

The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD

Vol. 79

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1902

No. 24



From "Country Life in America." Copyright, 1902, by Doubleday, Page & Co.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN EDUCATION

The Great Nations of To-day.

By *Alonzo T. Jones.*

A presentation of the great nations of the present time, their rise, relations, career, and their destiny, in connection with a clear and concise treatise on the Seven Trumpets, the Three Woes, the Third Angel's Message, the Threefold Messages, Babylon, the Beast of Revelation 13, its Image in all its phases and workings, the Commandments, the Hour of the Judgment Come, and the Setting up of the Everlasting Kingdom of God.

An excellent volume to loan and to place in general circulation.

257 pages; paper covers, 25 cents.

Order of the State Tract Societies.

The Two Republics.

By *Alonzo T. Jones.*

A COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY
OF THE

Two Great Republics, Rome and the United States.

The errors of the great Roman republic are cited, and lessons of warning drawn for the guidance of the people in the present republic of the United States. The true principles of religious liberty are contrasted with the enforced religious observances.

Of great importance to every American citizen.

"It seems to us as though it has left nothing unsaid which needed to be said on the subject."—*New York Sun.*

896 octavo pages. Prices, \$2.50 to \$4.75.

Order of the State Tract Societies.

Marvel of Nations.

OUR COUNTRY,
its past, present, and future,
and what the Scriptures say of it.

in the English, German, Danish, and
Swedish Languages.

A new book, up to date in every particular. The foreign editions are of a high grade in the construction and in the translations. The subject matter is of great importance to all classes.

Of the United States

it records an amazing historical past and a prophetic future. All the prophecies referring to this nation are clearly explained and given a Scriptural application. It is an important, message-bearing volume, pleasing in appearance, interesting in matter, and an excellent authority in prophecy.

Prices, in all languages, \$1.25, \$1.50,
postpaid.

An Easy Seller; Agents Wanted.

Order of the Tract Societies.

INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson Topics

For the Third and Fourth Quarters of 1902.

THE Giving of the Manna, The Commandments, Worshipping Idols, Study of the Sanctuary, Nadab and Abihu, Journeyings, Report of the Spies, The Brazen Serpent, Life of Moses, Obedience to the Lord, General Review.

"Patriarchs and Prophets,"

beginning with the creation, and thoroughly considering all the principal Biblical events and characters down to the close of David's life, includes much important matter and many special truths for this time on the International Lesson Topics, and is therefore an excellent book for study in connection with these lessons, it being a special commentary upon the subjects considered. There is a demand for "Patriarchs and Prophets" now.

Agents are wanted to solicit for it.

Published in English, Danish, Swedish,
German, and Holland.

Correspond with the State Tract Societies.

The Marshaling of the Nations

By *Alonzo T. Jones*

A brief yet comprehensive outline of Assyria, Babylon, Medo-Persia, Grecia, and the division of the Roman empire into the ten kingdoms;

the source and gradual development of the great powers

of to-day; their strategical positions on the maps of the world, and their part in the great Eastern question; the United States as a prophetic nation, and the Scriptural predictions pertaining to the part that each of the great governments is to act in the coming conflict.

An important publication for this time.

Pamphlet, 44 pages; price, 10c.
postpaid.

Order of the State Tract Societies.

THE EMPIRES OF THE BIBLE.

FROM THE FLOOD TO THE CAPTIVITY OF BABYLON.

By *Alonzo T. Jones*

A THOROUGH yet concise history of the peopling of the earth, the origin of nations and of the state, and the course of empire from the time of Nimrod to the captivity of Judah. The courses of empires are fully shown by 21 especially prepared maps. The design of the book is excellent, and the classified arrangement of the subject matter is especially helpful to all Bible and history students.

410 large pages, neatly bound
in cloth; \$1.50, postpaid.

Order of the State Tract Societies.

GREAT EMPIRES OF PROPHECY.

FROM BABYLON TO THE FALL OF ROME.

THE GREAT empires of prophecy are Babylon, Medo-Persia, Grecia, Rome, and the ten divisions of the Roman empire. The history of these is foretold in the prophecy of Daniel, and to this Biblical record, the "Great Empires of Prophecy" adds over eighty testimonials of the best historians, thus rendering this volume a cyclopedia of prophetic history fulfilled.

712 large pages; 22 full-page colored maps made especially for
"Great Empires of Prophecy." Price, \$2.

Order of the State Tract Societies.

The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD

“Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus.” Rev. 14:12.

VOL. 79.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., TUESDAY, JUNE 17, 1902.

No. 24.

Devoted to the Proclamation of “the
Faith which was once delivered
unto the Saints”

Issued Each Tuesday by the
Seventh-day Adventist Publishing Ass’n.

Terms: in Advance

One Year.....	\$1.50	Four Months....	\$.50
Eight Months.....	1.00	Three Months.....	.40
Six Months.....	.75	Two Months.....	.25

Address all communications and make all Drafts and Money Orders payable to—

REVIEW AND HERALD, Battle Creek, Mich.
[ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT BATTLE CREEK]

Editorial

Cultivating Soil and Soul

THE cultivation of the soil is a means through which visible expression can be given in a most marked way to right principles in the cultivation of the soul. Man was created in very close touch with the earth. He was made of the dust of the earth, and he was organized to have dominion over the earth. To him the earth was to yield her strength. A part of the first sentence upon out-breaking sin was, “When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength.” Right principles of Christian education will make men wise in dealing with the earth, co-operating with God in his work of multiplying the loaves to feed earth’s multitudes, and in making the wilderness to blossom as the rose. A well-cultivated farm, or a beautiful park, or fruitful garden, is in itself an object lesson in the principles of Christian education, even though it may not have been intended for that purpose. The processes employed in turning a sandy waste into an attractive park with its pleasant paths and its tasteful shrubbery are constantly setting forth the gospel principles of transformation of character, “the renewing of the mind,” and testifying to the possibility of marvelous development in diamonds in the rough. Our frontispiece teaches this lesson. It shows the result of intelligent effort directed toward changing a barren piece of ground into a thing of beauty and a joy forever. “Learn, O student, the true wisdom. See yon bush aflame with roses, like the burning bush of Moses. Listen, and thou shalt hear, if thy soul be not deaf, how from out it, soft and clear, speaks to thee the Lord Almighty.”

Education by Faith

THE life of the Christian is the life of faith. Whatever he receives he receives by faith; whatever he gives he gives by faith. The life that he lives in the flesh he lives by the faith of the Son of God. The same Christ whom he receives by faith as his righteousness he also receives by faith as his wisdom. “Of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption.” But education by faith is not a newly discovered process by means of which an education may be obtained without hard study. God gives wisdom by giving him “in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge,” but the only way by which we can receive “the treasures” is by hard study,—literally digging for them. This is the Lord’s own instruction: “If thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God. For the Lord giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding.” It was when Luther was stretched out upon the floor of his cell, studying the epistle to the Romans, that the keynote of the Reformation was sounded in his ears,—“The just shall live by faith.” It was when Daniel and his companions were being taught “the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans,” that “God gave them knowledge and skill in all learning and wisdom.” God can make a special revelation of that which could never be discovered even by study, but the best preparation for this extraordinary method of working is to make the best possible improvement of the ordinary method. The first condition of obtaining knowledge is to study; the second condition is to study; and the third condition is to study. It is also helpful to remember Luther’s motto: “To have prayed well is to have studied well.”

“A GREAT deal of what is lauded as progress in these days has its origin in the world’s desperate resolves to make wrong appear right, to justify itself in its alienation from God, and to fulfill the first prophecy of its god, ‘Ye shall not surely die.’”

The Electric Touch of Faith

THE discoveries and applications of modern science in these later days have given rise to some new and strange terms which past generations would not have understood. They have become peculiar to the present generation; thus, for instance, if one person wishes to learn something of importance from any friend, or to communicate something of importance to him, or seek some financial aid or favor from him, it is customary at the present time to say to his friend, “‘Wire’ me on these points,” or, “‘Call me up’ on these subjects, and we will come to some understanding on the questions before us.” This illustrates our experience frequently in spiritual things; for we are permitted to “wire” heaven, and “call up” the Lord when we find ourselves in critical need of help which can come only from that source.

There is an instance related in Mark 5:25-34 which illustrates how this is done. This passage relates to the case of the poor woman who ventured to touch the hem of Christ’s garment to be relieved of her infirmity. “And a certain woman, which had an issue of blood twelve years, and had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing better, but rather grew worse, when she had heard of Jesus, came in the press behind, and touched his garment. For she said, If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole. And straightway the fountain of her blood was dried up; and she felt in her body that she was healed of that plague. And Jesus, immediately knowing in himself that virtue had gone out of him, turned him about in the press, and said, Who touched my clothes? And the disciples said unto him, Thou seest the multitude thronging thee, and sayest thou, Who touched me? And he looked round about to see her that had done this thing. And the woman fearing and trembling, knowing what was done in her, came and fell down before him, and told him all the truth. And he said unto her, Daughter, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace, and be whole of thy plague.”

The answer of the disciples was very natural: “Thou seest the multitude thronging thee, and sayest thou, Who touched me?” The previous statement of the woman revealed the nature of the

touch. She said, "If I may touch but his clothes, I shall be whole." This woman had labored under grievous infirmity for twelve years, and had spent all her living, among many physicians, and grew nothing better, but continually worse. Her case was becoming desperate; and just as soon as she heard of Jesus, she went to him. She had a definite object in view, a definite purpose to perform. On this her whole mind was centered; and just as soon as she heard of Jesus, she went to him. She joined the crowd following him; and pressing in behind, and believing in him, her whole soul intent on being healed, she reached forth her hand, without the knowledge or notice of any one, and just touched the outer fringe or tassel of his garment which was loosely thrown over his shoulders. It was not for any notoriety or display on her part, but the work was done. So easy and simple is faith. She felt in her body that the work was done. Her infirmity was removed. And that is why Jesus asked, "Who touched me?" He responded to the touch of faith. The woman, knowing that some power higher than that of earth had had something to do with her, fearing and trembling, came and fell down at Jesus' feet, and told him the whole truth. He, of course, knew all this before; but he permitted this acknowledgment to come to the people from her own lips. Then as she had glorified him by confession, the benediction fell from his lips: "Go in peace, and be whole of thy plague." He did not say that her *act* in stretching forth her finger and touching his garment had done the work; but "thy *faith* hath made thee whole."

Christ is waiting to say the same thing to all who are afflicted with that greatest plague that ever fell upon the human family, the plague of sin. And he is still passing among the multitudes of earth; but how many of those who need him do as the woman did when she heard of him—go to him? How many who have heard of him for ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years have done as the woman did—come to him? How many have stretched out their hand for his help? The hem of his garment is always within reach, but how few reach forth their hands to touch it! The heavens may always be "called up" by faith.

It is the sense of need that leads to Jesus. This is called "one of the divine missions of affliction and sorrow, to remind us of the Lord." Sin, if not crucified and put away, will carry us away. "Death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." There is no escaping this result. But we may come hopefully, as this woman did. Christ does not stop with any halfway work. When he forgives sin, he forgives it *all*. David says, he "forgiveth all thine iniquities."

John says, "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Christ said to his disciples, "I know that I am pressed and thronged, but there was somebody in that crowd whose touch was a prayer. It rung like a call bell in my heart." And he answered.

U. S.

Momentous Changes

REMARKABLE changes are all the time taking place in the great mission fields, — changes that are signals to us to make haste to send forward the laborers. As plainly as though we could see the hand of God visibly swinging back the doors, the way into the populous fields is being opened.

Twenty years ago, and less, Hunan, in China, was the headquarters of opposition to missionary influence. No settled mission stations were allowed. Itinerant missionaries had been able now and then to scatter some seeds of truth. But the walled province, with its sixteen million souls, was emphatically one of the few territories still beyond the missionary frontier. As such it was the subject of much prayer and earnest planning among those upon whose hearts lay the burden of China's millions.

It was so recently that this condition obtained that I was the more surprised a few days ago to learn of the changed situation reported by Dr. Griffith John, of the London Missionary Society. He says of a tour just taken in Hunan:—

In the Heng-chow district we have at least five thousand candidates for baptism. In the city itself we have a beautiful congregation of Christians, and in the whole prefecture we have between twenty and thirty congregations. It is a marvelous work, extending to the Canton province in the south, and to Kwang-si in the west. I am thankful to say that at Chang-Sha (the capital of Hunan) we now have a little church. A congregation of between twenty and thirty believers meets regularly for worship, and during this visit I baptized six most promising young men.

God is using many consecrated agencies to open up the great closed lands, preparatory to the proclamation of the third angel's message to the ends of the earth. It is too bad that we are so far behind in China that we have not been able to act a part in some of these recent triumphs of missionary endeavor. However, we may watch the signs of the Lord's speedy coming in the progress of missions, with all thankfulness, and with hearts aglow with enthusiasm to join now in pressing into every dark corner of the earth.

The most striking signs of the times are not to be found in the daily record of increasing wickedness and disaster. God's truth is marching on. The light of the coming dawn is breaking over this

dark earth of ours. But all these gladdening signs are calls to us to be up and doing, like men watching for the break of day.

W. A. S.

A Call to Training

SCHOOLS ought to be established among us, so that a Christian education can be given to our children and youth; but it is also true that our young people ought to attend these schools where they may receive a Christian education. There must be hundreds and perhaps thousands of young people connected with our churches who ought to be in training for some phase of gospel work. There is a great work to be done before the Lord can come for his people. This gospel message must be carried to all the world. A large army of strong young people ought to be engaged in this work. It is not necessary that they should all be in the employ of some conference, but it is necessary that they should know the gospel, and that they should be trained for the Master's service. Not merely parents, but all the members of the church, should carefully study this problem. The work of the Lord is hindered, and his coming is delayed, because the final message is not proclaimed to the world. Witnesses are needed in every part of the world. A wonderful opportunity is offered to the young people of this generation. Who will help them to realize this and to prepare for the work? There is much talent untrained and unused. Much talent which ought to be used in the Lord's work is now being employed in purely worldly occupations. Let the wise-hearted fathers and mothers in Israel look up the young people in our churches who ought to be in our schools, and encourage them to attend. All our schools should be filled to their fullest capacity, and other local schools ought to be established. We have not half appreciated the value of this agency in hastening the coming of the Lord. Young people, awake! Parents, awake! Church and conference officers, awake! Let every energy be aroused, and let every possible agency be used, for preparing the way of the Lord.

Studies in the Gospel Message

THE subject of the Sabbath-school lesson for June 28, the thirteenth in the present series, is The Sure Mercies of David.

The gift of the resurrection life, the life everlasting through the gift of the Son of God in the flesh, is the essence of the blessing found in the sure mercies of David. This is what was involved in the original promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. The Holy Spirit has made this plain in the revelation made

through the apostle Paul in his preaching at Antioch in Pisidia. "And we declare unto you glad tidings, how that the promise which was made unto the fathers, God hath fulfilled the same unto us their children, in that he hath raised up Jesus again; as it is also written in the second psalm, Thou art my Son, this day have I begotten thee. And as concerning that he raised him up from the dead, now no more to return to corruption, he said on this wise, I will give you the sure mercies of David. Wherefore he saith also in another psalm, Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption."

Several things should be noticed in this scripture:—

1. The resurrection of Jesus is the fulfillment of "the promise which was made unto the fathers." The original form of this promise was that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent. It is therefore evident that the promise and the power of the resurrection were in the promise made in Eden. And this is the very essence of the gospel, for "if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain. . . . Ye are yet in your sins." It requires the power of the resurrection to save from sin. Only the power of the endless life can save from death, the wages of sin, and this power was in the original promise.

2. The resurrection of Christ was an eternal victory over death. He was raised "no more to return to corruption." "Christ being raised from the dead dieth no more; death hath no more dominion over him." And the Holy Spirit declares that the assurance of this fact is found in the statement, "I will give you the sure mercies of David." The original form of this expression, as found in the promises to David, is as follows: "My mercy will I keep for him for evermore, and my covenant shall stand fast with him. His seed also will I make to endure forever, and his throne as the days of heaven." We thus see that the promises to David could only be fulfilled through Christ and his resurrection, and that there was sufficient power in the promises to David to raise Christ from the dead, and to keep him alive for evermore *as the seed of David*. Inasmuch as the Son of God came "in the likeness of sinful flesh," it is clear that there is sufficient power in the promises to David, "the sure mercies of David," to preserve one from sin even though he lives in sinful flesh, to raise from the dead, and evermore to preserve from death.

"Life for the dead is in that word: 'Tis immortality."

3. The same assurance that the seed of David should be victorious over death and the grave is found in the

statement in another psalm, "Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption." Since these two promises, "I will give you the sure mercies of David," and, "Thou shalt not suffer thine Holy One to see corruption," contain the same assurance of the resurrection of Christ, as is shown by their use in this discourse by the apostle Paul, it is again evident that the promises to David could only be fulfilled through Christ and his resurrection.

4. By putting all these things together, we conclude that "the promise which was made unto the fathers," the promise that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent, involved the gift of the Son of God in the flesh as the seed of David, his death, his resurrection, and his retaining the flesh throughout the eternal ages. By this means is an eternal victory over sin and death assured to the flesh. Thus is David's prayer answered: "Therefore now let it please thee to bless the house of thy servant, that it may continue forever before thee: for thou, O Lord God, hast spoken it: and with thy blessing let the house of thy servant be blessed forever."

When we remember that the seed is Christ and all who are in Christ, we see at once that all that is assured to Christ in the flesh by the sure mercies of David is assured to those who are in Christ. His resurrection is our resurrection. He "hath quickened us together with Christ, . . . and hath raised us up together." His glorification is our glorification. "That we may be also glorified with him." His eternal existence in the flesh is the certainty of our eternal existence. "Because I live, ye shall live also." Christ in the flesh is more than Christ the one individual. "Thou hast given him power over *all flesh*, that he should give eternal life to as many as thou hast given him." Christ's identification with humanity is complete, and the blessings bestowed upon Christ in the flesh are bestowed upon humanity and are for humanity.

Thus the gift of immortality, the gift of everlasting continuance, is not an arbitrary reward. It is the consequence of this gift of Christ to the flesh, and is to us the seal of our eternal union with Christ in the flesh. Those who reject the gift of Christ to the flesh reject the gift of eternal life, and so reject the gift of immortality. Any teaching, any creed, any system, which takes from us or cuts us off from the gift of Christ to the flesh, to our own sinful flesh, takes away from us the hope of eternal life, the hope of immortality, the hope of everlasting continuance.

"THERE is no place in the universe where holy men are so much needed as they are in this very world of ours."

Two Systems of Education

"THE proper study of mankind is man," is a statement made by an eminent poet, which expresses a belief that is general throughout the civilized world. It is, in fact, and ever has been, the foundation principle of the world's systems of education. Men have been forever studying the ideas, customs, speech, laws, and institutions of their fellow men, in order to become wise. Yet but few men in the world, comparatively, have been really wise. Their study of themselves has yielded knowledge rather than wisdom. But there is a system of education which yields both knowledge and wisdom.

By their study of their fellow mortals men have been forever looking backward. They have been enslaved by tradition. They have delved into the things of the past, as though the treasures of learning had been buried in the civilizations of former ages. A custom, law, or institution has been invested with great value in men's minds merely because of its antiquity. No matter how it failed to harmonize with the requirements of justice and propriety, or to serve any visible necessity of life, it was necessarily to be perpetuated because of its long standing. Men talk about the traditions that have been handed down to them as representing the accumulated wisdom of the ages, which must be carefully treasured and referred to as a guide in the affairs of the present time. They ignore a source of wisdom plainly set before them, infinitely greater and purer, and more accessible than all this,—a wisdom unencumbered with the dust and rubbish of a dead past, but ever fresh and perfect through all time.

Man is a fallen being. For this reason he cannot be the proper study of mankind. Even if he were not fallen, it would still be the same; he could not with profit turn his mental faculties upon himself or upon those like him. He is not the source of that which he finds in himself and in his fellow beings. Lucifer, the anointed cherub, perfect and full of wisdom, fell and was lost by looking at himself. His whole education acquired throughout long ages was a failure because he finally chose a system of study which was not centered upon his Creator.

The proper study of mankind is God. That educational system alone is true and safe and perfect which has for its aim the imparting of the knowledge of God. This is the eternal system of education, instituted from the beginning, and unchanging as God himself. To this end the infinite One has given a revelation of himself in the things of nature, and in his Word and works. His thoughts, his precepts, his laws, his insti-

tutions, his ways, are our proper study. In them there is nothing to lead downward to a lower plane of life, but all that leads upward to a higher plane. And mankind, by beholding him through the revelation he has given of himself, will be led ever upward, being made like him in nature, and approaching ever nearer to him in knowledge and wisdom. This is the true education, to be begun here on the earth, and continued forever in the world to come.

L. A. S.

What Must We Do Then?

God, in meting out blessings to humanity, shows no partiality. He sends rain alike to the rich and the poor; his sun shines just as freely on the villain as on the pious man, and the man who plants reap as he has sown, whether he be a Christian or a heathen. And so it is in the blessing of an education. God has provided as well for one child as for another. Education is spiritual and mental food, and this food is offered *freely* to all who will partake. The message given by angels is, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye"! And the promise reads, "Blessed are they that do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled."

Man alone is the originator of monopolies. God has nothing whatever to do with them. Perfect equality is a fundamental principle underlying all dealings of God with man. And so when it comes to a monopoly in education, it is not the fault of the system, nor of the Author of that system; the fault lies alone at the doors of the human agents.

When, therefore, we find among us, in the very bosom of the church, children and youth who are literally starving, it is unjust to attribute the spiritual death to Providence. The guilt of murder lies at somebody's door; and it is well for us to find out, ere the death rate increases, who is responsible for the loss of our children and youth.

Do you believe the statement that "Jerusalem was destroyed because the education of the children was neglected"? Then you must believe that the church to-day is weak, and daily growing weaker, because its children have not been educated for Christian work.

If it was true in the days of Hebrew glory that "a town in which there is no school must perish," then what must be the fate of the Christian church which turns its children and youth into the hands of the state for their training?

The present condition of failure—a steady and accelerating flow of life-blood from the church toward the world—is manifest to all. What must we do, then?

If a man has indigestion, a certain

class of physicians administer drugs which temporarily relieve the situation, but they allow the man to continue his manner of life, regardless of his violations of nature's laws. Another physician brings health, and happiness, and a new lease of life to the dyspeptic, by regulating his diet in harmony with physiological laws. In case of spiritual disease, these two methods of treatment are before us. Shall we attempt to increase our strength by alone bringing new converts into the church, or shall we save the children born into the church, and let them devote their lives to the evangelization of the world? In the end which will prove the wiser course?

This is not a thing to be lightly dealt with. The case is critical. A few more years, and the boys and girls of to-day will be beyond our reach. What is done must be done quickly. We do not lack instruction. The case has been diagnosed by the Great Physician. He says, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." We send our children to the Sabbath school that they may be instructed in regard to the truth, and then as they go to the day school, lessons containing falsehood are given them to learn. These things confuse the mind, and should not be.

Then the Lord gives the proper course to pursue in order to restore health: "The work that lies nearest to our church members is to become interested in our youth." "The lambs of the flock must be fed."

"Wherever there are a few Sabbath keepers, the parents should unite in providing a place for a day school where their children and youth can be instructed. They should employ a Christian teacher, who, as a consecrated missionary, shall educate the children in such a way as to lead them to become missionaries."

"Shall members of the church give means to advance the cause of Christ among others, and then let their own children carry on the work and service of Satan?" It is time that we ask ourselves, one another, and the Lord, the question which heads this article—What must we do then?

Establish Christian schools for all the children. The way to begin is this: Search out from your own membership, if possible, one or more persons who have ability to teach. Insist that such persons take the necessary preparation. Let the church assist worthy persons in obtaining this training.

The General Conference, the Lake Union Conference, and Emmanuel Missionary College are joining their forces to place a training within reach of every person who desires it. Why should not the churches help? Some conferences

are also helping Christian teachers by paying their railroad fare to the summer school. It would seem that all forces are uniting this season to train teachers for our children. If every church, every home, every individual, will join this crusade for the salvation of children and youth, the result will be not only the salvation of the children, but the evangelization of the world and the hastening of Christ's coming.

Not only ask the question, What must we do then? but let every man say to his neighbor, Let us work while it is called To-day.

E. A. SUTHERLAND.

Are We Loyal?

ALL earthly governments reward loyalty. If a citizen of any country is placed in a trying position, and proves true to his native land and to his countrymen, that man is esteemed worthy of special favors. History is full of instances of loyalty.

In God's kingdom, also, loyalty is highly honored. No man ever endured rebuke, or suffered affliction for the cause of Christ, without receiving high favors from the King of kings. Abraham became the father of the faithful because of his loyalty; Joseph was made ruler of Egypt because loyal to his Master; Daniel ruled the world from the Babylonian throne because he was true and loyal to conviction.

The church to-day needs loyal men and women, but in place of loyalty God finds many disloyal ones.

To every one has been given gifts,—to some the gift of ministry, to some the gift of teaching, and to still others the gift of healing. But whatever the talent, it is held in trust until the Master's return, when an account must be rendered.

There are hundreds to-day proving disloyal. They claim to love God, and to believe in the near coming of Christ. With their lips they serve him, but they have God-given ability to teach, and they are allowing that ability to be used by the state, while Seventh-day Adventist children—their own brothers and sisters—are drifting away from the truth because no Christian teacher has come to their rescue.

If all the disloyal ones should be gathered together, what an army they would make,—an army which any earthly government would be ashamed to own. What can God do with these? Instead of severe punishment or banishment from the cause, he is still pleading for a return to loyalty.

To every Seventh-day Adventist who is teaching in the public schools, he sends a message begging a return to the principles of his own government. Some have unconsciously drifted into disloy-

alty. Because of the associations of childhood or early education, many a true-hearted Seventh-day Adventist has entered the service of the world, without realizing that this is a sign of a lack of allegiance. Persons thus caught unawares will heed the invitation to return; they will take up the banner of Prince Immanuel, which they have trailed in the dust, and holding it aloft, will proclaim to all the world that henceforth they will be true to their colors. Before the days of Christian schools, young people were not held guilty because they entered the service of the state; but to-day, when the message of Christian education is proclaimed in trumpet tones, when hundreds of teachers are needed in this and foreign lands to teach the children and youth, God no longer holds us guiltless. This is without doubt the sifting time for our teachers. Every thoroughly consecrated Christian must respond.

The tone of a letter recently received from a teacher who has had years of experience in public-school work, expressed what God wants to hear from every one who has devoted his ability to a cause less noble than his own. She says: "When I leave public-school work, I intend to do so forever, and to consecrate myself unreservedly to the cause of Christian education."

A man who has taught over twenty years in the state schools, writes: "I do not wish to teach any longer in the public schools; for I am disgusted with the many errors contained in the textbooks. Nevertheless, I am not tired of teaching, and wish a position in one of our church schools."

These are indications that the Spirit is moving upon hearts. What a hallelujah chorus there will be when every soldier in the great army of teachers returns! Will you help swell the sound? Will you prepare to teach in a Christian school?

M. BESSIE DE GRAW.

Note and Comment

A NEW explosive — masurite by name — is announced as being the latest product of man's inventive genius in the line of destructive compounds. It is an explosive which can be safely handled, being insensible to shock, concussion, heat, or cold, and when exploded, does not give off any flame. By reason of the last-named quality it is believed masurite will be valuable for use in coal mines, where coal gas or dust is liable to accumulate in the neighborhood of a blast. The insusceptibility to shock in a high-power explosive is of course a quality not overlooked in considering how to increase the efficiency of weapons of war. The older high-power explo-

sives — nitroglycerin, gun cotton, and dynamite — could not be safely used in shells fired from cannon; but explosives are now being manufactured which can withstand the shock of being fired from the most powerful guns, and let loose all the destructive energy of dynamite when exploded by the special mechanism devised for that purpose. The next naval war will doubtless afford illustrations of the effectiveness of these new high-power explosives in destroying life and property.

PROF. JOSEPH A. BEET, who has for seventeen years held the position of principal of Richmond College, the most important training school of the Wesleyan Methodists in England, has embraced the view that man is not by nature immortal, and that there is no Scriptural foundation for the doctrine of eternal torment in hell for those who fail of salvation. Being asked what kind of immortality he believed in, he replied, "Eternal and blessed life for the righteous through Jesus Christ." But for his belief on this point he is likely to be deposed from the position he has so long and ably filled in the Wesleyan communion, preliminary steps to this end having been taken by the general educational committee which governs the Wesleyan colleges. Dr. Beet declares that whatever success he has gained has been due to the fact that he has devoted his life to the study of the Bible, as "the only safe method of learning the truth revealed in Christ;" that he cannot "disavow principles which a life of study declares to be sound," and therefore that he will not shrink from their consequences. He affirms his readiness to accept whatever may come, laying it "with joy as a lowly sacrifice on the altar of Him who, in order to bear witness to the truth, laid down his life."

THE marked increase of the use of all kinds of narcotics, is a fact commented on to quite an extent at the present time by medical writers. Tobacco, alcoholic drinks, and tea and coffee are among the most common of these agencies to which mankind is ever more frequently resorting, while much alarm is felt also by many who know the facts over the increasing use of such deadly drugs as opium and cocaine. The evil is one which extends to both sexes and all classes of the people.

The causes of this intemperance are to be found in the use of mild stimulants, which invariably lead to a demand by the human system for something stronger, and to the nervous tension incident to the fast living of this rapidly moving age. One writer not long ago pointed out a direct connection between the spread of intemperance among the upper classes

and the demands of life in "high society." The society leader is obliged to disregard the natural laws of rest and sleep for the human organism, and after passing through some successful society "function" feels the need of something to brace up the system which has been unduly drained of nervous force. It is a truth which needs to be pointed out and emphasized that just as one lie leads to another, so one disregard of nature's laws leads always to another and greater violation, and that there is an intimate connection between the transgression of moral law and physical suffering — between sin and sickness. There is no safety without conforming to the order of living prescribed by Christianity. The person who is a moral Christian will be a physical Christian as well, exemplifying Christian simplicity in dress and habits. But the one who would keep pace with the world, on the other hand, is led by the demands of worldliness into that which deprives him of physical and mental, as well as moral, life.

It is very significant of the nature of the spirit which is becoming dominant in this republic, that the effort is made on the part of those high in governmental authority to excuse and belittle the iniquities perpetrated under the American flag in the Philippines. We refer to those things which have been done by American soldiers and officers in those islands, contrary to the rules of "civilized warfare," such, for example, as the infliction of torture to extort information from prisoners. At first it was denied that such things were done at all; but when the proof of them became so conclusive that denials could no longer be made, — when the persons charged with these iniquities openly admitted that they had done them, — then, instead of disavowing them and expressing deep regret that such dishonor should have come upon the republic, and taking steps to right the wrongs as speedily and completely as possible, American history is searched by officials and others here to see if it does not afford some precedent by which such things can be justified! In Congress and out of it, by statesmen, newspaper editors, and other public men, the effort is made to prove that such things are really proper and right after all, notwithstanding certain contrary sentiments which have been associated with this government heretofore. Savagery has become a thing to be imitated by those representing the world's highest civilization. This is a sign of the times, and may well admonish us of the speedy coming of the day when men everywhere will be given over to the sway of intemperance and carnal passions, separated from all good by the complete withdrawal of the Spirit of God. Yet a little while the day of probation lingers, before the night cometh, in which no man can work. L. A. S.

What the Sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" Will Accomplish

MRS. E. G. WHITE

My heart is made glad in the Lord as I hear of the result of the effort to sell "Christ's Object Lessons." The sale of this book is the Lord's own plan, and his blessing is attending the effort being made to carry this plan to completion.

About two years ago, when I was asked what could be done to relieve our schools from debt, I laid the matter before the Lord, and there came to me the thought that I could give the book, "Christ's Object Lessons," to the schools. Then came another thought, "I have depended on this book to pay my workers, and I must be just before I am generous." In the night season I was considering the problem of my finances. I desired to save money to pay my debts, that I might be free from the burden of interest. But I could see no other way for the schools to be relieved than for me to give "Christ's Object Lessons" for this purpose, and I said, "It must be done." Then the conflict ended. Light filled my mind. I began at once to write to our publishing houses, asking them if they would not share the gift with me by giving the work that must be done in the publication of the book.

The plan was presented to me by the Lord as one that would be an all-round blessing. It was a plan by which leaders and people would be enabled to act a part and receive a blessing. Scene after scene was presented to me in which ministers were being aroused to act their part. Church members became interested, and whole families took part in the work. Angels of God united with the workers, opening doors for the canvassers to enter and tell the people of the work they were trying to do in selling "Christ's Object Lessons."

I saw that the book found ready sale. It was bought by thousands not of our faith; and some, after seeing the value of the matter it contained, bought several copies for distribution among their friends.

The workers gave their time, receiving nothing as far as money is concerned, but receiving a reward of infinitely greater value.

Individual action brought a consciousness of well doing. Those who engaged in the work improved in health of body and health of mind. They gained an experience that made their hearts glad in the Lord. They had no time to speak needless words. Their one thought was, "The book must be sold; for the debt must be lifted from the schools." It seemed as if in every place prayer could be heard; and faith in the work constantly increased. A happy enthusiasm filled the hearts of the workers.

I was made very happy by the result of the plan. And those who engaged in selling the book were happy. They helped one another to make the work a success.

I saw that in selling "Christ's Object

Lessons," our people were learning how to handle larger books. They were being prepared to enter the canvassing field. The earnestness with which they took hold of the work showed that they appreciated the opportunity of learning how to canvass. Prejudice was removed. In becoming acquainted with the people, the workers gained a valuable experience. And as they were thus sinking fresh shafts, their example helped the church to see that all around them was work to do. There were those in the church who needed the experience to be gained by telling others of the truth; and as they went forth to this work, their talents were greatly increased. The Saviour went before them, and the blessing of the Lord became his people's strength. The pulpit became a place of power.

I saw that the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" opened the way for the establishment of missions. In the church there was a revival of the missionary spirit. An earnest desire to learn how to work for the Lord was shown. Small companies gathered for prayer and Bible study. All moved forward with harmonious action. Believers went to places where the people have no opportunity to hear the Word of God, and gathered the children for Sabbath school. Efforts were made to help isolated families. Plans were laid for these families to meet with other families for Bible study. Thus the way was opened for light to shine forth from the Word of God.

The foregoing is a brief description of what can be done by those who know the truth. With this representation of the results of selling "Christ's Object Lessons" before my mind, I have looked for the success now attending the faithful workers. I believe that this effort will arouse our people to see what can and should be done.

A Work in Which All May Help

Many of the servants of Christ, although constantly reminded, seem to forget that they are stewards of their Lord's goods. I have been shown that many of them have become rusty from inaction. The Lord in his providence has now given them something to do, and has thus opened the way for them to help others to become acquainted with the special truths for this time. He has given them a work to do that will bring a great and grand result. In getting out of the easy-chair of self-satisfaction, and going forth to give the light of truth to their fellow men, they will learn an excellent lesson. By selling "Christ's Object Lessons," they are doing a twofold work,—helping to lift the debt from our schools, and at the same time giving the precious light of truth to those who need it.

I hope that no one who can engage in this work will excuse himself, and so lose the blessing that there is in it. This work is the means that the Lord has ordained for uniting the hearts of his people to one another by the same link that unites them to himself. "We are laborers together with God." These

words seem so appropriate to the work now being done.

There are many, many souls that the Lord Jesus desires to save. And he asks for our co-operation in this work. These souls cost him an infinite price. Let the questions come home to us, "Are we willing to be workers together with God? Are we willing to go to those outside the faith, and plant in their hearts the seeds of truth?"

The work now being done with "Christ's Object Lessons" is a good beginning of the work the Lord desires to see carried forward by his people, because it calls for sacrifices and gifts, and because it enables all to act a part. It is a work in which old and young can engage. The Lord's plan has provided a way for all to do something. The more you do of this work, the less weary and the less perplexed you will be. As you go forth to sell the book the Lord has declared should be sold, you will realize that to you is spoken the benediction, "The grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you."

The work of selling "Christ's Object Lessons" is to accomplish double and triple good in different lines. Those who purchase the book feel that they are doing something to advance a worthy cause. The work is done with an earnestness that appeals to their hearts. It is a lesson to them, and although they are not of our faith, they appreciate the effort that is being made. They are impressed with the earnestness of the workers. They realize that what they are doing is commended by the Lord, who blesses every good work. Light shines into their hearts. To many the conviction of the Spirit will come through the seed sown by this unselfish work for the Master. The saving of precious souls will be the result of the work done in canvassing for "Christ's Object Lessons."

In Company with Jesus

The Lord comes very near the workers, and angels go before them. My brethren and sisters, never forget whose company you are in. See by faith an angelic host around you. Believe that the Lord Jesus is by your side, that his glory enfolds you, that he is pouring upon you the refreshing showers of his grace. Speak and act to the glory of God. Say, "In thought, word, and deed I will be a blessing to those I meet. I will let light shine forth." Enter into conversation with the people. Become familiar with their experience, and from the book you are selling read passages that will help them. Take with you into their homes the sunshine of heaven. Outside of the truth, there is little enough of this sunshine now in the world.

As you seek to become acquainted with those who have no knowledge of the truth, as you strive to speak words in season, remember that you are God's helping hand, and that he will teach you to speak words which will cause light to shine into darkened minds.

Doors will open for the work of soul saving. Many who enter Christ's service at the eleventh hour will labor with great earnestness for him. They will appreciate the wonderful truths of the Word of God, and will bring these truths into the daily life.

Let the workers remember that their spirit and their actions have a great influence on the minds of those they meet. Let them feel their dependence on God. It is only when we place ourselves in his hands, to be worked by his Spirit, that he can use us in breaking the power of the enemy over souls. Let them remember, too, that to those with whom they become acquainted in this work, they are to speak of the love of the Saviour, who, though he was rich, yet for our sake became poor, that we might be rich. He gave himself to a life of lowliness, privation, and poverty, that he might know how to reach every suffering child of his. In all our afflictions he is afflicted. "He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed." Let us follow where he leads the way, denying self, and taking up the cross. As we share his humiliation in this life, partaking with him in his suffering, we are preparing to share his glory in the future life.

I have never seen so good an opportunity for those who are willing to work, to give spiritual help to their neighbors and to strangers, as is presented in the work of selling "Christ's Object Lessons." Let all engage in this work, striving, in the meekness of Christ and the love of God, to communicate the light of truth. Go forward, brethren and sisters, and in forgetfulness of self and unselfish effort for others you will receive a rich reward. Trust in the Lord for aid. Remember that when with thankful hearts you do the very best you can, you are closely allied with the angels of heaven. There is sympathy and co-operation between divine and human agencies. The Lord will open ways for you. He does not limit his grace to any special time or special effort. Only have a heart to obey his word, and your example will make an impression in favor of the truth. Only be wide awake to see your opportunities, and God will help you to improve them. Only do what you can, in humility and sincerity, and you will not lose the blessing the Lord has for you.

THE *Missionary Review of the World* gives the following account of the position taken by the sultan of Turkey, showing that he is not a lover of knowledge for his subjects: "Following the graduation of the first Turkish girl at the American Girls' College, the Turkish government has issued an edict prohibiting Turkish children from attending foreign schools, the employment of private teachers in Turkish households, or the appearance of Turkish women in public accompanied by Christian women companions."

Our Educational Institutions

Reports from Schools at Home and Abroad

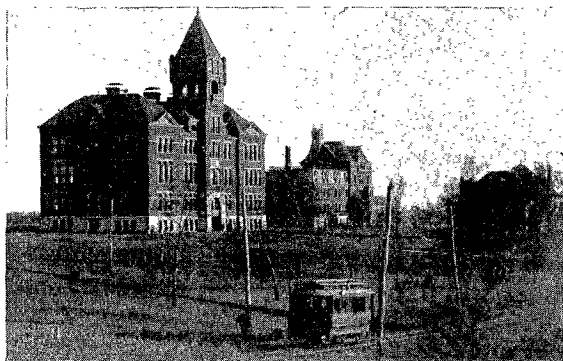
An Interesting Summary of the Past Year's Experiences

Union College

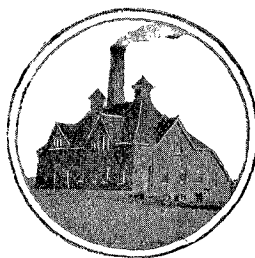
L. A. HOOPES

UNION COLLEGE has passed through experiences similar to those of all our schools so far as courses of study and changes in the policy are concerned. We believe that the institution is on the road to success, and feel encouraged to see some progress.

From the beginning of the school year, each teacher was expected to take a prominent part in the chapel exercises



and the religious meetings. This inspired the students with confidence in their teachers as men and women of God. Twice each week "students' prayer services" were held. These were conducted by students, and were well attended. Tuesday was missionary day. All interested in missionary topics met at a stated time to talk over the plans of missionary operations. Each Wednesday at the morning chapel, a regular missionary program was conducted under the auspices of the college and the Young People's Society. Frequently several gave a report of the work in different fields. At other times the students gave a report of their work in the city and its suburbs, some relating experiences in canvassing, others of Bible readings given, and still others of regular preaching services. General missionary correspondence was conducted during the year by the members of the society. The missionary society endeavored to embrace every phase of missionary work connected with the denomination that it was possible to carry in connection with the school.



Young People's Society

For the past two years there has

been a Young People's Society connected with the school. This society has for its object the improvement of the students, spiritually as well as physically. Its meetings were held Sabbath afternoons, and were usually well attended. About every third or fourth Sabbath was devoted to a consecration meeting.

Special Course

A special course was arranged, beginning January 8 and lasting eight weeks. Thirty-two availed themselves of this opportunity, and special classes were organized in Bible, history, language, and arithmetic. These students brought an excellent spirit into the school, as nearly all of them were active workers in the cause. At the close of this special course a canvassers' institute was conducted, which was also a blessing to the school as well as to all who attended it. The general

and district canvassing agents were present to render valuable assistance in this institute.

Church School

There has been a church school connected with the college this year. At the earnest solicitation of the church at this place, the executive committee decided to open a school to carry all the grades from the kindergarten to the seventh grade. There have been two teachers in charge, under the direction of the Normal department of the college. This department of the school has demonstrated it to be a necessity for the college to take hold of this branch of the work, and in the future to conduct a model school, thereby giving all who contemplate entering the church-school work an opportunity to study this question in a very practical way.

Courses of Study

The faculty has been earnestly praying and endeavoring so to arrange the courses of instruction that the widest range of work may be offered to every one who is seeking a training in one of our institutions. There has not been a desire to pattern after worldly schools, nor to comply with their curricula, but in every instance to arrange a course of study of higher standard than can be

obtained in worldly institutions. There is a constant endeavor to encourage students to take a short course of instruction which will fit them quickly to enter some department of gospel work. Those who expect to become teachers or physicians have been encouraged to take longer courses.

There are ten courses of study arranged for the English language, besides the regular courses for the Scandinavian and German departments. In nearly every instance the longer courses include the short ones.

Industrial Department

Union College is endeavoring to keep abreast with the times on the subject of industrial education. While our equipment is not all that we could wish, yet our efforts are to make the work of a practical nature. We guarantee the students one hour's work each day. Between twenty-five and thirty have met all their school expenses by their work the past year. More than fifty per cent of all the students are constantly employed. The plan of the institution is to have the students and instructors do all the work connected with the institution.

Work Accomplished

In looking over the statistics of the institution since its establishment in 1891, we find that 4,530 students have been enrolled, 174 of whom have been graduated. Of these there are one from the Special, three from the Missionary, five from the Literary, ten from the Biblical, eleven from the Scandinavian, eleven from the German Biblical, thirteen from the Classical, twenty-one from the Commercial, forty-eight from the Normal, and fifty-one from the Scientific courses. The average number of teachers per year is nineteen.

Enrollment

The present enrollment of the school is four hundred and fifteen. This includes the church school in connection with the college. On the enrollment slips of the students, we note the following: three have entered to take the Missionary course, five the Preparatory Medical course, eight the Biblical course, nine the Scandinavian Missionary course, nine the Literary course, thirteen the Ministerial course, thirty-two the Special course, thirty-seven the Normal course, forty-two the Commercial course, and fifty-one the Scientific Course.

Spirit of Work

Of the thirty-seven students in the Scandinavian department, only five were undecided as to their work for the summer, and these five are very promising young people, capable of doing earnest work for the Master. Two of the twenty students in the German department were undecided. These are capable of teaching or of doing Bible work or canvassing, and doubtless will find a place in the Master's cause. Many in the English department are young, and would hardly be expected to take up active missionary work in the field. Many of the older students, however, have left

the school with the intention of engaging in active labor.

It is not extravagant to say that more than fifty per cent of Union College students have found their place in some capacity of the local or general work of the third angel's message. Eighty per cent of those appointed to foreign fields at the last General Conference were Union College students. While there are many features about this that are encouraging, we are not fully satisfied with the results; for we long to see the day when every student who comes to the school will come with a desire to become a thoroughly prepared missionary, and when he leaves the institution, will leave with a greater desire to be a real missionary for Christ than when he came.

A goodly number of students have their faces turned to the great French and Latin field,—some to France, some to Spain, some to Mexico, and others to the Spanish-speaking people of Central and South America. Upon others, the appeals which have come from the great British empire have made an indelible impression. Still others have their eyes turned toward the German field. As we come before the students day after day, we are profoundly impressed that the one object of the institution is to train workers for Christ, to give the advent message to the world in this generation. We can conceive of no more important mission intrusted to this people than that of taking the youth of this denomination who are strong and buoyant with life, and giving them a training for the Master's service. We close our report with the one earnest plea, "Brethren, pray for us." "Withal praying also for us, that God would open unto us a door of utterance, to speak the mystery of Christ. . . . That I [we] may make it manifest, as I [we] ought to speak."

Work at South Lancaster Academy During the Present School Year

FREDERICK GRIGGS

ALL things considered, South Lancaster Academy has had a good year's work. The attendance has been regular, one hundred and sixty having been enrolled during the year. The health of the students has been most excellent throughout the year. We have had with us, on the whole, a very earnest class of young people. A goodly number are planning to enter the work, about twenty expecting to engage in canvassing this summer.

A canvassers' institute was held in April, and a lively interest was awakened in this important branch of the

Master's work. From fifteen to twenty are prepared for church-school work next year. Several of our young men are going out with tent companies this summer. Some are looking forward to the mission work in New York City. Nearly all our students had some experience in the canvassing work the past year, the school having closed twice to give them an opportunity to canvass for "Christ's Object Lessons." A number of books were sold, and better than this, the students gained rich experiences. As the result of their work, sev-



eral have become interested in the truth, one having been baptized and joined the church. As the students went

into the surrounding towns and cities, in many cases they awakened a lively interest in our school.

In many ways the students have shown a most commendable spirit and loyalty to the work. They have been deeply interested in the building of a boat for the New York harbor work. The proposed erection of a dormitory for the young men has also aroused much enthusiasm. One of our students made a gift to the institution of thirty-five hundred dollars toward the erection of this dormitory. This at once made the building of the dormitory seem possible, and all united in an effort to secure the remainder of the funds necessary. A good degree of success has attended this effort. We hope, with the blessing of God and the help of our friends, to have this building ready for occupancy in September, when the next school year will open.

The church schools throughout the Atlantic Union Conference have been successful. From twenty to twenty-five were in operation during the past year, and most encouraging reports have been received regarding the work of these schools. Plans are already being laid for the establishment of schools in new places this coming year.

A good interest has been shown in our industrial work. The farm has been productive; the broom shop, which was established four years ago, has had a most prosperous year. There is an increasing demand for the products of the shop. This work has been the means not only of educating young men in the art of manual work, but of helping to pay current expenses.

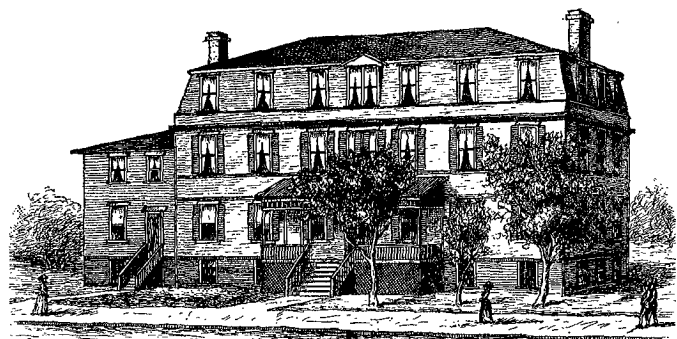
For this coming year arrangements have been made to introduce a strong commercial department. The work is to be made practical as well as theoretical. The sanitarium and the New England Tract Society have thrown open their offices, and are planning for a part of their regular accounting work to be car-



ried on by the students when they shall have attained a degree of proficiency that will enable them to do this. This will give the students an opportunity to gain a practical knowledge of accounting, which may, we believe, be used to advance the cause of present truth.

of helping others. While the young people have been imbued with a desire to prepare to take a place in the Master's vineyard, they have also realized that here and now opportunities are presenting themselves which they should in no wise fail to improve; and while seeing

this, they have believed that the best way of laboring for their unconverted associates was to live the life of Christ, rather than importune them to make a profession of religion. This idea has borne excellent fruit, not alone in the influence exerted on the unconverted, but just as truly in the lives of the young men and women who have been desirous of doing something for the Master, so that those who are Christians have been privileged to drink more deeply of the waters of salvation, while a large number of those who came to the school out of Christ have yielded their hearts to him, and are now rejoicing in his service.



The school management are planning for a stirring summer school in the interests of our church-school work, from July 2 until August 19. We hope to have with us all our church-school teachers, and many of our young people who are engaged in public-school work. A most excellent course of work has been outlined, and we believe that this will be a more profitable summer school than any which we have ever held in the interests of the church-school work in the Atlantic Union Conference.

The spiritual condition of the school has been good. Eight have been baptized, and others are looking forward to this ordinance. The faculty continually endeavor to keep before their minds the importance of this central school here in the East, and to realize that it is the mind of God that it should do a great work in preparing laborers for this large and important field.

Mount Vernon Academy

J. W. LOUGHHEAD

SEVERAL years ago the managers and teachers of this school were convinced that a change must be made respecting the class of students drawn to it, and that efforts must be made to interest an older and more mature class of young people. Plans were carefully made and earnestly and steadily carried forward until it is now possible to see something of the fruit of this change of policy, the year just closing having been an especially successful one.

Our students are not only older and more mature, but also more thoroughly in earnest in the matter of preparation for God's work, than formerly; and while we believe that the Lord has given this spirit of earnestness, so that the glory is all his, it is also a fact that he has in a large measure given to the youth a realization of their ambition, both in personal experience and also in opportunity for engaging in the work

of helping others. While the young people have been imbued with a desire to prepare to take a place in the Master's vineyard, they have also realized that here and now opportunities are presenting themselves which they should in no wise fail to improve; and while seeing this, they have believed that the best way of laboring for their unconverted associates was to live the life of Christ, rather than importune them to make a profession of religion. This idea has borne excellent fruit, not alone in the influence

exerted on the unconverted, but just as truly in the lives of the young men and women who have been desirous of doing something for the Master, so that those who are Christians have been privileged to drink more deeply of the waters of salvation, while a large number of those who came to the school out of Christ have yielded their hearts to him, and are now rejoicing in his service. Perhaps the most marked feature of our school work during the present year has been the missionary spirit which has been with us practically from the beginning of the year, and which has deepened from week to week as time has advanced. The fact that Professor Field was called from the school to engage in the work in Japan naturally caused the attention of many of the students who had known him to be fixed upon the foreign fields, with the result that they began studying mission effort and outlook; and the more recent call of Elder Wakeham to the work in Egypt has accentuated this spirit in a large degree. While we have all regretted losing these two men from our faculty, we believe that their call to these foreign fields has been blessed of God to the deepening of the missionary spirit

in the school. Now that the year is drawing to a close, many of the students are inquiring earnestly what they can do for the Lord during the vacation or in their future lives, as quite a proportion of the students will not be back another year; and having reached that time in life when their maturity is such as to enable them not only to hold the attention of the people, but also to command their respect, they are able to engage in different lines of denominational effort, some going into the ministry, others into the Bible work, some into the canvassing work, others into the medical work and the church schools.

One of the most interesting and promising features of the school this year has been the organization of two self-improvement societies, one for the young women, the other for the young men, the object being to afford opportunity

for the study and public presentation of Biblical truth. The societies meet each Sabbath afternoon, and every third Sabbath hold a union service, the result being most pleasing in the development of ability to stand before an audience and present such lessons as the Lord has impressed upon their own hearts. The interest in these societies has been developed and maintained in a very gratifying manner, and the membership has increased as the year advanced, although the work of the societies has been taxing, and of such a nature as to cause one to shrink from it unless under the influence of the overmastering purpose to prepare for such labor. The Tuesday and Friday evening prayer meetings have been seasons of great refreshing, and it has been no uncommon experience in these meetings for a student who made no profession to express a desire to have the life and power of God bestowed upon him, and to ask that the prayers of all might be offered in his behalf. Not one who has so moved out has gone backward, and all have moved steadily forward in the service of the Lord. It has been felt that there was a constant and upward influence pervading the school all through the year, which we who have had more experience in the work of the Lord recognize as the result of the abiding presence of the Spirit of God.

The Lord has spoken good concerning this school, and the history of several years past has demonstrated the fact that he is working out his plans and purposes; and as we have stood face to face with this manifest purpose, it has been the desire of all humbly and reverently to say, "Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth," not simply that we may be blessed by hearing, but that we may have a part in the more blessed work of doing his will; and while he has wrought marvelously for the school far beyond what we had hoped, we as workers in the school can only unite in ascribing praise and thanksgiving to him who is the author of it all.

Avondale School for Christian Workers

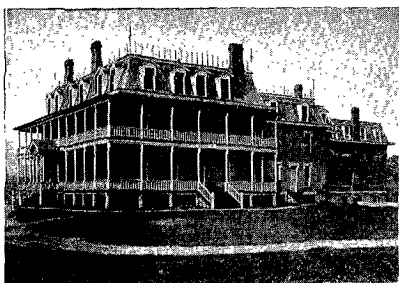
C. W. IRWIN

THE Avondale school was especially founded in the providence of God to be a training school in which workers might be fitted to carry the gospel in the Australasian field. From its inception, it has been the aim of its promoters to conduct it in harmony with the great flood of light that has constantly been coming from the Lord relative to its policy and management.

It is a matter of growth, however, to realize all that the Lord has in store for such an institution. During the present school year the teachers have given earnest thought to the inculcation of right principles. These efforts might be summarized under the following heads:—

Basis of Admission

To make the school what its name implies, a school for Christian workers, those known to have no desire for Chris-



tian training must not be admitted. In harmony with this principle, some have been advised not to enter, and others have been refused admission because of their known violation of the principles for which the institution stands. The result has been that a larger per cent of the students than ever before are fitting themselves for definite work in the Lord's cause. A company of consecrated young people are preparing themselves to enter the medical and nurses' courses, while many others are receiving a training as teachers, Bible workers, ministers, printers, canvassers, matrons, cooks, business men, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc. In short, we believe that the hope of the Australasian field lies in the education of its own workers.

Discipline

It has been the constant effort to teach the students that they should serve principle, not men; that they should be obe-

school have been met, many costly improvements made, and a considerable sum appropriated from the current earnings toward the liquidation of debts.

Industrial

Industrial training as an important



factor in education has received considerable attention. All lines of manual labor have been carefully systematized in order to make all work as productive as possible. Those in charge of the different branches of work have continually aimed to follow the light given on this point: "We need schools in this country to educate children and youth that they may be masters of labor, and not slaves of labor." The special instruction given regarding the Avondale farm has been studied, and followed as far as possible. Special blessings have attended the farm work, as is evidenced by the fact that the school land, almost without exception, has yielded good crops in great variety, while the surrounding country has

suffered from an unprecedented drought in many places, causing utter failure of crops and great suffering to man and beast.

"Christ's Object Lessons"

The enterprise for the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" was started in this field less than a year ago, and yet a good be-

dred dollars to this fund. The book is now being sold, and we hope for the early completion of this work, and the consequent liquidation of the school's indebtedness. Attention was recently called to the importance of our school's doing its part in this matter, and thus setting an example before the brethren in the churches. A few days later, a paper was presented to the faculty, signed by all but three of the students in the advanced department, expressing their willingness and desire to lay aside school work for a time in order that they might go out to sell "Christ's Object Lessons." This means much to these young people, as it will be necessary for every member of the church to sell, on an average, ten copies of the book. They will be given the chance, and we feel confident that they will succeed.

Spiritual

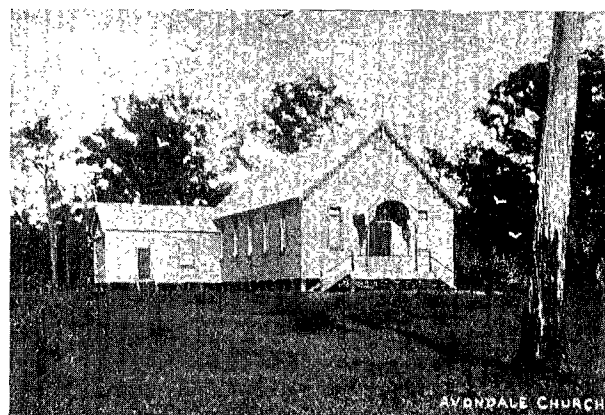
It is a recognized fact that a live church is a working church, and experience has fully proved that a live school is a working school. In harmony with this, the students of the Avondale school have been encouraged to conduct meetings in the vicinity, hold mission Sabbath schools, distribute tracts and papers, visit with the people in their homes, sacrifice time and labor in forwarding the medical work, and in many little ways emulate the example of Jesus Christ, who went about doing good. This has been found to be far more effectual than any artificial means of imparting spiritual fervor. The missionary and social meetings have been seasons of great interest and profit.

We are of good courage. We earnestly solicit the prayers of our brethren beyond the seas that the workers here may be given wisdom more fully to bring this school into harmony with the Lord's mind, and that an army of workers may here be trained in such a way that they can properly carry the message to the perishing millions in the islands of the Pacific.

Sheridan Industrial School, Sheridan, Ill.

N. W. KAUBLE

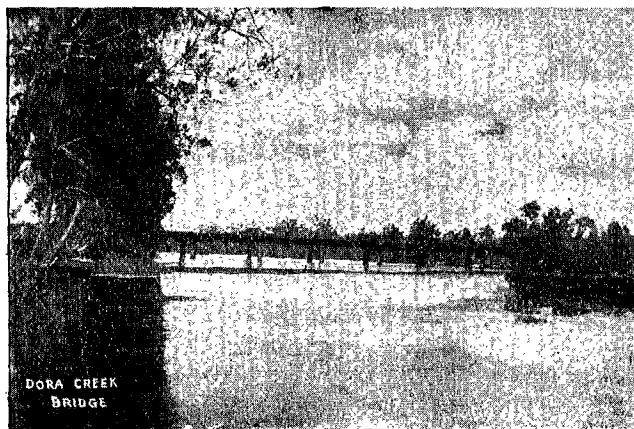
DURING the year 1901-02 seventy students were enrolled, the average attendance being about thirty. This enrollment includes ten students who really belong to the church school rather than to an intermediate school. The work in the schoolroom embraced the sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades, with numerous drills. Outside, the work consisted of clearing ground, broom making, house building, blacksmithing, horticulture, and general agriculture. The work has been almost wholly done by students and teachers. A hired carpenter, assisted by students, did a few days' work on the cottage, after which the building was completed by students and teachers. Thirteen acres are cleared ready for the plow. There are three acres of orchard, consisting of apples, plums, pears, and peaches. The trees were planted one year ago, and show a remarkable growth. Between the rows of fruit trees, three



dient in all things, "not with eyeservice, as men-pleasers; but in singleness of heart, fearing God." This is producing fruit in a well-ordered school.

Financial

"Owe no man anything" has been the motto in enunciating principles of finance. The students have not been kept in darkness regarding the heavy debt of the school and the lessons to be learned from it. The necessity of adopting right methods of business dealing and promptness in settling accounts has been enforced as an essential element in the training of the Christian worker. This individual business responsibility, when fully realized and acted upon by every employee and student in the institution, cannot fail to place the school upon a paying basis. So far this plan has proved successful to the extent that the running expenses of the



ginning has been made. The people have responded nobly in donations to the Material Fund. The students and teachers alone have given about thirteen hun-

quarters of an acre of strawberries was planted, and we are now gathering a large crop of fine berries, which are selling for best prices.

The greatest obstacle we met with in the industrial department was the withdrawal of the students when the time came for farm work. During the winter months, when there is but little to be done in their homes, we were crowded to our utmost capacity; but as soon as farm work opened, we were left with few competent helpers, consequently our industrial effort has been greatly crippled. However, with the few and the blessing of the Lord, we have succeeded in clearing several acres of heavily timbered land, and have planted ten acres.

At no time has there been any extraordinary spiritual move on the part of the students, and yet we are thankful to say that, with scarcely an exception, there has been a marked spiritual growth.

When all accounts are settled, and all expenses for the year paid, we shall have a small remainder.

Emmanuel Missionary College

E. A. SUTHERLAND



A REPORT of Emmanuel Missionary College necessarily embraces much more than the work done under the immediate supervision of the college faculty and within the walls of the school buildings.

The system known as Christian education because of its breadth, includes schools of three grades,—schools where primary instruction is given to the children, intermediate industrial schools for youth, and training schools for mature students, preparing men and women for service in all departments of gospel work. The college is the center of such a system of affiliated schools, and from this center workers proceed to the other grades; the condition at this center affects materially the work done in the other schools, and a strong pulse here means healthy growth in all other parts. This is the position occupied by Emmanuel Missionary College.

Nearly thirty years ago the Seventh-day Adventist denomination founded its first school at Battle Creek, Mich. That college was established for the training of Christian workers. Owing to a combination of circumstances, that object was to a degree hidden from view. In order to return to the original plan, and more fully develop the principles of education underlying the

growth of Protestantism, the location of the school was changed one year ago, and the name was changed to Emmanuel Missionary College.

The summer school for teachers held during the months of July and August, 1901, was the first work done after the changed location. As a result of that term's work, about sixty young people were added to the corps of church-school teachers.

The autumn of 1901 found the school without buildings, and it was counseled by some that it would be impracticable to attempt to conduct the class work for a year. Others, however, thought that to postpone the opening until the erection of buildings would prove disastrous to the interests of all concerned. Consequently, the fall term opened October 30, and the work of the year was carried on in rented buildings. In spite of apparent disadvantages, the attendance reached one hundred during the winter.

The plan of work was materially different from former years. It is the policy of the college to deal exclusively with mature students, who are Christians, and who desire special preparation for a definite line of evangelistic work. The fact that three intermediate industrial schools have already been established—one at Bethel, Wis., one at Sheridan, Ill., and a third at Cedar Lake, Mich.—has made it possible for the college to adhere closely to its policy concerning students. Those needing preparatory subjects are recommended to one of the intermediate schools. The consequence is that it is possible to conduct the class work of the college on the intensive plan. Students carry but one principal subject at a time. This requires vigorous application, and is a plan adapted only to mature minds. For those qualified to enter a training school, the plan has proved entirely satisfactory. The advantages over the ordinary plan are many: A subject requiring an entire year in any other school may here be finished in one term. Students unable to spend a year in school can in one term complete a definite amount of work. Teachers are able to carry on laboratory work, original research, or field work with an entire class without interfering with the class work of any other teacher. The correlation of related subjects becomes an easy problem.

In the erection of buildings, which has already begun, the principles underlying Christian education are closely followed. The spirit of consolidation and centralization so often followed in educational work is here counteracted. In place of large and costly buildings, which develop the institutional spirit, the new college buildings will be small and well scattered. The study hall will be a one-story building; the domestic arts building containing the dining hall, kitchen and serving rooms, has a second

floor, which will be devoted to class work in cooking, sewing, and related subjects. The manual arts, such as carpentry, printing, agriculture, blacksmithing, etc., will receive attention equal to that shown any other class work. Suitable buildings will be erected for these departments.

The substitution of a number of small buildings, simple in construction, for a few large ones whose structure is complex, enables the management to follow the instruction given concerning the use of student labor. All buildings, from the study hall to the cottages for faculty and students, will be built by students, under the direction of competent overseers and instructors.

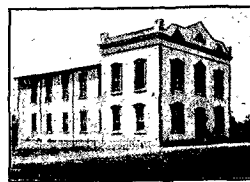
The Summer Assembly will this season be conducted in the fifty-acre grove on the college farm. But it is expected that at the opening of the fall term, work will begin in the new buildings.

There is a consistency about the plan and surroundings which appeals forcibly even to those unacquainted with our work. The beauty of the present location, with the variety of natural scenery presented by the river, the grove, the brook, springs, bluffs, and lowlands; the richness of the soil, and its adaptability to the purposes of an educational institution; the variety of buildings of moderate size, erected by students; the number of young men and women sent forth from the institution as active missionaries,—these things show unmistakably that God's plans of education, if followed, produce the strongest and best results.

The past year has been an eventful one; the future holds out many inducements. The college advocates universal free education, and it, with its affiliated schools, offers instruction from infancy to maturity. Its doors are open to all who are seeking a preparation for gospel work.

The School in South Africa

W. A. RUBLE



We have great reason to thank the Lord for what he is doing for the educational work in South Africa. The past year,

ending with the calendar year of 1901, was a prosperous one in many ways. The attendance was larger than it had been for some time, there being about ninety in the school, and over fifty in the home. Knowing the growing interest in church-school work in other countries, we had been planning for years to start a teachers' course, but there were no young people to take it until the past year, when three very promising students who had been with us for years were prepared to teach.

There had been several calls for schools throughout the colony, but we were not able to meet the call until the beginning of this year, when two new schools were started, one at Uitenhage and one in Cape Town. We had one



school in Kimberley. A member of our last year's class was retained as a teacher in this school, one went to teach in Cape Town, and one has engaged in conference work. They are all doing excellent work. This class has been a source of much encouragement to us. This year we are conducting the Teachers' course, although there is but one taking it. We have a fairly large class in preparation for the course another year. The students who take this course have all completed the ninth standard, which is somewhat higher than the ninth grade in America.

We have more calls for teachers than we can fill, but we hope soon to be able to meet all such requirements. The attendance this year is not quite as large as it was last year. The second term opened yesterday with an attendance of eighty-three in the school, and about forty-five in the home.

The spiritual condition of the school has been good, considering the age of the children. Our constituency being small in South Africa, our students vary greatly in age. All the older ones take part in the Sabbath evening social meetings, and most of those who are old enough have been baptized.

Financially we are struggling under a large debt of about £2,800, or \$14,000. The interest on this, together with the high prices, the result of the war in this country, makes it very hard for us to meet expenses; but notwithstanding all these difficulties, we have been able to pay every penny of our expenses as fast as the bills came in. We thank the Lord for this as well as other blessings, and are encouraged to press on. During our last conference a fund of about four hundred dollars was raised with which to purchase "Christ's Object Lessons" for the relief of this school. These books are being sold, and the proceeds are to go toward the paying of the debt. This will relieve us somewhat, and we hope in time will lift the debt.

Walla Walla College

E. L. STEWART

THIS institution has just closed its ninth year. In spite of hindering influences it has prospered. Two hundred and fifteen students were enrolled. Seventy-five or eighty of these were in the college home. The average attendance has been about one hundred and forty. Sixteen bright, intelligent young people were graduated. Nearly all of these will engage actively in the Lord's work. The school has been blessed with an exceptionally fine class of pupils the past year.

Quite a large per cent of the students are preparing to enter some branch of the Lord's work. A good spirit has pervaded this company of young men and

women. Young people's meetings have been conducted regularly by them, a deep interest has been manifested, and a number have been converted. During the week of prayer much of the Holy Spirit was felt, and a large number yielded and were baptized. Some of these, however, have since given up; but others are growing in grace, and will become a power for good.

There was more interest shown in the distribution of our publications during the institute held the latter part of the year than has been known for several years in the past. About thirty took the instruction with the view of entering the canvassing work. The students and teachers are all looking forward to the jubilee song of freedom from debt, and as these words are being read, this army of workers will be busily engaged in selling "Christ's Object Lessons."

The industrial department has not made the progress we had expected. There has not been the co-operation in this work which there should have been.

Keene Industrial Academy

C. C. LEWIS

FINANCIALLY the last year has been one of the hardest that the academy has ever passed through. The severe drought last summer made it impossible for many to attend who had planned to do so, and some who are attending will not be able to pay their tuition before fall. The attendance is about the same as it has been for the past two or three years, though there are not so many students in the home. This is due to the drought, and to the large number of church schools that have been established in the territory. The total enrollment is two hundred and twenty-five, with ninety-four in the Model Church School, covering grades one to six.

In all other respects the past year has been one of the most successful in the history of the school. Nearly all the students have an earnest desire to do good, faithful work, and a large proportion are preparing to labor in some department of the cause. In matters of discipline, we have had a quiet year. Not a student has been dismissed, and only a few cases have arisen where anything more than private admonition has been needed.

Every student has taken one industrial study. Classes have been maintained in carpentry, blacksmithing, cooking, sewing, dressmaking, typewriting, printing, broom making, gardening, and floriculture; and the interest in all these studies has been good.

Another new feature of the school is the canvassers' course, which began January 1 and continued three months, ending in an institute of about two weeks. Twenty-five students were enrolled in this course. Aside from the book studies, the pupils joined regular

classes in Bible, language, accounts, etc., according to their individual needs. Nearly all these students have entered the canvassing work, and others from the academy will do so as soon as school closes. All are agreed that the canvassing course was a success, and the Southwestern Union Conference has recommended that it become a permanent feature of the work.

The last three days of the school year were devoted to a canvassers' institute and a Sabbath-school convention, and more canvassers entered the work at the close of this institute than at the close of the regular canvassers' school.

Brother J. B. Fitch, of El Paso, was secured to take charge of the printing office, and to teach the Spanish language. Three classes in Spanish have been maintained, and over thirty pupils have been enrolled. This department is to be continued the coming year.

Spiritually, the school is accomplishing a good work. Quite a number of the students have been converted the past year, and many more are growing in grace. For five years every Wednesday evening at six o'clock a young men's prayer meeting has been held in the chapel, and a young women's prayer meeting in the home. These are conducted entirely by the students themselves,—the teachers holding a meeting in another place at the same time. These meetings are regarded by the students as among the



most helpful means of grace. Every Wednesday at the time of chapel exercises a full hour is given to the students' missionary meeting, with all the students present. Officers for this society are elected monthly from the students, who take entire charge of the exercises. These consist of readings, addresses, and hymns upon missionary subjects. The students are deeply interested in them. One important and interesting feature of these meetings is the frequent reading of letters from former students who are now missionaries in different parts of the world. During the past year nine of our students have gone to foreign fields: Brother and Sister A. G. Bodwell to Mexico; Brother and Sister L. O. Corwin to the Bay Islands; Brother and Sister G. F. Jones and Brother and Sister Geo. Beckner to the Society Islands; and Brother Ernest Taylor to England.

The work of training teachers, which has been carried forward by the Normal department for the past three or four years is beginning to show good results. Nearly all the schools in the academy territory are now taught by teachers who have had training in this department; and it is worthy of notice that the few schools that have not been successful were taught by teachers who had received no special training for the work. Thus far the academy has met



every call that has been made upon it for church-school teachers, and it hopes to be able to meet all future demands in this direction.

A year ago the academy graduated the largest class in the history of the school; it consisted of about thirty members, including six or eight music pupils. The present class numbers nine members, exclusive of the music graduates. Two of these expect to enter the ministry, one the Bible work, one editorial work, and five church-school teaching. During the past five years about seventy graduates have gone forth from the school, the larger number of them into various departments of the work of the Lord.

The exercises of commencement week, which have just closed, showed thorough preparation, good natural talent, and consecration to the cause of the third angel's message.

The prospect for the future of Keene Academy is excellent. The board of trustees by a unanimous vote, has just called to its principalship Prof. Alvin Covert, of Patterson, La. Brother Covert is the son of Elder Wm. Covert. He studied in Battle Creek College, was graduated from the Peabody Normal College, of the University of Nashville, and has been teaching nine years in the schools of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Louisiana. During all these years he has held himself in readiness to respond quickly to any call from the Lord. He will attend the summer school at Berrien Springs to acquaint himself better with the educational plans and methods of our people.

One important plan for the future of Keene Academy should not be overlooked—the opening of a German department next fall, under the direction of Prof. August Kunze, whose long experience in this message, as translator, editor, and teacher, has qualified him to render this department excellent service.

Closing now six years of labor for the Keene Industrial Academy, I desire, in this my last official utterance for the institution, to say that from the results already apparent, with a good prospect for speedy release from the bondage of debt, with a corps of able and faithful teachers in charge, with a large body of vigorous young people as material with which to work, and with a compact and loyal union conference at its back, there seems to be every reasonable expectation, under the blessing of Heaven, for Keene Academy to enter the coming year upon a new era of successful effort in the fulfillment of the purpose of God in its foundation.

THE financial statement of the China Inland Mission for the year 1900 shows that the total income from all sources amounted to \$266,820. Twenty-one new workers joined the mission during the year; and although the terrible experiences through which every mission passed in China last year had its effect upon mission work, the converts to this mission alone aggregated five hundred.

The School in Germany

OTTO LUPKE

THE Friedensau school, with the close of this quarter, completes its second year. We have reason to feel thankful for the blessings which we have enjoyed. The year began the first of September, with twenty-one students. This number has increased to forty-two. Just one half of the students have decided to take the Missionary course, the rest the

the price, and the surplus received goes into the missionary fund. We go once or twice a week with our *Herold der Wahrheit, Gute Gesundheit*, and tracts to neighboring towns of from two hundred to one thousand inhabitants, and to larger towns that may easily be reached by the train. We improve our opportunities to speak to people about the present truth, and thus the way is opened to give Bible readings or deliver



Nurses' course. All the students attend the Bible study, history, geography, German, and singing classes. The missionary students are allowed to pursue other branches, according to their ability. At present, English and Russian are taught. The Missionary course may be finished in one year, the Nurses' course in two years. The nurses have their instruction free, but bind themselves to work for three years after completing their course; while the missionary students may go out to work before the end of the second year, but are then expected to pay the amount of their tuition. In the course of the present school year three workers went into the field,—one to Berlin, the capital city, one to Holland, and one to Hungaria,—where they are engaged partly in canvassing and partly in Bible work.

The instruction given has been both theoretical and practical. Our school bears the appearance of a school of practice, as the opportunity is given the students to do active work in the field. Our young people are not permitted, by the law, to earn money by selling our periodicals, as no one under twenty-five years of age receives license to canvass in Germany. It would be altogether impossible for foreigners to receive permission to work, and our students would have to pay from three to six dollars to receive license. But the Lord has made it possible to work with our periodicals in Germany, inasmuch as we present the printed matter to the people without asking a price. At times we have to give away papers, but at other times we receive more for them than

sermons and lectures at different places. Fruit is already seen as the result of this labor.

Of special advantage do we find our efforts in nursing and treating the suffering. A glad heart and a cheerful spirit, with a willing, helpful hand and a good treatment, have in many cases removed prejudice; for we have no lack of opposition, especially on the part of the clergy, who regard our work as nothing more than an effort to make proselytes for our church.

The influence of these difficulties has reacted upon our young missionary students and upon our school. Through such missionary work character is formed. Although tears may sometimes flow because of rebuffs, rough words, and unkind deeds, yet by lifting the heart to God in prayer, the worker is consoled, the work is pursued, and another door is reached. These struggles make the worker polite, quiet, peaceful, and diligent.

When this course closes in July, we hope to place fifteen young workers in the field, to the honor and glory of our merciful Lord. To him be the praise!

IN the winter the earth has swung itself out of the sun's directer rays, and the birds vanish, and the beauty dies. But when the earth again rolls into straighter companionship with the sun, all the glory of the summer is the result. Self-surrendering companionship with Jesus makes the soul's summer. All transforming ability and various graciousness in that companionship.—*Wayland Hoyt.*

Duncombe Hall College, London N, England

H. R. SALISBURY

IN no part of the world where the message has gone, and churches have been established, have we needed a school more than in Great Britain. Our churches in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, like those all over the world, are made up very largely of people with limited means. With the exception of the youth of well-to-do families, education is confined to the knowledge of the common branches, the pupil leaving school at thirteen to begin a trade at fourteen, only those of means having recourse to private schools, colleges, and finally the university. The result has been that very few of our young people have been fitted to enter the work, and many have drifted away from the church. To save them by fitting them for usefulness, and above all to provide more laborers for a field where we now have less than one worker for every two millions of our population, Duncombe Hall College began its work January 6 of this year. Of our attendance, which has reached forty, one half of the pupils live in London; and as we are yet in temporary quarters, those coming to the school from outside of London have been provided with rooms among our brethren who live near the hall. The average age of our students is about twenty-five years.

Over two thirds of our students have paid their entire way by canvassing or



working in the International Tract Society printing office, while doing full work at school. London is one of the hardest cities in England in which to canvass, yet during the sixteen weeks in which the school has been in progress, the students have sold 9,689 copies of *Present Truth*, 11,061 copies of *Good Health* (English), 389 copies of "Christ's Object Lessons," 180 of "Great Controversy," 30 of "Home Hand Book," with other books, amounting, in all, to \$1,270.81. Many have learned their first lesson in canvassing since coming to the school.

With hardly an exception, the students are planning to spend the entire summer vacation in the work. Our next session begins in September.

STILL, with every added year,
More beautiful Thy works appear!
As thou hast made thy world without,
Make thou more fair my world within;
Shine through its lingering clouds of doubt;

Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin;
Fill, brief or long, my granted span
Of life with love to thee and man;
Strike, when thou wilt, the hour of rest,
But let my last days be my best!

—J. G. Whittier.

Oakwood Industrial School

B. E. NICOLA

THE work at Huntsville, Ala., was begun about six years ago with two or three students, and has ever since been steadily developing, both as to the number of students and the grade of work they are able to do.

The students are intelligent, progressive young people, and their energies for study and their earnest desire for the most useful education are no small source of encouragement to those having their training in hand.

The Students

Students are not regularly admitted under fifteen years of age, and the average is above twenty. All who enter are supposed to have some knowledge of books, yet this is not always the case, as some of mature years have been received, and given their first lessons. Such cases as these, by their sincerity and rapid progress, often give promise of usefulness. Others have had a good start in public schools, and compare favorably with pupils of any locality having such school advantages, though, as a rule, several years' training is required for their preparation for the work.

The Course

It has not been the policy of the school, however, to offer a long course. Work is offered covering the common branches, and some of the elementary sciences to give a practical knowledge of nature, with the study of the Bible and the Testimonies as a part of each year's work.

As a rule, the students have quite definite ends in view, mainly, teaching, Bible work or the ministry, canvassing, and nursing. Already some are successfully laboring in these lines, and others are in readiness to enter the work. There is a deep earnestness in the heart of nearly every one to do all in his power to lift up his race. Many of them desire to go to Africa, Cuba, or other foreign fields to labor for their people. We are certainly thankful for a training school for the colored race, but when we realize that from a school of only fifty or sixty are to be chosen workers for a vast field ready for a laborer in every county, we feel that

much more ought to be done here than can be done with our limited means.

How They Pay

How to make it possible for a class of poor people to attend, who can bring no money with them, has been the question. To require the payment of any reasonable amount of cash is simply to require impossibilities of many even of the most worthy and promising. But it has been undertaken to accommodate such a class by supplying them with work, which is taken in return for their school privileges. To do this, however, puts the institution on a —

Philanthropic Basis

The student works five hours a day, the returns from which are made to go as far as possible toward the support of the work, and the institution must look to its friends for the remainder. Thus almost every student works his entire way through school, except his books and clothing.

The Farm

It is evident from such arrangements that the student and the institution must seek such work as will bring the best possible returns for the labor, and this is found on the farm. The Lord directed in finding an ideal school location five miles from Huntsville, Ala., on one of the best farms in northern Alabama, where almost all kinds of farm and garden crops may be made to produce well. While the farm is employing the young men, the home is giving useful training to the girls in the art of practical domestic duties, a training much neglected by young women who seek a literary education.

They are constantly encouraged to do a high standard of work, and they acquire a degree of thrift and industry and faithfulness that is unusual among the laboring class of their race. In the schoolroom they are taught not to be satisfied with a low standard of school work. They seek to be reformers among their people in all lines of usefulness. It is encouraging that our students are in demand in the homes and on the farm as well as in the schools where our work is known. As soon as the students are prepared, they engage in canvassing or in teaching church schools to help themselves on in the work here.

The present year's work has been a very encouraging one. The students have made good advancement, and have taken special interest in the study of Christian education as setting forth the true object of education.

Our Needs Are Legion

Among other things, we need more room, better school and industrial equipments, and more of the right kind of students. We need one hundred friends of this worthy work who will each give, in addition to the student's work, fifty dollars to support a student in school next year.

We are glad to see large donations going to our established schools. But

this is a field that none of our old schools can supply, and its importance and worthiness demand a hearty support.

Bethel Industrial Academy

H. A. WASHBURN

THIS is an intermediate school, located in central Wisconsin, serving as a preparatory school to the Emmanuel Missionary College. The third year of its work is now closing. From the first, the Lord has blessed the work of the school, and its influence has already been widespread. Not only have a large number of young people been instructed in the ways of God, and their parents encouraged and blessed, but a light is here shining out to the world, and exerting an influence beyond denominational limits. By the blessing of the Lord, the school has readily met its running expenses from the beginning, and a goodly number of our youth have been converted, and inspired with a spirit of consecration to the work of the third angel's message. During the first year, which began in December, 1899, there was an attendance of 90 pupils; the enrollment of the second year was 160, and of the present year, 176. These figures include the pupils of the primary department.

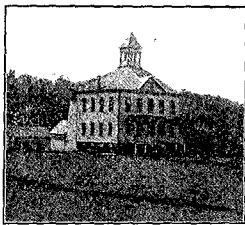
It is the aim of the managers of the school to make advancement each year, as light is received from the Lord. The past year has witnessed the introduction of industrial class work as a part of each student's study. This work is conducted by the regular teachers on the same basis as the customary literary studies. The value of this innovation was not at first seen by all, but the results have been such as to impress all with the importance of this kind of education, practically and spiritually. It is the aim of the school to give a good education in agriculture and domestic economy to the students who pass through the higher grades of the school. The work is growing in strength as we advance. During the past year the following classes were conducted: agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, carpentry, cookery, sewing, nursing, and stenography. The people of Wisconsin are becoming interested in just this kind of education, and schools of this character will doubtless soon be scattered over the State as a part of the public-school system. It is evident that the Lord is leading his people in advance of this general movement, that when the public is fully aroused, the people of God shall have something to present which is superior to what the world has. We are planning and working with the idea in mind that our schools are to take that position in the educational work that our sanitariums have been taking in the medical world, to be "the head, and not the tail." A devoted company of teachers are steadily working toward the accomplishment of this purpose, each studying diligently some phase of industrial education. We shall probably soon have a substantial patronage from those not of our faith,

because of the industrial education here afforded.

We are now studying how to make the privileges of the school accessible to a larger number of our youth. As it is chiefly financial difficulty which hinders students from attending school, we are devising plans whereby they may earn a large part of their school expense. Resources for this we have in the soil; consequently we are clearing our land, and placing it under cultivation as rapidly as possible. The cultivation of a large garden and the care of considerable fruit will give much profitable employment to students during the agricultural season, and at a time when the expense for board, fuel, light, etc., is least. Class work of as high a grade and as great value as that of any other term will be provided, and thus the summer term is destined to become our strongest term. The education for which the Lord is calling, wherein teachers "take their students with them into the gardens and fields, and teach them to work the soil in the very best manner," can be given only by holding school during the agricultural season. Our chief difficulty now is the lack of students, as most of them drop out of school when the farm work begins in the spring. Our people need to be better informed regarding this matter, that they may see the importance of sending the youth to the school during this season of the year.

The Southern Training School at Graysville, Tennessee

J. E. TENNEY



THE tenth year in the existence of the school, and the sixth since it came under conference control, opened Sept. 25, 1901. Two terms of sixteen weeks each are in the past, and the summer term of twelve weeks opened on the 20th of May.

The Work of the School

With the beginning of the present year the name of the school was changed from the Southern Industrial to the Southern Training School. This change was in harmony with the plan of the Southern Union Conference to make the school a place for the preparation of workers for the entire field. A few had gone out from the school into different lines of evangelistic work previously to this time, but the training of workers had never been made the distinctive feature.

Co-operation

It was our privilege, during the summer and autumn before the opening of the present school year, to attend all the camp meetings held in those States comprising the Southern Union Conference, and to present to the people the plans and prospects of the school.

Without an exception the State conferences, most of which were organized at

these meetings, most heartily indorsed the school and its objects, and pledged themselves to its support. This cordial co-operation has been enjoyed throughout the year.

The Attendance

The general purpose of the school having been changed, it seemed advisable to make other provision for the younger pupils. This was done by opening a primary school, composed of the first five grades. This school enrolled nearly sixty pupils during the year, and under the efficient management of Mrs. W. T. Bland, made most encouraging advancement.

The enrollment in the Southern Training School reached one hundred and three; this made the total enrollment about one hundred and sixty. All the States in the Southern Union Conference, except South Carolina, were represented among the students, besides several of the Northern and Western States. The average age of those enrolled was nearly twenty years; and it has never been our privilege to have a more earnest or a more intelligent class of students.

The Lines of Training

We came to this field entirely ignorant of its needs and the conditions to be met. It seemed best not to outline a definite policy at the beginning, but to take some time in obtaining such a personal knowledge of the work needed as would lead to the laying of more effective plans. We do not feel that the work has suffered from lack of definiteness, yet the course to be pursued in the future will be more clearly outlined.

There is great need in this field for laborers in all departments of the work; but medical missionaries, teachers, canvassers, and practical business men and women are specially needed; and though other branches of training will not be neglected, these will be given prominence.

Spiritual Condition

The school has been blessed in spiritual matters. From the beginning of the year there has been most perfect harmony among the board, faculty, and students concerning the principles underlying the work, and this has led to concerted action.

The devotional exercises of the school have been characterized by a deep religious fervor. A number of unconverted youth have turned to God, and ten, during the eight months, have gone forward in baptism. When the school closed, there were very few who were not enjoying an experience which can come only to those who know their Saviour.

The School Home

It may be interesting to know that during the year fifty-four students have lived in the school home. Nineteen of these have been young men.

There have been only six cases of illness during the year, and only one of these was at all serious.

The most perfect harmony has pre-

vailed, and there have been many precious seasons of social and spiritual enjoyment in this large family circle.

What the Students Are Doing

About ten will spend the summer vacation in canvassing and Bible work. Six or more are doing practical nursing. Five or six are, or will soon be, in the church-school work. At least five have entered offices as stenographers and bookkeepers. Some have remained to attend the summer term, and others have gone to their homes, expecting to return to us at the beginning of the next school year.

We praise the Lord for the wonderful care he has had over the school during the year, and also for what we know he will do for us in the future.

The next school year will open September 24. Send for the new announcement. A most prosperous year is expected.

Healdsburg College

M. E. CADY

THE past four years have witnessed a steady increase in the enrollment of the college. In 1898-99 the enrollment was 213; in 1899-1900 it was 237; 1900-01, 254; and this year it is 298. There is no reason why this college should not be full and running over from year to year. There are between two and three thousand young people in Healdsburg College district who are of proper age to attend college. Of course some of these are hindered from doing so by a lack of means, but as the college comes upon a proper basis in the carrying forward of industrial work, many students will be enabled to pay at least a part of their expenses by work. As has been already stated, the enrollment for the present year is 298; 185 of these are in the college department, above and including the eighth grade; 130 are in the primary and intermediate department, which this year has been under the direction of the church, and is properly called the Healdsburg College Church School. The average attendance of the entire school is about 230; the average attendance in the college proper has been 130.

Class of Students

On the whole, Healdsburg College has had a better class of students this year than for several years past. It is true that the older class of students who used to be in attendance in our schools and colleges is now absent, and the work being done in our institutions is largely of a primary and intermediate order. This year the average age of our students is about twenty.

Spiritual Condition

There has been a good degree of spirituality in the school this year. Although there have been no extraordinary spiritual revivals, there has been a willingness on the part of the students to take

hold of missionary enterprises and do whatever work has been placed before them, with a hearty, cheerful spirit. The college missionary society has been attended by the majority of the students; about three hundred of our periodicals have been taken and sent out to those who it was thought would be interested in reading our papers. Some medical missionary work has been done, the nurses' department of the college having fitted some of our young people to do Christian Help work in the homes of the needy. About one hundred and twenty-five students have expressed a desire to prepare for the Lord's work.

In the recent effort made by the college in the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons," the school made a hearty response. One hundred and fifteen or twenty students were in attendance at that time, and one hundred teachers and students responded to the call, going into different portions of the field to engage in canvassing for three days. This effort has brought a missionary spirit into the school, and many of our students desire to canvass during the summer.

Discipline of the School

On the whole, the discipline of the school during the past year has been good. Out of the one hundred and eighty-five students who entered the college department, only six or eight have left the school on account of not harmonizing with its principles.

Industrial Features of the School

The industrial phase of our educational work is on the advance. Previously to this year, printing, tent making, and broom making were carried on; this year, painting, and dressmaking have been added.

The teachers have been asked to take up the industrial work as a part of their regular duties. The intellectual studies are carried on at the college in the forenoon, while the industrial work is carried on in the afternoon in the different shops and on the farm and school ground. A store has also been started, which has been demonstrated to be a very necessary adjunct to our school. This will be continued.

The following data will give some idea of the work that the students have been carrying on during the year: 148 have been pursuing a regular course of Bible study, 10 are studying for the ministry, 15 to become Bible workers, and 36 have handed in their names to take the canvassers' drill; 30 students are preparing for the church-school work, 38 to become physicians and nurses, and 12 for Christian business lines; 10 students have been taking instruction in printing, 10 in cooking, 25 in dressmaking, 8 in broom making, 8 in painting, 5 in tent

making, 2 in blacksmithing, and 25 in nursing.

Class Work

The students have manifested a good degree of interest in their regular class work. The teachers have been endeavoring to bring their work into harmony with the principles the Lord has laid down for the teaching of different studies; a greater effort has been made to make the Bible the basis of all study, but we are persuaded that we have but begun to see what the Lord has for us in presenting to the students all the legitimate lines of work from a Bible view-point. It will take faith and perseverance on the part of the teachers to meet the Lord's mind in this matter, but it will be done; for the Lord has told us that there shall be delay no longer. He has set his hand the second time to bring the schools up to the standard that he has raised for them. "Christ's Object Lessons" contains the principles of Christian education which the Lord is earnestly longing to see brought into his schools.

This book is the greatest contribution to the cause of Christian education that has yet been made. It leads the way; it marks out the road, leading directly opposite to that in which worldly educators are traveling; it shows us the road that we must take if we would be the head and not the tail. There are those among us who will read "Christ's Object Lessons," adopt its principles, and the Lord will move upon them to write books for our schools which will be in harmony with the principles therein set forth; and the day is not far distant when Seventh-day Adventists will have an educational system founded upon Christian principles which will be more complete than any worldly system of education. We should not hold back, but step into the path of God's opening providences, and enjoy the experiences and blessings which will come as the sure result of hearty co-operation with our great Leader.

Finances

The college has been able to make all its running expenses the past year, and also to pay the interest on its interest-bearing notes. If the Healdsburg College debts were lifted, there is no reason why the institution should not be able to make its way, and do a great work in educating our young people to become standard bearers in the cause of God.

Future Plans

It is now planned to hold a three-weeks teachers' institute, beginning about the first of July. It is expected that all the teachers who will be engaged in teaching in our church schools the coming year will attend this institute. It is also expected that the Union Conference Educational Committee will be present at this institute to carry out the work of providing a uniform course of study, and of selecting the text-books to be used in all the church schools in the Pacific Union Conference.

Following the teachers' institute will



be a summer school for teachers; this will continue about ten weeks. Those teachers who are deficient in any of the common branches, or who are desirous of taking some advanced work, will find in the summer school a good opportunity. It is now expected that the college will be open the year round for school work. There will be a vacation of about three weeks in the month of June, during which time the annual camp meeting is generally held. Between thirty and forty of the students in school at present are planning to attend the summer school. As the industrial phase of the school is developed, it will be necessary to have more student help in order to carry it on properly. Several of the departments of work can be carried on more profitably during the summer months than at any other time.

As we review the work of the year, we feel grateful to the Lord for the success that has attended the school, and with courage we enter the broader fields of blessing and opportunity that the Lord is opening before us.

The School in Bridgetown, Barbados

MRS. W. A. SWEANEY

We began school at this place, October 14. Had you entered the schoolroom with me that morning, you would doubtless have felt very much as I did, that some changes were necessary before much could be accomplished. There was a shelf around the room, and in front of this the children sat on a bench without a back, with their backs, of course, to the teacher.

When the hour for opening arrived, they all came in and scrambled over the bench and over one another, and then looked over their shoulders to see what I was doing. I assigned books as best I could from the scanty supply at hand, but from their variety, it seemed as if it would be necessary to have as many classes as there were pupils. I now experienced something entirely new to me,—many of the children studying their lessons aloud! I tried to make them understand that there was a better way than that to prepare their lessons; but they simply could not grasp the idea of silent study. *Not even whisper!* How they laughed!

We have a nice, quiet school now. It seems to me I never saw children develop so rapidly, nor take such a deep interest in their work. I have thirty pupils enrolled, ranging in age from six to thirty-five. We have a class of young ladies, as nice, bright, intelligent girls as one would wish to meet. They are fitting themselves to become teachers, canvassers, Bible workers, etc. They are having a good experience in the things of God. Before school opened, they were scarcely able to bear testimony in social meeting, but now they review the Sabbath school or lead a Bible study in church or elsewhere without any hesitancy. They were all members of the church; at our quarterly meeting four more went forward in baptism, and since

that time three others have made a start. Their parents and guardians tell us that they are sure they understand the step they are taking, as there is a marked change in their everyday experience in the home life.

December 20 we closed school for a two weeks' vacation. The last week was spent in review and written examination. I think in all my experience as a teacher I never saw such earnestness, anxiety, and desire for success, as that manifested by the pupils during that week's work. As I looked over and marked their papers, I felt repaid for my ten weeks of hard work. God had indeed richly blessed us.

During the vacation, Mr. Sweaney re-seated the house, making seats large enough to hold two, with backs and desks. This has made my work much easier, as well as being more comfortable for the pupils. He also painted several blackboards.

We have three Bible classes, and all seem to enjoy the work. Next to this they enjoy physiology and hygiene, and best of all, they put into practice what they learn. They tell me of their trials in giving up certain things, and of victories gained. We pray together over them, and then rejoice together when the enemy is defeated.

Many of the people here regard domestic work as a disgrace, to be done only by a servant. We have been seeking God earnestly to help us overcome this evil. In our school we teach sewing, scrubbing, sweeping, etc. At first some were rather reluctant to attempt such a thing as scrubbing. I did not urge them, but took the pail of water and a mop, and went to work. When more water was needed, I took the pail and went to the nearest standpipe to get it. They were astonished. But this did not last long. Young people give up such ideas more readily than people who have clung to them for years. Now there is no day that they enjoy more than scrubbing day.

Hard work is required, but we are glad for the privilege of working. God has given us many precious promises concerning this work, and we are daily realizing his willingness to verify them. We are earnestly seeking God to help us that our schoolroom may represent the order and government of heaven. And need a teacher be discouraged, since the Lord promises to be present, and by his Holy Spirit impress the lessons upon the hearts and minds of the children? God has indeed richly blessed our efforts thus far, and we are seeking him earnestly, and trusting him for victory and for further guidance.

"For every cloud a silv'ry light—
God wills it so.

For every vale a shining height;
A glorious morn for every night;
A birth for labor's throe;
For snow's white wing, a verdant field;
A gain for loss;
For buried seed, the harvest yield!
For pain a strength, a joy revealed;
A crown for every cross."



Donors to the Relief of the Schools

The Total Cash received on the Relief of the Schools Fund up to June 7, 1902, is \$43,733.84.

NAME	AMOUNT
Mrs. M. L. Weller.....	\$1 00
I. B. Palmer.....	1 00
Mrs. Mary A. Stamp.....	5 00
J. D. Brownley.....	1 00
Mrs. C. Hutchinson.....	1 50
Hannah Swadling.....	2 50
C. T. Kirk.....	1 50
Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Fox.....	5 00
M. McFarran.....	1 00
Louis Keuster.....	1 00
Mrs. A. M. Slocum.....	50
E. Richter.....	5 00
E. Estet.....	20
Almeda Alcord.....	1 00
Mrs. J. M. Sampson.....	5 00
M. W. Blue.....	5 00
Mabel Blue.....	50
John P. Hannon.....	1 00
A sister (Miami).....	3 00
Mrs. E. Stych.....	4 75
Mrs. S. Harding.....	10 00
H. J. Thomson.....	2 00
Fritz Guy.....	4 50
Mrs. M. J. Hayes.....	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Kinney.....	1 00
Mrs. C. M. Atwood.....	3 75
Mrs. H. O. Waldron.....	2 00
J. B. Brown.....	1 00
C. H. Gober.....	1 00
Eva M. Davis.....	1 00
M. Rickman.....	1 00
Agnes Swanson.....	10 00
C. H. Drown.....	1 00
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Ginley.....	2 00
Mr. & Mrs. R. Vickery.....	5 00
A friend (Gaylord).....	5 00
Mrs. E. Farnsworth.....	1 00
M. H. Moore.....	5 00
Oklahoma.....	1 00
H. W. Jordan.....	50
Celia Hackett.....	1 00
Mrs. M. E. Cason.....	2 50
Mrs. S. A. Wheeler.....	1 00
Mrs. M. B. Hall.....	3 50
L. Anderson.....	1 00
Alice M. Cook.....	5 00
Rex Strom.....	50
W. S. Soden.....	5 00
A friend (Arizona).....	60
P. Prefitt.....	1 00
M. M. Penwarden.....	1 00
J. F. Archibald.....	2 00
Mrs. F. C. Montgomery.....	1 00
M. & O. Andre.....	2 00
L. Winch & Rosa Carey.....	1 00
W. A. Gosner.....	1 00
Mrs. E. R. Hoyt.....	50
Mrs. E. L. Seward.....	1 00
G. H. Smith.....	3 00
Mrs. M. Lamont & sister.....	10 00
Mrs. L. W. Rinker.....	5 00
Mrs. J. C. Lewis.....	1 00
Mrs. F. Noyes.....	5 00
Nellie Shoemaker.....	5 00
Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Collins.....	2 00
Mrs. E. L. Frakes.....	2 50
F. H. Apel.....	3 50
Three sisters (Iowa).....	1 15
J. H. Kraft.....	25 00
Mrs. Nina Boggs.....	2 00
Mrs. J. G. Foster.....	1 00
Mrs. P. Worth.....	1 00
Marie Johnson.....	2 00
Edgar Cauet.....	5 00
Mrs. Carrie Johnson.....	5 00
G. Swahn.....	1 00
Mrs. C. Shinkle.....	1 00
Lizzie Andrew.....	25
Winfield Nary.....	1 25
Mrs. L. E. Conraz.....	50
Mr. & Mrs. J. Whetstone.....	3 00
Mrs. B. F. Locke.....	25
Lee Crockett.....	1 00
C. Byers.....	20

Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Wilcox.....	1 00
Mrs. L. J. Sage.....	50
D. B. Staples.....	2 00
Tubac (Arizona).....	3 00
G. D. Sweet.....	1 00
Mrs. Eggleston.....	1 00
E. M. Pierce.....	2 00
Mrs. H. E. Francisco.....	2 00
Mrs. S. L. Manhart.....	1 00
R. L. Simpson.....	10 00
A. Larson.....	1 00
Jessie Morelock.....	1 00
Mr. & Mrs. J. Buckley.....	1 50
M. Pruett.....	50
J. F. Klostermyer.....	2 50
A believer (Hebron, Wis.).....	3 00
Sarah M. Moore.....	2 00
Fritz Guy.....	4 00
Mrs. J. H. Bennett.....	2 00
Mrs. M. McDowell.....	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Healey.....	1 50
W. H. Sanders.....	5 00
A. M. Procter.....	10 00
G. F. Evans.....	5 00
A. M. Dalton.....	25
W. Greenleaf.....	5 00
Mrs. E. J. Vine.....	1 00
Ella McMannus.....	1 00
Mary E. Rogers.....	50
Mrs. A. G. Warner.....	1 00
Mrs. J. A. Howell.....	1 00
Joseph Dayton.....	1 00
N. J. Ross.....	25
Mrs. H. P. McConnell.....	1 00
Mary Beach.....	1 00
Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Trovillo.....	5 00
Mrs. C. C. West.....	1 00
A. Jones.....	3 30
M. F. Ingold.....	2 00
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Watt.....	1 00
Rebecca Ake.....	1 00
G. W. Rogers.....	65
Maggie King.....	2 50
Mrs. Warren West.....	1 00
E. Burnie.....	4 00
W. Brigham.....	5 00
J. D. Miracle.....	2 00
D. L. Reinhart.....	2 00
E. J. McIntyre.....	5 00
Elizabeth Dunham.....	2 50
E. E. Sander.....	5 00
Mrs. F. Beck.....	1 00
Albert Beck.....	50
H. H. Forbes.....	50
F. W. Hyser.....	20 00
Atha Davis.....	35
Alice Anderson.....	1 00
Mrs. E. H. Ewell.....	50
J. P. Yates.....	25
J. Ghering.....	2 00
J. H. Davis.....	5 00
Mrs. M. E. Hine.....	1 00
M. S. & I. Cantrell.....	25
Susan Noland.....	3 60
Eugenia M. Douglass.....	5 00
Fritz Guy.....	6 50
Milton Harlan.....	50 00
Sarah E. Harlan.....	50 00
Mrs. L. J. Spencer.....	1 50
L. S. Lane.....	2 50

Do Not Weary in Welldoing

I AM glad that there has been such harmonious effort to carry out the purpose of God and to make the most of his providence. This effort to circulate "Christ's Object Lessons" is demonstrating what can be done in the canvassing field. To ministers, students, fathers, mothers, young men, and young women who have engaged in this work I would say: Let not your interest flag. Let this good work go forward steadily, perseveringly, grandly, till the last debt is removed from all our schools, and a fund is created for the establishment of schools in important fields where there is great need of educational work.

As the ministers and Bible workers are called to other labors, let the members of our churches say to them, "Go forward with your appointed work, and we will continue to labor for the circulation of 'Object Lessons,' and for the free-

dom of our schools." Let no one feel that this work should stop with the special effort of 1900 and 1901. The field is never exhausted, and this book should be sold for the help of our schools for years to come.

Let us have faith in God. In his name let us carry forward his work without flinching. The work he has called us to do he will make a blessing to us. And when his plan for the relief of our schools has been vindicated, when the work pointed out has been fully accomplished, he will indicate to us what to do next.

As long as the message of mercy is to be given to the world, there will be a call for effort in behalf of other institutions and enterprises similar to that for the relief of our schools. And as long as probation continues, there will be opportunity for the canvasser to work. When the religious denominations unite with the papacy to oppress God's people, places where there is religious freedom will be opened by evangelistic canvassing. If in one place the persecution becomes severe, let the workers do as Christ has directed: "When they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another." Matt. 10:23. If persecution comes there, go to still another place. God will lead his people, making them a blessing in many places. Were it not for persecution, they would not be so widely scattered abroad to proclaim the truth. And Christ declares, "Ye shall not have gone over the cities of Israel, till the Son of man be come." Until in heaven is spoken the word, "It is finished," there will always be places for labor and hearts to receive the message.

Wherefore "let us not be weary in welldoing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Gal. 6:9.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

Willing Service

"Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name. But who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort? for all things come of thee, and of thine own have we given thee." 1 Chron. 29:13, 14. These words should be upon the lips, and should come from the heart, of every one of God's people to-day; for the call has been made for material to build the house of God, not only these houses on earth, our colleges, but the greater house that is in building, in which is neither sound of hammer nor saw.

My dear brethren, are we responding with the willingness of David and his people? Can the decree soon come forth, "It is enough"? If so, then we shall be ready for any work God calls us to do, but we must remember that all we do must be willing service.

My brethren in the ministry, as we go to the people, asking them to join in the campaign for the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons," do they see in us that joyful, willing service and life and energy that were in David? If this be so, then I believe that the same hearty response will be made. Our people will not get the idea that they are forced to do this, nor will they take the required number of books in order to get rid of the worker.

We are living in the testing time, not the test of how many books we can sell, but of how many we willingly sell. This test is far-reaching; for God is laying

the foundation for greater and more severe trials of our faith. So, for our soul's salvation, and the salvation of others, let us surrender ourselves willingly, but firmly, to the work of placing our beloved schools where God would have them, and thus stand this test. Then, with David, we can say, "I know also, my God, that thou triest the heart, and hast pleasure in uprightness. As for me, in the uprightness of mine heart I have willingly offered all these things: and now have I seen with joy thy people, which are present here, to offer willingly unto thee." 1 Chron. 29:17.

A. R. SANDBORN.

A Blessed Experience

WHILE canvassing for "Christ's Object Lessons," a lady of refinement and affluence, whose people are mostly Catholics, purchased my book, and engaged with me in conversation as to what constitutes true Christianity. She requested me to call when I had any good, practical reading matter to sell. This I have done, furnishing her with *The Signs of the Times* and the *Good Health*. Finally I left a copy of "Great Controversy" for her perusal and examination. She had just finished reading "Christ's Object Lessons," and, unsolicited, bore the following remarkable testimony: "That is the most wonderful book I ever read. It tells the straight truth. I would not have missed reading it for one thousand dollars." Her eyes were moist, and I said to myself, What a privilege to minister when one here and there is so refreshed by the life-giving truths of this great message.

This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes. God has his eye on honest hearts. Our literature, laden with the truth for this time, is a credit to all who carry it. May the Lord call many to this work, for of such it is written: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth." Isa. 52:7.

E. E. GARDNER.

To the Young People

THE providence of God is calling his people to put forth united effort in giving the book, "Christ's Object Lessons," to the world. They need the book. As a people, we need the experience of giving them the book; and our educational institutions, to which the book has been dedicated, need the means with which to liquidate their indebtedness. I sincerely believe that the young people have a part to act in this matter. There are a goodly number of young people's societies organized, and there are scores of other isolated youth who are not members of these organized societies. All these should unite in one grand effort to sell "Christ's Object Lessons." In the Northern California Conference alone, we have over five hundred young people on our list, who should take part in this work. In the Pacific Union Conference, there are, undoubtedly, one thousand young men and women who are competent and qualified to do something in this direction. If every one of these young people should dispose of six copies of "Christ's Object Lessons,"—and it could be done easily,—this would make a total of six thousand cop-

ies of the book. Just think of it! What a help that would be! This army of young people could easily do more; surely they can expect to do nothing less.

I learned from Professor Cady that the young people at Healdsburg are engaging in the work enthusiastically, and in San Francisco we are preparing— young people and all—to take hold of the matter earnestly; and last evening as I was meditating on our work here, the thought came forcibly to me, I must appeal to all our young people to take a hand in this matter. I would like to write a personal letter to every one, but this I cannot do.

The trumpet call has sounded. The work is before us; now let all our young people rally around the banner of service. To lay hold of this present opportunity in the fear of God may mean an experience that will turn the tide of influence in other souls, and prove the means of making them successful workers in the cause of God.

Let the leaders of our young people's societies bring this matter up at their first meeting, and let there be united action all along the line.

W. S. SADLER.

"THERE is a divine alchemy in a high purpose. A great ambition can make a dull man sharp and a timid man brave. A man grows with his growing purposes. The higher the aim, the stronger the influence it exerts. The highest aim of all is the kingdom of God on earth. When a man sets his will steadfastly toward that, he is lifted beyond himself."

"I Can't Canvass"

OF course you can't, for you can't do any good work. But, brother, stop a moment and consider. Why do you excuse yourself? It was the men who were called to the supper who excused themselves. Does your statement, "I can't canvass," reveal the fact that you have been impressed that you ought to canvass? If so, who impressed you? If it was the Lord, do you think he made a mistake? If he has called you to be an instrument in his hands, does he not know where he can use you to the best advantage?

If your own mind has been surrendered, and you are letting the mind of Christ be in you, will you ask to be excused from any work to which he may call you?—Surely not!

Since there ought to be one hundred men in the canvassing field where there is now one, it is evident that the Lord is calling men. Those who are called will know it, do know it. But won't the Lord excuse them? Ask him. Sometimes we excuse ourselves from duty, and think that the Lord excused us. Do not make this mistake. Christ said he could do nothing; but he also said that the Father who dwelt in him did the work. If Christ dwells in us, he will use us as canvassers, if he chooses to do so, and if we are willing, and we shall be willing. He does not use men against their will. I am writing to those whom God is calling. You know, brother, sister, if he is calling you. If he is, do not be afraid to say, "I am ready, Lord; use me as thou wilt." Who will respond to his convictions, and trust God for success? I. J. HANKINS.

Current Mention

—A railway wreck at Black River, Mich., June 8, resulted in death or fatal injuries to five, and serious injury to about forty others.

—Five persons who were sleeping in the Arcade building at Saratoga, N. Y., in the early morning of June 9, perished in a fire which destroyed the building.

—In the June issue of the *Sentinel of Christian Liberty* report is made of sixty-seven towns and cities in this country where an agitation exists for the enforcement of the Sunday laws. And this report doubtless comes far short of covering every instance of this kind.

—King Edward of England recently showed an unprecedented mark of favor to the United States by dining, accompanied by the queen and Princess Victoria, at the residence of the American ambassador, Mr. Choate. This is the first time that a British sovereign has ever dined with the ambassador of a foreign power.

—It is believed the volcanoes in Martinique and St. Vincent have passed their period of violent activity, and the islands will now be left to recover as far as they can from the effects of the recent eruptions. It is estimated that 32,000 lives were lost by these eruptions, and that the value of property destroyed was between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000.

—The lower house of Congress has prepared and passed an anti-anarchist bill, the principal features of which are that any person in this country advocating or justifying the killing of the president or other officers of the government or the ruler of any other civilized land, because of his or her official capacity, shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both; and that all persons who disbelieve in, or are opposed to, organized government are prohibited from entering this country.

—The exact present status of Cuba as regards independence, the theory and forms of which are now set up in the Cuban government, is well defined in this paragraph from a recent speech by Senator Beveridge, dealing with the Cuban situation: "Congress has decreed perpetual American guardianship to Cuba's foreign relations, finance, sanitation, naval stations, and, over all, the right of the United States to send its soldiers there at any time to preserve order, property, life, and law; and this American suzerainty has been adopted in the constitution of Cuba itself."

—A tornado swept a path through the richest agricultural section of Illinois, June 11, destroying property of every kind, and causing an unknown number of fatalities, eleven deaths being reported up to the following morning. The path of the storm extended from Macoupin County on the south to Livingston County on the north, taking in the towns of Merna, Morton, Champaign, Urbana, Lincoln, and the cities of Bloomington and Peoria. The full force of the storm was felt at Bloomington, and the damage there was very heavy. From \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 is the estimated property loss.

—Six persons were drowned by the capsizing of rowboats on Long Island Sound, during a fierce gale, June 8. Nine persons were drowned June 7 by the sinking of a steamer outside of Duluth harbor, Minn., due to a collision.

—President Palma, of the Cuban republic, has signed an amnesty bill, which extends a pardon to all Americans convicted of crime in Cuba during the period of American occupation, among these being Neely and Rathbone, who figured in the Cuban post-office scandal. This amnesty bill is intended, according to President Palma, as an "evidence of our gratitude and good will toward the United States and the American people," though it certainly does not appear how the freeing of convicted American criminals can be regarded as a favor to the American people.

—Professor Heilprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, at great risk of his life, recently ascended to the top of Mount Pelée, and took observations of the conditions existing within the crater, so far as they were visible from the summit. It is positively known, he says, that there has been no overflow of molten matter from the crater. He further affirms that there has been no subsidence of the mountain, and that the height of Mount Pelée is unchanged; that the crater does not contain a cinder cone; and that there has been no cataclysm and no topographical alteration of the country. Professor Heilprin believes the period of violent eruption has now passed.

—Satisfactory progress, from the Roman Catholic point of view, is being made in promoting the establishment of political relations between this government and the papacy, through the Taft mission to Rome, devised by Archbishop Ireland. Soon after his arrival in Rome, Governor Taft was invited to a reception given by the pope, at which he was accorded "special honors," and according to report was greatly impressed by the occasion; and particularly with the personal qualities displayed by the pontiff, with whom he conversed through a French interpreter. The latest news tells of Governor Taft's presence at a papal "consistory," which is described as having been "a brilliant diplomatic event." We are struck with this paragraph in the cable report from Rome: "The master of ceremonies asked the secretaries of the several foreign embassies present to make room for Governor Taft. They at first objected, not knowing who the governor was. They moved readily enough when informed that Governor Taft was the *special envoy* of the United States, and *entitled to a place among the ambassadors of the European powers.*" (Italics ours.) And now that the United States government has sent to the Vatican a "special envoy," who is "entitled to a place among the ambassadors of the European powers," is it not fitting that a papal "special envoy," who likewise shall be "entitled to a place among the ambassadors of the European powers," should be received at Washington? The United States government is being brought into a position where the acceptance of such an envoy can be strongly urged on the grounds of consistency and courtesy, and ere long, from present indications it will be hopelessly entangled in the web of papal diplomacy. For this Rome is studiously working.

—The Naval Appropriation bill, calling for an outlay of \$78,000,000, has been passed by the Senate.

—Nine girls were killed and fifteen others injured by a fire in the central part of London, England, June 9.

—A cyclone near Ulen, Minn., June 10, destroyed property for a distance of twenty miles, and killed a number of people, no definite report on the latter point being at hand.

—The contest over the question of allowing a tariff concession to Cuba has ended in Congress in a victory for the concession. A bill providing for this will be framed shortly.

—The St. Luke's Society Sanitarium in Chicago was destroyed by fire, June 9, ten of the inmates being burned to death. The president of the society is held on a charge of manslaughter.

The Christiania Publishing House

A LITTLE less than two years ago our brethren in council at Battle Creek, Mich., agreed to pay to the creditors of the Christiania Publishing House the sum of \$66,000 in six semiannual payments of \$11,000 each. There was a definite call sent out to our people, asking for an offering in the month of July, 1901, which resulted in bringing in about \$18,000 to assist in paying this indebtedness. Other offerings have been made, until a little more than half the original amount has been paid.

There is a call being made now on this same account, which we hope may be responded to so liberally that the whole amount unpaid will be raised. Sabbath, July 5, is the day appointed to bring in the offerings for this enterprise; and if \$30,000 can be raised by our people in all the world for this enterprise, it will settle the whole account. We are promised that if this is done, our people in America will never be called upon again to bear the money responsibility of this publishing house. This promise can be made because our brethren of the European conference will receive the deed of the property, and take upon themselves the financial responsibility of this institution for all the future, thus wholly relieving the Mission Board of any further care regarding it. Action to this effect was taken in London by the European council after our brethren from America had arrived there in the month of May.

It is to be hoped that our people will heed the advice recently given in the REVIEW AND HERALD to set apart the fourth of July as an especial day in which to raise the funds for this business. A program can be arranged by churches and individuals to suit the various existing conditions. If this is done generally, and the proper effort is made, we believe that the whole account can be settled from the proceeds of one day's work, and certainly all will be glad if this shall be the result. Why not do it? One large effort now may accomplish the whole thing. Dear brethren and sisters, let us make this offering of sufficient amount to pay off the whole of the remainder, \$30,000. This is a remarkable period for the paying of debts in behalf of the Lord's cause, and the success attending the effort is exceeding all our expectations.

WM. COVERT.



Missionary Acre Fund

WE are much pleased that money and pledges are coming in on this fund. There are many evidences that the old-time spirit of sacrifice is being revived among our people, and we feel sure that no one will regret having helped on this fund. It is now time that this work was entered upon. We feel anxious that every farm owned or rented by our people, be it large or small, shall have a certain spot consecrated to the Missionary Acre Fund; and let this spot, as well as every spot on the farm, have necessary attention to make it profitable to its cultivator and to the cause which the missionary spot represents.

Not only should those who are engaged in agricultural pursuits have an interest in this fund, but every stock and poultry raiser, every mechanic, as well as every professional man and woman, should devote a specified amount of time to aid this fund. Every minister, school-teacher, Bible worker, canvasser, and every officer throughout our ranks should do something, indeed every individual among us should be fully represented in this matter. Our people have responded nobly in the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons." Now let us all take hold of the Missionary Acre Fund, and at last have the blessed privilege of seeing our medical college fully installed in the Battle Creek College buildings without a single debt upon it.

The appeals which have been made have told. Here are a few words from an ex-soldier. He sends a pledge of five dollars, and says:—

"When I read appeals for the Missionary Acre Fund, a tender place in my heart is touched. I am an ex-soldier of 1864. I did all I could to free the slaves. I wish I could devote my whole time to the cause of the third angel's message, and I hope time will not close until I can do much more than I now can. I know that my wife and daughter will give something."

The following is an extract from a letter written by a sister who is not only interested herself, but is interesting those outside of our church:—

"A little over one year ago I received a letter about missionary gardening, and I fully indorsed the plan, but did not know what I could do to help. I had a small bed of pansies, and as I looked on their sweet faces, I thought of how they could be made to send the gospel message to the world, and gladden many hearts. I gathered the seeds and sold them, and will send the proceeds in stamps, eighteen cents. It is a small sum, but the dear Lord does not despise small things. This year I planted some turnips to raise seed, and I hope to send more next time. I want to do all I can in this good work."

These extracts breathe the same spirit contained in many other letters; and as the writer labors among the churches, he finds many hearts that respond readily to the idea of paying the debts on the Battle Creek College, and turning it over to the medical college for the purpose of training nurses and doctors to

go to all parts of the world to spread the gospel.

Who will help in this matter? Send all pledges to P. T. Magan, Berrien Springs, Mich.; or if you wish to donate ready cash, send it to H. M. Mitchell, Battle Creek, Mich. S. H. LANE.

List of Missionary Acre Pledges

NAME	NATURE OF PLEDGE
Eliza Galloway, 10 cts.	
Lillie May Norwood, 10 cts.	
J. M. Whitney, 4 acres of corn & 1 acre of oats.	
J. N. Carr, 1 acre of oats.	
B. F. Carr, proceeds of labor last week in June.	
A. M. Will, proceeds of labor last week in June.	
F. O. Arnett, proceeds of 2 days' work.	
N. H. Larson, proceeds of 1 day's work.	
Claud Law, proceeds of 2 days' work.	
Milton Cross, \$1.	
Mrs. E. E. Elmore, \$2.	
Mrs. H. C. Mitchell, sale of garden flowers.	
Mrs. M. A. Carr, all light-colored hens in flock.	
Avis, Muriel & Grace Arnett, one sitting of ducks.	
A sister, profit on sale of 2 "Patriarchs and Prophets."	
Leon M. Pike, 1 row potatoes.	
Mrs. Nellie A. Pike, 3 rows of carrots.	
Christ Johnsen, 1 acre wheat.	
Carrie & Kate Irwin, eggs laid on Sabbath for 7 months.	
B. F. Wells, 6 chickens.	
Mrs. B. F. Wells, 6 chickens.	
Geo. Sultz, 1 day's wages in harvest.	
Mr. & Mrs. H. Mehuron, \$5.	
Mr. W. H. Manson, \$1.25.	
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Collins, proceeds of sweet corn and sweet potatoes.	
Mr. & Mrs. Reynolds, \$2.	
W. Elmer Barr, \$2.25.	
Mr. & Mrs. Ole Nelson, 20 rows potatoes and 10 barrels apples.	
Maude Blodgett, 50c.	
Mrs. E. A. Blodgett, \$2.	
W. C. Boynton, \$2.50.	
E. A. Blodgett, \$2.	
Ruth Boynton, \$1.	
F. L. Boynton, \$2.	
Mrs. W. R. Golb, \$1.	
Sadie Blodgett, \$1.	
Elsie Boynton, proceeds of 1 day's work.	
Rebecca Aise, proceeds of 1 hen.	
Mr. & Mrs. S. Jacobsen, 1 row potatoes, 1 row onions, and \$1.	
Wm. E. Whitmore, \$3.90.	
J. C. Espelund, 2 acres of wheat and 2 acres corn.	
E. H. Root, winter apples in south orchard.	
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Beck, proceeds of sale of 1 doz. chickens, and all eggs laid on Sabbath during this year.	
Marilla Sutherland, eggs laid on Sabbath.	
Mr. & Mrs. J. F. Burke, \$10.	
Mrs. S. E. Stuckler, \$3.	
F. O. Newcombe, proceeds of labor on 1st and 5th Wednesday of every month from May 1 to December 31.	
John L. Edwards, proceeds of 1 acre.	
L. W. Scovil, \$5.	
Mrs. C. A. Fitzgerald, 2 rows of onions.	
Cordie Fitzgerald, proceeds of eggs on Sabbath.	
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Johnson, 50 per cent of wages earned on Friday afternoons for 2 months.	
Sadie Fitzgerald, proceeds of brood of chickens.	
Fern Fitzgerald, proceeds of small garden.	
F. M. C. Leflop, 1 acre of potatoes.	
L. R. Collins, 1/2 acre potatoes.	
Jas. Nelson, 1/2 acre potatoes.	
F. F. DeRush, 1/2 acre potatoes.	
W. Williams, 2-3 acre of wheat.	
Alfred Anderson, 1/2 acre of sugar beets.	
Mrs. S. A. Anderson, \$1.	
Mrs. Bertha J. Record, 1 acre oats.	
Josephine Pence, \$3.	
Miss Alice Kendall, proceeds from one brood chickens.	

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Address

THE general address of the Arizona Conference and Tract Society, also of Elder and Mrs. E. W. Webster, is now Box 128, Prescott, Ariz.

Publications Wanted

N. B.—Attention has been repeatedly called to the necessity of having papers properly wrapped. Do not roll or wrap too small. Cover papers well, so that they will be clean when received. Some have paid double the postage necessary, while others have forwarded literature by express when it would have been cheaper to send it by mail, at four ounces for one cent.

The following persons desire late, clean copies of our publications, postpaid:—

Milton D. Henise, Munda, Ill., *Signs, Review, Sentinel*, tracts.

M. G. Lester, general delivery, Chicago, Ill., denominational papers, including *Life Boat*.

J. T. Eaton, Alpharetta, Ga., *Signs, Life Boat, Little Friend*, tracts, wanted for colporteur wagon.

Mrs. A. E. Brensinger, Salisbury, N. C., *Review, Signs, Life Boat, Good Health*, tracts on the Sabbath.

Business Notices

BRIEF business notices will be published in this department, subject to the discretion of the publishers. A charge of one dollar for one insertion of six lines or less, and of twenty cents for every line over six, will be made, though in the case of the poor who wish employment, the charge may be remitted. Persons unknown to the managers of the publishing house must furnish good references.

WANTED.—Twenty reliable Seventh-day Adventists to take nurses' course. Address Colfax Springs Sanitarium, or W. D. Kinney, M. D., Colfax, Iowa.

FOR SALE.—A small farm of 35 acres, one and one-half miles from Union College, and five miles from Lincoln, Neb. Good house; two good wells; outbuildings; orchard, etc. Might trade for good fruit farm in Northwestern Arkansas. Address W. D. McLaughlin, College View, Neb.

WANTED.—A young man, 16 to 20 years of age, to learn polishing and nickel plating; a young man about 16 years of age for general work about shop, and an errand boy about 14 years of age. Must be steady and of good habits, and must furnish satisfactory references. Seventh-day Adventists preferred. Permanent employment for the right persons. For particulars call on or address Globe Manufacturing Co., or Dr. H. M. Dunlap, Battle Creek, Mich.

Notice!

SEVERAL reliable Christian young women are wanted to act as waiters in a vegetarian café. Address Carl Rasmussen, 170 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Northwestern Nebraska Camp Meeting

THIS meeting will be held at Crawford, Neb., July 15-22, and is intended especially for the brethren and sisters in northwestern Nebraska, the Black Hills of South Dakota, and Wyoming. We have arranged for Elder E. T. Russell, president of the Central Union Conference; Dr. W. A. George, of the Nebraska Sanitarium; and a number of the Nebraska ministers, to attend this meeting. No effort will be spared to make this gathering an occasion of great blessing to all who attend. The work is advancing rapidly, and no one can afford to miss these meetings

where, with minds relieved from worldly cares, we seek the Lord and are enlightened, so that we see the great privileges and opportunities which God is giving his people now. Come, one and all, and let us worship the Lord together.

GEO. M. BROWN.

Notice!

THE undersigned wish to state to the public that it is absolutely necessary that those who are planning to come to the Sanitarium, or the Medical Missionary College, should write in advance of coming, and make necessary arrangements. It is not sufficient simply to write, giving notice of coming, but arrangements should actually be made with those in charge of the work. It has for several years been customary for those who had friends at the Sanitarium to write and notify their friends of their coming. Such a notice is not adequate, and the management of the institution desire to say that, after this date, they cannot receive any with the exception of those with whom they have previously corresponded.

SANITARIUM.

Sunday Legislation by Congress

SEVERAL bills for more strict Sunday enforcement in the District of Columbia have recently made their appearance in Congress, and an interesting public hearing on the matter was held before the District Commissioners on May 27. This hearing will be reported in the next (July) *Sentinel of Christian Liberty*.

The July *Sentinel* will be a special number, as much of the matter contained in it will have special reference to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the present striking national trend away from them. Some recent notable expressions on this subject by such men as Professor Goldwin Smith, President J. G. Shurman, Senator Hoar, and others, will be presented. The words of great Americans of the past with reference to the Declaration and its principles will be presented side by side with recent declarations, thus showing the great change of sentiment that has taken place regarding the fundamental principles of the nation and of liberty.

The best portions of an excellent address on "Religious Legislation," recently delivered in Boston, Mass., by Mrs. Stella Archer-Malone, will also appear.

And by no means the least important feature will be the news of the month in the way of Sunday agitations and enforcement. There is a great deal being done just now in this direction. The *Sentinel* will keep a close watch, and make a full report every month.

There will also be a report of the action of the Presbyterian General Assembly on the Sunday question, and the discussion attending it.

The subscription price to the *Sentinel* is but \$1 a year. A special low rate of 5 cents a copy will be made when ordered in lots of ten or more. Address all orders to *The Sentinel of Christian Liberty*, 11 W. Twentieth St., New York City.

Obituaries

"I am the resurrection and the life."—Jesus.

HOOVER.—Died June 3, 1902, at Albuquerque, N. M., Nellie, daughter of Elder H. L. Hoover, aged 16 years and 3 months. Elder McGee (Christian) made appropriate remarks from John 11: 25, 26. F. O. NEWCOMB.

FENNER.—Died at Auburn, N. Y., June 4, 1902, Mary, wife of Brother Wm. Fenner, aged 57 years. Over thirty years ago she accepted the third angel's message. Funeral was held June 6; remarks were made by the writer. LULU WIGHTMAN.

GATES.—Died at Cooranbong, New South Wales, March 28, 1902, Maud Elsie Gates, youngest daughter of Elder E. H. and Ida M. Gates, aged 14 years. The deceased had been troubled with lameness at intervals the greater part of her life. About one year ago her

lameness assumed a chronic form, and she became a constant sufferer, spending the last five months of her life in a chair. She was baptized, and united with the church at the age of eight years. From the time of her accountability till the day of her death, her whole life was that of a devoted Christian. During her long and painful sickness no murmur was known to escape her lips. A large company was present to pay a last tribute of respect to her memory as we laid her away to rest in the quiet graveyard at Avondale. A few remarks were made at the grave by the writer.

G. A. IRWIN.

MONTGOMERY.—Laura, daughter of Oliver and Dora Montgomery, died at Rose City, Mich., May 29, 1902. She was born in Battle Creek, March 27, 1901. The parents laid their little one away with the glad hope of soon meeting her again. Words of comfort from 1 John 4: 16 were spoken by the writer.

A. R. SANDBORN.

ROGERS.—Susie D. Kilts was born at Wain Fleet, Ontario, Feb. 15, 1838. She was baptized, and united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Oakland, Cal., May 4, 1878. She was married to Philip Rogers, Nov. 19, 1884. She died of dropsy and heart disease, May 29, 1902, aged 64 years, 3 months, and 14 days. Funeral service was attended by the writer, May 31. J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

Corrected Nov. 3, 1901.

EAST	8	12	6	10	14	4	8
	Night Express	Day Ex. Accom.	Mail & Ex. Express	N.Y. & B. Express	N.Y. & B. Express	N.Y. & B. Express	N.Y. & B. Express
Chicago	pm 9.35	am 12.40	am 6.45	am 10.30	pm 1.00	pm 5.30	pm 8.00
Michigan City	pm 11.25	am 1.15	am 8.45	am 12.00	pm 4.30	pm 7.00	pm 9.30
Niles	pm 12.40	am 2.10	am 10.15	am 1.00	pm 5.35	pm 7.55	pm 10.00
Battle Creek	pm 1.10	am 2.40	am 11.10	am 1.30	pm 6.05	pm 8.25	pm 10.30
Marshall	pm 2.40	am 3.10	am 1.00	am 2.42	pm 7.17	pm 9.37	pm 11.40
Albion	pm 3.35	am 4.05	am 1.50	am 3.09	pm 8.09	pm 10.29	pm 12.30
Jackson	pm 4.30	am 5.00	am 2.30	am 4.00	pm 9.00	pm 11.20	pm 1.20
Ann Arbor	pm 5.55	am 6.25	am 3.45	am 5.05	pm 10.10	pm 12.30	pm 2.30
Detroit	pm 7.15	am 7.45	am 4.55	am 6.15	pm 11.30	pm 1.30	pm 3.30
Port Huron	pm 8.40	am 9.10	am 6.10	am 7.30	pm 12.40	pm 2.40	pm 4.40
Suspension Bridge	pm 9.10	am 9.40	am 6.40	am 8.00	pm 1.10	pm 3.10	pm 5.10
Niagara Falls	pm 9.40	am 10.10	am 7.10	am 8.30	pm 1.40	pm 3.40	pm 5.40
Buffalo	pm 10.10	am 10.40	am 7.40	am 9.00	pm 2.10	pm 4.10	pm 6.10
Rochester	pm 10.40	am 11.10	am 8.10	am 9.30	pm 2.40	pm 4.40	pm 6.40
Syracuse	pm 11.10	am 11.40	am 8.40	am 10.00	pm 3.10	pm 5.10	pm 7.10
Albany	pm 11.40	am 12.10	am 9.10	am 10.30	pm 3.40	pm 5.40	pm 7.40
New York	pm 12.10	am 12.40	am 9.40	am 11.00	pm 4.10	pm 6.10	pm 8.10
Springfield	pm 12.40	am 1.10	am 10.10	am 11.30	pm 4.40	pm 6.40	pm 8.40
Boston	pm 1.10	am 1.40	am 10.40	am 12.00	pm 5.10	pm 7.10	pm 9.10

WEST	7	17-21	5	9	13	17	21
	Night Express	N.Y. & B. Express	Mail & Ex. Express	N.Y. & B. Express	N.Y. & B. Express	N.Y. & B. Express	N.Y. & B. Express
Boston	pm 1.10	am 1.40	am 10.40	am 12.00	pm 5.10	pm 7.10	pm 9.10
New York	pm 2.40	am 3.10	am 11.10	am 1.30	pm 6.40	pm 8.40	pm 10.40
Syracuse	pm 3.10	am 3.40	am 11.40	am 2.00	pm 7.10	pm 9.10	pm 11.10
Rochester	pm 3.40	am 4.10	am 12.10	am 2.30	pm 7.40	pm 9.40	pm 11.40
Buffalo	pm 4.10	am 4.40	am 12.40	am 3.00	pm 8.10	pm 10.10	pm 12.10
Niagara Falls	pm 4.40	am 5.10	am 1.10	am 3.30	pm 8.40	pm 10.40	pm 1.20
Suspension Bridge	pm 5.10	am 5.40	am 1.40	am 4.00	pm 9.10	pm 11.10	pm 1.50
Detroit	pm 5.40	am 6.10	am 2.10	am 4.30	pm 9.40	pm 11.40	pm 2.20
Ann Arbor	pm 6.10	am 6.40	am 2.40	am 5.00	pm 10.10	pm 12.10	pm 2.50
Jackson	pm 6.40	am 7.10	am 3.10	am 5.30	pm 10.40	pm 12.40	pm 3.20
Battle Creek	pm 7.10	am 7.40	am 3.40	am 6.00	pm 11.10	pm 1.10	pm 3.50
Kalamazoo	pm 7.40	am 8.10	am 4.10	am 6.30	pm 11.40	pm 1.40	pm 4.20
Niles	pm 8.10	am 8.40	am 4.40	am 7.00	pm 12.10	pm 2.10	pm 4.50
Michigan City	pm 8.40	am 9.10	am 5.10	am 7.30	pm 12.40	pm 2.40	pm 5.20
Chicago	pm 9.10	am 9.40	am 5.40	am 8.00	pm 1.10	pm 3.10	pm 5.50

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
Trains on Battle Creek Division depart at 7.45 a. m. and 4.00 p. m., and arrive at 12.40 p. m. and 6.15 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

O. W. RUGGLES, R. N. R. WHEELER,
General Pass. & Ticket Agent, Chicago. Ticket Agent, Battle Creek.

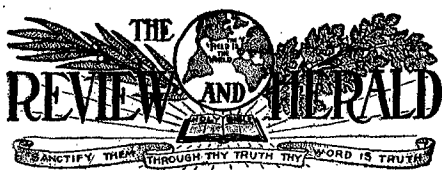
GRAND TRUNK R'Y SYSTEM.

EAST	8	4	6	2	10	7
	AM 11.05	PM 3.02	PM 8.15	AM 7.52	AM 1.52	PM 7.50
Chicago	AM 11.05	PM 3.02	PM 8.15	AM 7.52	AM 1.52	PM 7.50
Valparaiso	PM 12.40	AM 4.53	PM 10.30	AM 3.35	AM 9.35	PM 8.00
South Bend	PM 2.08	AM 6.15	PM 11.52	AM 4.05	AM 10.05	PM 8.30
Battle Creek	PM 4.14	AM 8.15	PM 1.00	AM 7.00	AM 12.00	PM 9.00
Lansing	PM 5.30	AM 9.28	PM 2.28	AM 8.30	AM 1.05	PM 9.30
Durant	PM 6.00	AM 10.15	PM 3.00	AM 9.00	AM 1.35	PM 10.00
Saginaw	PM 8.10	AM 12.40	PM 5.10	AM 11.05	AM 2.45	PM 11.00
Bay City	PM 8.45	AM 1.10	PM 5.45	AM 11.40	AM 3.15	PM 11.30
Detroit	PM 9.10	AM 1.40	PM 6.10	AM 12.10	AM 3.45	PM 12.00
Flint	PM 9.40	AM 2.10	PM 6.40	AM 12.40	AM 4.15	PM 12.30
Port Huron	PM 10.10	AM 2.40	PM 7.10	AM 1.10	AM 4.45	PM 1.00
London	PM 10.40	AM 3.10	PM 7.40	AM 1.40	AM 5.15	PM 1.30
Hamilton	PM 11.10	AM 3.40	PM 8.10	AM 2.10	AM 5.45	PM 2.00
Suspension Bridge	PM 11.40	AM 4.10	PM 8.40	AM 2.40	AM 6.15	PM 2.30
Buffalo	PM 12.10	AM 4.40	PM 9.10	AM 3.10	AM 6.45	PM 3.00
Philadelphia	PM 1.40	AM 5.10	PM 9.40	AM 3.40	AM 7.15	PM 3.30
New York	PM 2.10	AM 5.40	PM 10.10	AM 4.10	AM 7.45	PM 4.00
Toronto	PM 2.40	AM 6.10	PM 10.40	AM 4.40	AM 8.15	PM 4.30
Boston	PM 3.10	AM 6.40	PM 11.10	AM 5.10	AM 8.45	PM 5.00
Portland	PM 3.40	AM 7.10	PM 11.40	AM 5.40	AM 9.15	PM 5.30

WEST	3	5	7	9	11	7
	AM 8.15	PM 6.00	AM 10.30	AM 6.30	AM 1.30	PM 7.50
Portland	AM 8.15	PM 6.00	AM 10.30	AM 6.30	AM 1.30	PM 7.50
Boston	AM 9.45	PM 7.30	AM 12.00	AM 8.00	AM 3.00	PM 9.00
Montreal	AM 11.15	PM 9.00	AM 1.30	AM 9.30	AM 4.30	PM 10.30
Toronto	AM 12.45	PM 10.30	AM 3.00	AM 11.00	AM 6.00	PM 11.30
New York	AM 1.15	PM 11.00	AM 3.30	AM 11.30	AM 6.30	PM 12.00
Philadelphia	AM 2.45	PM 12.30	AM 5.00	AM 12.00	AM 7.00	PM 1.30
Buffalo	AM 3.15	PM 1.00	AM 5.30	AM 12.30	AM 7.30	PM 2.00
Suspension Bridge	AM 3.45	PM 1.30	AM 6.00	AM 1.00	AM 8.00	PM 2.30
Hamilton	AM 4.15	PM 2.00	AM 6.30	AM 1.30	AM 8.30	PM 3.00
London	AM 4.45	PM 2.30	AM 7.00	AM 2.00	AM 9.00	PM 3.30
Port Huron	AM 5.15	PM 3.00	AM 7.30	AM 2.30	AM 9.30	PM 4.00
Flint	AM 5.45	PM 3.30	AM 8.00	AM 3.00	AM 10.00	PM 4.30
Bay City	AM 6.15	PM 4.00	AM 8.30	AM 3.30	AM 10.30	PM 5.00
Saginaw	AM 6.45	PM 4.30	AM 9.00	AM 4.00	AM 11.00	PM 5.30
Durant	AM 7.15	PM 5.00	AM 9.30	AM 4.30	AM 11.30	PM 6.00
Lansing	AM 7.45	PM 5.30	AM 10.00	AM 5.00	AM 12.00	PM 6.30
Battle Creek	AM 8.15	PM 6.00	AM 10.30	AM 5.30	AM 12.30	PM 7.00
Valparaiso	AM 8.45	PM 6.30	AM 11.00	AM 6.00	AM 1.00	PM 7.30
Chicago	AM 9.15	PM 7.00	AM 11.30	AM 6.30	AM 1.30	PM 8.00

Nos. 2-4-8-Daily
Nos. 10-16-Daily ex't Sunday
G. W. VAUX,
A. G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Nos. 3-5-7-Daily
Nos. 9-11-15-Daily ex't Sunday
W. C. CUNLIFFE,
Agent, Battle Creek.



BATTLE CREEK, MICH., JUNE 17, 1902.

URIAH SMITH }
L. A. SMITH } EDITORS
W. A. SPICER }
W. W. PRESCOTT } MANAGING EDITOR

The Managing Editor is responsible for all editorial matter which is not signed.

THE next issue of the REVIEW will consist of thirty-two pages, and will include the monthly Publishers' Book Department.

THE Coronation Number of *The Signs of the Times* has come to hand. It presents an attractive appearance, and we hope that it will have a large circulation.

COULD any reader of the REVIEW either donate or loan a set of Dr. Kellogg's charts to be used in medical missionary work in the South? Address E. P. Auger, Corinth, Miss.

THE annual commencement exercises of the American Medical Missionary College are in progress as we go to press. The baccalaureate sermon was preached at the Tabernacle last Sabbath morning by W. W. Prescott, and the address before the graduating class was announced for Monday evening, the 16th inst. A report of these exercises will appear in a later issue.

MAY we not expect that the proper officers will give some attention to the circulation of the REVIEW at each of the camp meetings and other large gatherings this season? We shall be glad to supply sample copies for this purpose. We have already sent extra copies to the Maritime Provinces, Pennsylvania, and Ontario, at the request of Brethren G. E. Langdon, R. A. Underwood, and J. W. Collie, and hope we may hear from other conferences.

WE have omitted some of the usual departments this week, in order to make room for the reports from our educational institutions. These reports give a comprehensive view of our educational work, as carried forward in our regular schools and colleges, and we are confident that they will be read with interest. At an early date we purpose to present similar reports of the educational work done at the American Medical Missionary College, and at the various missionary sanitariums. Do you not think that every member of your church

ought to be a regular reader of the REVIEW? Will you aid us in our efforts to extend the circulation? Sample copies will be furnished without charge.

THE Battle Creek church has recently taken decided action on the question of providing for a permanent school of such a character as to meet the needs of the children and youth connected with this large church. The subject of educational reform and our attitude toward it was presented Sabbath morning, June 7, by W. W. Prescott, and a meeting of the church was announced for the following Sunday evening to consider definite plans. This meeting was largely attended, and by unanimous vote the church-school board was authorized to plan for and conduct an efficient school, and to erect a suitable school building, in order to provide permanent accommodations for such a school. Plans were also adopted for raising the money needed for this work. The church-school board will now take hold of the matter in earnest, hoping to have the building ready for use next autumn.

To the Churches Sabbaths, June 28 and July 5

THE Mission Board has prepared readings for June 28, setting forth the appeal for Christiania. This will call the attention of all to the service of offering on the following Sabbath, July 5. A missionary reading, made up of letters from the fields, has been prepared for July 5, when the offering will be made. A little painstaking preparation will make the services of these two Sabbaths occasions of special profit to all.

The envelopes and readings are now being sent out to church elders, conference laborers, and isolated Sabbath keepers, so far as we have the names. If they are not received by next Sabbath in all except the more distant conferences, send a postal card to your tract society or the Mission Board at once. The envelopes are to be distributed Sabbath, June 28.

Already some are sending in substantial offerings, saying that they can give now, and wish to make sure of no failure. The Lord is manifestly stirring up the hearts of the people to come unto the work to do it. How little one understands who feels that a call to give is a depressing one. It is more blessed to give than to receive. This service of giving will be a happy one. And if the whole burden is lifted by one united effort, there will be rejoicing throughout our ranks in every land. Let us have it so.

W. A. SPICER,
Secretary Mission Board.

Roll Away the Reproach

JERUSALEM lay in ruins, the cause of God was reproached; but God remembered his people, and the time came when the reproach should be rolled away. Jerusalem must be rebuilt, and the wall raised.

Each one was given his part to perform. The work was a success; for the

people had a mind to work, and God wrought for them. The wall was built in troublous times. Again and again did their enemies endeavor to intimidate them. Nehemiah, in charge of the work, received letters calling his attention from his work, but his answer was, "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down."

"Roll away the reproach," is the word for to-day. Our institutions must be set free from debt. Each one is to act a part in this work. If we have a mind to work, the Lord will work with us, and we shall see glorious results of our labors. Let nothing hinder us, but like Nehemiah, let us remember that we, too, are doing a great work.

O. E. JONES.

The Pennsylvania Camp Meeting

THE readers of the REVIEW may be glad to know that the prospects for success in the camp meeting in Johnstown, Pa., are being realized. From the very beginning, the Spirit of God has been with us in a marked manner. The first Sabbath was a glorious day. Near the close of the Sabbath the congregation repaired to a stream running by the camp ground, where nine precious souls were buried in baptism.

The attendance from the outside has been large. Sunday afternoon was occupied by a temperance meeting. Elder Fitzgerald, of Philadelphia, addressed the audience, and was followed by W. F. Schwartz, Dr. A. J. Read, and E. E. Franke. Several ministers and lay brethren of other denominations also entered into the spirit of the meeting. Nearly every phase of the temperance question was dwelt upon. The meeting occupied about two hours and a half, and almost every one of the three thousand persons remained until the close of the services.

On Sunday evening a still larger number listened to the sermon by Elder Franke on "The Glorious Appearing of Christ." The Lord is giving his servants freedom, and large congregations are present at all meetings. We are encouraged to believe that excellent results will follow the work of the camp meeting.

The conference reports already received show a general growth of the work of the State. During the last three years there has been an increase of over six thousand dollars in the amount of tithe paid, an average of over two thousand dollars every year.

I never before attended a camp meeting which had so little preaching. Practically all the hours during the day are occupied either in giving instruction or in studying with the congregation the different phases of our work. The Lord is blessing this method of conducting the meeting. The Sabbath-school work, the health and temperance work, the work of disseminating the truth by means of the printed page, the school work, and other lines are being studied.

During the canvassers' institute, held just before the camp meeting, the canvassers sold nearly a thousand dollars' worth of books in this place. This was an excellent preparatory work for the camp meeting.

We hope that the readers of the REVIEW will remember us in their prayers, that God may greatly bless our efforts during the remainder of the meeting, and the work that shall follow.

R. A. UNDERWOOD.