

# PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



"Then They that Feared the Lord Spake Often One to Another."

Vol. 8

Mountain View, Cal., December 10, 1908

No. 19

## The Church

### Week of Prayer

There never was greater need of an hour, a day, "the week of prayer," than there is at this time. All must, therefore, be rejoiced that it is so near, and doubtless will lay aside all unnecessary cares of a secular nature, and give themselves up to a week of special service and worship of our heavenly Father.

Special readings have been prepared by our brethren at Washington, D. C., have been published in the *Review*, and have already arrived on this coast. We trust all the brethren in this union conference have them in hand. Persons should be selected by the different churches and companies, who are fairly well adapted to read the articles and bring forth and impress the meaning.

Let us each make this special period a time of individual heart-searching. Our salvation is through the divine Son of God, and not through a human being. Our anchorage is the Rock within the veil; let us see to it that our anchor of faith has not loosened. The help we most need will quickly, but quietly, come to each one as he surrenders to God yet more fully, and thus acquaints himself with Him more perfectly.

The third angel's message is making rapid strides, and must continue to go forward until it has reached earth's utmost bounds. This eternal truth of God will triumph ere long. Brother, sister, youth, children, let us triumph with it.

Let us join hand, head, heart, and money in spreading the light of this

glorious truth to all men, whether in the hedges, highways, boud, or free.

Bring your freewill money offerings to the week of prayer, as well as your prayers. It is needed in foreign fields.

Remember date of commencement of meeting, December 12. Come early. Come regularly.

December 7. H. W. Cottrell.

### The Camel's Nose

It is our privilege to preserve our *liberty*. There is, however, a band of so-called National Reformers going about spying out our liberties as citizens of the commonwealth and as Christians, with the thought of depriving us of both. He who is deprived by force of one God-given liberty is thereby placed in, at least, civil bondage.

The "Sunday-rest bill," as framed by the National Reformers, is ready to be presented to the California Legislature this winter in altogether a new dress. The dress is so liberal, as will be seen from the "bill," that it at once reminds the student of prophecy of the prophetic gorgeous dress displayed in Rev. 17:4. "And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls, having a golden cup in her hand."

Should this "bill" pass the Legislature, it is only a stepping-stone toward the veiled object of their aim, which is a stringent Sunday law, as both they and we very well know. Should this "bill" pass, and thus become law, others similar, except as they are unveiled—made stronger by the lapse of time—and thus appear in their true color, will follow, and stringent legislation in be-

half of Sunday sacredness will be forthcoming. Then results similar to those of the prophecy of Revelation 17 will be seen.

But, in the meantime, it is our privilege to protest against such craftiness that will bring, in the end, such evil upon the nation.

Note the cunning of certain portions of the "bill":

"Those who serve the public in doing necessary work on Sunday are entitled to a day of rest at some other time during the week. And, conversely, those who regularly observe another day of the week as their rest day should be permitted to engage in works of necessity or private labor on Sunday. This would remove the objections of those who set apart Saturday as their day of rest and worship, yet without reference to religious matters. This is in no sense a religious statute. Yet it will promote public morals, the chief object of government."

Notice their liberality is apparently unbounded in this quotation. Watch for the camel's nose. California has no Sunday law.

God calls us to service. Let the petitions against the evil of religious legislation be scattered freely. From the Bible view-point, we have seen; we have heard; we know. *Let us act now.*

Our concern, dear brother, to enlighten the minds of the people regarding this great evil, and incidentally to preserve our religious liberty, should certainly be greater than their ardor to obtain the power of the state for oppression. Sign and circulate the petitions both to the California Legislature and to the United States Congress.

December 7. H. W. Cottrell.

### Sketches of the Past — No. 53

In April, 1847, at the age of fifteen, I left the home of my grandparents, and went to my native village — Victor, N. Y.,—to reside in the family of my oldest brother, having engaged with him to serve an apprenticeship in the wagon-maker's trade. I was to work through the summer, and attend the winter's session of the higher grade of the village school. I worked through that summer, but in the autumn of that year my brother closed his shop, and himself engaged a position as "journeyman" with a carriage-maker, some thirty miles west of his former residence, at a village called "Adam's Basin," on the Erie canal. During the winter of 1848-49 I attended the school in Victor, living in the family of my widowed mother, paying my tuition in the school by sweeping the schoolrooms, kindling the morning fires, and ringing the bell.

Our teacher was one of the first grade, and seemed to have ability to discern the capabilities of his students, and did all he could to develop such ability. In pursuance of this he had the more advanced students organize into a literary society, which, once in two weeks, were themselves to conduct a public exhibition of their abilities. The president, announcing and recording secretaries of the said society, had the whole management of the evening's exercise, the teacher himself being only one of the spectators. A fortnightly paper, containing written articles from the students, was read in the meeting, each one reading his own production.

The older male members were required to write speeches, commit the same to memory and declaim them before the assembly. This, of course, trained us in appearing before the public. For the first portion of the winter I was one of the secretaries of the society. In the last, I was president of the same, it being my part to conduct the exercise. I was then aware that this was an experience of temporal value in removing my natural timidity. I can now look back upon that training and see that it was in the Lord's order, though I then knew it not, to prepare me for youthful speaking on Bible truths.

Thus I was situated until June, 1848, when one day my Uncle Norton said he was going to visit my brother, and re-

quested me to accompany him in his carriage. When we arrived at Adam's Basin we attended an all day's meeting where P. A. Smith, an earnest Adventist minister, held forth. At that time the great commotion was on among the nations of Europe. The First-day Adventists thought it the bringing on of the battle of Armageddon, and that the Lord would now very soon come. Under this preaching my convictions of 1843 were again fully aroused, and I decided to take a public stand to serve the Lord. I saw in my own mind that to do so I must separate from my worldly associates in my native village. Before returning home I engaged with a blacksmith at Adam's Basin to work for him, with the understanding that I should learn to iron carriages, so that with my brother we could carry on both branches of the work.

Brother Smith appointed to hold meetings again in two weeks, and I decided to return home, leave my school, and be back in time to attend these meetings, and begin my blacksmithing. I accordingly went home, left the school, and was back in time to carry out my purpose. I soon took a public stand to serve the Lord, and was baptized by Elder Smith. I had never seen a baptism by immersion until I was myself baptized. Then I saw another baptized, just after me, in the same mill-race. Joyful, indeed, was I after I had put on the Lord in baptism.

J. N. Loughborough.

## The Field

### First Impressions of the City of Mexico

The Mexican Central Railway lands its passengers not far from the heart of the metropolis and capital of the republic,—a city which is said to have nearly 600,000 people. The better portions of the city remind me more of the city of Paris than of any other city which it has been my privilege to visit. The buildings are more uniform in size, color, and appearance than in American cities. They all seem to have a general style of windows, being that which is known as the French window in the United States, opening in two sections inward, in-

stead of sliding up and down with weights to counterbalance.

The street-car service of Mexico City is fully equal to that of Los Angeles or San Francisco; in fact, in many respects it has advantages over either of these cities. Like New Orleans, the street-cars all come to a common center, here called the *Zócalo*, which is adjacent to a little park in front of the great cathedral, and passengers desiring to go to any part of the city, can go to the *Zócalo* and promptly board a car which will take them to their destination. In some ways the street-car service is better organized than that of the American cities. One pays according to the distance traveled, which, although going to the most remote suburbs, is much cheaper than the interurban fares around Los Angeles. Fares are as low as two cents. One enters the rear of the car and makes his exit from the front, avoiding much confusion, which one is compelled to encounter in traveling on street-cars in American cities. When a fare is paid, a ticket is given, and presently an inspector comes along and punches this ticket, so there are no disputes as to whether the passengers have paid their fares. One must preserve his ticket for his own protection until he alights from the car.

In the heart of the city the street-cars pass so close to the sidewalks that a person can step from the sidewalk right into the car, thus avoiding the inconvenience of going to the center of the street, as in American cities. Immediately out of the business district, the street-car tracks are enclosed on both sides within iron fences, except at the crossings, avoiding much intervention by teams, which is so frequent and annoying in Los Angeles. A monthly ticket is sold for \$2.75, which entitles the holder to ride between the city and his suburban home as often as he may desire during the calendar month.

It will be apparent from the above facts that the United States can not boast superiority over the Mexican people in all particulars.

In the center of the city, the streets are paved with asphaltum, and are kept in excellent condition.

It has been my privilege to visit nearly all of the great cities of America, and the two largest cities of Europe. There is one boulevard in Mexico City

which surpasses any similar thoroughfare that I have ever seen in any part of the world. This street is called the *Paseo de la Reforma*, which means the "Walk of the Reform." It leads from the heart of the city directly to "Chapultepec Castle," which is "the White House" of Mexico.

The connecting street through the main part of the city, which would correspond to Fifth Avenue, New York, bears the name of San Francisco Street. This forms the promenade for the *elite* of the capital every Sunday night, the sidewalks being crowded to the utmost with well-dressed people on foot, while the street is so completely filled with carriages and automobiles owned by people of wealth that no other traffic can occupy the thoroughfare for the time being. The purpose of this concourse is solely to see and to be seen. The *Paseo de la Reforma* is illuminated by splendid arch lights depending from tall iron columns in the center of the avenue, and is adorned by numerous groups of most beautiful and artistic statuary.

One piece of this statuary is called the "Iron Horse," although in reality this equestrian statue is made of bronze. It is said to be the largest piece of bronze casting in the world, and was presented to the republic in the year 1802 by the reigning king of Spain. In one of the numerous revolutions, which formerly made the republic a country of dread and terror, this statue was removed from its pedestal at great labor, and hidden until peace was restored.

The *Paseo de la Reforma* is fully two hundred feet in width and is divided by beautiful park-like plots, or strips of grass, flowers, and trees, into some ten passageways designed respectively for people on foot, for automobile and carriage drives, each procession to go on the portion and in the direction designed for such travel, so as to avoid accidents and confusion.

In another paper I will undertake to describe the beauties of Chapultepec Castle, and of the great cathedral. The national museum and the parks will also receive due notice.

G. W. Reaser.

November 6.

(to be continued.)

We are responsible not only for what we are, but what we might be.

## Teachers' Exchange

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

#### Items

A teacher's rally was held at Loma Linda, November 15, for the teachers in the San Bernardino Valley. It was an interesting gathering, even though there were but few present.

Recent reports from Miss Ruth Kane and Dewitt Robison are most encouraging. They are at Phoenix, Ariz., and are both gaining in weight, and are rapidly losing their unfavorable symptoms.

The San Diego school was closed for a few weeks on account of the smallpox scare; but reports have been received that the school has opened again. Nothing serious resulted from the illness in the teacher's family.

The young people of the societies in and near Los Angeles expect to unite with the Fernando students in holding a young people's rally at the Carr Street church, Sabbath, December 5. We anticipate a most profitable time.

Rivera was the last of our church schools to open this fall. Because of so many of the Norwalk children living nearer Rivera than Norwalk, the school has been transferred. Mrs. Grace O'Neil-Robison is teaching this school.

Fernando Academy is well represented in Los Angeles this week in the midst of a "Christ's Object Lessons" campaign. The school closed last Monday, November 30, and the pupils with their teachers came to the city, rented a store building, put up temporary bunks and a kitchen, and all are enthusiastically engaged in carrying the message to this city.

E. S. Ballenger.

December 1.

#### Pomona

Our school membership now numbers thirty-one pupils, with a good interest through all the grades.

Perhaps our method of landscape gardening may be of benefit to other schools. At the beginning of the year, two lead-

ers were selected who chose sides, each pupil belonging to one or the other. Naturally each did his best toward beautifying his division, and a pleasing schoolground is the result.

One of the successful devices put in practise by our beginning class is by the means of a small house with many windows, made by some of the boys in the higher grades. This is used as a post-office. After the class recitation, one of the pupils is appointed postmaster and he distributes the mail; another goes to the post-office and gets all the letters he is able to name. He then goes to some of the older pupils specified by the teacher and repeats the words. If he succeeds, he is postmaster; so on until all the class have had a trial. I find this is one of the most successful ways of learning the words, for the pupil must repeat them two or three times.

Clyde Helmes, one of our little boys in the third grade, not of Adventist parentage, died Sabbath, November 28. He was a fine little boy, and we miss him sorely. His little desk was decorated in rosebuds and pepper boughs as a slight tribute. It was all we could do. He died after a week's brief illness of the dread disease, diphtheria.

Owing to the above case it was deemed advisable to close school for one week. If no further cases develop, school will be in session again December 7.

Irma Parks, Teacher.

#### Pedagogical Succincts Spelling and Writing

Have the pupils pronounce the word clearly and distinctly before attempting to spell it.

Pronounce the words quickly, but clearly, with distinct enunciation, and but once.

In oral spelling require the pupils to make a pause between the syllables.

In assigning the new lesson, the teacher should pronounce the words and the pupils follow in concert.

Fasten the pupil's attention on the "hard place" in difficult words.

One lesson each week should be a review.

Be close and accurate in marking mistakes.

Do not rely on the markings of the pupils entirely.

Drill on the use of diacritical marks.

Make every lesson to some extent a spelling lesson.

Have occasional spelling-matches.

Have children write words on slates, or ruled paper, as soon as they are able. Use slant script.

The use of ink may be commenced at some time during the second year.

The motto for the penmanship class is, "Form and freedom."

Do not use a metallic penholder-grip, nor a real fine pen-point. Buy a cork or rubber grip, and the "Zancian Ideal," or "Spencerian No. 1," or "Falcon" pens.

"The Business Educator," Columbus, Ohio, is a most excellent penmanship journal. 75 cents a year; in clubs of two or more, cheaper.

I. C. Colcord, *Ed. Supt.*

Healdsburg, Cal.

December 4.

### Graded Course in Sight-Singing

Professor Gerard Gerritsen, who has, during the last three months, sent sample pages of the new sight-singing course to our teachers and educators, wishes us to announce that the third instalment of this course, comprising section three, is now ready for distribution. Teachers who have not already done so, are invited to subscribe for this very efficient method, thus introducing its musical benefits into our schools.

Professor Gerritsen is also compiling a collection of suitable school songs for our youth. He invites teachers and others interested in child-song study to send to his office copies of songs that are the most favored by the children, and estimated by the senders to contribute the most to the musical and the religious edification of the child. Suggestions should not be confined to the lower grades only, but the higher grades including the colleges must be represented also. Let all the teachers take part in this, so that this song-book may become the representative and exponent of that which is the best and most useful of song literature in our schools.

Address Gerard Gerritsen, 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

November 26.

"Improve Time in time while the Time doth last,

For all Time is no time when the Time is past."

## Missionary Work

### Religious Liberty Campaign

Have you seen the new California Religious Liberty edition of the *Signs of the Times* entitled "The Present Issue"? If not, you should send for a supply at once. It contains the most compact information regarding the Religious Liberty situation in California that we have yet seen. Thirty-two pages, besides cover; cover design in three colors. Price in lots of five or more to one address, 2½ cents per copy.

### Petition Work

The petitions are pouring into our office in large numbers by every mail. One old G. A. R. veteran has just sent us a list containing 1,732 signatures, and another brother in the same district writes as follows:

"Dear Brother Bourdeau:

"I have sent you a few hundred names on the petition against the proposed California Sunday law. Two of us secured 800 signatures in three days. This is a busy time with me, but if you see that you lack one or two thousand names, I can secure them in about one week's time or less. Hope they will not be needed."

We need all the signatures we can get. Let us roll up a list of at least fifty thousand signatures to present to the Legislature in January.

The following interesting experience by one of our workers in one of the large Bay cities will be of interest:

### "With the Petitions among the Lawyers

"Having but little time at my disposal, I determined to use Sabbath afternoon to present the petition to the lawyers of our city, and herewith give a few instances of my reception by these very busy men, that others may take courage, and make use of their spare moments.

"One Sabbath I called on a very prominent attorney, presenting him with a copy of *Liberty*, and requested him to read the petition. After looking it over, he said, 'Please leave the magazine and call again.' One week from that day I called, but he was away. The following Sabbath I called again.

He was out, but I awaited his return. Persently he came and invited me to have a chair in his private office. He said, 'I can not sign your petition, for if I were a member of the Legislature I would frame a bill to close all saloons from 12 P. M. Saturday night until 12 P. M. Sunday night, if it could be done on a civil basis, leaving out the question of religion altogether.' He then took from his library several books to investigate the Supreme Court decisions regarding a secular Sunday law. He failed to find just what he wanted. After he had read and talked over the subject for about thirty minutes, he sat back in his chair, saying, 'If a Sunday law can be made on a civil basis as a legal holiday, I am in favor of a Sunday law.' Then he seemed to have finished.

"During this time my heart was uplifted to God that I might not say a word but that would be to His honor and glory. I then said, 'If you will allow me a few minutes, perhaps I can clear your mind.' He listened attentively. Briefly I stated, 'The keeping of a Sabbath is a religious question, and never can be a civil question; and religious legislation has always ended in persecution, and if a Sunday law is passed in this state, it will open the way for religious bigots to persecute those who differ from them in religious belief.' I also told him 'that when Congress made the appropriation to the World's Fair in 1892, it was made on condition that the gates be closed on Sunday, the fourth commandment being read as authority for their demand, which proves that this law-making body viewed it from a religious standpoint.'

"He picked up the petition, sat in deep study for several minutes, then said, 'If that is so, I will sign.'

"During part of this time there were several people waiting to see him; he had not been to lunch; I had started to leave twice, but he had detained me.

"This man was a former superior judge, also district attorney, and is, I understand, well known to members of the coming Legislature. To my mind this is sufficient proof that the Spirit of the Lord is impressing men of high position, and it is time for us to work.

"This is one instance out of about fifty calls. Several told me they would defend us against a Sunday law. Some

said it was no man's affair what day a man should keep.

"Would it not be a good plan for some of our brethren in every city to call on the lawyers, also to get *Liberty* before the ministers? Read Testimony, Vol. 4, page 390. Geo. R. Close."

**Johnston Sunday Bill**

These petition blanks well-filled, are also being rapidly returned to this office. In another column in this issue will be found a list of the California Representatives in Congress, showing the districts they represent. If you have not already sent in your Johnston Sunday-law petition blanks to our office, hold them until Congress meets, then send them to the Representative in Congress from your district, as per instructions in the article referred to. We will send what petitions have been forwarded to us to the California Congressmen, according to the districts, when Congress meets.

A. J. S. Bourdeau,

*Sec. Religious Liberty Assn.*

**To Whom to Send Petitions**

All petitions to the National Congress at Washington, D. C., against Sunday legislation should, in all cases, as far as possible, be sent to the Congressman representing the district in which the petitions have been circulated. The states embraced in the Pacific Union Conference are California, Nevada, and Utah, and the territory of Arizona. These states with the counties embraced in the various congressional districts, and the representative representing these districts are as follows:

**California**

Counties: Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Del Norte, Eldorado, Humboldt, Lassen, Mariposa, Modoc, Mono, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Nevada, Siskiyou, Tehama, Trinity, and Tuolumne. Representative: Hon. William F. Euglebright.

Counties: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Sacramento, Sonoma, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba. Representative: Hon. Duñcan E. McKinlay.

Counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, and Solano. Representative: Hon. Joseph R. Knowland.

City of San Francisco: Representative: Hon. Julius Kahn.

Counties: San Mateo, Santa Clara, and part of the city of San Francisco. Representative: Hon. Everis A. Hayes.

Counties: Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Benito, San Joaquin, Santa Cruz, and Stanislaus. Representative: Hon. James C. Needham.

Los Angeles County. Representative: Hon. James McLaehlan.

Counties: Inyo, Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare, and Ventura. Representative: Hon. Sylvester Clark Smith.

**Utah**

Representative at large: Hon. Joseph Howell.

**Arizona (Territory)**

Representative: Hon. Marcus A. Smith.

In order to ascertain to whom your petition should be sent, look through the groups of counties given under your state, and when you have found the county (or city) in which your petition was circulated, the name of the Representative following this indicates the one to whom you should send your petition.

We suggest that the petitions be accompanied by brief, courteous letters of explanation, expressing the hope that no such legislation pass, but that the blessings of religious freedom, as guaranteed by the Constitution, be maintained and preserved to the people as long as possible.

Send to the proper Congressman, care Capitol Building, Washington, D. C.

W. A. Coleord,

*Sec. Religious Liberty Bureau.*

**CALIFORNIA**

**St. Helena Sanitarium Siftings**

Thanksgiving was made a holiday for the workers on the hillside as far as possible. An appropriate musical and literary program was rendered in the evening.

Quite a number of the sanitarium workers assisted in the distribution of the Thanksgiving number of the *Review* in the towns of Calistoga, Napa, Vallejo, and Santa Rosa. Good results have been reported.

The sanitarium church and family paid for about six thousand copies of the *Religious Liberty* special of the *Signs of the Times* to be used in the present campaign against the proposed Sunday law. What are not needed in this locality will be used in the general work in the state.

It is the plan for each nurse to spend from four to six weeks during his course at the dispensary to gain an experience in city missionary work. Messrs. Chan Harris and Yen Chen are just returning from a several weeks' experience, and two others will be appointed to take their places at once.

The work at the St. Helena Sanitarium Dispensary, located at 916 Laguna St., San Francisco, is progressing nicely. It has been decided that two of our nurses, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Lance, shall permanently assist Brother and Sister Kuhns who are in charge of the dispensary. The workers visit the sick and needy, distribute and sell literature, and hold Bible-readings in addition to the regular treatment-room work.

December 5.

M. L. E.

**Canvassing Institute at Mountain View**

As was announced last week, a regular canvassers' institute will be held in Mountain View beginning December 14 and continuing until December 31. Brother Covell, Brother C. N. Lake, and the writer will do their utmost to so assist those who attend as to enable them, with the Lord's blessing, to do successful work in the field.

Some of the very best records of the year are being made during this winter season. In many respects, it is a better time than the spring or summer. Dear brother, dear sister, has the Lord been directing your mind toward service for Him? May not this opportunity be one He would gladly have you improve? Write or telephone W. H. Covell, care California Bible House, Mountain View, Cal.

As an indication of the way the Lord has blessed our book work during the so-called "hard times" this year, as against the good times of last year, we give the following comparative sales for the world covering both periods:

	1907	1908
January	\$26,325	\$25,029
February	26,369	30,466
March	36,253	36,390
April	35,276	43,858
May	51,097	67,445
June	65,317	82,878
July	75,691	120,973
August	46,590	66,946
September	32,503	51,029

H. H. Hall.

# PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

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*Editorial Committee*

J. J. Ireland H. W. Cottrell Claude Conard

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1908

The Legislature meets immediately after the first of January, 1909. Are you satisfied with what you have done and are doing to prevent the passage of a Sunday law at that time?

We are sure that all of our churches are making preparations for the week of prayer that commences Sabbath, December 12. This is an important occasion for each one. See Elder Cottrell's article in another column.

Three of the young ladies from Mountain View spent about four hours in San Francisco last Sunday selling the California special of the *Signs of the Times*, "The Present Issue." In that length of time, together they sold over 350 papers.

Brother J. R. Ferren, of the Pacific Press, spent several days last week in the lower San Joaquin Valley with Elder Corliss. Brother Ferren is giving instruction in the distribution of the special California Religious Liberty *Signs of the Times*.

Large numbers of petition names against the Sunday bill are coming in each day. The returns show that some of our people are hard at work. Are you? Do you want to be? Then why not ask for a bunch of petition blanks and start at once?

The "Morning Watch" calendar for 1909 is now ready for distribution. It is a neat little sixteen-page booklet with cover, and contains a scripture text for each day of the year for personal study and meditation. The price is six cents post-paid. Order of your state young people's secretary or of the tract society.

## A New Sabbath Tract

The Sabbath in Prophecy—Seven inspired predictions of a Sabbath reform movement to take place in our day. Single copy, post-paid, five cents; five copies, 20 cents. Address Elder W. H. Littlejohn, Battle Creek, Mich., R. R. 4.

## For Sale

Forty acres of level land, good for grapes, orchard, or alfalfa. Located seven miles from Lodi. A good Seventh-day Adventist church, also the Western Normal Institute, is located here. Will sell all or one half at \$80 per acre. Easy terms.

C. H. Abbott,  
R. F. D. No. 3, Lodi, Cal.

## The "Signs of the Times" Weekly for 1909

One very attractive feature of the *Signs of the Times* weekly during the coming year will be a series of studies on the book of Revelation, taking it up verse by verse, and explaining in detail the various prophecies and striking symbols of this most wonderful book.

A series of Bible-readings, covering all the important phases of the message, will also be given.

The other departments of the paper, such as "The Home," "Health and Temperance," "Missions," etc., will be kept up the same as usual. Each number will contain something of interest to every member of the family, both young and old, religious and non-religious. Now is the time to subscribe so as not to miss any of these interesting features.

What better Christmas or New Year's present could be given than a year's subscription to this family journal? Already it has been the means of bringing many into the truth. The subscription price is only \$1.50 per year; six months, 75 cents; three months, 40 cents. Address your tract society, or the *Signs of the Times*, Mountain View, Cal.

Central New England sends report of the work of two sisters soliciting for missions. One placed 43 papers and collected \$43. The other placed 47 papers and collected \$47. Report has just been received from one brother who had written letters and sent copies of the papers to business associates, and solicited donations. From eight of the parties

written to he received \$88. Reports coming in at the present time from all parts of the country indicate excellent results, and we trust that our missions will receive through this effort sufficient means to greatly advance our work in all parts of the world during the coming year.

The churches in Washington, D. C., held a union Thanksgiving meeting on Sabbath, the 28th. A Sabbath-school donation of \$52.77 was made for missions, and many of those who had been soliciting for missions during Thanksgiving week gave their experiences with amounts collected. It was a very inspiring service. Those who had not had an opportunity to go out on account of being obliged to work night and day preparing the papers for others, expressed appreciation for the extension of the time in which to solicit, for this would make it possible for them to share in the blessings and privileges of soliciting for missions.

## The Thanksgiving "Review"

Two weeks more have been added to the time for soliciting for missions, November 29 to December 12, and those who desire to continue the work even after that date can do so. Papers will be supplied as long as they are wanted.

The extension of the time for soliciting donations for missions for two weeks beyond Thanksgiving week seems to have been generally appreciated, for many of those who received their papers early and had finished their work during the appointed time have ordered again, and will continue to solicit during the added two weeks as they have an opportunity. Those who did not get their papers in time, also those who did not arrange for a part in the work, are now planning to use a portion of the added time. This extension of time will therefore give all the people an opportunity to have a part in this important work.

The Review and Herald Publishing Association have completed printing 700,000 copies of the special Thanksgiving number of the *Review*. On the 27th of November, orders had been received for 666,000 copies, and still the orders were coming in at the rate of about 5,000 copies per day.

Gen. Conf. Missionary Dept.