name over a long list of eatables. Absolutely there was hardly an article of diet that I felt free to order; but to-day how changed! Should you now order the list that was then repeated, the waiter would look at you in astonishment, and reply, "We do not cook those things." Who has made all that change in the world? You say, The Lord made it, but who has he used as an instrument? The Methodists? The Baptists?—No, and I do not speak with disrespect of them. Has it not been Seventh-day Adventists?—Yes.

In New York: We have some sixty churches and companies. Our greatest need is more consecrated laborers, more genuine missionary laborers in the distribution of our literature, those who will visit their neighbors and pray with them and for them. The Spirit of the Lord is impressing the hearts of the people as never before. I see many unmistakable evidences that this is true to-day as never before. I am inclined to think that there never was a time in the past when we as a people could do more genuine missionary work than now. There never was a time when more good could be done in the State of New York than now.

A word in regard to how the peo-

ple receive our literature. As a rule there is not one in a score that will reject reading matter. There is now and then one that says, We are too busy; we can not find time to read what you have to offer us; but nineteen out of every twenty are willing to read. A great many will purchase our reading matter. I think I can truthfully say that greater results in the book work come from the efforts put forth now than at any time in the past. Books sold now will do ten times more good than ever before, for the people seem to realize that remarkable events are soon to occur, and that the change is going to be for the worse. Now, with the people in that condition, we are guilty of criminal neglect if we do not carry the truth to them. Again, people have money. The ordinary workman today is well-fed, well-clothed, and has money; and if any one will present our books as they should be presented, they can sell our good books. Our people have a disposition to work.

Our tithes ran a little ahead last year of what they were the year before. We are not only supporting our own workers, but we are supporting two doctors and two nurses in the Buffalo Sanitarium, and two laborers in the West Indies. We have during the year bought the large tent now in use in Scotland, and paid a teacher in the South Lancaster Academy.

Our sanitarium is nicely fitted up. It is located in the city of Buffalo, which city alone has more inhabitants in it than some of the conferences in this Union Conference. It is exerting an influence for good in the State.

Our policy, as far as possible, is to put young men into new fields. Last spring I presented a map of the State to the conference committee, and pointed out several counties that never had been entered. One of our young men said that he would go to one of those counties. We agreed upon a town, and he shipped a tent there. He and his fellow-laborer never had

seen a person in the town. They succeeded in pitching the tent in the best part of the town. The ministers with one exception were all away on their vacation. The people were ready for a shepherd, and they came to the tent in good numbers. After a time one of the laborers was invited to one of the churches to speak. They gave him a five-dollar bill. The next Sunday he was invited to another church, and there was another five-dollar bill presented. A company has embraced the truth, and are growing firmer in it. Meetings are now being held and others are becoming interested, and we trust through the blessing of the Lord a church may be organized. It seems to me that it is a shameful neglect on our part to let counties in any State remain unwarned.

We ran six tents last summer. One in the Scandinavian language. Quite a number are now rejoicing in the truth as the result.

Our tract society has done well. Its sales and receipts have been good during the past year.

Our Sabbath-school work has prospered. Our secretary is here, and when the time comes she will report.

Our church-school work is doing well. We have more schools this year than we had last. I think we are the only State in the Union that has an educational superintendent. He is supported from the tithe. He is earnestly laboring to build up the work. There are places where there are little companies that are weak, and if families with children could move into such places they would build up the work, and thus we could establish other schools. I know if every church among our people would support a good church school as far as they are able, it would make a remarkable difference in a short time in the conduct and salvation of our youth.

On the whole, the work in the State is progressing. I see no reason for discouragement. In fact there is every

reason why we should go forward in faith.

S. H. LANE.

#### THE SPIRIT OF PROPHECY.\*

THE first Bible study in the morning was given at 6:45 A.M., November 5, by Elder S. N. Haskell, on the subject of the spirit of prophecy. He introduced the subject by reading Daniel 8:16, "And I heard a man's voice between the banks of Ulai, which called, and said, Gabriel, make this man to understand the vision." This is the only testimony in the Bible that states directly that Gabriel was the angel that communicated to the prophet. Dan. 10:21 was also given to show that there was no one who held with the angel Gabriel in the giving of the prophecy of Daniel "but Michael your prince," or Christ.

Revelation one was then read to show God's method in communicating to man through the gift of prophecy. "The Revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to show unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass; and he sent and signified it by his angel unto his servant John." All revelation originates with God, and comes through Jesus Christ, sent by "his angel," the angel Gabriel, direct to the prophet. This is the only verse in the Bible that states the manner in which God communicates to his people through a recognized prophet. It also shows that the same angel which communicated to Daniel a prophecy for the last days, also communicated to John on the island of Patmos, a prophecy for the last days, and was Christ's angel.

This was further confirmed by Rev. 22:16: "I Jesus have sent mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches." This places the authority of the prophecy of Daniel and Revelation on an equality, and is written expressly for the people of God in the last days. Three other

\*Reported by S. N. Haskell.

scriptures were grouped together to show that the same spirit of prophecy would be manifested in the remnant. Rev. 12:17, "The dragon was wroth with the woman, and went to make war with the remnant of her seed, which keep the commandments of God, and have the testimony of Jesus Christ." It will be noticed that the dragon was wroth, because the remnant "have the testimony of Jesus Christ."

In Rev. 19:10 we find that the angel said to John, "I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren that have the testimony of Jesus; worship God; for the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy." The statement here shows that, Christ's angel, Gabriel, was not only a fellow servant of John, but also of his brethren that *have* the testimony of Jesus Christ. It also shows that the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy, making the spirit of prophecy synonymous with the testimony of Jesus Christ. Then Rev. 12:17 was read, inserting the "spirit of prophecy" instead of the "testimony of Jesus Christ." Rev. 22:8, 9 was read as a parallel to chapter 19:10, "See thou do it not, for I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren, the prophets, making prophets synonymous with the spirit of prophecy, and the spirit of prophecy is synonymous with the testimony of Jesus Christ. Rev. 12:17 was read, inserting "prophet" instead of "the testimony of Jesus." Then the last clause of Rev. 22:9 was read, showing that Gabriel was not only the fellow servant of John, of Daniel, and all the prophets, but of those which keep the sayings of the book of Revelation. The book of Revelation can not be kept in the fullest sense until the last generation, in which will be found the remnant.

The conclusion was then drawn that Christ and Gabriel who communicated directly to Daniel who was to stand in his lot at the end of the

days, and to John on the isle of Patmos, also communicates to the remnant by the spirit of prophecy. This places the fact that there will be a prophet or prophets with the remnant of God's people that will receive communications the same as Daniel and John, consequently to discount the testimony of the spirit of prophecy in the last days, would be the same as making a discount on the prophecy of Daniel and John, for the Spirit of God addresses itself especially to these three parties.

Rev. 22:18, 19, was then read to show how God regarded this testimony of his prophet, "For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, If any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book; and if any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life, and out of the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book." Here is one of the most awful denunciations that is found in the Bible.

Several questions were asked, one inquiring if it were not true that this denunciation would apply the same to the book of Corinthians and any other part of the Bible. It certainly would. Another question was asked, If we take this position, will not the objector raise the question if we are not adding to the Bible?

Gen. 3:15 was read with a statement that the entire gospel was there stated three times in one verse and the destruction of Satan and all the wicked, in the expression, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed: it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." If the having of the spirit of prophecy was adding to the Bible that would exist in the last days, then every prophet that wrote after the days of Moses was also adding, as all the gospel was re-

ferred to in Gen. 3:15; but every true prophet that wrote subsequently to the end of time will be only a development of the gospel, and a further development of the same thing is not adding.

The meeting closed with much interest.

#### ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE.

##### Fifth Meeting.

THE fifth meeting of the session was called at 10 A.M., Friday, November 6, H. W. Cottrell in the chair. The meeting was opened by singing the old, familiar hymn, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." Prayer was offered by Elder C. F. McVagh.

Elders A. G. Daniells and W. W. Prescott, having arrived, were seated with the delegation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A. G. Daniells was called to the chair.

C. H. Edwards, in behalf of the Committee on Nominations, announced that his committee was prepared to submit a partial report, which was read by E. J. Dryer, secretary of the committee, as follows:

"Your Committee on Nominations respectfully submit the names of the following persons for officers of the Atlantic Union Conference:

"President, Hampton W. Cottrell; Secretary and Treasurer, William A. Wilcox; Executive Committee: In addition to the Atlantic Union Conference president, and secretary, and presidents of local conferences, we suggest as representatives of the educational, publishing, and medical missionary departments, the following named persons: Frederick Griggs, George W. Palmer, C. C. Nicola, S. N. Curtiss, and F. E. Painter.

"For members of the constituency of the Atlantic Union Conference Association of Seventh-day Adventists, for a term of two years, we nominate the following named persons to be

ected to take the places of those whose terms of office expire at this session: Hampton W. Cottrell, William A. Wilcox, Frederick Griggs, George W. Palmer, J. Edward Jayne, Dwight B. Parmelee, and Preston F. Bicknell.

\* E. J. DRYER, *Sec. of Committee.*"

On motion of S. H. Lane, seconded by J. E. Jayne, it was voted to adopt the report by considering each name separately. The question was called on the first two names, and the nomination for executive committee was taken up.

R. A. Underwood moved, seconded by A. E. Place, that action on these names be deferred until the report of the Committee on Plans shall be received, to which committee the question of amendments to the Constitution has been referred, in order that the proper number of representatives on said committee may be definitely settled before the executive committee is elected.

After considerable discussion by E. E. Franke, R. A. Underwood, A. G. Daniells, H. W. Cottrell, J. E. Jayne, W. W. Prescott, S. H. Lane, C. H. Edwards, and others, the motion was withdrawn by the consent of the second.

The question was then called on the entire report exclusive of the names suggested for members of the constituency of the Atlantic Union Conference Association, which was referred back to the Committee on Nominations. The rest of the report was adopted unanimously.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to 2:30 P.M.

H. W. COTTRELL, *President.*

W. A. WILCOX, *Secretary.*

#### Sixth Meeting.

The sixth meeting of the session was called at 2:30 P.M., November 6. H. W. Cottrell in the chair. Prayer was offered by P. F. Bicknell.

Voted to waive the reading of the minutes of the forenoon meeting.

F. E. Painter, Secretary of the Committee on Plans, presented a further partial report as follows:

"Your Committee on Plans respectfully submit the following additional recommendations:

"6. That Article III. of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"The Atlantic Union Conference shall include all local conferences and mission fields in the following named States; viz., Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland (Takoma Park township excepted), Virginia, and West Virginia."

"7. That Article VI. of the Constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. The officers of this Conference shall be a president, a secretary, a treasurer, a financial secretary, and an auditor, and an executive committee consisting of the president and secretary of the Union Conference, the president of each local conference in the Union Conference, one representative from each of the following lines of work; viz., educational, publishing, and medical missionary, and three other persons."

"8. That the conferences of the Union (Vermont, New England, Virginia, and West Virginia excepted) be invited to become responsible for their *pro rata* share of \$3,650; the same being the unassumed portion of the General Conference Association liabilities assumed by the Atlantic Union Conference in the year 1901. That this *pro rata* share be based upon the membership of the aforementioned conferences, January 1, 1901, and reported on page 51 of the *General Conference Bulletin* for April of that year.

"9. That as far as consistent in each local conference where a tract society department does not now exist,

one be arranged for at as early a date as possible.

"10. That such conferences have control of the book work within their respective territories, and that they establish a safe and practicable financial basis of dealing with canvassers.

"11. That each such conference appoint and maintain a competent field secretary, and that he be given liberal moral and financial support, and the hearty sympathy and cooperation of conference committees, ministers, and people.

"12. That steps be taken speedily by each conference, and all our ministers and church-elders, to encourage suitable persons to permanently engage in the canvassing work."

Moved by E. J. Dryer that the above report of the Committee on Plans, be adopted by considering each item separately.

Recommendation No. 6 was read without discussion.

No. 7 was read, and was spoken to by E. E. Franke, A. G. Daniells, and P. F. Bicknell.

No. 8 was read, and was spoken to by J. E. Jayne, S. B. Whitney, H. W. Cottrell, S. H. Lane.

No. 9 was read, and was spoken to by J. E. Jayne.

No. 10 was read, and was spoken to by E. E. Franke, J. E. Jayne, and S. H. Lane.

No. 11 was read without discussion.

No. 12 was read, and after being spoken to by F. E. Painter and R. A. Underwood, the question was called upon the entire report, which was unanimously adopted.

J. E. Jayne moved that the evening after the Sabbath, November 7, be given to Elders Daniells and Prescott for the discussion of the "Missionary Campaign." Carried.

On motion, meeting adjourned until ten o'clock, Sunday morning, November 8.

H. W. COTTRELL, *President.*

W. A. WILCOX, *Secretary.*



ISSUED WEEKLY

By the Atlantic Union Conference

Of Seventh-day Adventists  
South Lancaster, Mass.

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE,

C. H. EDWARDS, C. H. KESLAKE,  
W. J. FITZGERALD.

EDITOR, JENNIE THAYER

Entered at South Lancaster, Mass., as second-class matter.

## CORRECTION.

IN the report of the first meeting of the conference, the names of E. E. Franke and Frederick Griggs should have appeared as members of the Committee on Nominations.

## PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS.

"HOW ARE you enjoying the meetings?" is a question which is asked by different individuals as they meet day by day.

The answer invariably, so far as we have been able to learn, has been, "We are having a blessed season together."

From the first service a spirit of freedom and love has been manifested by all. One very noticeable thing has been the general desire to know and to do the Master's will in the quickest and most decisive manner.

While judgments have differed as to the best ways of accomplishing the direct work, there is manifested a spirit of consideration for one another's opinions which is truly inspiring.

Why should not brethren be open, frank, and honest in the discussion of every question? Are we not all children of one Master? Should not each one feel the same interest in the message for to-day? Why should not each one, alone with God, receive convictions, and then in the gentle, loving spirit of Christ express those convictions freely and fully?

We are deeply impressed with the fact that this Spirit is pervading every meeting of our conference.

The preaching services have been characterized by a spirit of deep solemnity, and the Word has been spoken in power.

Truly we may say, "The Lord God of Israel is in the midst of his people."

C. H. E.

## AN OPEN DOOR.

EVERY Seventh-day Adventist, and all other Christians who understand, in a measure at least, Revelation 3: 7, 8, rejoice in the truth that a door has been opened by Christ, which no man can shut. An intelligent faith in this scripture reveals to us the fact that Christ, ministering in the heavenly sanctuary as our High Priest, was to go at a certain time—1844—from the holy place into the holy of holies, there to begin the closing work of his ministry, prior to his coming the second time.

While this is all true, it is necessary that Seventh-day Adventists should understand that there are other open doors. Of course we mean in a figurative way as applying to special opportunities for enlarging the work of God for this time.

Not every one sees the truth concerning the open door of Revelation 3. It is also true that not every Seventh-day Adventist sees the many doors that are opening, which, if entered, would hasten the coming of Christ.

"An open door" such as we refer to presents itself in the forthcoming special number of the *Signs of the Times*. Devoted as it will be to the question of Capital and Labor from a Scriptural view-point, it presents an opportunity by which all our people may give a mighty impetus to the work of warning the world of its impending doom.

The "open door" in question is the pushing the sale of the special number of the *Signs*. The phrase was used

by one of the delegates at the conference indicating that a right use of the present opportunity would lead this people into a wider sphere of usefulness, and, as already pointed out, hasten the coming of Christ.

This is unquestionably a divinely given opportunity, and we may be sure that Satan will do his best to close such a door. This he will do by trying to create a spirit of indifference.

It was pointed out at the conference that those handling the *Signs* should be given proper instruction as to how to present the matter to the prospective purchaser. This is apparent when we call to mind that the labor question is in a critical condition, and an ill-advised movement may work untold injury to the cause at issue—the third angel's message.

The need of the spirit of wisdom was never greater than at present. We may be encouraged with the knowledge that the "Holy Spirit now awaits our demand and reception."

Present indications are that the constituency of the Atlantic Union Conference will avail themselves of this great opportunity.

After all it is an individual matter. Who is there that is ready to say, "Here am I, send me"? God calls.

C. H. K.

THE church is very prone to forget her pilgrim character in this present evil world, and to live as a citizen of earth. And oh, how much sorrow she is preparing for herself, by thus losing sight of her calling!—*Bonar*.

It is certain as the present age draws to a close, that God has great schemes on hand which must shortly be realized. According to his invariable method, he will have to perform them through the instrumentality and faith of men; the one question is, Are we in such a condition, is our faith of such a nature, that he can work by us to the glory of his holy name?—*F. B. Meyer*.