

LESSONS FROM THE PAST.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

[From a personal letter to the Editor.]

OUR lives in this world are as a voyage. We have storm and sunshine, but we are to consider that we are nearing the desired harbor. We shall soon be beyond the storms and tempests. Our present duty is to hearken to the voice, "Learn of Me, for I am meek and lowly of heart." We must catch this invitation daily.

The past is contained in the book where all things are recorded. We cannot blot out the record, but we can learn many things from our past experience; therefore the past should teach its lessons. As we make the past our monitor, we may make it our friend also. As we call to mind the errors and disagreeable things of the past, let them teach us not to repeat them. Let nothing be traced in the future which will bring regret in the bye-and-bye. We may now avoid a bad showing for the future.

We are making our life history every day we live. To-day will to-morrow be beyond our amendment or control. To-day will soon be yesterday. If we make mistakes and grieve the Spirit of God to-day, it will be yesterday on the morrow, and the record will be engraved on the books of heaven.

The invitation is made to us to-day: "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of Me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest." Christ has rest to give us if we will wear his yoke and learn his meekness and lowli-

ness. In this lesson is restraint and obedience and the finding of rest.

Thank God that in humility and obedience are found just what we all need so much—rest in faith, and confidence in perfect trust. In this we have not manufactured an oppressive yoke for our own necks. We have taken the yoke of Christ in entire obedience and He can then give us rest. We find in obedience that peace, that grace, and that assurance which make the reality ours. We have found rest in Jesus.

"Rock of ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

Jesus Christ has plentiful help and grace for all who will appreciate it. The Lord is our helper. "With the Lord is forgiveness." He alone can blot out the sins of the past. He can strengthen the mind in the contemplation that the past is no more our enemy, but a friend to warn us off from the ground we should not approach. Thus the past becomes our true friend.

"As the Father hath loved Me, so have I loved you; continue ye in my love. If ye keep my commandments, ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love." This is the yoke of Christ that He invites us to wear—the yoke of obedience. What is the result? "Learn of Me, . . . and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

"These things have I spoken unto you, that [through your perfect obedience] my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full. This is my commandment, that ye love one another, as I have loved you."

The conscience bears its testimony of approval, that in sincerity, and the simplicity of true godliness, we have walked in his footsteps and not in the sparks of human wisdom and devising.

We can make the past to be not a burden, but a constant true friend and guide for the future. The present is that with which we have to do. One moment of time and then another fills up our one day of test and trial, and then it becomes yesterday. We must educate by precept and example, to make the most out of the present. Gather all the fragrance possible from the roses and the lilies and the pinks, and do not let us bruise our hands by grasping the thorns and letting them bruise us. This is what Satan would have us do.

"Learn of Me," saith the greatest Teacher the world ever knew, "and ye shall find rest unto your souls." It is the practical living out of the meekness and lowliness of Christ that ensures the finding of the rest and peace which He alone can give.

The past which has gone into eternity is in one sense to be our teacher, that we shall never repeat its failures and errors. The present is the period to reap advantages from the past. Let not the present be a time of brooding over past failures. Let us act in the living present, communing off with God. He is everything to us. We are now making history. Let it not be of a character to harass us when it becomes past. The future holds its treasures for us.

"THE useless men are those who never change with the years."

MEAT EATING.

To the Editor of the Gospel Herald:—

In conversing with you some days ago on various articles of food and their relations to health and disease, and owing to our limited time on that occasion to completely discuss the subject in all its phases, I desire herein to completely set forth my views regarding certain important dietary matters, that you may more clearly understand my position and derive whatever benefit my experience, as a close observer of the sick for the past nine years, may offer.

To begin with I will say that I have always been a *great meat eater*. Previous to about six months ago I never ate a meal in my life without some kind of meats.

About six months ago Miss Edith Conrad, of the Battle Creek (Michigan) Sanitarium, came to nurse for our Infirmary, and has since then boarded in my family. She soon made it known to us that she was against the "flesh pot" idea that we were so thoroughly imbued with, and much to our surprise declared that she did not even *eat meats*.

At first we thought she was only protesting in line of the Hebrew laws against pork eating, and that her aversion to the "innocent porker" was her limit so far as doing without meats was concerned, but our surprise grew to marvelous proportions when we found out for a *certainty* that she ate *no flesh*, whether of fish, fowl, or four-footed beasts, but instead of meats and fats, she uses grains, fruits and vegetables, and her condition of health is absolutely perfect.

"Seeing is believing," and in the face of her good health, we decided to at least *try* her plan of living for a while, anyway, when much to our astonishment and pleasure, we all felt better, gained in *weight, health, and strength*, and had a better color and slept better. In short we were veritably made anew.

This is good, and my wife says with me that it is worth thousands to see our children free from their common ills, such as fevers, dysentery, etc., with which they were almost weekly afflicted previous to our putting them on a diet from which meats are entirely absent. But the best thing is

that we all enjoy our health without the use of medicines, except *rarely*.

The medicine taken by my family and me since adopting the anti-meat diet has been less than one-hundredth part of the quantities consumed previously.

It has really been a great and blessed revelation to me as a medical man, and I can now see many errors that are made by men of my profession in giving of medicines to correct ailments of the alimentary canal that could be prevented by having people observe the diet that I have learned to *love* in preference to all others.

There is a *whole lot more* behind this thing of meat eating, as carried on in the South, that necessitates the giving of much harmful medicine to offset the poisons produced in the bowels from meats, of which I will speak in my next letter; also how to prevent so many common diseases now in full sway and blamed at malaria's door.

J. A. CRISLER, M. D.

Yazoo City, Miss.

BIBLE READING, NO. 2.

POWER OF THE WORD.

1. When God speaks what takes place?

"And God said. Let there be light; and there was light." Genesis 1: 3.

When God speaks the thing appears. Notice Genesis 1, verses 9, 11, 15, 24, where it says, "And God said," "and it was so."

2. What will it do for those who receive it?

"As many as received Him (the Word), to them gave He power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name." John 1: 12.

There is power, then in the Word to make us children of God. But before becoming God's children we must have a new birth; in fact start life again.

3. How are we born again?

"Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the *Word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever.*" 1 Peter 1: 23.

It is a living Word, abiding forever. If it abides in our hearts we will live forever.

4. Do we merely have to believe it?

"For this cause also thank we God without ceasing, because, when ye *received* the Word of God which ye heard of us, ye received it not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the Word of God, which *effectually* worketh also in you that *believe.*" 1 Thessalonians 2: 13.

We believe it and receive it, then it does its work effectually—that is, makes us children of God. That is what the Word is for.

5. How are we to receive it, and what will it do?

"Wherefore *lay apart all filthiness* and superfluity of naughtiness, and receive with meekness the engrafted Word, *which is able to save your souls.*" James 1: 21.

We are to lay aside all filthiness (known sin) before we can receive the Word. Then it remains there, is engrafted, and if we do not break the "graft" by disobedience, the salvation of our souls will result.

6. How may we know that the engrafting has taken place?

"But the fruit of the Spirit (Word, John 6: 63) is love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Galatians 5: 22, 23.

When a "graft" is made of trees, the fruit that grows from the "graft" is different. For instance, the peach grafted on the plum makes the apricot. Then when the Word is engrafted on our hearts we bear a different kind of fruit. There is made a new man of our body by being joined to God's Word (Christ). Ephesians 2: 15; 2 Corinthians 5: 17.

7. How are we thus kept in the Christian life?

"Upholding *all things* by the Word of his power." Hebrews 1: 13.

We, being part of "all things," are therefore upheld by his powerful Word. Then so long as the Word abides in our hearts we shall never fall. 1 Peter 15, says we are kept by the power of God through faith. Romans 5: 17, tells us, faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the Word of God. Then the keeping is by the Word of God.

8. Can we sin if the Word lives in our hearts?

"Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his (God's) seed remaineth in him; and he cannot sin, because he is born of God." 1 John 3: 9.

We are born again by the Word. 1 Peter 1: 23. If his (God's) seed remains in us we cannot sin because by that same seed (Word, Luke 8: 11) we were made new, delivered from sin, and it keeps us from sin. "Thy Word have I hid in mine heart, that I might not sin against Thee." Ps. 119: 11.

9. How do we obtain eternal life?

"Whoso eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life, and I will raise him up at the last day." "He that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood dwelleth in Me and I in him." John 6: 54, 56.

The food we eat becomes a part of us, and to get the nourishment in food we must eat it—that is, become a partaker of it. In making the Word our plan of life we live by it. We then get from it that which is in it—spirit and life (spiritual life). "The words I speak unto you they are spirit and they are life." John 6: 63.

10. How does the prophet define his experience?

"Thy words were found and I did *eat* them; and thy Word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart; for I am called by thy name, O Lord God of hosts." Jeremiah 15: 16.

He ate the Word, it became the rule of his life, a part of himself, and caused the name of the Lord to be called upon him (margin). In fact he became a child of God.

11. How did the centurion express his faith in the power of the Word?

"Lord, trouble not thyself, for I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof; * * * but say in a *word* and my servant shall be healed." Luke 7: 6, 7.

The centurion believed that the authority of heaven was back of the Word; and whatever the Word said would be carried out because God had pledged his throne. When the Lord said, "Let there be light," there was light and is yet; showing that there is as much power in his Word to-day as when spoken. "He commanded" the earth (Ps. 33: 6-9), "and it stood fast." It still stands. It is upheld by his powerful Word. In those who will hide the Word in their hearts, the Word becomes flesh in them, and when heaven and earth pass away, the Word will not pass away.

F. W. HALLADAY.

"THY Word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path." Psalm 119: 105.

JUNIATA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

THIS work was begun in January, 1897, by Miss Nellie Patchen, who, in connection with Mrs. Annie Crawford, taught a small school at Sylacauga, Ala., four miles from this place. This session continued till about the middle of summer, when it was dismissed, and the teachers went to other fields; but having a great desire to see the industrial school work built up among this people in this section, Miss Patchen has labored hard to have the work established on a permanent basis.

In the fall of 1897 the General Conference and Medical Missionary Board decided to make an effort to start the school work among the colored people of the South.

In December, C. E. Giles was asked to look the field over and consult with some of experience, and if it seemed advisable, proceed to establish the work on a small scale. Fifteen acres of land were bought, and a dwelling house erected, and the school was opened March 28, 1898, in one room of the house, with twelve present, and it has steadily grown till the present time.

The school continued in this small and crowded room a few weeks till the schoolhouse was ready. This structure is a nice, comfortable, well-lighted building, 20x30 feet, with a seating capacity for about sixty students. The seats are home-made, but quite comfortable, and the blackboard space is ample.

The day school is in charge of Miss Abbie Cooper, an experienced teacher, who has a burden for the education of this people. Mrs. H. S. Curtis has been with us from the first, and conducted the sewing classes for the girls, having two divisions each day most of the time. At present Sister Curtis is taking a little needed rest, and is with friends in Battle Creek, Michigan.

Healthful cookery and general housework is in charge is Mrs. Donia Giles. We expect to add other branches of industry as soon as circumstances will permit, for both the boys and girls.

In our teaching we endeavor to make the Bible first and uppermost, and use other books as helps.

The fathers and mothers seem as

much interested in Bible truths as the children, and the work done with them is appreciated at once.

The boys entered heartily into the work of clearing and planting a small piece of land.

The patrons of the school seem to appreciate the work done for them, and have responded with team work, as well as with their own hands.

They have also been very kind to help us with provisions and such things as we were obliged to have, and have donated some work and material for the building of the school.

We were very fortunate in securing the services of a good carpenter at a very low price—Mr. H. S. Greenlee, of Childersburg,—where Miss Cooper taught last year.

The Lord has certainly blessed in the building up of this work.

The General Conference has furnished \$100, and the Medical Missionary Board \$150, and about \$100 has been donated from other sources. We have paid for lumber, \$120.20; hardware and brick, \$68.56; for work, \$110; sundries, \$51.24; a total of \$350. We are still in debt a little over \$100 for material and work.

We are very desirous of having these bills paid as soon as possible.

It is the wish of the founders and all those who are interested in this school to make it a boarding-school as soon as possible. To do this we shall want another building. Then we can do the work in a much more satisfactory way, and can accommodate a class of students that will soon be able to work for their own people.

It seems that our greatest need at present is a horse and wagon, then we need fencing and the land cleared.

Maps and books of reference are much needed. There are a great many that would be glad to avail themselves of the privileges of this school, but on account of poverty are unable to supply the children with the necessary clothing. We have been able to supply a few of these needs, and let them pay a small price in work. So clothing and provisions are needed, also tools to work with on the garden and farm.

We think we will have no trouble in making the school self-supporting as soon as the attendance is a little

larger and the land subdued so we can cultivate it. The most of the work will be done by the students, then two objects will be gained, and the pupils can learn of God through nature.

We wish to have all the instruction lead to a knowledge of God.

Address all communications and inquiries to C. E. GILES, *Juniata, Ala.*

"THE HARVEST IS GREAT."

WHO has realized this fact, that "the harvest is great," and now is the time for reaping? Some would say, "What is the harvest?" "The harvest is the end of the world." Matthew 13:39. Some would ask, "Shall we know the harvest is ripe?" "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields; for they are white already for harvest." John 4:35.

While Scripture has told us that the harvest is ripe, let us see what the signs of the times tell us. Look out upon the world at large. See cruelty, oppression, and crime. See toil, sorrow, and woe. See war, lust, and murder.

Listen to the groans of humanity and the throbs of humanity's broken heart. Survey the world and read its dark memorials of suffering and crime. Unroll the record of its past history. Then see what the Lord says: "But as the days of Noah were, so shall also the coming of the Son of man be." Matthew 24:37.

W. J. ASTRAP, *Huntsville School.*

BE ACCURATE.

THERE is a vast amount of carelessness in quoting from Scripture. This is found not only in speaking, but in writing as well. Even with the Bible at hand, writers will make mistakes in quoting and punctuating texts.

We may feel sure we know the text by heart, and can quote it correctly, yet editors know how little reliance can be placed on such memory. Hence before passing out "copy" to the printer containing quotations from Scripture, the editor must go to his Bible and verify every text. In doing this work it is surprising to note the few absolutely correct quotations.

Be accurate in the use of the Word if in nothing else. If in speaking the quotation is given from memory, be sure it is as found in the Bible.

The Gospel Herald

YAZOO CITY, MISS., SEPT. & OCT., 1898.

J. E. WHITE, EDITOR.

THIS NUMBER.

AGAIN the circumstances of the work have compelled us to drop out a month in the issuing of the HERALD. Hence No. 4 is dated for September and October. It is hardly necessary for us to say that we regret such a necessity, while it seemed impossible to avoid it. Calls for labor we dare not neglect. All subscribers will receive the full volume of twelve numbers.

QUARANTINE.

AGAIN has the scourge of yellow fever appeared in the South. It seems to be a mild form of the plague, as there are but few deaths. Last year the disease was confined to a few localities, but this year it has appeared in quite a number of places in Mississippi and Louisiana. In consequence of this, a more or less rigid quarantine is being maintained in localities not affected. This is working quite a hardship to us for several reasons:—

First, Elder Irwin expected to visit us in a few days to look over the work and advise for future action. But it is doubtful if he could reach us on account of quarantine; and if he did, it might be difficult for him to get away. Hence his visit must be postponed, which we regret exceedingly.

Secondly, The chapel and school house is now completed at Lintonia, and many children are ready for school. Parents are keeping their children out of the public school awaiting the opening of our school. A number in the city itself are waiting to send to our school, where they are willing to pay tuition, for they are satisfied they will progress so much faster than at the public school. Two teachers are all ready to start for the work, but we cannot ask them to come until quarantine is removed.

Thirdly, a printer is ready to come to work on the HERALD as soon as he can get here, but he, too, is held out by quarantine.

For ourselves we are troubled with no fear of the plague. And while it

cuts us off from some parts of our work, we still find enough to do. We ask all to join us in the prayer that the plague be not allowed to check the work.

Later.—A number of cases of yellow fever have appeared in Yazoo City, but the early frosts have checked the spread of the disease and the quarantine has been raised.

HARD TIMES.

THE cotton crop will be short this season so far as our observation in the Yazoo Valley goes. This has been an excessively wet season, and in most places it has been difficult to properly work the soil. The "weed," or stalk, is often very large, but the "fruit," or cotton bolls, scattering. In addition to this the worm has appeared in many places, destroying the fruit of the late blossoms, and the late heavy rains is rotting the matured cotton, making it of inferior quality. The price of cotton is very low this season.

This combination of circumstances cannot fail to bring want and suffering to small producers. These people rent their land, paying in cotton or cash. As a rule, they have nothing at planting time, and so arrange with the plantation owner, or the merchant, to supply their "rations" until the "crop" is matured. This crop is pledged for payment of rent and rations, and the one who raises the crop must allow the first sales to satisfy these bills in full. Whatever is left is then his, and any such surplus is in most cases used up before next planting time, when the process is repeated.

In such a season as the present, in many cases, the entire crop will not pay rent and rations. Hence hunger and suffering are sure to follow, as the supply of "rations" is usually cut off after harvest and is not renewed until next planting time.

There is but one remedy for this evil, and that is for practical, large-hearted people to bring in a diversity of crops, and help the small planter until he can go through a season without asking for credit. The credit system of the South, although a seeming necessity, is one of the greatest evils of the present time.

WHAT CAN THE FARMER DO?

In Mississippi if the cotton and corn crops fail the farmer must go hungry. This is because, with a land adapted to a diversity of crops, they stick to the raising of cotton and corn (and but little corn) exclusively, and buy everything they need for home consumption. Thus if cotton and corn fail, they must of course go hungry.

What should they do? Learn to raise a diversity of crops. Be sure to raise a variety sufficient to provide food for home consumption, whatever the crops raised for market may be.

What can the thoughtful, energetic farmer do?

Twenty swarms of bees properly cared for can average, at a low estimate, a clear profit of \$100.00 each year. This will require intelligent care, but it pays.

Eggs and early spring chickens bring excellent prices in the South. A little care and attention can bring another \$100.00 from this source. If one will study the business and put in an incubator and brooder, this branch can be made immensely profitable. A car load of spring chickens sent to Chicago in February and March would bring fabulous prices.

The new nut foods now coming upon the markets create a demand for immense quantities of peanuts. These are easily raised in most places in the South. It takes but a small piece of land to raise \$100 worth of peanuts.

Strawberries seldom sell for less than 12½ to 15 cents a quart from the stores. It takes only a small piece of ground, properly tended, to yield an income of \$100.00 or \$200.00, if not too far from market. There is no limit to the demand if a number of strawberry growers will join in making early shipments to Northern markets.

Tomatoes sold in Yazoo City all the season at from 15 to 20 cents a dozen. Cabbages sell at from 10 to 15 cents a head. Early vegetables are shipped into Yazoo City by express from Jackson.

Both Irish and sweet potatoes are easily raised, and usually bring a good price in market.

We have never seen a raspberry, currant or gooseberry bush in the South. We feel sure they can be rais-

ed here, and they would bring good prices in the market.

These are a few openings for intelligent, go-ahead farmers. A very small spot of land will be required for all these things. On the rest of the farm can be raised some live stock, so necessary to every successful farm, and as much cotton and corn as is desirable.

But we know of land renters, white as well as colored, who never expect to raise more than from \$175.00 to \$250.00 worth of cotton during the whole year, and then pay a land rental of nearly one-half of that to the plantation owner from whom they rent.

Men are wanted in the South who will take an interest in such people and help them to better methods and a more diversified production.

THE MOVABLE CHAPEL.

THIS building is now completed. It has taken longer to build than was anticipated for two reasons: *First*, there was much more labor required upon it than was expected, and, *Secondly*, much of it was done by the missionary workers at such time as could be spared from other duties, and the missionary work so increased that but little spare time could be found.

The great desire has been to have it ready for the fall term of school. This has been accomplished, for, owing to quarantine regulations, it will not be safe to bring our teachers here until all danger is past.

This building has been an object of interest and curiosity. The panels of which it is constructed were all made before taking to the ground, and the building fastened together with bolts. It is a common saying that the building went together "without sound of hammer and nails," a misquoted reference to the building of the temple as recorded in 1 Kings 6:7.

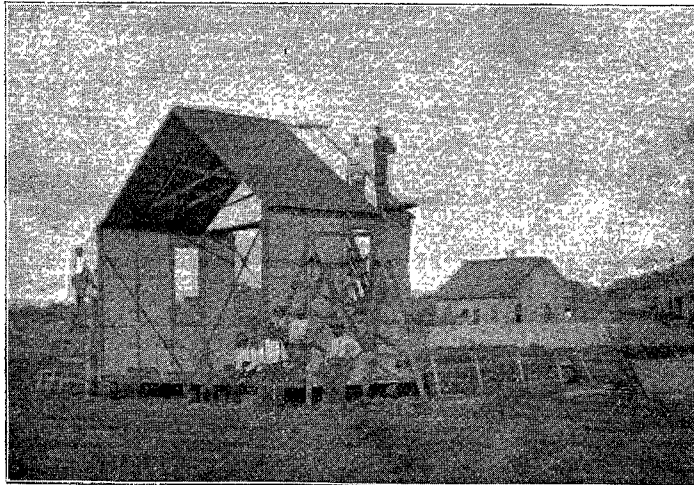
The accompanying picture shows the building while being put together. In a future number will be given a

view of it as completed. In size it is 21x48 feet. All parts of it, even to sills and floor are put together in sections, so that it can be taken down and removed. The walls are 12 feet high. There is no ceiling used, but it is finished clear up to the peak of the roof, giving nearly 20 feet at highest point inside.

The appearance, both inside and out, is very attractive, and we would rejoice if all who have contributed so liberally to its construction could see it for themselves. It is seated largely with folding chairs, donated by the Battle Creek (Michigan) church.

Since the above was put in type the chapel has been completed. On Sunday, Oct. 9, the first services were held in it. Before the day of the meeting display circulars were distributed, which read as follows:—

"Opening services at the Southern Missionary Chapel at Lintonia, Sunday, October



Erecting the Chapel at Lintonia.

9. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Preaching at 4 p. m. This chapel is entirely built of panels, held in place by bolts, so that it can be taken apart and again put up in any place desired. It is owned by the Southern Missionary Society, and is free from debt. Hence seats are free and no collection required. All are invited."

At the Sunday school nearly 100 were present. At the preaching service nearly every seat was occupied, about 150 being present. The building is very neat, both inside and out, and all were well pleased with it. Romans 1:16 was taken for the text in the discourse: "For I am not

ashamed of the gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation."

The power of God behind the gospel, and the power and importance of his Word formed the substance of the sermon. The best of attention was given and deep interest manifested. Good results are looked for at this place.

THE SMOUSE FUND.

WE have watched with close attention and deep interest the developing of the missionary enterprise introduced by Bro. Smouse. Early in its history he became deeply interested in the branch of the Southern Missionary work, of which this paper is the organ, and pledged the support of his enterprise to this work.

How helpful this has been can be fully appreciated by the workers only, who have by it been enabled to carry the work forward in many lines which would otherwise have been impossible.

But there is another important feature connected with this enterprise. It enables unselfish people everywhere to aid in this great Southern work, even though they have no money to give. By it the individual can, without leaving home, do active missionary work, and aid, by their work, in carrying the message to the millions in the South who have never heard it.

Are there not hundreds who will give a little *time* between now and the holidays, in *work* for the Master? Write to C. W. Smouse, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, for particulars. Do not delay. We *must*

build and equip the church and school house at Calmar, near Bruce's Landing. If only 600 women and children would each give two days' time the work could be done and paid for. Who will volunteer?

Be prompt! All who receive these goods should dispose of them promptly, and remit to Bro. Smouse. Those who now have goods on hand, please be prompt in disposing of them and in making proper remittance.

Remember, it does not cost you any money to engage in this work—only your time. Who will begrudge this to the cause of uplifting humanity?

THE Illinois Central R. R. is the best equipped road to the South.

BRUCE'S LANDING.

IN the last number of the *HERALD* it was stated that the General Conference had sent us a tent, 28x52 feet, to be used at this place. It was first pitched August 19, and services held on the 20th and 21st.

The tent is of the square type and easily handled. Our ground was near the bank of the Yazoo River, close to where the "Morning Star" was tied, as shown in the picture. The attendance was quite good, especially at the Sunday services. As plain Bible truths were presented, those in attendance gave the closest attention, and as the services would close, expressed themselves as delighted with the presentation of "pure Bible religion."

False teachers had been busy in our absence, endeavoring to overthrow the work, and especially dwelling on the statement that there was "no gospel in the Old Testament." Hence when the gospel came through Christ the Old Testament was done away. So Sunday afternoon at the largest gathering we took up this subject, showing what the gospel is; first, that Christ was in the Old Testament; that He inspired it; and that the New Testament plainly states that Abraham had the gospel, and that the Israelites also had it in the wilderness. All saw the force of the Scriptures on this point, and the opposition is now less marked, and the confidence of the people in the truth was strengthened.

The accompanying picture was taken as the audience was leaving the tent, from the last Sunday service. The photograph taken on the ground was injured in developing, but a fair representation is given in the drawing, although only a few of the audience are shown.

Sept. 22, accompanied by an engineer only, the editor started for another appointment at this place. The water was too low to make it safe to go down with the "Morning Star," and as the use of a small steam launch, the "Glad Tidings," had been offered us free, we ran down with that.

On the 23d we had a very profitable meeting in the tent. After speaking on God's care for his people we had a social meeting in which nearly all took part. Fifteen have already accepted the truth, and this was a day of rejoicing to them. There was quite a good attendance and deep interest in the Sunday meeting.

WORK TO BE DONE.

THERE is a great opening for work along several lines in the vicinity of Bruce's Landing. The first requirement is for

rear end about fifteen feet from the ground. It was therefore decided to build a chapel thirty-two feet square, with the pulpit alcove on one corner, and the entrance vestibule on the opposite corner, the main aisle running cornering across the building from entrance to pulpit. The seats are to be made permanent, and will be so arranged that all of them will directly face the pulpit. Such a building will seat about 200 people, and is so planned that vestries may be added as the need of the work demands.

The rear being so high from the ground gives excellent room for a

**A PERMANENT CHAPEL**

for church services. But little more advance work can be done at this place until we have such a building. At first it was difficult to secure a proper site, but Bro. Casey has been looking the matter up, and on our last trip we found he had secured a location, comprising ten acres, about two miles inland from Adams' Landing. This landing is about half a mile above Bruce's Landing, on the Yazoo River.

It would be difficult to find a more pleasant or suitable location. The ground rises from the river to a height which takes it above the malarial fogs of the river and swamp. From the road on which the land fronts, a beautiful view for miles can be had, showing the wealth of verdure of the trees of the river bottom.

At one corner there is a beautiful grove, facing the road, and here is the spot selected by the committee for the location of the chapel. The ground slopes sharply back from the road, so that the front, being put on a level with the road, would bring the

BASEMENT FOR SCHOOL ROOM,

which can be put in at small expense. Timbers will be required to sustain the chapel, and by siding up, flooring, and putting in windows, an excellent school room can be supplied, all above ground. Wherever possible, we desire to have our school room separate from the place which should, so far as possible, be kept sacred for religious exercises. The influence on the pupils is much better where this is done.

The need for a school in this place is very great. In the settlement immediately surrounding this site, there are fully one hundred and fifty children growing up in utter ignorance of even their a-b-c's, because there is no school within reaching distance. There are many grown people, also, who cannot read and who desire the advantages of a night school. We know of no more needy and promising field in all the South.

Before leaving we took the responsibility of securing this ten acres of land for \$150.00, \$30.00 of it being donated by Bro. Casey, leaving \$120.00

yet to be paid. Six or eight acres of this land are already under cultivation, the land being fine, sandy loam, exactly adapted to gardening and fruit raising.

TEACHERS AND THEIR SUPPORT.

To conduct the school work properly a man and wife, both experienced in school work, should come to this place. They should have a deep interest in, and love for, the work, and must be practically self-supporting. A house must be built for them, and a portion of land connected with it where they can raise their own fruits and vegetables. A small tuition will be paid by the day scholars, and this in connection with what can be raised from the ground, should give a reasonable support.

The teachers should also be well versed in the present truth, for they will be expected to lead the people along in the knowledge of the truth and in their church duties.

COUNTING THE COST.

The following estimates have been made as to the cost of the church and school outfit complete:—

10 Acres of Land	\$120.00
Chapel, Seated	325.00
Basement, Seated for School	125.00
House for Teachers	150.00
Total	\$720.00

The contract can be let at these figures, so they can be relied upon as covering the total cost.

Where in the North can such facilities be provided for less than \$2500.00, even in country places?

A subscription to this fund has already been started on the last page of this paper. Shall the fund be raised at once so that the buildings may be erected immediately and this good work begin? All subscriptions will be held and expended by the regularly appointed officers of the Southern Missionary Society, and a full accounting given in the columns of the HERALD.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

THE first three numbers of the HERALD contained a series of illustrated articles from the pen of Booker T. Washington, on "Industrial Training for the Negro." They were copied from *The Independent*, and have elic-

ited favorable comment from various sources.

Those who have become acquainted with the real life and habits of the Negro of to-day, can see the force of these articles. And while the head should be trained and educated, the hands should also be taught in all the useful lines that go to supply the needs of the world to-day.

To accomplish this there is no better medium than through industrial schools. Here both the head and the hands can be educated together. This is the ideal method of education. We develop by training. If the head alone is trained it is at the expense of the other faculties. While education and training of certain faculties develop and enlarge them, the failure to use other faculties results in their becoming dwarfed and enfeebled. This is why so many graduates of institutes of learning come forth unfitted for the battle of life. They are expert in Greek, Latin, and all branches of mathematics, but through lack of use, their faculties are dwarfed which are required in the counting room, for a trade, or the farm.

For these reasons we are glad to see the increasing interest manifested in industrial schools. From these schools no one should graduate until he has become proficient in some one of the useful trades. With such a training of both head and hand the student goes out doubly fitted to take his place with the intelligent of the world's workers.

We shall rejoice to see these institutions scattered all over the South, for certainly no part of our land stands in greater need of them.

FIERY TRIALS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the plan of Satan to destroy the three Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, the eyes of God were watching that He might "show himself strong in the behalf of them whose heart is perfect toward Him." 2 Chronicles 16: 9.

The lives of Daniel and his three fellows were such that the true God was constantly being revealed through them. Satan planned to put a stop to their influence forever.

Note the effect of the fire. The material by which they were bound was

just as combustible as their clothing.

Their bands were burned and forever destroyed, but "the smell of fire had not passed on them." The laws and plans which placed them there were earthly. Then the thing to be destroyed was the thing the Lord did not provide for them. Then the earthly things with which Satan used to bind them were the only things destroyed in the fire he had prepared for them.

It is even so in the life of the Christian. Satan knows what earthly thing he can use with which to tie us. The Lord permits the trial to come because it reveals to us the earthly thing about us. Then as it is revealed to us it is our privilege to walk free from it, and may we ever, by faith, see the form of the fourth with us in the midst of the fiery trial.

"Beloved, think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you; but rejoice." 1 Peter 4: 12, 13.

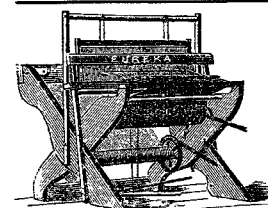
F. W. HALLADAY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT JUNIATA.

It is with pleasure that we insert on another page an account of the above named school. Our own experience leads us to appreciate the struggles necessary to the establishing of a work of this kind. It certainly is in the right direction, and we wish it prosperity and permanent success.

A reading of the article mentioned above shows that the school is in need of many things. It needs \$100.00 to clear it from debt. It needs a horse and wagon and farming implements. It needs school supplies of all kinds. We would suppose the school should have \$300.00 or \$400.00 by the first of November to enable it to go on with the work as it should. Those who desire to aid in this work will address C. E. Giles, Juniata, Alabama.

The Eureka Fly-Shuttle Loom



The speediest, easiest running and most durable rag carpet loom on the market. A means of support to the widow and fatherless, a mortgage-lifter, and a veritable Klondike at home.

We also manufacture hand-shut-tles, harness, spools, rug and carpet weavers' supplies, including warp and jute. Send for circular.

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ALL sending full subscription price to the HERALD will be sent the back numbers as part of the volume. Those not desiring the back numbers, remit only **fifteen cents**, for the remaining numbers of the volume.

LOCATING IN THE SOUTH.

Many letters have been received from those who contemplate moving into this field, where they can support themselves and aid in bringing the truth to the people. Some of these letters have been with us for some time; but we have been baffled in getting the accurate information desired. On our trips on the river we have lost no opportunity to post up, and it is not until now that we feel able to speak intelligently on some matters in regard to which inquiries have been made.

"What is the price of land?" There are two great divisions in lands here; swamp land and hill land.

Swamp land is liable to overflow occasionally, but is the richest soil of the South. The overflows, however, generally subside in time to make a crop of cotton or corn. Fruits cannot be grown on swamp land on account of overflows, and there is more malaria in these sections. The principal crops are cotton and corn.

Hill land will not produce like the low land, but it is free from overflow and is usually good for all kinds of garden crops and fruits.

Wild swamp land can be bought at from \$2 to \$5 per acre, and the roots of trees strike down so that trees can be cut off and the ground plowed and made ready for crops the first year. Improved swamp lands bring from \$8 to \$20 per acre.

Hill land farms of from 40 to 160 acres can be bought at from \$3 to \$20 per acre. A safe estimate would be from \$8 to \$15 per acre for cultivated land.

A comfortable house of four rooms can be built for \$150.00.

"Can small fruit be raised?" Yes. This was the hardest question to answer, for after being in the South four years, in the Mississippi and Yazoo Valleys, I have never seen a strawberry bed or a raspberry bush. But on inquiry I find that at Durant and other places, only a few miles from us, strawberry culture is a great business, and they supply Northern cities with early fruit. It can be done, for it is being done.

"Is beekeeping successful?" That depends. At first I was told that it was not successful. On inquiry I found that they kept the bees in hives made of hollow gum logs, and gave them no care or attention. Under such circumstances beekeeping cannot be successful anywhere. I have since interviewed men who understand the business and care for their bees, and they say it is the best locality in America for bees.

"Would you advise me to borrow money with which to come South and start farming?" No, I would not. One with little money can buy land on long time by paying part cash down. This may be admissible under some circumstances, especially if one reserves enough money to buy needed stock and carry through the expenses of the first season. But to begin entirely on borrowed capital is too risky. The real object in coming to this field should be kept in mind, to-wit, to do good and carry God's Word to others. Hence none should come so handicapped with financial difficulties that their time must all be taken up with a mere struggle for existence.

"I can bring \$1,000.00 with me. Will that be enough for a start?" Yes. It will buy a farm of 40 or 80 acres of land, partly under cultivation, build a house, stock the farm, and, with economy, carry you over the first season. Or, by paying part down, a larger farm can be bought, the balance to be met in payments to suit the purchaser. The store credit system has thrown thousands of good farms into the hands of storekeepers, who are generally very ready to sell at reasonable prices and on long time.

"Is the climate healthful in the South?" That depends on how you live. If you live as the typical Southerner does, on salt pork, corn bread, hot biscuits, strong sale coffee, and drink river and cistern water without boiling it, you will be sick much of the time. But by hygienic living, and proper boiling of all water before drinking, one can preserve a good degree of health in any locality. But care in selecting homes should be exercised. Consumptive, rheumatic, or biliously inclined people should settle on high land, away from the fogs and malaria of the river bottoms. The high lands of Mississippi, or better, the pine lands of the Carolinas would be preferable for such. But people enjoying fair health in the North can, if duty calls them, settle with safety wherever the work of God calls them, if they will follow the light given to us on health reform in both eating and drinking. For four years our boat's company of Northern people have lived on the waters of the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers, and our immunity from sickness has been frequently remarked by the people of the South.

"How does the climate of the South affect catarrh?" We can only speak from experience. Three of our number were seriously afflicted with this malady while living in the North, but since coming South we are almost entirely free from any annoyance of it.

"What is the best time to move South?" In the fall or winter. Then you become somewhat acclimated before the hot weather of summer.

SMOUSE MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE.

Eva Pearl Smouse	\$.50
Mrs. C. B. Stilson	1.25
Lucy A. Stilson	1.25
Delia S. Jamieson	1.25
H. Troutfetter	1.25
Coliata McVane	1.35
P. C. C.	3.35
G. E. Davis	1.25
Mrs. Maggie Strawn	1.50
Miss Nellie F. Curtis	1.25
M. A. Dillon	1.40
Mrs. M. E. Beck	1.25
Mrs. M. J. Weaver	1.25
Della M. Lindoft	4.50
Minnie George20
Lutie and Flora Gliffe40
Mrs. D. B. Welch25
C. B. A.	3.00
Miss Myrtle Skeels	1.25
Mrs. Eliza Emerson	1.50
Annie A. Goodell	1.25
L. E. Atkin	1.50
M. C. Ludlow	1.25
Mrs. Anna Wallin	1.25
B. C. Chandler—Donation	1.00

Jane Emerson	1.25
Ida Juno—Donation05
Ethel and Charlie Currier	1.25
Mrs. Anna Peterson	1.50
Mrs. Jane Thornburg	1.50
Miss J. Louise Tucker	1.50
Alma Moore	3.00
Daisy Marshall	1.25
Alice E. Brown	1.25
Mrs. Lucy Norwood	1.25
Ernest F. Fenner	1.25
Mrs. Nellie Maples	1.25
Mary Carscallen	1.25
L. E. Atkin	1.50
Mrs. Myrta Ballinger	1.25
Mrs. John Sheldon	1.25
A. R. Nordlind	1.25
Lilley Ford	1.25
Mrs. L. J. Royer	1.25
Mrs. C. B. Nies	1.30
Fannie Moss	1.25
Mrs. E. J. Davis	1.25
Bertha H. Barker	1.25
Josie Lawson	1.50
Mrs. J. N. Berry	1.25
Sister Reeder25
Alma Reeder05
Mrs. M. J. Weaver	2.90
Mrs. Eliza Deardorff	1.25
Viola Kelly	1.25
Lois A. Calkins	1.25
Mrs. Lucy Norwood	3.90
Lucius Stafford	1.25
E. M. Crandall50
Lilly Jones90

Total for September and October,	\$82.05
38 subscriptions to GOSPEL HERALD	9.50
Total	\$91.55

Disposition of Smouse Missionary Fund.

Balance on hand from August	\$15.59
Rec'd as reported in this paper	82.05
	97.64
Paid out on buildings, real estate, etc. :—	
To complete movable chapel	\$71.70
Insurance on chapel	4.45
2nd pay't on Yazoo City church lot	50.00
Interest on same	2.50
Lease Vicksburg church lot 1 yr.	36.00
	164.65
Deficit, borrowed from workers	67.01

YAZOO CITY CHAPEL FUND.

Receipts reported in July No.	\$343.86
Drawn from Smouse Fund to bal.	71.70
	415.56

Paid out to complete chapel :—	
Reported in July No.	\$273.61
Bill of Keystone Lumber Co.	33.80
Cash paid for labor	66.25
Bolts	9.90
Painting	32.00
Cost exclusive missionaries' work	415.56

CALMIA CHAPEL AND SCHOOL FUND.

A fund of \$750.00 is needed to build and equip a chapel and school room near Bruce's Landing. The following has been pledged:

J. E. White	\$20.00
Mrs. J. E. White	5.00
F. W. Halladay	14.00
Mrs. A. J. Burden	5.00
Mrs. L. E. Reader	2.00
Mrs. M. E. Duty	1.00
Miss A. B. Camp25
Total	47.25

ERRATA.

In July HERALD a donation of 75 cents to the Yazoo City Chapel fund was reported from Mrs. H. J. Burden. It should have been Mrs. A. J. Burden.