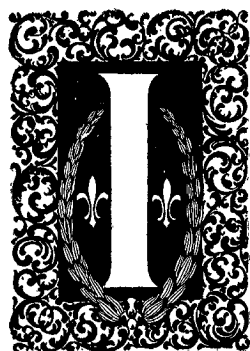


The Advent And Sabbath REVIEW HERALD

Vol. 80

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1903

No. 38



If I speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal. 2 And if I have the gift of prophecy, and know all mysteries and all knowledge; and if I have all faith, so as to remove mountains, but have not love, I am nothing. 3 And if I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and if I give my body to be burned, but have not love, it profiteth me nothing. 4 Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not; love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, 5 doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not its own, is not provoked, taketh not account of evil; 6 rejoiceth not in unrighteousness, but rejoiceth with the truth; 7 beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things. 8 Love never faileth: but whether there be prophecies, they shall be done away; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall be done away. 9 For we know in part, and we prophesy in part; 10 but when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away. 11 When I was a child, I spake as a child, I felt as a child, I thought as a child: now that I am become a man, I have put away childish things. 12 For now we see in a mirror, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know fully even as also I was fully known. 13 But now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love.

—I Corinthians 13, American Standard Revised Version.



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The Advent And Sabbath REVIEW AND 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.

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Editorial

Pray

MANY hearts have been comforted by the words of that familiar hymn:—

"What a friend we have in Jesus,
All our sins and griefs to bear!
What a privilege to carry
Everything to God in prayer!"

It is indeed a blessed privilege to go to our loving Father, laying at his feet burdens which are too heavy for us to bear, and to receive in our fellowship with him renewed assurance of his tender care for us, and that he will watch over us for good. One chief cause of discouragement and failure in our Christian experience is that we do not continually breathe the vital breath of spiritual communion by being instant in prayer. It is especially necessary to our success in the Christian warfare at this time that we wait upon God much in earnest prayer. The times are perilous. The enemy is making a masterly effort to deceive even those who have received the light of this message. Many voices are sounding. In daily and constant communion with the Majesty of heaven we must learn to recognize the voice of the good Shepherd who gives his life for the sheep. Nothing can take the place of this personal communion. "Pray without ceasing."

Watch

THE Master himself has urged upon us

the necessity of watching in that period just before his return to this earth. "Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the cock-crowing, or in the morning: lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping." We must watch for the openings of his providence, that we may be able to work in harmony with his purpose for us. We must watch for opportunities for service, that we may show forth the praises of him who has called us out of darkness into his marvelous light. We must watch for the devices of the enemy, lest we be taken captive by him at his will. We must watch the signs of the times, lest we become confused as to our position and work. We must watch the movements of our Leader in order that we may keep step with him in the forward march. "Take ye heed, watch and pray."

Wait

It is sometimes a most difficult thing to wait for the working out of God's providences. We get anxious for the right to triumph speedily. We chafe at the apparent success of evil principles. The spirit takes hold of us which would call down fire upon those who set themselves against the progress of the kingdom of God in the earth. It is just possible that a careful examination into our motives and a just analysis of our purposes might show that there was mingled with our zeal for the house of God a desire for a triumph of persons rather than principles; for "the heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked." We often need to remember that the Lord is long-suffering, "not willing that any should perish." He waits long before he cuts off any from salvation by requiring a final decision. "The long-suffering of our Lord is salvation." But in our time of waiting we may be sure that the right will triumph in the end. There will be no defeat and no compromise. Although "the kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed," yet, after all the power of divine love has been brought

to bear upon rebellious hearts, and has been rejected, the eternal purpose will prevail, and Jesus Christ will be declared Lord "to the glory of God the Father." "For evil doers shall be cut off; but those that wait upon [and wait for] the Lord, they shall inherit the earth." Pray, watch, wait.

Believe

WHILE we pray, and watch, and wait, it is also essential that we should believe. By believing we come into fellowship with the divine purpose. By believing we lay hold upon divine power, and bring divine resources into operation for the accomplishment of the divine will through human instrumentalities. Thus by believing we open the way for the triumph of the gospel, and the establishment of the kingdom of God in the earth. And these principles should find a practical application in our daily life. It is in the settlement of the daily problems which confront us that we test the actual value of the Christianity which we profess. We are not really teachers of the gospel truth, although we may talk much about God and prayer and faith, unless our own lives will bear the test of the genuine principles of the divine character. "The truth of God is to regulate the life. But this it can not do if left in the outer court. An occasional Christianity, an occasional generosity, an occasional doing of good deeds, is not the Christianity that will accomplish the work for which God calls. Truth planted in the heart brings man into harmony with God." Our personal experience is the test of the value of our efforts in behalf of the kingdom of Christ in the earth. We may wear ourselves out in the vain endeavor to push forward the work of the Lord, if our own hearts are not right with God. One might as well attempt to extinguish a fire by pouring on water with one hand and oil with the other, as to hope to build up the interests of the kingdom of God by a fleshly zeal in behalf of principles which he does not himself reveal in his daily life. It is time for us to weigh these things carefully, and to be sure that we are not

counterworking our own verbal teaching. "They say, and do not," was the charge against the scribes and Pharisees. The faith which works can achieve much for truth and righteousness in the earth. "Continue in prayer." "And what I say unto you I say unto all, watch." "It is good that a man should . . . quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord." "All things are possible to him that believeth." Pray, watch, wait, believe.

In His Sight

THE eye of God is ever upon his children. They are never out of his sight. To those who love God and recognize him as the rightful King in their lives, these assurances are most comforting. "The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are open unto their cry." "He withdraweth not his eyes from the righteous." "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go; I will counsel thee with mine eye upon thee." Amid the confusion which reigns in this world, and with a sense of our own inability to keep ourselves from the devices of the enemy, what a privilege it is to know that the Father's eye is upon us, and that the Father's heart is touched with the appeal of our helplessness even before we lift up our cry unto him. If the veil which separates us from the unseen could be lifted, we should behold a multitude of the angelic host who have been "sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." "The angel of Jehovah encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." Realizing the constant presence of the Lord, we should daily perform our service for him as in his sight. Loyalty to principle, earnestness in work, and faithfulness to duty distinguish those who serve as in his sight. Such was Moses, who was "faithful in all his house," and who "endured, as seeing him who is invisible." Such was Joseph, who said, "How then can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?" Such should we all be who are waiting for the soon-coming day when we shall see him face to face. As we cultivate more and more the experience of living as in his sight, our fellowship with him will be more close and more blessed, our thought of him will be more sweet, and we shall be the better prepared to greet with a confiding joy him whom, having not seen, we have loved.

"Let all your lamps be bright,
And trim the golden flame;
Gird up your loins as in his sight;
His coming thus proclaim."

A New Industrial Combination

A NEW phase of the problem of capital and labor has had its appearance, one of much significance, and which seems destined to be permanent. Capital and labor have at last come together, there is peace between them, but the result is far different from that which had been anticipated from the long-sought union. Capital and labor, organized, have come together on the basis of a mutual agreement to support each other in advancing their own interests at the expense of the unorganized public. There is peace, but it is the peace of a new and deeper conspiracy and a more powerful combine to enforce their arbitrary demands, a peace which is more ruinous to the public than was the previous open warfare. This new phase of the labor problem has not yet become universal, but we are assured that it is rapidly becoming so, and that every prominent city in the land will soon show the conditions which have become established in one or two. Chicago is the city in which this new state of things in the industrial sphere has first grown up. The story of its development there, and of the crushing despotism it now exercises over the residents of that city, is told by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, in the September issue of *McClure's Magazine*. The following quotations from Mr. Stannard's articles state the leading features of the situation which has resulted from this new union. First, Mr. Baker speaks of the coal-delivery business, in which there were two unions chiefly concerned—the Coal Teamsters' Union, composed of men who drove the teams, and the Coal Team Owners' Association, composed of men who owned the teams, and sometimes the coal which they carried. He says:—

Not so long ago the teamsters and the coal team owners were busily cracking each other's heads. The teamsters wanted more wages, the owners wanted more profits, and Chicago got its coal delivered promptly, at reasonable prices. . . . Some genius—he must have been a genius or he would never have thought of anything so simple—suggested one day that the teamsters and their employers stop shedding each other's blood, and unite. And this is exactly what they did. The two organizations came together and formed a close compact, offensive and defensive—a sort of monopoly new to American life. Instead of fighting each other, to the profit and peace of the on-looking public, they now turned, united, and attacked that public. The teamster saved his sores with a large increase in wages, the coal dealers and the team owners fattened their bank accounts with a large increase in profits, and the defenseless organized public paid the bill; is paying it with groanings to-day.

Between these two unions a secret agreement was signed, of an exclusive character. It read:—

Party of the first part (the Coal Team Owners' Association) agrees to employ none but members of the Coal Teamsters' Union, Local No. 4, in good standing, and carrying the regular working card of the organization.

We (the Coal Teamsters' Union) further agree that we will not work for any firm that does not belong to the Coal Team Owners' Association.

Fear of being prosecuted for conspiracy led the parties to change the last clause of this agreement, substituting the following, which means the same thing:—

We agree that we will use our best endeavors to have all employers of coal teamsters become members of the Coal Team Owners' Association.

Harmless as these words appear, they amount virtually to an exclusive agreement which is the very essence of the new monopolistic combinations. This is what it means: The coal team owners agree to employ none but union men; result—the independent workman, the so-called "scab," is instantly driven out of existence, and competition on the side of labor is killed. The coal teamsters agree to work for none but members of the Coal Team Owners' Association; result—the independent employer is driven out of existence, and competition on the side of capital is killed. Total result—an absolute monopoly of the industry. Let any man not a member of the union try to drive a coal wagon in Chicago, and see how quickly his head would be broken. Similarly, let any important employer concern, come into Chicago and try to go into the coal business without first making peace with or joining the Coal Team Owners' Association, and see how long it would remain unsmashed.

As a result the price of coal cartage in Chicago was raised from \$1.40 to \$2.00 a load, and "no citizen could draw his own coal with his own wagon to his own cellar. The Salvation Army was compelled last winter to get special permission to draw a few loads of coal for the suffering poor."

I asked one of the teamster leaders what was the next step in this campaign of the combination.

"We're going to stop delivering coal in bags," he said. "It's too hard work for the men; the dirty water runs down the back of their necks."

To the suggestion that the public might not like to hire a member of the "coal hustlers" union to do the work formerly done free by the teamsters, the reply of the teamster leader was, "They'll have to like it."

"Under such conditions as these," says Mr. Stannard, "the public of Chicago gets its coal to-day."

But the coal combination is only one among many. The Milk Dealers' Asso-

ciation—employers—and the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union got together and decided that one delivery of milk during the day was sufficient for the people of Chicago, without even thinking of consulting the milk buyers. In most districts two deliveries had been the custom for years, but all Chicago was instantly compelled to come down to one delivery a day. On June 5 Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, commissioner of health, wrote a letter to the Milk Shippers' Union, the Milk Dealers' Association, and the Milk Drivers' Union, the three organizations which control, absolutely, the milk business of Chicago, protesting that a single delivery of milk, in the poorer districts of the city, threatened an increased mortality among the little children.

"If the present conditions of supply and delivery continue during the warm weather," he wrote, "they will have a most serious effect on the child life of the city."

No attention whatever was paid to this letter, and just a month later the weekly bulletin of the Chicago Board of Health had this to say:—

"In the last week of June the deaths among infants and young children were 123; this week 172 such deaths were reported, an increase of 40 per cent; and deaths from 'convulsions' and the intestinal diseases of children increased 90 per cent over those of the previous week. The 'one-daily delivery' of milk has begun to reap its harvest. Even in well-to-do families this thirty-six to sixty hours' old milk can not be kept from souring from one delivery to the next. Herod was more merciful in the method he used in his 'slaughter of the innocents.'"

Some examples are given by Mr. Stannard of the methods by which the combine deals with independent operators. A shipment of eggs having arrived for one Samuel Gates, a commission merchant, and delivery of the same being impossible because the teamsters were striking in sympathy with the freight handlers, Mr. Gates borrowed a wagon and drove over himself to the freight house to get his goods, fearing that they would spoil if left to wait the end of the strike. He was met by Abram Covert, a union teamster, who ordered him away. "You have no business here," shouted Covert. Gates replied that he was coming in his own wagon to get his own goods that were spoiling. Covert struck him in the jaw and killed him. In the trial which followed, Assistant States Attorney Crowe said:—

"Covert as a union man accused Gates of violating union principles, tried him, found him guilty, and executed him, all within a few minutes."

Covert was finally convicted of manslaughter.

Builders are held up and robbed by the combine in the following manner:—

The bidders on the job meet together,

talk over the job, and decide three things in regard to it: first, what it would actually cost, say \$40,000; second, what it is worth, that is, what a contractor can do it for and make a fair profit, say \$50,000; third, they discuss the character of the architect and of the general contractor and of the owner, whether they are "easy" or not, or careless, or driven by necessity, or whether any of them can be "touched," deciding finally how much the job would "stand" without raising suspicion, say \$70,000; in other words, \$20,000 more than the job was "worth." They then decide which of their number shall actually do the work, a point, be it observed, of minor consequence, and he puts in a bid of \$70,000, all the others going higher, up to \$100,000 or more. Of course the lowest bidder gets the job. The pool of \$20,000 over and above the real value of the work, is divided equally among the members of the ring.

The problem of these monopolies is exactly the problem of the American democracy. Here we have a close monopoly in which all health-giving competition is completely shut out. This combination falls into the hands of a dishonest machine, exactly comparable to the machine so dearly familiar to the American political party, with the result that corruption follows, and the public pays the bill. . . . We now have with us the "industrial boss." He is personified in the walking delegate, in the secretary or manager of the employers' association; for good or for evil, his hand is upon the industry of the nation.

The ancient antagonism between labor and capital—what may be called the horizontal division of society—is apparently giving place to a very different—a vertical—division of our industrial life, in which each industry, close-knit, combining both employer and employee, may stand solid against the world. Imagine such a close future combination in some indispensable necessary of life, like bread or brick or coal (the combination in coal is already within view of completeness, and the public has felt the effect of it), what is to prevent that combination from raising prices to a very high point, immensely adding to its own wealth, and taking it out of the public?

We have been sighing for labor and capital to get together; we have been telling them that they are brethren, that the interest of one is the interest of the other. Here they are together; are we any better off?

And now that capital and labor have "come together" in this unlooked-for and unwelcome way, it is evident that there is no remedy for industrial disturbances in the agreement between the two, as had been supposed. It is evident that the real and only remedy for industrial troubles, the one thing that can bring peace and establish justice, is not any change that can be effected in outward forms, not any mechanical transformation that can be brought about in the industrial world, but only the inward change that is wrought in the heart by

Christianity, and the working out of its principles in the individual life.

Now, as ever, Christianity is found to be the world's great need, the one thing that will remedy the evils in any of its spheres of life, industrial or social. "Be patient, therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord." L. A. S.

An Important Council

THE fall council of the General Conference Committee will be held in Washington, D. C., October 7-21. This arrangement has been made with members of the Committee, after as mature counsel as conditions have permitted. On account of the expense, loss of time from active work in the field, and numerous inconveniences involved in holding such a council, we have hesitated to meet this fall. But the questions requiring the immediate study and decision of the whole Committee are so many, so important, and so imperative that we believe the cause will suffer if we fail to come together at an early date.

That our people may understand in some measure the important, far-reaching questions with which the Committee will have to deal, I will here mention some of those already on the list:—

1. *The Approaching Union Conference Sessions.*—When and where shall they be held? How shall they be conducted so as to secure the largest results possible? What general help shall be furnished each? What can be done to perfect the organization of each?

2. *Work With "Christ's Object Lessons."*—Shall this work now be dropped? Shall it be left to drift? Shall the plans for conducting this work be reorganized? If so, what general arrangement can be made that will give promise of good returns?

3. *The Week of Prayer.*—Preparation of readings. What can be done to secure a general observance and larger results? Shall the old plans be followed?

4. *Home Missionary Work.*—Should not a great forward movement, or winter missionary campaign, be set on foot at an early date this fall? If so, what shall be the general plan? Who can be selected to take charge of the plan, and push it vigorously in all parts of the home field? Shall this plan embrace efforts—

(a) To place every minister who can possibly be spared for that purpose, in a new field; well supplied with literature, to carry on an earnest effort to lead people to accept the truth?

(b) To place at work in our cities capable Bible workers, to hold Bible readings and distribute literature?

(c) To largely increase our staff of regular canvassers?

(d) To enlist the rank and file of our people in America in an earnest and continuous effort to place our papers and tracts in the hands of all their neighbors? What special literature should be prepared for such a missionary effort? and who should be selected to prepare it?

5. *Finances.*—What can be done during the coming winter to raise sufficient means to meet the appropriations voted by the Committee last spring in the general council at Battle Creek, for both the evangelical work and the establishment and equipment of institutions?

Furthermore, what can be done to dispose of the General Conference overdraft of thirty-four thousand dollars, the accumulation of deficits covering a number of years? And still further, what steps should be taken to close out the assets and liabilities of the General Conference Association? These assets and liabilities are about even, and amount to two hundred thousand dollars. Instead of the General Conference Association being able to render the cause valuable service, it is in its present condition really a burden. Can not its affairs be wound up, and a new and better arrangement be made?

6. *Camp-Meetings.*—Do they pay as now conducted? How can they be made more profitable to the cause? What steps can now be taken thoroughly to reorganize and revitalize this plan of gathering and teaching and reviving our people?

7. *Washington Enterprises.*—When shall definite steps be taken to develop the work in Washington in harmony with the instruction from the spirit of prophecy?

(a) Shall vigorous efforts be made this winter to preach the third angel's message in the city of Washington, and to carry on a strong Bible-reading and house-visitation work? Shall special efforts be made while Congress is in session to carry on religious-liberty work? Who can be secured for all these lines of work? and how can they be supported?

(b) Shall good, creditable treatment rooms for medical missionary work be opened in Washington before Congress convenes? If so, who shall take the work in charge?

(c) Shall steps be taken this fall to begin the erection and the equipment of a printing plant at Takoma Park?

(d) Shall the work of clearing the ground and erecting the school be started this fall on the tract of land purchased in Takoma Park?

(e) What plans shall be laid for the erection of a sanitarium on the same tract of land?

(f) How shall all the plans affecting the development of the work in Washington be arranged? Who shall be secured to carry them forward? and from what source shall means be raised for the work?

8. *Should Arrangements* be made at an early date by which members of the General Conference Committee can visit the European and other foreign fields during the year 1904?

9. *The Education and Work* of our young men and young women.

(a) By what means can we place in our training-schools for Christian workers the thousands of our young people who are attending worldly schools?

(b) What plans can be laid to set to work in the field the young people who attend our schools?

These are some of the general questions affecting the development of our work at home and abroad, that should receive earnest, extended, and prayerful study of the members of the General Conference Committee. They are problems that are daily facing the officers of the Committee. We are unable to settle them; it is not our place to do so; they rest with the whole Committee, and but little progress can be made in the solution of these problems until the entire Committee shall meet and deal with them.

Owing to the great scope of the work to be done at the coming council, and the intelligent, strong co-operation we must have from the State conferences, we have invited the State conference presidents who can consistently do so, to join us. We shall need their counsel very much, and they will need the information that can be secured only by being present.

This is especially true of that part of our work that relates to the development of the publishing interests in the East. The territory of the new Review and Herald Publishing Association that has been incorporated in Washington is composed of the Atlantic, Canadian, Lake, and Northern Union Conferences, and all the members of these union conference committees, with the General Conference Committee, have the responsibility of shaping the policy of this corporation. They have not had an opportunity to meet since the new corporation has been formed. Broad, progressive plans should at once be laid for the development of this work. This will be a most opportune time to do this.

Much more might be said regarding the work the Committee will have to do, but I believe that the brief outline given above will help our brethren and sisters to appreciate the fact that our task is great, and, further, that it will help you to pray for us during the council.

A. G. DANIELLS.

A Remarkable Oath

THE oath taken by members of the Typographical Union, as quoted and vouched for by *The Independent* of September 10, is this:—

I hereby solemnly swear that my fidelity to the Typographical Union and my duty to the members thereof, shall in no sense be interfered with by any allegiance that I may now or hereafter owe to any other organization, social, political, or religious.

Circumstances having called public attention to the nature of this oath, much comment has been evoked from those who appreciate the relationship sustained by members of the union to the state and to the church. Bishop Scannel, the head of the Catholic church in Omaha, Neb., is quoted as saying that the maintenance of such an oath would set aside all government, both civil and ecclesiastical, and nullify all courts of law. He is reported as having commanded priests in his diocese to refuse absolution to Catholic members of the union. The union, on the other hand, seems determined to adhere to its oath regardless of its antagonism to any other organization, whether church or state.

"We can not believe," comments *The Independent*, "that the members of the Typographical Union, who are among the most responsible, and we should have supposed, intelligent, of any craft, can have appreciated the meaning of that oath. It puts fidelity to their labor union before fidelity to the country or to the Christian church. It must have been composed by some absolute unbeliever, if not an anarchist."

The truth seems to be, however, that those who made and who take this oath do appreciate its meaning, and that it was so worded from a belief that only by placing the obligation to the union above fidelity to state or church could the union accomplish the purposes for which it was created. Indeed, is it not in the very nature of the case that a labor union must hold the allegiance of its members against the claims of every other organization upon them in order to succeed in its purpose of forcing employers and the general public to come to its terms? We think it will be more and more evident, as events unfold themselves, that labor unions are antagonistic in purpose to both the state and the church, and necessarily so, while the latter are constituted in their present form.

L. A. S.

General Articles

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." Phil. 4:8.

My Song

Arranged and Sung by Chas. P. Whitford.
Tune: Do They Miss Me at Home?

I WILL sing you a song, dear brothers
of mine,

Of the hopes that live in my breast,
Of the city of God with its presence di-
vine,

Of the beautiful city of rest,
Far away from the sorrows of earth and
its care,

Where age rolls away like a dream,
Where the gateways of crystal shine
beauteous and fair,

And the walls of pure jasper shall
gleam.

The notes of my song leap in joyous re-
frain;

For no cadence of sadness is there,
No echo of sorrow is found in its train,
It breathes not of sin or despair;

I will sing for your pleasure, dear broth-
ers of mine,

Of the hopes that live in my breast,
Of the city of beauty in splendor sublime,
Of the beautiful city of rest.

For that city my heart is now longing;
Earth's treasures, how worthless they
seem!

My affections on these once were cen-
tered,

But, alas! they have proved but a
dream.

The glories that once were attractive
Are eclipsed by my heavenly home;
Its joys soon will welcome Christ's loved
ones,

And I long for the moment to come.

With joy I shall enter the city,
The face of my Saviour behold;

And I shall be changed, and be like him,
When I stand on the streets of pure
gold.

For ages on ages I'll praise him,
And never grow weary nor old;

Love-crowned, I'll abide in his presence
When I stand on the streets of pure
gold.

Then I'll sing of my heavenly mansion,
Yes, I'll spread the glad tidings abroad
Of the coming of Jesus my Saviour,

To gather the children of God,
Of the bright, starry crowns that are
waiting

For those who his coming will love,
And with labor and tears seek to gather
Large sheaves for the garner above.

Be Ye Therefore Perfect

MRS. E. G. WHITE

THE Lord estimates as of supreme im-
portance the holiness of his people; and
he permits reverses to come upon individ-
uals, upon families, and upon churches,
that his people may see their danger, and
humble their hearts before him in repen-
tance. He chastens his children in the

hope of saving their souls. Those who
return to him, he receives with tender-
ness and love. He speaks pardon to them,
and clothes them with the garments of
Christ's righteousness.

In this, the great day of atonement, it
is our duty to confess our sins, and ac-
knowledge God's mercy and love in par-
doning our transgressions. Let us thank
him for the warnings he has given to
save us from our perverse ways. Let us
bear witness to his goodness by reveal-
ing a change in our lives. If those to
whom the Lord has sent reproof, warn-
ing them that they are not walking in his
way, will repent, and with humility and
contrition make confession, the Lord will
surely receive them once more into favor.
If they will honor God by obeying his
commandments, they will be exalted by
him. He will give them strength and vic-
tory.

The defections among God's people are
keenly felt by him who died to ransom
them from Satan's power. The church
is burdened and saddened. A cloud
hangs over her. Let every soul seek God,
inquiring, Lord, is it I who have brought
this discouragement upon thy people? Is
it because of my perversity that Zion is
burdened? Have I given occasion for our
enemies to triumph? If so, Lord, have
mercy upon thy sinful child, and save
me for thy mercy's sake.

Let there be a close examination of self.
Do not seek to hide yourselves under your
citizen's dress, saying that you are doing
as others do, and therefore you can not
be far out of the way. Yes; you may
do as others have done. But is the ex-
perience of those who have left the Lord
something that you wish to gain? And if,
with their experience before you, you
walk contrary to the way of the Lord,
and are punished, whom have you to
blame but yourselves?

O that deep realization of the impor-
tance of these things may come to the
people of God! O that all departure from
the narrow path of obedience and holiness
may be seen as it is! O that men and wo-
men may seek the Lord as they have
never done before!

There are those professing to be chil-
dren of God whose course of action the
Lord does not justify. Faithful work is
to be done in giving reproof, as well as
in giving encouragement. The cross is
not to be shunned. No unchristianlike
course of action is to be justified.

Will the people of God now humble
their hearts before him, confessing and
forsaking their sins, that they may re-
ceive the forgiveness and favor of God,
and be brought into complete harmony
with him? It is not because of a lack of
evidence that human beings perish, but
because of their unwillingness to use the
means whereby God designs they shall
learn his will.

A season of great trial is before us.
It becomes us now to use all our capabil-
ities in advancing the work of God. The
powers that the Lord has given us are to
be used to build up, not to tear down.

Those who are ignorantly deceived are
not to remain in this condition. The Lord

says to his messengers, Go to them, and
declare unto them what I have said,
whether they will hear, or whether they
will forbear. "O son of man, I have set
thee a watchman unto the house of
Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word
at my mouth, and warn them from me.
When I say unto the wicked, O wicked
man, thou shalt surely die; if thou dost
not speak to warn the wicked from his
way, that wicked man shall die in his
iniquity; but his blood will I require at
thine hand."

Let us never relax our efforts to save
those ready to perish, for whose ransom
the Prince of heaven offered his precious
life. When one means fails, try another
way. So long as life is spared, let us
work for God. The time is right upon
us when persecution will come to those
who proclaim the truth. In all ages,
God's appointed messengers have exposed
themselves to reproach and persecution
for the truth's sake. But whatever trial
or reproach may come upon us, we may
know that Christ will be with us, to
strengthen and bless us, filling our hearts
with peace and joy.

Soon there is to be trouble all over the
world. It becomes every one to seek to
know God. We have no time to delay.
With earnestness and fervor the message
must be given: "Ho, every one that
thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he
that hath no money; come ye, . . . buy
wine and milk without money and with-
out price." "Thus saith the Lord, Keep
ye judgment, and do justice; for my sal-
vation is near to come, and my righteous-
ness to be revealed. Blessed is the man
that doeth this, and the son of man that
layeth hold on it; that keepeth the Sab-
bath from polluting it, and keepeth his
hand from doing any evil. Neither let the
son of the stranger, that hath joineth him-
self to the Lord, speak, saying, The Lord
hath utterly separated me from his peo-
ple: neither let the eunuch say, Behold, I
am a dry tree. For thus saith the Lord
unto the eunuchs that keep my Sabbaths,
and choose the things that please me, and
take hold of my covenant; Even unto them
will I give in mine house and within my
walls a place and a name better than of
sons and daughters: I will give them an
everlasting name, that shall not be cut
off."

God's love for his church is infinite.
His care over his heritage is unceasing.
He suffers no affliction to come upon the
church but such as is essential for her
purification, her present and eternal good.
He will purify the church even as he puri-
fied the temple at the beginning and the
close of his ministry on earth. All that he
brings upon the church in trial comes that
his people may gain deeper piety and
more strength to carry the triumphs of
the cross to all parts of the world. He
has a work for all to do. There must
be constant enlargement and progress.
The work must extend from city to city,
from country to country, and from nation
to nation, moving constantly onward and
upward, established, strengthened, and
settled.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The inward adorning of a meek and quiet spirit is priceless. In the righteousness of the members shall the church be established. God's people are to show a faith steadfast and immovable. The Bible is their standard. In all its power the truth is to be proclaimed. Those who faithfully do this work, keeping the commandments of God in deed and in truth, will be acknowledged as laborers together with God.

"The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever." From the beginning to the end of the history of the church, Christ will be to his people all that these words express, if they will heed the invitation to come to him. He is to his people life and strength, efficiency and power, wisdom and holiness. When we realize this as we should, we shall be strong in his strength. "The Lord is exalted; for he dwelleth on high: he hath filled Zion with judgment and righteousness. And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation. . . . The sinners in Zion are afraid; fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. Who among us shall dwell with the devouring fire? Who among us shall dwell with everlasting burnings? He that walketh righteously, and seeketh uprightly, he that despiseth the gain of oppressions, that shaketh his hands from holding of bribes, that stoppeth his ears from hearing of blood, and shutteth his eyes from seeing evil; he shall dwell on high: his place of defense shall be the munitions of rocks; bread shall be given him; his waters shall be sure. Thine eyes shall see the King in his beauty: they shall behold the land that is very far off."

The Canvassing Work and Our Schools

J. B. BLOSSER

In the earlier days of the canvassing work those who engaged in it were men and women who had accepted the truth through the labors of our ministers. They had been faithfully instructed in the special truths for this time, so that they could readily present them to others, and with a little instruction they could take the books containing these precious truths, and, with a heart filled with the love of God, they were well prepared to make the work a success. There are yet many such souls who should enter this branch of the work in the same way; but by far the greater number who are now available for this work are the young men and women who are in our schools, or ought to be there. Many of these young people have been raised in the message, and it is the ambition of their parents that they become useful in carrying the truth to the world. These young people, too, are earnestly praying that God may guide them into the place that he would have them occupy; and since God is calling for many of this class to enter the work as evangelistic canvassers, in fact, is emphasizing this call, it is the purpose of this article to encourage them to take up this work, and to offer

some suggestions as to how our schools can render them valuable help in preparing them for this work. A few quotations from the testimonies of the spirit of prophecy will be in place:—

"There ought to be connected with our schools the best possible facilities for the preparation of laborers for both home and foreign fields."—*Gospel Workers*, page 284. "Canvassers are to be educated and trained to do the work required in selling the books upon present truth which the people need. There is need of men of deep Christian experience, men of well-balanced minds, strong, well-educated men, to engage in this work. The Lord desires those to take hold of the canvassing work who are capable of educating others, who can awaken in promising young men and women an interest in this line, leading them to take up the book-work and handle it successfully. Some have the talent, education, and experience which would enable them to educate the youth for the canvassing work in such a way that much more would be accomplished than is now being done. Those who have gained such an experience in this work have a special duty to perform in teaching others. Educate, educate, educate young men and women to sell the books which the Lord by his Holy Spirit has stirred his servants to write. God desires us to be faithful in educating those who accept the truth, that they may believe to a purpose, and work intelligently in the Lord's way."—*Manual for Canvassers*, pages 63, 64. "Let those who have been in school go out into the field, and put to practical use the knowledge they have gained. If canvassers will do this, using the ability that God has given them, seeking counsel from him, and combining the work of selling books with personal labor for the people, their talents will increase by exercise, and they will learn many practical lessons which they could not possibly learn in school. The education obtained in this practical way may properly be termed higher education. There is no higher work than evangelistic canvassing; for it involves the performance of the highest moral duties."—*Id.*, page 65.

In a recent unpublished Testimony occurs the following: "Time is short. We are to hold out urgent inducements to the men who are now to be engaged in missionary work for the Master. The highways and byways are unworked. The Lord calls for young men to labor as canvassers and evangelists, to do house-to-house work in places that have not yet heard the truth. . . . Those who go forth in this work will be wonderfully blessed. The Lord calls for volunteers who will take their stand firmly on his side, and will pledge themselves to unite with Jesus of Nazareth in doing the very work that needs to be done now, just now. . . . Canvassers are to be educated to take up the work of circulating these publications. Our books and papers are to go to places that are still in the darkness of error. The Lord calls for young men to enter our schools. Schools are to be established in which our youth can receive an education that will prepare them to go forth to do evangelistic and

medical missionary work. Let these schools be established out of the cities."

It is a noticeable feature of these earnest calls for the young to enter the work as evangelistic canvassers, that the work of the schools is associated with their training. Does not this plainly indicate that our schools are to become the recruiting and training ground to a large extent of those who are to engage in this work "that needs to be done now, just now"? But do we see anything like a large per cent of those who are completing their schooling entering this department of work?—No, no. This is the sad but true answer. Why?—Well, there are several reasons, which we will not discuss in this article; but perhaps a few suggestions as to how the schools can render assistance in changing this state of affairs will be to the point.

The work of training can be begun in the church school. The children can be encouraged to sell some of the smaller publications, papers, etc., and then they should be encouraged to relate their experiences in the presence of the whole school, for the encouragement of all, and for the instruction of those who may be edified by their experiences. Many of our church-school teachers are doing a noble work in this way, and the fruit will appear in due time. Then our industrial schools and academies can render valuable aid in many ways. During the school year each student should be encouraged to make a special study of some one of our large books, so that when vacation comes, he can with a little special instruction go out to sell these books, and later take up the study of another, and so on until his schooling is completed, when he will be ready to enter the work, and make it a success. In this way an intelligent corps of canvassers can be developed; and as those who go out during vacation return to school again, they will bring into the school the sweet leaven of their experiences in placing the truth in the homes of the people, and it will not be long before the whole spiritual atmosphere of the school will be pervaded with the desire to enter this work.

Some of our colleges are doing a noble work in preparing canvassers by offering a special course for their training. Such a preparation is offered at Berrien Springs during the fall term. The books to be sold will be carefully studied, and a large portion of the time will be spent in the adjoining country in actual work, accompanied by the writer and others who have had actual experience in this work.

The time has come when the spirit of prophecy says the canvassing work is to be revived. The time has come when our youth should be enlisted in this soul-saving work. These youth are in our schools, or should be there; therefore the time has come when our schools must, if they meet the demands of the time upon them, throw their strength into the work of giving these youth a training for this work. Will they do it? I believe they will. Let us all, conferences, laborers, and people, co-operate with our schools in meeting the mind of God in this important matter.

THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD

The Latin Union Meeting

L. R. CONRADI

THIS gathering was held at Lausanne, on the beautiful Lake Geneva, French Switzerland, June 29 to July 6. At first we had only planned a meeting of the Romance-Swiss, or Central European Conference, near the end of the month of July, expecting to have a union council the previous May; but matters so shaped that we were able to hold these two gatherings together. This gave comparatively little time in which to prepare for the meeting, yet we were glad to see so many present.

One year ago the Latin Union was partially organized, but the work of per-

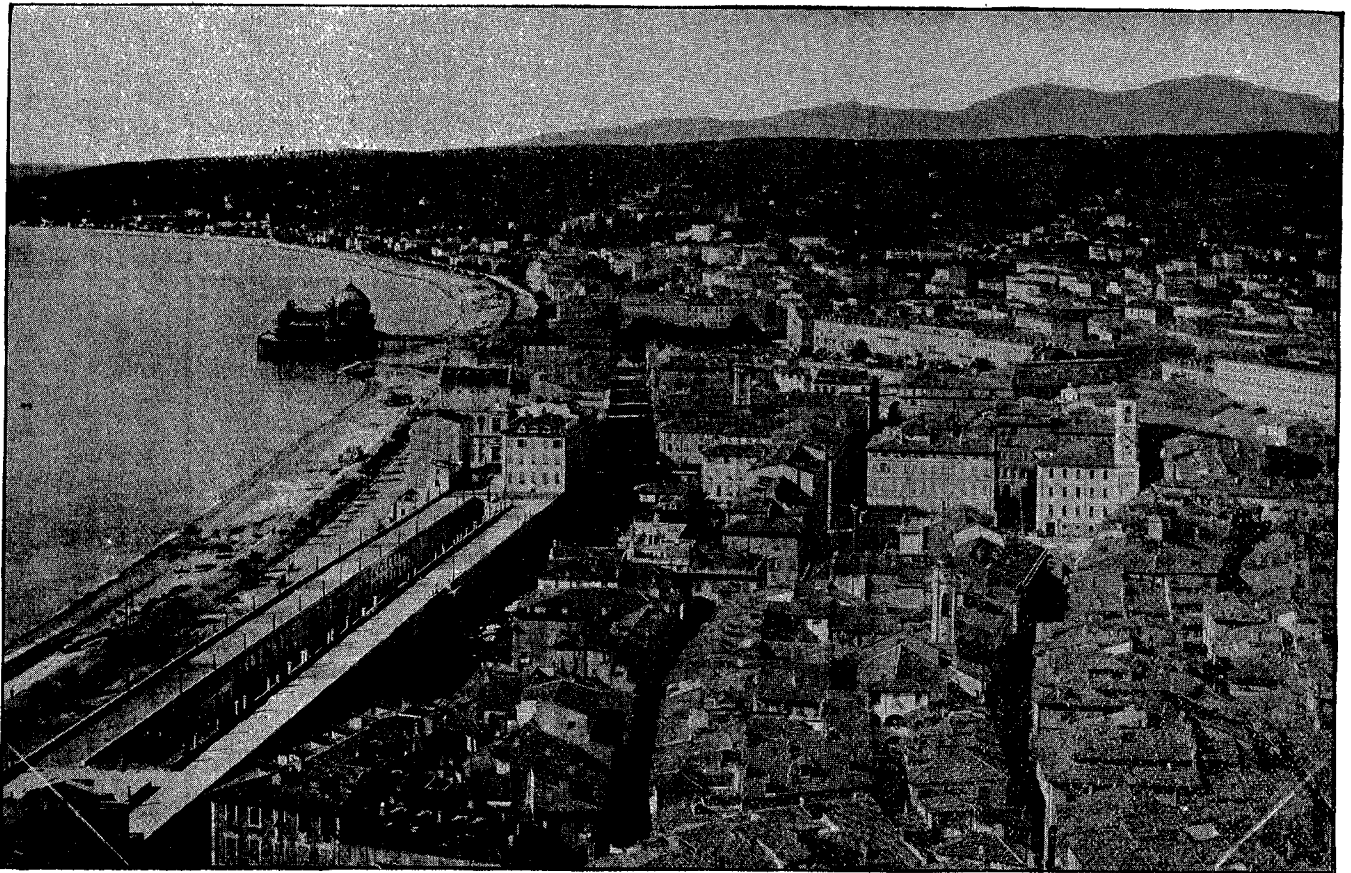
ference, which contains only a million people. Elder Tieche was chosen conference president, and with him there are to be associated six other workers.

There are in the French Mission seven workers. Elder Wilkinson was again appointed local director of this field. Our work is centered largely in Paris and in Southern France. There are about one hundred and twenty believers here.

Elder Everson, of Rome, was present, and brought encouraging reports from that place. He is learning the Italian, and several other laborers are to be associated with him. There are now about forty Sabbath-keepers in Italy.

Brother J. Curdy was chosen director

a title of \$5,186, and gave \$1,830 in gifts and offerings. This speaks well for the liberality of the 577 members we have in the union. Considerable time was given to the removal of the French publishing work from Basel. It was decided to make Paris the headquarters for our periodicals, and to have a depository in Geneva (very close to the border of France and Switzerland), from which books may be sent into both countries at single postal rates. This will give Romance-Switzerland and France the same postal advantages that Basel has furnished to German Switzerland and Germany. Brother J. Roberts has been put in charge of the Latin Union publishing work, and it is expected that he will look after it in the entire field. We surely need publications, not simply in the French, but in Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese as well. This is a very important part of our work. Last year, with six canvassers in the field, the house sold \$4,079 worth of books.



THE CITY OF NICE

fecting the organization was more fully completed this season. There were about one hundred and seventy-five camped on the ground. Twenty-two of these were from France, two from Belgium, and two from Italy. Considerable attention was given to the work in this great field, with its one hundred million people. While some new workers have joined the ranks, yet the force of laborers is very inadequate for the accomplishment of the work that needs to be done.

In Romance-Switzerland, which contains the French-speaking and the Italian-speaking cantons, there was quite an encouraging growth last year. There are over four hundred members in this con-

ference of French Belgium, which was organized into a separate mission, with a population of three million. We have about a score of Sabbath-keepers in this field.

We are glad to say that we now have made a beginning in Spain, as the Bond brothers have taken up work in Barcelona, where they will perfect their knowledge of the Spanish language while doing general missionary and Bible work.

The deliberations of the union conference were harmonious, and Elder Wilkinson remains president of the Latin field. A general meeting was planned for France the coming year. During 1902 there were ninety-two additions in the Latin Union. That conference paid

The establishment of a sanitarium and school in French Switzerland, which shall be a general training center for the Latin-speaking part of Europe, received favorable consideration. We hope to be able to exchange the lot and building in Basel for fifteen or twenty acres of nicely located land in a picturesque part of French Switzerland, and then fit up a sanitarium and food factory, and connect with them a training-school for workers. Our food factory in Switzerland has done well. It has a growing business; and as it is earning one thousand six hundred dollars per annum, it is a source of financial help to the medical missionary work carried on by the sanitarium. Elder Irwin

and Dr. Paulson rendered excellent help in the meetings, the latter giving his special attention to the youth. The outside attendance was not so large, as there was in progress a centennial feast in commemoration of the century's existence of the canton. Twelve were baptized at the meeting. At the close of the meeting, we spent two days looking for a suitable location for the headquarters of the French health and educational work.

The work in the Latin Union is but opening up, and we do not doubt that, through the blessing of God, we shall see considerable growth in this part of the Lord's vineyard. While we may not look forward to so rapid an increase in these Catholic countries as we would expect in the Scandinavian, the British, and the German Unions, where there are more Protestants, still we do believe that as workers and facilities are multiplied, a rich harvest will be reaped. This field has actually suffered from not having its own center in its own territory; we hope that as this is now to be attained, there will be a more rapid development.

As to finances, it is true that through careful management and the liberality of the people sufficient money has been accumulated to make up for the present deficit in carrying forward the work in this field. However, as the force of laborers is being increased, and there are heavy traveling expenses from America to their fields of labor, it is evident that this surplus will soon be exhausted. The money that has accumulated in the Basel house is really to be used in supplying suitable and most necessary institutions in the field. Last year our brethren were able to hold a successful institute in the city of Paris, and there is a growing interest in the educational work throughout the union. One can scarcely realize the great advantage of training workers who speak the language as their mother tongue. It is no easy thing thoroughly to master a foreign tongue, and even where this is said to have been accomplished, there is almost invariably a foreign accent. The sooner we develop our native talent, the quicker will the field grow.

When we come to consider the fact that our sanitarium in Basel is now to be removed into French-speaking territory, and the health-food business, which has really been its support, must have adequate quarters and machinery, and when we further consider that there must be sufficient room for carrying on the educational work for the training of nurses and evangelical laborers, and that the publishing department must provide literature in the French, the Spanish, the Italian, and the Portuguese, and must be enlarged to meet this demand,—when we come to take all these things into account, we can at once see that in providing these facilities, the field will require whatever surplus it now has on hand. But if we think of the amount of money invested even in some of the State conferences in schools and sanitariums, or of the institutions that are ours in the German, the British, and the Scandinavian Unions, we shall admit that the

Latin Union, with one hundred million people, ought to be just as well supplied. These considerations hold all the truer, as we remember that the money now on hand is to enable us to pay cash for the needed changes; and if it is exhausted in gospel work, the field will have to be kept waiting for the necessary facilities until the means can be collected on the other side of the Atlantic. As we look over the Basel property, we find that some of its present value is made up of rather unsalable stock, as, for example, nine thousand dollars is invested in books, some of which are not now first-class. Of this stock, the German Union took the German book stock on its percentage, and the Latin Union receives two thousand six hundred dollars' worth of the book stock in the German, and in the English language (mostly sheets of books which are not very salable), and six thousand eight hundred dollars' worth of French books, many of which belong to the same class. This really gives them but little material assets. In fact, the Latin field must have additional capital with which to carry on its publishing work.

Again: four or five thousand dollars is invested in sanitarium furniture, for which the sanitarium actually owes the publishing house; but as the new building has to be fitted up, this furniture will come into play, although it can not be called cash assets, and will not assist any in enlarging the work.

I am convinced that provision will have to be made through appropriations for the evangelical work in the Latin Union the coming year, and that our people in the States should begin to consider this great field in their prayers and gifts.

Hamburg, Germany.

British Virgin Islands

L. E. WELLMAN

THE work in this field is still moving, by God's blessing, in spite of the determined opposition of the ministers and leaders of the other churches already established here.

A source of much encouragement and help to the believers here, was the visit of my father, Elder D. E. Wellman, from Antigua, during the latter part of April and first of May. Six precious souls were baptized on Sunday, April 26, thus following their Lord's example and precept.

Preceding the baptismal service, we had the privilege of conducting a meeting in the open air, in the presence of between three and four hundred persons.

This being the first Scriptural baptism ever celebrated in these islands, it attracted much attention, and brought together a large number of people, many of whom came only to mock and make sport, while others came that they might know for themselves of a truth what we as a people believe, teach, and practice with regard to this ordinance, which is so universally scoffed at by the people in these islands.

A spirit of levity was manifested by many during the early part of the service,

but as the truth of God's Word, the sacredness of his requirements, and the true meaning of the ordinance about to be performed, were brought home to their consciences, much of the lightness and foolishness died away.

A few still tried to raise a laugh as the first candidates were buried beneath the water, but finding themselves alone, quickly lapsed into silence; and as the last candidate was buried and raised again, the company broke up quietly and departed as though from a funeral occasion, which in truth it was, being a burial of the "old man of sin," we trust, and a rising to walk in newness of life in Christ.

Others desired baptism at this time, but circumstances prevented. We trust, however, that they may have opportunity in the near future.

At the present time all are doing what they can to hold up the light of truth. Ground has been secured, and a church building started, father and I, with the assistance of the brethren, laying the foundation wall before he returned to his field of labor. We are hoping soon to raise the frame.

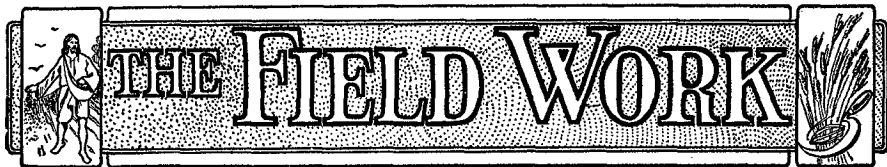
The few Sabbath-keepers are doing nobly, but it is here as in all these islands; our people are poor in this world's goods, and we need some outside assistance, and any help from our friends in the home land will be gratefully received.

We are now taking fifty copies of the *Caribbean Watchman* (our West India paper), and hope soon to increase our monthly subscription to at least two hundred copies.

We are glad we are here, and trust we may remain in this work until it is finished, and Jesus comes to receive to himself his redeemed ones.

THE Parsees of Bombay, the Indian Christians in Madras, and the Brahmans in Bengal have almost as many girls as boys under instruction.

WRITING from Toro to the *C. M. S. Intelligencer*, Mrs. A. B. Fisher gives a charming account of selling the Scriptures in the heart of Central Africa: "Each Monday the teachers come in from the gardens for their supplies. A very busy scene may be witnessed on that morning on our *barazza*; sometimes it is more like a native bazaar than a European's courtyard, for the people in the gardens do not all possess cowrie shells with which to purchase their books, so the teachers bring in chickens, eggs, grass mats, and, in many cases, boys and women come in to dig and cultivate for books. It sounds strange to be asked for 'three chicken Matthews.' This means that in exchange for the three cackling chickens they want three penny Gospels." Mrs. Fisher adds that from July to November at this one C. M. S. station, there were sold 2,134 Reading Sheets, 675 Gospels, 25 New Testaments, and 32 Bibles, besides hymn-books, prayer-books, etc. All these copies of the Scriptures are supplied by the Bible Society.



THE FIELD WORK

Japan

THE latter part of July, in company with Brother Burden, I again visited Kobe. We found the workers there of good courage, and blessed in their labors. The medical work is progressing encouragingly; in addition to this a good work is being done in the circulation of our literature, and in personal work with the people. Some are becoming much interested in the truths presented.

On Monday, July 27, three candidates were baptized in the waters of the bay. Two of these are connected with the sanitarium as helpers. The other is a young man who has just accepted the truth. He has been reading our papers for about a year, and more recently has studied the truth with the workers in Kobe.

Last week I again visited the little company in Wakamatsu, and found the believers firm in the truth, and of good courage. There still seems to be considerable prejudice here against our people. But some are becoming interested. One young man has been keeping the Sabbath several months, but has not yet united with us in full membership.

Our members in Tokyo have always shown an interest to spread the truth; but this summer we have organized for more systematic work in circulating our literature. A regular missionary society has been formed, to meet once a month. We shall follow the plans that have been found so efficient in the home field.

Brother Kuniya is making quite an extended tour through the southern part of the country. He reports several new Sabbath-keepers in those parts, while others are deeply interested and earnestly studying the truth. He is much encouraged in his work. F. W. FIELD.

Tokyo.

Iowa

NOTHING cheers the hearts of the Lord's people so much as to know that the work of God is moving forward, and that decided efforts are being put forth to hasten our Lord's return.

To the glory of God, I am glad to report that the Holy Spirit has been and is working in this conference. There has been a steady growth. Last conference year more tracts were circulated than during the four preceding years put together. Our tithes and offerings have not diminished, although the past two seasons have been unfavorable.

As formerly reported, during our late camp-meeting and conference the storms and floods kept many away. This may have looked to some as if the work was somewhat dwindling, and needed reviving, etc.; but if the weather had been favorable we would have had a larger meeting. At one time we had eleven

tents in the field; we now have ten, and reports of conversions are coming in. Over one hundred persons have been immersed during the past three months.

Our first local camp-meeting was held at Cedar Rapids, August 18-23. The location was a most favorable one, and the weather was the most pleasant week we have had this season. At the first meeting there were more of our people on the ground than usually attend a camp-meeting in northeastern Iowa. Over two hundred were in attendance, and we were cheered with victories from the beginning to the close. Twenty-four persons were baptized; twenty-three of these were new converts. The citizens of Cedar Rapids came to hear the message, and many became interested, and desired the work to be continued.

Plans for the erection of the buildings for our industrial school are being carried forward as expeditiously as possible. October 6 is set as the date for opening. Some of our old-time canvassers have dedicated themselves anew to the work. Hence we expect to see a revival of the canvassing work. The conference workers are in harmony, and all feel a willingness to push the work.

L. F. STARR.

Texas

Soon after our good camp-meeting at Waco, Tex., I attended a local camp-meeting at Buffalo Gap. This is a good-sized town. A few months ago many of its citizens were much prejudiced in regard to the third angel's message. Our tent was pitched in a beautiful grove, which furnished an abundance of shade. The attendance was good. Some came more than one hundred miles over dry, dusty roads. Most of these were isolated Sabbath-keepers, who had never attended one of our camp-meetings. They were hungry for the truth, and the Lord came very near. The coming of the Lord, his first advent, with the prophecies relative to that event, as well as other truths, were dwelt upon for several nights. God's Spirit witnessed to the word spoken.

The testimonies borne showed that the spirit of liberty and freedom pervaded the whole encampment, and many not of our faith expressed themselves as having never attended such a meeting. The power of God worked on the hearts of even the careless and indifferent, and many were convinced of the truth. The aged and the children of tender years yielded themselves to God. Sunday, August 30, nine precious souls were buried with their Lord in baptism. This event directed our minds back to the prophecy of Mal. 4:5. Indeed, the Spirit of the Lord was there to perform its office work.

At this meeting many expressed a determination to enter some part of the

Lord's vineyard. All phases of the work received attention. A number of subscriptions were taken for the REVIEW and the Signs. Those not of our faith, without any solicitation on our part, gave us two liberal donations to help defray our camp-meeting expenses.

At the request of the people the meeting is still being continued. Brethren Andrew Nelson and W. W. Eastman will remain to assist Brother Etheridge in the meeting.

I am more and more convinced that we ought to have more local camp-meetings, from the fact that in these meetings we can come in closer touch with the people and do more personal work with them than is possible in our large gatherings. In our local camp-meetings the business part of the meeting is dispensed with; and this gives more time for personal work. May the Lord help us to enter upon the work of this new conference year with a greater determination to serve him. Pray for the work in Texas.

T. W. FIELDS.
H. B. FRENCH.

Virginia

WE are now engaged in a tent meeting at Manassas, Va., thirty-two miles from Washington, D. C. We began the meetings September 9. The attendance has been good. The people seem to be deeply interested in the truths presented, and we hope to see a great work developed at this place.

Some who are attending these services attended the camp-meeting at Wellington, about six miles from here, and became interested in the truth at that meeting.

Manassas has about one thousand inhabitants, and is surrounded by a good country. We trust that many of the people of this place may be led to rejoice in the light of present truth.

We are seeking the Lord for wisdom in presenting the truth, and in personal labor from house to house. Remember in your prayers the work in this part of the field.

B. F. PURDHAM,
T. H. PAINTER.

From Finland

I wish to call the attention of my brethren and sisters to our paper, *Aikain Vartija*, of which we intend to print an extra this coming October. This extra will contain sixteen pages besides the cover, and will be sent to America in large or small clubs for five cents a copy, postpaid. Some have already sent us their orders, but we hope to receive many more. By this paper you will be able to reach your Finnish-speaking neighbors with the message. Orders accompanied with cash should be sent to Aikain Vartija, Jagaregatan 2, Helsingfors, Finland, or to your State tract society.

Night after Monday, August 17, I was on the train all night coming to Helsingfors, and on the same train were three hundred emigrants on their way to America. Quite a number had tickets to Duluth, Minn., others to Northern Michigan. The emigrant agent was also

on the train, and I asked him how many on an average left for America every week. He said: "From four to five hundred." Now we ask you to help us give these people the message. We will try to do what we can here, and our canvassers have already this year placed more than three thousand dollars' worth of reading-matter with the people. Seven have been baptized, and others are interested. One of those baptized is a man who keeps a little store. He learned the truth last winter, but did not obey it then. A few weeks ago he came nearly three hundred miles to be baptized. Thus the Spirit of God is working on hearts even in this country.

JOHN HOFFMAN.

Mexico

THE work is progressing in this field, and the workers are of good courage. It was my privilege to spend three weeks with the brethren at Guadalajara in August. During this time plans were laid for the work there, and meetings were held frequently. The medical work is constantly growing and becoming more widely known. The sanitarium has had its best year financially in the year just past. In harmony with the plans laid at Battle Creek last spring the mission has been turned over to the sanitarium. The work of the mission is growing, its reputation having extended to distant towns, so that now a large number of the persons treated come from outside of Guadalajara.

We have arranged for systematic evangelical work with the Mexican help employed at the sanitarium, and hope to see fruit from this effort.

Brother Placencia has recently visited the Mexican minister of whom I spoke in a former report, finding him still keeping the Sabbath and studying the truth. He bought "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation," and expressed himself as deeply interested in all the points of the message as he understands them.

Brother Bodwell is having an interesting experience at San Luis Potosi, where he has two small congregations of interested people to whom he speaks each Sunday. He also has a minister of another denomination studying with him, of whom he speaks highly. These experiences show that there are honest souls in this country who will listen to the truth when it is brought to them. Brother Hartman is still pushing his colporteur work at Toluca with quite good success.

We are laying plans for the establishment of a small printing plant here in Mexico City, so that we can do our own work, and thus save expense and vexatious delays. Already we have raised eight hundred Mexican dollars for this enterprise, and hope to secure as much more from others in the republic.

As we intend to start this work without debt, we will go only so fast as we get money. Should any persons who see this be interested in our work, and wish to help with their means, I will be pleased to correspond with them.

We feel that the work is rising in Mexico, for which we praise God and take courage. Pray for us and for the work.

GEO. M. BROWN,
Supt. Mex. Mission.

AFTER our council meeting last winter, at which Elders Daniells and Knox were present, I went to Guadalajara, where, after holding a few meetings, a Young People's Society was organized, and plans were laid for active missionary work. While there, I also spent some time in canvassing and in helping Brother Welch to get started in the canvassing work.

Leaving Guadalajara, Brother Placencia, one of our young Mexican laborers, accompanied me on a canvassing tour down the Zapotlan branch, as far as Stoyac. We spent a little over a week here in giving Bible readings to a young Methodist minister. He accepted all points of our faith, and arrangements were made for us to return about two or three weeks later, and baptize him. But our plans were changed on account of unavoidable circumstances, so that we were unable to visit that place again.

However, I am still in correspondence with the young man, and he is studying the truth, and preaching it to his congregation. In his last letter he says that some of his followers are accepting the truth, and that others are rejecting it. Of all the Mexican Protestants that I have seen he seems to be the most consecrated. He has certainly had a remarkable experience.

We returned by way of Guadalajara, and made a trip through the State of Michoacan, canvassing all the towns of any importance through which we passed. The people of this State are more fanatical than those in other States of the republic, but the Lord blessed us in a remarkable way, and we were able to take a goodly number of subscriptions for our paper.

When we reached Acambaro, Brother Placencia went to his home in Guadalajara, and I started for Mexico City, intending to canvass the towns on the road; but I had hardly finished the first town when I was taken sick, and had to go directly home. The last month of the trip was the best for me. During this month I secured two hundred and sixty paid subscriptions for our paper, besides selling quite a number of books.

I remained at home over two months. When I was able I spent a good portion of my time in canvassing or in giving Bible readings. Some days I felt tolerably well, but other days I had to go to bed.

About the middle of last month I left home again in company with Brother Hartman. We stopped in Toluca, where I spent a few days in getting him started in the work. I then came to San Luis Potosi Ede S. L. P., where I have been quite busy.

The third Sabbath before leaving home was a good day for our little church in Mixcoac. Two Americans, Brother and Sister Blachly, were received into the church. Brother Blachly is a colporteur for the American Bible Society. He be-

gan keeping the Sabbath as a result of Brother Cooper's labors with him. It was with him that I made the trip to Chiapas. His wife was very much opposed to the truth, but finally the Lord opened the way for me to give her Bible readings, and after she had studied point by point carefully, she too decided in favor of the truth. Next to the last Sabbath that I was at home I had the privilege of baptizing Brother Nelson, a young Scandinavian to whom I had been giving Bible readings.

As I look over my work for this year, the visible results seem very small, but this is a difficult field, and will require steady patient labor. I realize that all I can do is to sow the seed, and that to God belongs the work of giving the increase.

A. G. BODWELL.

Superior Mission Field

DURING a considerable portion of the time since the close of the Menominee (Mich.) camp-meeting, I have, in connection with Elders H. R. Johnson, E. R. Williams, and M. W. Lewis, taken part in a tent effort at Menominee. As a part of the result of this effort, five French adults—all but one parents of a goodly number of children—have begun walking in the way of present truth; two other persons of the French tongue are planning to do the same. I leave it for others to report what the Lord has done for other nationalities through this encouraging effort.

I never felt more deeply convinced that the time has fully come for the loud cry of the third angel's message than I felt at Menominee while the three messages were being presented. Surely, God sets forth in the three messages of Revelation 14 the general plan we should follow in proclaiming the truths for these times. If we follow this plan, God will bless our efforts; if we depart from it in catering to the popular ways of preaching, and present the Sabbath largely disconnected from the threefold message of Revelation 14, our efforts will fail to produce the results in souls soundly converted to God, that they would if we regarded the divine plan that was so long ago delineated in the prophetic Word for us to scrupulously follow.

While the tent meetings at Menominee were being carried on by fellow laborers, I twice visited the French church at Wilson, made a halt at Talbot, and spent one Sabbath with the church of Stephenson, which is largely made up of French members. The first time I visited the Wilson church, I was accompanied by Elder Lewis. The church was quite thoroughly instructed on the nature and importance of true missionary work, and was supplied with a good assortment of French literature; and it was unanimously voted that following the Sabbath-school the third Sabbath of each month, the hour of the social meeting should be devoted especially to the relation of interesting experiences in missionary work.

The second time I visited the Wilson church I was accompanied by Mrs. Bourdeau. We visited every family of the

church, labored for backsliders, and had the best meetings that we have ever attended at Wilson. It was indeed a pentecostal season. It was the third Sabbath of the month, and already blessed results could be seen from doing missionary work. Here Mrs. Bourdeau gave practical instructions in the culinary art, especially in the right combination of foods. It was shown that many were sick because they failed to give attention to this essential feature of health reform. The instructions and drill given were timely, and were greatly appreciated here and at other points.

At Talbot and at Stephenson I was also accompanied by Mrs. Bourdeau. At Talbot we spent the principal part of two days at the hospitable home of Brother and Sister Joseph Rubens. Here, while taking needed rest, we were deeply impressed with the propriety of utilizing Brother Ruben's teaching gift, either in connection with church-school work or in doing evangelistic work in the French field. In view of the fact that there are very few French workers in this country, we sincerely hope that this dear brother will ere long carry out a growing conviction in him and in others that he should engage in church-school or evangelistic work, or in both.

At Stephenson we had a precious and profitable season with some who have long been in the truth. Here, as well as at Wilson, we were encouraged in seeing some of our French believers moved upon by God's Spirit to settle in new French fields in the North Michigan Peninsula, to do missionary work and prepare the way for the living preacher. This is as God would have it, and is a most encouraging feature of the French cause in these parts.

D. T. BOURDEAU.

ENSIGN.—As the result of meetings, which we have been holding at this place for the past few weeks, thirteen adults have begun to keep the Sabbath of the Lord. Our first meeting was held in the schoolhouse on the evening of July 29. The whole community became interested. Quite a number came from two to three miles every night over roads that seemed to us almost impassable in the daytime. These are all rejoicing in the truth, and are thankful that we came to give them the light.

On account of the condition of the roads, some of the women could not attend the evening meetings, so on Sunday we went into the woods where they lived, and spent nearly the whole of the day with them, giving them studies on the subjects treated upon during the week at the schoolhouse in the village. August 16, while in one of these meetings, we certainly received droppings of the latter rain. We were presenting the sanctuary, the twenty-three hundred days, and the investigative judgment to a houseful of neighbors who had come in; the Holy Spirit rested upon us, and there was a general breaking-up,—old and young wept as though their hearts would break,—and when we gave opportunity for an expression on the part of those who desired our prayers, the first to raise his

hand was a man eighty-five years old, who had never been converted. In the prayer service that followed, we were most wonderfully blessed. About six began at this meeting to serve the Lord and to keep his Sabbath.

One lady, who is about fifty years old, and who has been a school-teacher most of her life, was here for a few days, visiting her mother. She became so much interested that she stayed two or three weeks longer than she had intended to when she came. She has now gone home, but she began keeping the Sabbath before she left. Another lady, who had just finished a State normal course in Lower Michigan, was also visiting here, but could attend only one meeting, and a Bible reading, which she especially requested us to give her before she went away. She was much interested, in fact, we have never seen any one so enthusiastic over the truth as she was, and her mother was equally interested. She took a copy of "Daniel and the Revelation" away with her; and as she was leaving for the State of Washington, she asked her father to tell us that though she was not one of us then, she did not know how soon she might be.

On Sabbath, August 22, we organized a Sabbath-school of twenty-two members, and we have good reasons for believing that it will be larger, as some of our new Sabbath-keepers were not present. Surely the Lord deserves praise for the manner in which he has shown his willingness to work with poor, unworthy human instruments in carrying this precious truth to those who sit in darkness. The way the Lord has blessed us ever since we began our work here has continually impressed the thought upon our minds that we have reached the time for the message to go with a loud cry.

This is a destitute field, much in need not only of workers, but of Adventists to come here and hold up the truth before those who have never heard it. We are only a handful of workers, trying our best to get the truth before the people, but we are altogether too few in number to do it. Right here land that is easily cleared can be bought for from \$2.50 to \$5 an acre, and more productive soil can not be found anywhere in Michigan. We have remarked many times that if some of our people would come here from places where they are not needed, it would be a blessing to them, and they would be helping to give the truth to souls who are hungry, and have no meat. We pray that God will put it into some one's heart to improve this unusual opportunity.

R. J. BELLOWES,
F. J. HARRIS.

Local Camp-Meeting in Oregon

THE camp-meeting in Coos County (Ore.) this year will be looked back to by the people of God in that part of the conference as one of the brightest spots along their journey toward the kingdom.

There were but a few of our people in Coos County who did not attend the meeting this year. All came early to the ground, and preparations for the meeting

were so nearly completed that the opening was characterized by that quiet in the camp which we are sure is pleasing to him who would have us do all things "decently and in order." There were about fifteen family tents on the ground, and about seventy-five campers. Prof. C. C. Lewis, of Walla Walla College, was present, and helped through the first ten days of the meeting. Dr. W. R. Simmons was on the ground and rendered valuable help for two or three days.

From the start, the interest was good, and the attendance increased till the close. Indeed, the interest was such at the close of the first ten days that it was unanimously agreed to continue the meeting another week. This was done, nearly all the campers remaining, and we are sure a most profitable week was spent. Fewer meetings were held during the day, so that the brethren and sisters could join us in visiting the people of the town. A good work was done in this way, both for the community and for our people. It was truly good to see old and young so filled with the spirit of work. Many profitable visits with interested persons were reported at the meetings held at 8 A. M. Tracts and papers were distributed, books sold, and we are sure that seeds of truth were sown that will bear fruit. At the end of the seventeen days the interest was better than at any time during the meeting; so a meeting of the campers was held after the last evening service, and it was decided to send word to Elder Black to come at once to follow up the interest in Myrtle Point, and to make Coos County his field of work for the remainder of the year.

Sabbath, August 8, was a day of richest blessing to the camp. A good meeting was held in the forenoon, in which the blessing of the Lord was felt by young and old. Hearts were melted in sorrow for sin and gratitude for pardoning love. The converting power of God came in a special measure upon the young, and such a forward move was seen among them as was truly a cause for rejoicing throughout the camp. At 2 P. M. the entire camp and many from the town gathered on the bank of the beautiful Coquille River to witness the baptism of twenty-one whose hearts had been opened to let the Saviour come in to live with them. The Lord was present in a special manner on this occasion, and witnessed to the yielding of heart and life to him. We then returned to the camp, and engaged in the celebration of the ordinances of the Lord's house,—a meeting that was a fitting complement to the work that had preceded it.

Thus the camp-meeting in Myrtle Point has closed, and the people of God in Coos County, encouraged by the tokens of divine favor, and by the evidences in the message itself that this great work is going to triumph gloriously in a little time from this, have entered upon another year's work in the interests of the grandest work that has been given to men to perform.

The week following the close of the camp-meeting at Myrtle Point was spent at Coquille, where we held meetings in

the new house of worship that has been built in that place. The series closed on Sunday afternoon with the dedication of this neat and commodious house, which has been built and paid for at considerable sacrifice to the members of the church and others of like faith in that section, and which is surely an honor to the cause for which it stands. May the experience suggested by the following beautiful lines, which were sung at the dedication service, be fully realized:—

"To thee this temple we devote,
Our Father and our God;
Accept it thine, and seal it now
Thy Spirit's blest abode.

"Here may the prayer of faith ascend,
The voice of praise arise;
And may each lowly service prove
Accepted sacrifice.

"Here may the sinner learn his guilt,
And weep before his Lord;
Here, pardoned, sing a Saviour's love,
And here his vows record.

"Peace be within these sacred walls;
Prosperity be here;
O smile upon thy people, Lord,
And evermore be near."

After spending a day with Elder Black and his wife at Myrtle Point, helping them to get settled and to get acquainted with the condition of the field, I started on my return trip to Portland, stopping two days at Roseburg, where I had the privilege of helping on the new church, which is well under way. It will be a good building when finished.

I visited the Royal and Eugene churches on my way north. Am glad to be at home for a few days again, and to give my attention for a short time to matters here at headquarters.

Let us labor so that the day of his coming may be hastened.

F. M. BURG.

The Work in the South

THE readers of the REVIEW are all interested in the progress of the work in this Southern field. While I am not in position properly to represent all branches of the work in all parts of this great field, yet there are some things with which I am conversant that I think will be of interest to all. So much has been said by the spirit of prophecy about the destitution of this field, and our people have been so frequently solicited for means with which to establish the work here, that any information concerning the situation in this respect will, I believe, be appreciated by all. It has indeed been a great undertaking to establish the work on a scale commensurate with its importance, in a field with so small a constituency, where there are so very few in possession of more than the bare comforts of life.

The publishing house, of considerable dimensions, has been established at Nashville, Tenn. A training school for white workers is conducted at Graysville, Tenn., and one for colored workers at Huntsville, Ala.; a sanitarium is in progress of erec-

tion at Graysville, Tenn., and the building formerly owned by the Review and Herald, at 243 South Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga., has been purchased for treatment rooms, or sanitarium purposes. Besides this the conference owns a Good Health Bakery, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and a residence property worth about three thousand dollars. I am not in position to give any intelligent opinion concerning the value and condition of the publishing house. I think a safe, conservative estimate of the rest of the property owned by the Southern Union Conference is forty thousand or fifty thousand dollars.

When the great debt was apportioned to the different union conferences, ten thousand was given to the Southern Union Conference. Through the sale of "Christ's Object Lessons" we have been enabled to reduce this at least three thousand dollars. In consequence of having to borrow money in order to secure the Atlanta property, and to keep the work going on the Graysville Sanitarium, we have incurred a slight debt, but I think the entire debt on the Southern Union Conference will not aggregate over fourteen thousand dollars. A considerable amount of this was loaned us without interest, to facilitate work on the sanitarium at Graysville, and to secure the Atlanta property. However, we have about two thousand dollars in outstanding pledges, which will reduce this indebtedness to a sum not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, perhaps less. This will not be considered a bad showing even for a field where there is as small a constituency as there is here. We hope by perseverance and close application and the liberality of our people everywhere, in a comparatively short time to be able to liquidate our entire indebtedness. The institutions that we have are wholly inadequate for properly carrying on the work in this great field, where there are fifteen million inhabitants.

Some branches of the work can never be made self-supporting. One of these is the work for colored people. The education of colored workers, and the giving of the message to the colored race, will ever be a privilege that all our people everywhere can have a part in. It is for this purpose that the school at Huntsville is established. Its facilities sadly need increasing, and when this is done, our people everywhere can expect to continue to be permitted to share in the work for this neglected and oppressed race. In the near future an active campaign will be inaugurated for this purpose. Just what the policy will be, will be defined later by those having the work especially in charge. There is an indebtedness of one thousand five hundred dollars on the Atlanta property, which must be met before the first of January next. Besides this a few hundred dollars is badly needed to equip the property, and as soon as this is done patients can be received in sufficient numbers to bring in a good income. The Graysville sanitarium is still in an incomplete condition, and it will be necessary to raise several hundred dollars in the near future. We are making most persistent and determined

efforts to secure the needed amounts. This institution is certainly needed, if ever there was an institution needed among our people. It is indorsed by the plainest statements by the spirit of prophecy, by the General Conference, and by the Southern Union Conference. There is no institution like it south of the Ohio River. Brethren, is it not right that our people everywhere should rally to the aid of this much-needed institution, and help us push this work to completion?

The Southern Training School, at Graysville, Tenn., is, we believe, second to none in our denomination. Without it our work in this field would be sadly crippled. Experience, as well as the Testimonies, has taught us that workers for this field should be educated in the field. We have no institution that we can spare. In fact, we need many more, especially small schools and sanitariums. It is our policy not to concentrate our institutions in any one place, but to build small ones in many different places. At present Nashville, Graysville and Huntsville are, in a sense, centers, but in the near future we ought to have many more.

We have given this frank statement so that all our people everywhere may know our true condition. For any branch of the work in this field money may be sent at any time to the Southern Conference Association, at Graysville, Tenn., with the assurance that it will be faithfully and conscientiously appropriated to the purpose for which it is donated.

SMITH SHARP,

Financial Agent, S. U. Conf.

North Michigan Camp-Meeting

THE North Michigan camp-meeting and annual conference were held at Mancelona, Mich., August 27 to September 6. All the conference workers, Elder Richardson, and the writer were present. Elder A. G. Haughey was with us one day. There were from two to three hundred people in attendance. This was the first annual gathering of the North Michigan Conference, as that conference was organized only one year ago.

In many respects the meeting was a very good one. No excitement was manifested at any time, but in its stead there was a deep moving of the Spirit of God upon the hearts of the people, which brought light and courage to all in the camp. The first special revival effort was made at the sunset meeting with the coming in of the last Sabbath during the convocation. Then a short talk was given relative to the Sabbath question, in which the people were asked to consider what the Sabbath is to God's people, and how it is made a special factor in the third angel's message. This was given us as a topic for the social meeting, and the Lord blessed. At the close of this meeting many came forward for prayers. A number of these were making their first start in the Christian life.

The next day (Sabbath) the sermon of the forenoon was upon the subject of baptism. When the sermon concluded, the invitation was given for those who desired baptism to come forward, and al-

though it was not previously known that more than seven were to be baptized, forty-three came forward. These confessed Christ, and desired to be baptized in his name. One or two persons had been baptized at an earlier date in the meeting, so forty-four or forty-five persons received the divine ordinance during the camp-meeting. This was very remarkable considering the small number of people in camp.

By request of the conference, an appeal was made for cash and pledges to form a financial basis for the tract society, as the conference is new, and no appeal of this character had previously been made. In response to this call, \$1,130 was secured. Three hundred dollars' worth of books was sold upon the ground from the book-stand. Four new churches were received into the conference. One brother was ordained to the ministry.

The workers in this new conference enjoy the confidence of their fellow laborers, and we can confidently hope for good results to follow their work. We shall look for a large increase in the membership of this conference during the year to come, especially so since most of the labor is to be bestowed in new fields. The workers return to their labors full of courage.

WM. COVERT.

Vermont

At our recent camp-meeting it was decided that an effort be made to start the health work in some of our cities in Vermont. Burlington has been selected as the place to begin operations. We hope to open treatment rooms and a vegetarian restaurant this fall. We shall need not less than five hundred dollars for this purpose. As we have adopted the cash basis, we shall not feel free to start this work until the five hundred dollars are provided by cash pledges.

When money is needed for such purposes, the only way to obtain it is by appealing to the brethren. Now, brethren of Vermont, if you are interested in this work, and feel free to assist us we can go forward with this enterprise. If not, we can not go forward with it. We appreciate the fact that calls for means are numerous, and that our brethren throughout this State have responded nobly to the calls made heretofore, especially during the past year. But we must not be satisfied with what we have done; we must go forward, ever reaching out to save perishing souls for whom Christ died. We hope that this aggressive work in Burlington will result in the salvation of many souls.

For a number of years very little has been done to reach the people of this, the largest city in Vermont. Shall we not make this effort, trusting that God will bless the same? The work will be under the management of the conference, and the workers will be in the employ of the conference. We need not only your means, but we need your prayers. Send all donations for this purpose to F. M. Dane, 190 N. Winooski Avenue, Burlington, Vt.

J. W. WATT, President.

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Announcement of Union College

SEPT. 30, 1903, Union College will enter upon the thirteenth year of its existence. Work is offered in normal lines, business training, Bible study, and the various branches found in our advanced schools. Modern language forms an important part of the work of Union College, departments being conducted in the English, German, Swedish, and Danish-Norwegian. An excellent opportunity for instruction in Spanish is also afforded.

Training will be given in various missionary lines, and a special course will be conducted during the winter term for the benefit of those who can spare but a few weeks from field work.

Arrangements have been made with the publishing association recently organized at College View by which an especially favorable opportunity will be given those who desire to prepare themselves for usefulness in the printing work.

Those planning to come should arrange to bring their own bedding, towels, etc. A list of necessary articles will be found in the calendar for 1903-1904.

Students arriving in Lincoln may take any street car from the depot, and, by asking the conductor for a transfer to the College View line, can reach the college for five cents. Trunk checks should be retained, unless the Union College man is at the depot.

Further information can be obtained by writing the president, L. A. Hoopes, College View, Neb.

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.—Good Christian home for a good boy 14 years of age. Would prefer Michigan or Wisconsin. Address Miss L. Perrine, Ripon, Wis.

WANTED.—At once, experienced book-keeper—one who understands stenography preferred. Give reference and salary expected, first letter. Address The Twin City Nut Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE.—Well-equipped bath rooms with Turkish, electric-light and electric bath, needle spray, etc. Centrally located. Good trade among both ladies and gentlemen. Address John Osborne, 332 Main St., Frankfort, Ky.

FOR SALE.—Cheap, and on easy payments, 1-acre lot, in Keene, Tex. Only 5-minutes' walk from S. D. A. Academy. Has some fruit—apples, blackberries, and grapes—in bearing. Address Mrs. E. N. Loomis, Box 47, Gage, I. T.

HONEST Seventh-day Adventists can get work introducing B-Z Washing Tablets and other goods. Write us for terms. We will help you get started. All our goods are meritorious. Write us to-day. Either sex. Address Alfred Mallett, Nyack, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—11 acres—9 in fruit of all kinds; rhubarb and fine asparagus bed—7-room house. Good water, cellar, and

out-buildings. ¼ mile from college and church school; 1 mile from high school. Just the place for family to educate their children. For terms, address J. W. Summey, College View, Neb.

FOR SALE.—Within sight of Mt. Vernon (Ohio) Academy, new, 6-room, slate-roof house; new barn and other buildings; 2¼ A. set to fruit. Beautiful location. Price, \$1,250. Also farm of 111 A., 17 miles south of Mt. Vernon Academy; good 8-room house, barn, and other buildings; spring with spring house, near; 2 peach orchards, apple orchard, and variety of other fruits; abundance of water for stock. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Address B. F. Hubbell, Academia, Knox Co., Ohio.

Addresses

M. S. BABCOCK's address is 2708 Orcutt Ave., Newport News, Va.

Publications Wanted

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

Mrs. Eliza Graham, Box 253, Du Quoin, Ill., REVIEW, Signs, Sentinel, Life Boat, Instructor, Bible Training School, Little Friend, tracts.

Mrs. Maud Phillips, Osseo, Wis., Instructor and Little Friend.

Mrs. B. W. Garner, Box 242, Valley, Neb., Good Health, Signs, Sentinel, REVIEW, and tracts.

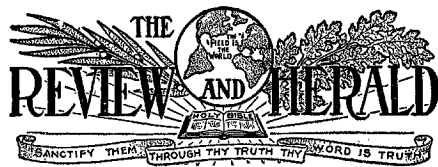
G. W. Laufer, 1202 Short St., Vincennes, Ind., REVIEW, Signs, Life Boat, Bible Training School, Sentinel, Good Health, Instructor, Advocate.



Michigan Central
"The Niagara Falls Route."
SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE

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G. W. RUGGLES,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent,
CHICAGO



WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPT. 24, 1903

W. W. PRESCOTT EDITOR
L. A. SMITH } ASSOCIATE EDITORS
W. A. SPICER }

HAVING closed his work at the western camp-meetings, Brother W. A. Spicer arrived in Washington last week, accompanied by his family. Brethren A. G. Daniells, E. R. Plamer, and J. S. Washburn also returned after several weeks' absence at the various camp-meetings. All these workers report excellent meetings, and that a new spirit of hope and courage is springing up in the hearts of the people. In this we recognize that the Lord is fulfilling his word to us, and we look to the future with renewed confidence.

THE "Twentieth Annual Calendar of Healdsburg College," Healdsburg, Cal., is quite a departure in its general appearance from the usual style of such publications. It has a long, narrow page, and is fully illustrated with twenty-eight views in and about the institution. The usual information is given concerning the college and its work, with special emphasis upon its distinctive features. The institution is open during the entire year, the time being divided into four quarters. The fall quarter begins September 30.

WE are requested by Brother Emerson B. VanDorn, superintendent of the Life Boat Mission, Chicago, to ask for the donation of a copy of "Thoughts on Daniel and Revelation," or any of the writings of Elder U. Smith, "to be used in the public library in the penitentiary at Waupun, Wis. There are two or three men there who are interested in the truths that we profess as a people, and desire to have these books to study." We hope some one will be able to respond to this request. Correspond with Brother VanDorn before sending the books. Address 28 Thirty-third Place, Chicago, Ill.

WE are glad to be able to announce that our linotype has now been set up in our office, and other necessary machinery secured, so that we shall hereafter do all the work on our papers with the exception of the press work. The next issue of the REVIEW will therefore have twenty-four pages, and otherwise resume its former appearance. We thank our readers heartily for accepting the reduced number of pages for so long a time without complaint, and assure them that we will do our best to make the paper a means of help and blessing. In this connection we desire to express our appreciation of the response made by a goodly number of our brethren and sisters to the suggestion that each one should send in at least one new subscriber to add to our list. One sister sent the pay

for a yearly subscription without forwarding any name, and this enabled us to send the paper for four months to three persons who would otherwise have been deprived of it. Others have sent in several new names. We hope many others will still act upon our suggestion.

THERE has just been issued by the author, M. E. Kern, instructor in history and Bible in Union College, College View, Neb., a text-book entitled "Lessons in New Testament History." This series of lessons covers the Life of Christ (parts 1 and 2) and the Acts of the Apostles (part 3), and is adapted to the use of the eighth, ninth, and tenth grades. The written answer and constructive method is followed. After each question space is left for the student to write in the answer. Special studies with library references follow each lesson for the use of the more advanced students. These lessons were recommended by the recent Educational Convention. Wire stitched and bound in paper covers. Parts 1 and 2, 50 cents; Part 3, 25 cents. Price of the set, 65 cents. Parts 1 and 2 are not sold separately. Part 1 is now ready for delivery.

Young Men and Women Wanted

WHEN the existence of this nation was threatened during the Civil War, and call after call came for men to go to the front, many a family gave up the one upon whom the home depended for food and shelter, proud of the fact that they had, by so doing, helped save the Union.

God is calling for volunteers for the greatest campaign ever fought on this earth. The work of the Lord is languishing for the lack of strong, well-trained young men and women. The Seventh-day Adventist young people of this land are numbered by the thousands. What are they doing to prepare themselves to take part in this closing campaign? Some have enlisted to stay by until the work is finished, but many are planning to make themselves comfortable, and live after the manner of those who do not recognize the claims of God upon them. The desire for luxury and ease is contagious, and unless our young people are carefully taught, they will take for their standard of success that which the world has ever held—the gratification of self.

There are scores—even hundreds—of young people in the Central Union Conference who should be actively engaged in the work of the Master, or preparing themselves for usefulness. A large number of these ought to be in Union College or some one of the industrial schools. Fathers and mothers should examine themselves to see if they have wholly dedicated their children to God's service wherever he may call them. It must be remembered that lives that are not dedicated to the Lord will be appropriated by the Prince of this world.

Young people should examine their own hearts to know why they are not looking forward to taking up the Master's work soon. Is it because you would

find some worldly avocation more congenial? Do you feel that you can not afford to choose a small salary with Christ in preference to a larger one in some honorable worldly employment? Do you shrink from separation from home for friends, or the little comforts or luxuries to which you have become attached? Do you imagine the change in surroundings might not be wholly agreeable?

Many young people imagine they would be glad to obtain an education, and enter upon missionary work if some one would open the way for them. It is sometimes the case that through no fault of their own, young men and women are handicapped in their efforts for an education to such an extent that they should be assisted in this way, but for the average young man or woman that which is gained by personal effort is far more valuable. It is an essential part of the education of our young people that they should learn to make entrances where no openings are apparent. It is well to recognize opportunities for success when they present themselves to us; it is better to recognize them when they must be sought and captured.

One of our camp-meeting speakers recently presented to us the thought that God veils his providences in presenting them to us, in order that we may choose from principle, and walk out by faith in the path that leads to victory. I have felt that this applies to many of our young people who sincerely desire an education. They have not the means to attend school unless they can obtain work to help meet expenses. I would say to you, dear young people, those who really desire work, and are capable of doing it acceptably, need not fear that the Lord will neglect to send them employment.

It frequently requires patience and determination and the putting away of false pride, but I have never known a student with sufficient courage to keep up the effort for a month who was obliged to acknowledge defeat.

It is necessary, however, that there should be ability to do some kind of useful work well and cheerfully. The student who looks upon manual labor as menial and not worthy of thorough performance will be apt to feel that fate is against him, and some one else gets all the luck.

Consider well why you desire an education. Is it to bring you into closer connection with God, and better fit you to bring souls to him? Then can you not trust him to help you obtain it, even though it may mean plain clothing, sacrifice of little luxuries, and hard work? Not all education is obtained from books, and it may be that you need just the discipline that a little hardship will give you. Rejoice in your ability to overcome obstacles, rather than in their absence. I should be pleased to correspond with any young people who have an earnest desire to obtain an education, especially those who are looking toward Union College.

MRS. FLORENCE M. KERN,
Union College, College View, Neb.