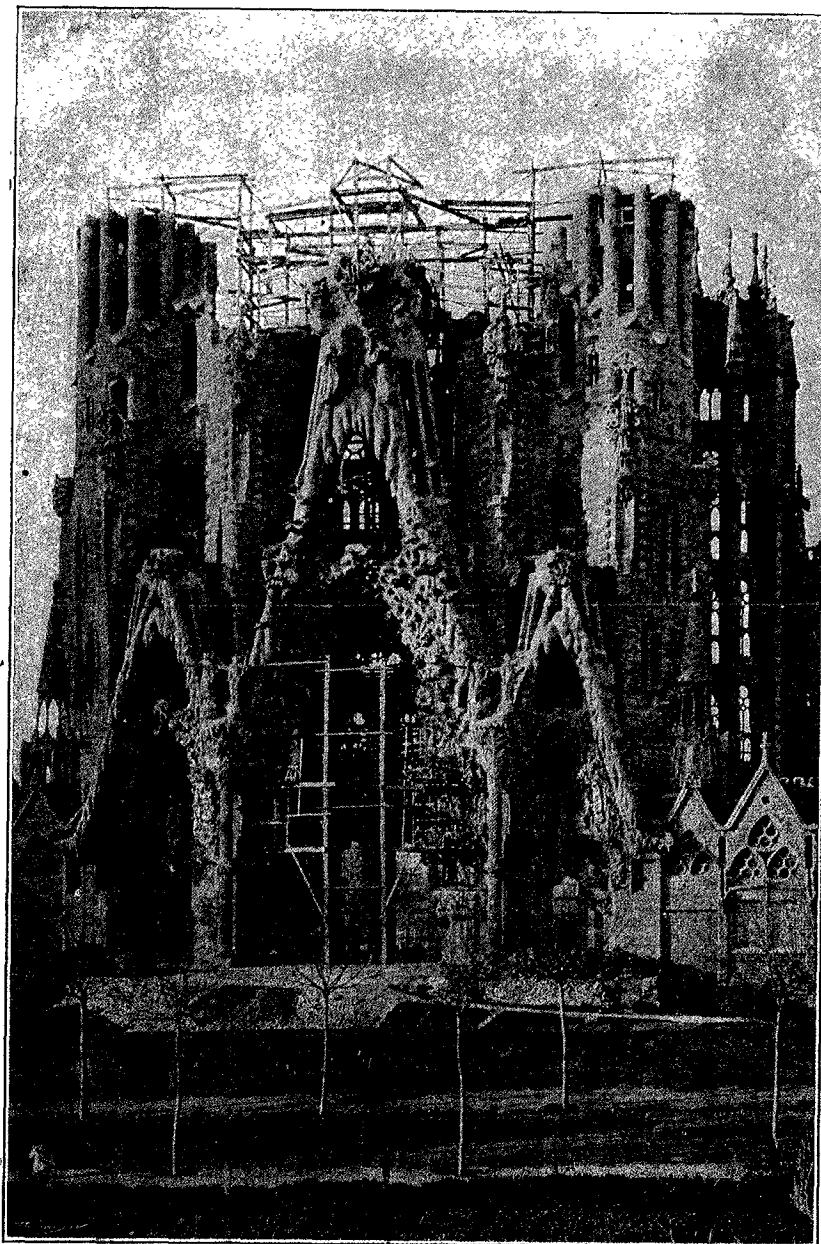


The Advent REVIEW And Sabbath HERALD

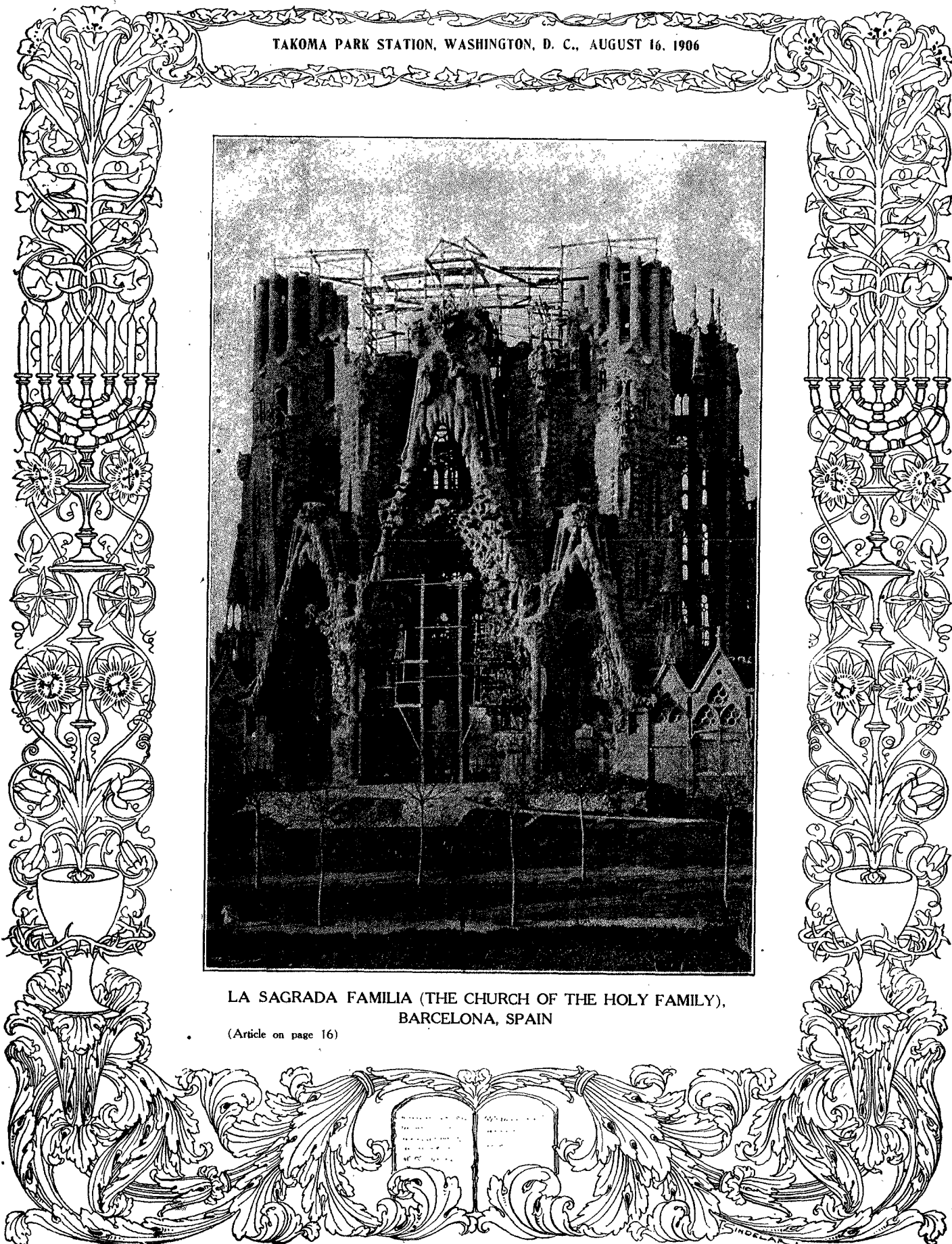


TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 16, 1906



LA SAGRADA FAMILIA (THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY),
BARCELONA, SPAIN

(Article on page 16)



Our Publishing Work

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those
that published it. Psalm 68:11.

See last paragraph on this page for instructions
where to order.

It is expected to have the new edition of
"Christ in Song" completed in a short time.
The demand for this book has been very good
during the past season.

Do you remember what was said about our
Waterman fountain pens in the issue of July
12? The new improvements on these pens render
them practical in every respect. The price of the
standard pen having all the improvements is
only \$2.75.

As early as August 7, our Baltimore agent, who
is a little girl fourteen years of age, had ordered
1,000 copies of the August number of *Life and
Health*. She sold over 2,000 copies of the July
number. Other girls and boys could do as well
if they would try.

To the question, "What is the most available
means for the ordinary man or woman to do
service for God and humanity?" we have just
received the following answer: "The circula-
tion of the printed pages bearing the message
for this time. The world is in darkness, and the
greatest present need is spiritual food. Our
books and papers contain this food in clear, con-
nected form. All who consecrate themselves to
God for service will find the circulation of mes-
sage-filled literature the most available means
for acceptable service for God and humanity."

WHAT about the value of "His Glorious Ap-
pearing"? Listen to what is said about it by
a man seventy-two years of age, who had just
read it for the first time: "Yesterday a friend
lent me a copy of 'His Glorious Appearing'; I
have read it, and was never more interested. I
am seventy-two years of age, and my judgment
is that if 'His Glorious Appearing' could be
placed in the hands of every sane man and woman
of the Christian faith the world over, true Chris-
tianity would be universal, and I desire to be an
instrument in helping to that end. Enclosed
please find twenty-five cents, for which send me
a copy of the book."

Do not delay longer if you do not have a full
set of the "Testimonies for the Church." The
more these Testimonies are studied, the better
prepared will be the individual to meet per-
plexing issues that are sure to come to every one
connected with the work of the message. The
full set comprises eight volumes. Volumes I-VI,
bound in cloth, \$1 each. Volumes VII and VIII,
bound in cloth, 75 cents each. The full set,
therefore, in uniform cloth binding, costs only
\$7.50, post-paid. The full set, Volumes I to IV
bound in leather, and Volumes V to VIII bound
in flexible leather, can be had for \$11.50. These
bindings make a very durable combination. They
will be found very serviceable for a set of books
used as often as the Testimonies should be.

A GOOD thing for a boy to carry is a vest-
pocket size Webster's Dictionary. This little
work is, in itself, a library of information that
every boy ought to have. Price, cloth, 25 cents;
leather, 50 cents; Morocco, 60 cents.

THE new edition of "Early Writings" con-
tains the first published Testimonies of Mrs. E.
G. White. The book is reprinted from new plates,
uniform in size with "Testimonies for the
Church." Bound in plain cloth, 75 cents. Flex-
ible leather, \$1.25.

JUDGING from the way orders are coming in,
the Canadian people appreciate *Liberty* No. 2.
The Alberta Tract Society has just sent us an
order for 700 copies, 500 of which were for one
person. This number of *Liberty* is good for all
countries, but it is especially adapted to the
present needs of the United States. The maga-
zine is only 25 cents a year. When 25 or more
copies of any one number are ordered at one
time, the price is only 2½ cents a copy, or \$2.50
a hundred.

THE children in our Sabbath-schools should
have the benefits of "Bible Object Lessons and
Songs for Little Ones." This work was pre-
pared especially for the use of kindergarten
teachers. It is composed of fifty-two lessons, one
for each Sabbath in the year, with suggestions
accompanying each lesson; thirty-nine songs and
hymns written especially for the lessons; thirty-
six full-page pictures, six-by-eight half-tones,
and colored plates; fifty-two pen drawings, show-
ing how to use the illustrative material; 160 pages,
filled with very practical information to all kin-
dergarten and primary teachers. Bound in du-
rable board, 7½ by 10 inches, \$1.50; cloth, the
same size, \$2.

Do not forget that the Review and Herald
Publishing Assn., of Washington, D. C., has se-
cured a line of Bibles printed in the old country,
that will come up to the standard with any other
Bibles published. They contain all the latest up-
to-date features in Bible manufacture, and have
the famous large "quart-in-a-pint" type, plain
Arabic figures—the kind that the old people like
— for chapter headings. They are furnished with
or without concordance and thumb index. Sup-
plied to agents at good discount. The general
demand is for large type in a small Bible. This
line is the nearest approach to such a book that
we know of. Write for descriptive circular for
these Bibles. Any one who sells five Bibles, can
get one of the best bindings free.

Orders for any publication mentioned on this
page may be sent to any conference tract society
or to Review and Herald Publishing Association,
Takoma Park Station, Washington, D. C., or
Battle Creek, Mich.

Also Pacific Press Publishing Company, Moun-
tain View, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Kansas City,
Mo.; Southern Publishing Association, Nashville,
Tenn., and Fort Worth, Tex.

THE 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.

Vol. 83.

TAKOMA PARK STATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1906.

No. 33.

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

ISSUED EACH THURSDAY BY THE
Review & Herald Publishing Association

Terms: in Advance

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

No extra postage is charged to countries within the Universal Postal Union.

Address all communications and make all Drafts and Money-orders payable to—

REVIEW AND HERALD

Takoma Park Station - Washington, D. C.

[Entered as second-class matter, August 14, 1903, at the post-office at Washington, D. C., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.]

Editorial

WE must never forget that this message is to be proclaimed to all the world in "this generation," and that the time is already far spent. Our zeal in doing this work testifies to the intensity of our longing for the coming of our Saviour.

CHARACTER is being tested in these days. Many whose Christian experience has consisted in belonging to the church and in conforming to the mere outward forms of religion are being swept into open sin by the strong current of prevailing evil. In this time when Satan is working with such power to hold men in the bondage of sin there is need of a special revealing of divine grace in order to overcome temptation. "I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness." "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

THE law of God is the great subject of controversy between Christ and Satan. The prince of this world demands that liberty which is license to disregard all restraint of law—the liberty to set up a rival kingdom; Jesus "gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity,"—all transgression of the law,—and that he might enable us to walk at liberty by walking in the way of God's commandments. "If the Son therefore shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." Those who place con-

tempt upon God's law, and urge that we are under no obligation to obey it, have taken Satan's side in the great controversy. It is our duty to make this matter clear so that those who are doing this ignorantly may be delivered from Satan's snare. "Blessed are the undefiled in the way, who walk in the law of the Lord."

Counterfeit Holiness

WHEN you find a man who professes holiness, and yet denies the obligation to keep the commandments of God, you may be sure that his holiness is not of the right kind. That holiness (wholeness) which is genuine is the perfection of the righteousness of Christ, received through faith, and it will be witnessed by that law which is "holy, and just, and good." "Righteousness is holiness, likeness to God; and 'God is love.' It is conformity to the law of God; for 'all thy commandments are righteousness;' and 'love is the fulfilling of the law.' Righteousness is love, and love is the light and life of God. The righteousness of God is embodied in Christ. We receive righteousness by receiving him." Provision has been made that we may attain to that holiness which is manifested in obedience to the commandments of God. "God's ideal for his children is higher than the highest human thought can reach. 'Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.' This command is a promise. The plan of redemption contemplates our complete recovery from the power of Satan. Christ always separates the contrite soul from sin. He came to destroy the works of the devil, and he has made provision that the Holy Spirit shall be imparted to every repentant soul, to keep him from sinning." A counterfeit holiness is in some respects harder to deal with than open wickedness, because a sense of our own sinfulness and need is essential to receiving the righteousness of Christ, and because the counterfeit variety of holiness spurns the thought of obedience to the commandments of God. Those who rest their hope of salvation upon this profession of a counterfeit holiness are doomed to a terrible disappointment when they are judged "by the royal law of liberty." The true holiness people in this last generation will be those who "keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus."

The Mission of the Church

THE church is the body of Christ. Through the church, filled with the Holy Spirit, Christ is to continue on earth the work which he began in his own person. The apostles believed that the commission given to Jesus was addressed equally to them. This is plainly shown by the words of Paul and Barnabas at Antioch in Pisidia, who gave as a reason for turning to the Gentiles the prophecy concerning the world-wide character of the work of Jesus, applying it to themselves thus: "For so hath the Lord commanded us, saying, I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles, that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth."

It is therefore the work of the church to preach the gospel, to proclaim salvation from sin through faith in the atoning work of Christ, and to prepare dwellers on earth to be dwellers in the heavenly courts. "While Christ is the minister in the sanctuary above, he is also, through his delegates, the minister of his church on earth. He speaks to the people through chosen men, and carries forward his work through them, as when, in the days of his humiliation, he moved visibly upon the earth."

For many centuries it has been admitted without dispute that the mission of the church was to deal primarily and chiefly with the souls of men, to break to them the bread of life, and to impart to them spiritual gifts. In view of this, the apostle Paul wrote "to all that be in Rome:" "For I long to see you, that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end ye may be established." But in this time of dissatisfaction with old beliefs and old methods there has been advocated quite a different conception of the church's mission in the world, and this modern idea has been crystallized in the expression "the institutional church." Such an organization conducts various lines of effort which are thought to contribute to the temporal benefit of the community, on the basis that it will thus be able to do a more successful work of soul saving. The institutional church therefore maintains an employment agency, a medical dispensary, and perhaps a gymnasium and an amusement parlor. It may conduct cooking schools, sewing schools, schools of carpentry, etc. It may have a free reading-room and provide a popular lecture course. Thus in various ways it may seek to reach the people with such

spiritual truth as it has to offer to them, by attempting to be a sort of general helper to them,—by offering them first the gospel of philanthropy, or, as it is sometimes designated, the greater gospel of humanitarianism.

After a personal experience of five years in administering one of these institutional churches, Dr. A. C. Dixon, of Boston, testifies concerning the results. We take the following paragraphs from his article in *The Ram's Horn*. Speaking of the employment agency, Dr. Dixon says:—

In one year more than eight hundred people were given employment, and I was charmed with the result. It looked like the poetry and music of religion, and yet, after two or three years of observation, I could see no spiritual results. There seemed to be no conversions or additions to the church as a result of this beautiful philanthropy. This led me to watch more closely its workings, and during the third year I became convinced that our employment agency made more currents away from the church than toward it. . . . A few months of observation convinced me that our beautiful employment agency was a millstone around the neck of the church, and it was discontinued. We still assisted in securing employment for those out of work, and succeeded just as well without the incubus of an advertised "employment agency."

The same lack of spiritual results appeared in connection with the medical dispensary, although the services of several physicians were secured for two or three hours a week, and it seemed to be doing good work. Dr. Dixon expresses his conclusions thus:—

My conviction is that a hospital connected with a church will drive away from its services as many as it will attract, even of those who have been physically benefited by its treatment. And when, as is often the case, medical treatment at the dispensary does no good, while the patient grows worse, the church does not escape censure, and if the patient dies, the family and friends are as apt as not to be so critical of the church for having such physicians under its auspices that they will not go again within its doors. A Christian nurse, going from house to house among the poor, teaching them the laws of health and ministering to the sick with loving sympathy, will do more good than a dispensary.

The general influence of this philanthropic work is thus described by Dr. Dixon:—

The institutional church if plentifully supplied with money, is in danger of pauperizing the community in which it is located, while it repels the self-respecting working man. . . . And when a church has made a reputation of helping the poor with a liberal hand, the independent working man hesitates to go to it, lest he may be considered as seeking charity, against which his soul revolts. . . . And we find ourselves in the rather unusual predicament of having to live down a reputation for charity work before we can reach the very men for whose benefit the church was

endowed. The body is redeemed, and Christians should do all they can to relieve physical wants, but the great work of the church is the redemption of the soul, and everything else should be made secondary to that.

After this experience Dr. Dixon expresses his belief that "it is easier to reach the bodies of men through their souls than the souls of men through their bodies." His experience and his conclusion are worthy of careful study. While the whole gospel includes the redemption of the body, and temporal benefits may come from the acceptance of the gospel, yet those who are induced to accept the salvation of their souls because of expected temporal benefits usually fail of receiving either the salvation of their souls or the anticipated temporal benefits. The simple gospel must be its own attraction.

Belted a Continent

OUR ship is waiting at Pernambuco, the most easterly large port in South America, and the first and last port of call for the European and South American mail-boats. As one travels along the coast line of Brazil, he is impressed with its extent.

Pernambuco is over two thousand miles from Rio Grande, in southern Brazil, where we first touched as we began this visit to our Brazilian mission stations. And still the coast line of this republic runs on nearly another two thousand miles, to the Guianas on the north.

Our South American Union brethren are anxious to find the workers and the means by which to establish the work at commanding points along these coast lines. The believers are thoroughly committed to the work of surrounding the continent on Gideon's battle plan. We are to "belt the world" with this message, and the only way to do that is to belt all these continents with mission stations.

The States of Bahia and Pernambuco ought to have at least one worker each, putting out the literature. Such seed sowing would surely bear fruit. This town of Pernambuco is a large one, claiming over two hundred thousand inhabitants. There is a busy cotton- and sugar-growing country round about it, and the harbor, or lagoon, inside the coral reef, is full of shipping.

Other Protestant societies have missions here, and a good many Bibles are sold in the country. But the State of Pernambuco has been one of the most hostile in Brazil to the work of Protestant missions. This was the ancient capital of Brazil. When the Dutch, two hundred and fifty years ago, took Brazil from the Portuguese, the rough old Dutch Reformed conquerors set in to forcibly convert the Catholics. They

bitterly persecuted the priests, and apparently were as cruel as the Catholics themselves. When later the Portuguese reconquered the country, the priests set in to pay up old scores by a policy of revenge, and the Bible Society agents testify that this bitter, revengeful spirit has seemed to continue to this day.

On round the coast toward the Amazon are towns with from ten to forty thousand population. The Bible colporteurs tell many an interesting story of blessed experiences along this coast. Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, capital of the State of the same name, is a busy city of one hundred thousand people, with a large trade with Europe. Foreign commercial influence has had a liberalizing tendency, and the manager of the Bible Society's work writes that more Bibles, proportionately, have been sold in this Amazon region than in any other part of Brazil.

There are people in those parts for whom we must do something at an early day. If only we can get the Portuguese literature of the advent message scattered through these regions, the leaven will work, and we shall find witnesses springing up, and the work spreading. A thousand miles up the Amazon is the town of Manaos, with a population of forty thousand.

Beyond Brazil are the Guianas. We have a good work in British Guiana, have barely touched Dutch Guiana, and so far as I know have done nothing for French Guiana. Venezuela is unentered, unless just recently our East Caribbean Conference brethren have been able to carry out their long-desired plan of sending a worker there. Colombia is unentered. Some one ought to be there by all means, before many seasons pass.

With Venezuela, Colombia, and French Guiana entered, we could mark down every land in South America as "entered" territory. Then with a few long gaps filled in, we would have a thin and long-extended line surrounding the Neglected Continent, as Gideon's three hundred surrounded the camp of the Midianites.

It is an idea to pray and work for. It is not so distant from realization, either, as the Lord blesses the work. Our line extends now from Ecuador on the equator, down the west coast to the Straits of Magellan; for let it be noted that now this truth is represented by a Scandinavian brother in Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world.

Along the east coast the message is represented from Bahia Blanca, in southern Argentina, to the southern point of the State of Bahia.

There are some long gaps to be filled in, but the surrounding of South America with our missions is not so far off, after all. And only think that about

twenty-five years ago we did not know of a single Sabbath-keeper in all the continent! Now there is a strong union conference in the field, working away courageously to complete the "belting" of the continent with the light of the message.

W. A. S.

Pernambuco.

Whosoever Shall Deny Me

THIS world is now preparing for just such a departure from God as that which characterized the world when ancient heathenism was at its height. It seems paradoxical that this should be the case when the Word of God is being published as never before, and is going into countries which it has never before entered in printed form.

In lands and among people where the Word has had longest and freest circulation, a subtle force has been at work undermining the faith of the people, dulling the edge of Christian doctrine, and parrying the direct force of the immutable law of God. In the midst of this fierce struggle between light and darkness God has multiplied his witnesses in the form of his printed Word. With no other force than this, the converting power of the Spirit and the living light of his faithful children, that battle will go on till the world has made its choice, "and then shall the end come."

For years this attack upon the position and work of Christ has been filtering into almost all kinds of religious literature, and was never so prominent as it is to-day. In gilded phrases, in lofty panegyrics, man is said to be able to do for himself what God could do for him only through the death of his own Son.

Making man his own savior did not originate with Unitarianism. The germ of it was in Cain's self-invented sacrifice of the fruits of his own labor. It grew to perfection in the tower of Babel; it has been kept alive in penances and self-inflicted flagellations, which are being practised even to-day in heathen and Catholic lands; and to-day in a new garb it parades through eloquent literature, and speaks from costly pulpits to luxurious pews into ears that flash diamonds and hear more of the jingle of gold than of the stately stepplings of the true God.

There is going on in the religious press at the present time a considerable discussion over the question of whether Christians should add to their prayers such expressions as "in Jesus' name," and "for Christ's sake." The printed agitation of the matter has come up as a result of its oral discussion; and that oral discussion reveals in the general body a malignant growth of doubt along the line of Christ's intercession in our behalf before the throne of the Father. Christ's own instruction upon this point

should settle the question for those who believe in Christ and his work: "Whosoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son." John 14:13. Again: "Whosoever ye shall ask of the Father in my name, he may give it you." John 15:16. Those who look upon him simply as a great and good teacher must in their own hearts impeach his testimony in this matter, and accuse him of assuming a position which God the Father did not recognize. Such ones, of course, make no petitions "in his name," or "for his sake."

At the same time there is going on in heaven, in our behalf, an intercessory work "with groanings which can not be uttered . . . because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God." Rom. 8:26, 27. And there rings out from the direct testimony of Jesus, "Without me ye can do nothing." But Jesus Christ is not even "a great teacher" if he did not teach truly concerning man's inability to save himself, and man's need of an intercessor at the throne of God. That is one of Satan's devices to make Christ appear to be an imposter.

A work having a similar effect in discrediting Christ is that which exalts the Virgin Mary to the position of intercessor in man's behalf. This was particularly noticeable in the work of Leo XIII, whose exaltation and glorification of Mary were very pronounced. Other Catholic writers have put her in a position which would almost entirely shut out Christ from the human race. Mariolatry is gaining at a furious pace.

With Mohammedanism and the heathen world generally repudiating Christ; with the unconverted of "Christian" lands too busy to listen to the messengers of the Lord; with the great Catholic world shutting Christ away from men by putting another in his place as mediator; with the popular churches of the land repudiating the fall of man and Christ's redemptive work for the race; with many who had been loyal now questioning whether they should longer pray "in his name," and "for his sake;" with the "higher critics" (nominally Christians) sowing broadcast the seeds of doubt concerning the very Bible itself, this present world seems to have reached the place which the ancient heathen world had reached when the record states of that age, "As they refused to have God in their knowledge, God gave them up unto a reprobate mind," when, "knowing God, they glorified him not as God, neither gave thanks; but became vain in their reasonings, and their senseless heart was darkened." He who is denying Christ's work for us, and his death in our behalf, is certainly not giving thanks for that work and that sacrifice.

It is a terrible accusation that such philosophers are bringing against our Lord, this denial of him and his work. To such apply with terrible distinctness these words of our Saviour: "Whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father who is in heaven." Matt. 10:33. We can leave him out of our reckoning here, we can call his life and death a "sweet, sad story," but without worth in our salvation; nevertheless, when our name and our record come before the Judge of all the earth, the fact of our denial of Christ will be the first witness against us, and none other will be necessary. "When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?"—He will, in a little, persecuted band. "Here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." But the world will have denied him, and that "evangelism of denial" is making most rapid headway to-day.

C. M. S.

An Important Recommendation

THE most important and the most precious thing in the world to-day is God's message for this generation. That is the third angel's message of Revelation 14.

The greatest gift, the greatest fortune, that can come to any one to-day is a saving knowledge of the third angel's message. Those who receive it are brought under great obligations to God and humanity.

This is the view that was taken by the pioneers of the cause set on foot by this threefold message. They reckoned themselves debtors to all men. They abandoned the pleasures and riches of the world, and addressed themselves to the one great task of making the message known to all the world.

Their view was right, and it must still dominate this people. The supreme question of the hour is the proclamation of the third angel's message to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people. This will require the devotion of our talents, means, and lives to the work. Nothing less will answer the call to arise and finish the work.

Every new day brings a new pressing call to this people for help. That means the consecration of another life to some part of this work. It means the gift of another dollar or more in addition to what we have given. It means that another young man or young woman must leave home for the training-school to prepare for the Lord's work.

And so the great work we have undertaken moves on with a firm, steady tread. It never stops in its onward march. It never retreats. It does not cease for a moment to press upon us fresh demands. This has been the program of this cause from the first day that it started, and it

will never change until the work is finished.

Who would not be profoundly grateful to be identified with such a cause? Thus far the Lord has enabled his people to meet the demands he has made upon them. Each year these demands grow larger, but each year he increases the power of his people to do. Not one enterprise which the Lord has led us to undertake has failed. This should cause us to meet any and every new call with cheerful courage.

And now comes one of the largest single calls ever launched upon this denomination. But it is not beyond our possibilities by any means. It can be met before the close of 1906. God is blessing this country with a prosperity which enables his people to do great things for him. This call was made by the General Conference Committee at its spring council held last April, in Washington. Owing to the collection that was taken for the Pacific Press, and also the mid-summer offering to missions, it has been thought best to defer presenting this call until the present. The action of the General Conference Committee is as follows:—

We recommend,—

1. That a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be raised for the work in the South, and to complete the work in Washington, D. C.

2. That the first fifty thousand dollars received from this fund shall be donated to the work in the South.

3. That the funds shall be sent to the treasurer of the General Conference, at Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.

4. That our church paper, the REVIEW AND HERALD, *The Watchman*, *The Signs of the Times*, and the foreign papers in the United States, open their columns for suitable articles from various persons agitating the raising of these funds, and that a list of these donations be printed in the REVIEW AND HERALD.

5. That the president of the General Conference open up the campaign for this fund by publishing an article in the REVIEW AND HERALD and other papers, accompanied by the recommendations of the General Conference Committee favoring the raising of the fund.

6. That the editors of these papers be invited to make frequent favorable mention of this fund.

7. That in our efforts to raise this fund we earnestly solicit the sympathetic co-operation of our union and State conferences, and of our people everywhere.

This recommendation states the general purposes for which this large fund is required; namely, for the development of the work in the South, and for the completion of the institutions begun in Washington.

Our people will desire to be informed regarding the details. These we shall give through the REVIEW and other papers and documents. We shall explain the use made of the one hundred thousand dollars raised to establish the headquarters in Washington. We shall show

why this was not enough for the work here; and we shall give the specific uses it is proposed to make of the One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollar Fund. The plan that has been agreed upon for raising this fund will be fully explained. We believe it will commend itself to our people generally. Although the sum now called for seems large, it can be raised in a short time. Now is our time to do great things for our Master. What a dreadful thing it would be to us and this glorious cause if the shocking state of affairs now existing in Russia were to be transferred to the United States. Besides stripping us of all we possess and destroying our homes and breaking our family circles, it would place us where we could do little or nothing for this cause. Who can contemplate such a situation without a shudder, and without a thankful heart for what we have? Surely we should be a grateful people, and should show our gratitude by liberal gifts and by earnest, whole-hearted service.

A. G. DANIELLS.

A Fire and a Voice

ON the night of the 20th ult., about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the building of the Pacific Press Publishing Company, located at Mountain View, Cal. Soon the entire plant was enveloped in a solid flame. A desperate fight was made by the fire company to extinguish the flames, but, with poor water facilities, it was to no effect. The entire plant—including every machine, all office equipments (except a few typewriters and two desks), and the large library of choice reference books (the fruit of years of ingathering)—was, from every outward appearance, entirely destroyed, and lies in ruins as complete as does the burned district of San Francisco, the Western metropolis, where the scenes remind one of the ruins of ancient Babylon as given in Biblical history.

The Pacific Press was the largest and best-equipped publishing house west of the Missouri River.

The cause of the fire is not known. There may have been an explosion of chemicals in the photo-engraving department. It may have been the work of an incendiary. Perhaps the real cause will never be known, as there is nothing left to tell the story.

We do not understand why the Lord permitted this great disaster to come to us, but we bow at his feet in humble submission, with the blessed assurance in our souls that he will turn this great loss, as he does every calamity that comes to his work or his people, to his own glory and to the more rapid advancement of his work.

Ever since the earthquake, we have had more denominational work than we were able to handle, notwithstanding the

fact that much of the machinery was kept in operation both day and night.

Our loss exceeds two hundred thousand dollars. There was one hundred thousand dollars insurance on the property, and there certainly is no reason why this should not be secured by the company. But, even then, we shall be very heavy losers.

In the days of Elijah there was a great and strong wind; "but the Lord was not in the wind." Then there was an earthquake; "but the Lord was not in the earthquake: and after the earthquake a fire; but the Lord was not in the fire: and after the fire a still small voice." That voice was the voice of God to Elijah, "What doest thou here, Elijah?"

Our Pacific Coast publishing plant suffered severely from the earthquake, and went down as already stated, in the fire. But "an enemy hath done this." History has repeated itself. The Lord is doubtless testing his people. He is evidently speaking by the "still small voice" to each soul, and we are anxious to know his will.

It is sad to see our plant in ruins. We are cast down, but not discouraged. A great and noble work lies at our doors; for the Lord has entrusted to us the third angel's message to bear to all people, and the printed page containing the message should and must be scattered as the leaves of autumn.

Institutions may burn; men connected with the denominational work may die, or may deny the faith; but the truth of God can not fail, nor can it deny itself. In the very near future it will triumph gloriously. In view of the responsibilities resting upon us, we must arise and move forward.

The trustees have arranged to have *The Signs of the Times*, *Our Little Friend*, and the *Pacific Union Recorder* printed at San Jose, a near-by city, for two or three issues, until we are re-established in temporary quarters, which are already being constructed. Invitation has been given the Review and Herald Office to handle the book, "Great Controversy," until we are in permanent quarters; while the printing and binding of an edition of "Heralds of the Morning" will be arranged for, most likely, in Kansas City. These books are having a very large sale on the Pacific Coast.

We have had personal conversation with each employee, and, in all cases where necessary, have provided for their support until such time as our plant is again regularly installed and in operation. A large number have been secured work in near-by offices, to return to us at call. Our employees, almost to a man, are loyal, faithful men and women. They are willing to go anywhere, or do anything they are able to do. There is no complaining over their lot, or fault-finding because of conditions.

In counsel with other leading brethren, the Board decided to rebuild, on certain conditions. If the city will give the proper encouragement by way of fire protection and monetary consideration; and, further, provided the spirit of prophecy does not direct otherwise, we can do no less than to arise and build. We must move forward with renewed faith, with redoubled energy and courage, and thus defeat the movement of the enemy.

At the Oakland (Cal.) camp-meeting, a statement was made of the financial loss caused by the burning of the Pacific Press, after which the people made a free-will offering, in coin and pledges, to the amount of \$9,468.70, to apply on the rebuilding of the Press. This amount will doubtless be greatly augmented by contributors in this field.

Shall we not act as minutemen, and so bestir ourselves, so multiply our forces in the spread of the truth, that the enemy will never regard it as wise to bring another such disaster upon God's people?

H. W. COTTRELL.

A Statement Concerning Our Special Funds

THE work in Washington is dear to the hearts of God's people. Rarely, if ever, in the history of our denominational work has there been such a hearty response in donating funds to any enterprise as was manifested in raising the one hundred thousand dollars for Washington. It came with a hearty good will, even to the last dollar of the overflow of more than fifteen thousand dollars.

This money has been a great blessing to God's cause; it was distributed as follows:—

Washington Training Col.,	\$51,374.72
Wash. (D. C.) San. Assn.	40,667.30
General Conf. building....	10,000.00
Nashville church	5,000.00
R. & H. Pub. Assn.	3,000.00
Removal expense from	
Battle Creek.	1,223.81
Financial Sec. expense ...	3,714.41
Sundry expenses	68.50
Balance on hand	569.43

Total received up to
Aug. 1, 1906\$115,618.17

The General Conference building is completed at an expense of \$13,583.18.

The College has two dormitories and a dining hall already erected, but there is no main building for the school proper.

The Review and Herald Publishing Association has erected a good building, in which they are located and conducting their publishing work, but they have been called upon to make large donations to other enterprises, and must have financial help.

The Sanitarium is just starting its building. The basement foundation is already laid, and we hope to see the building finished not later than August,

1907. The main building is one hundred and sixteen feet by forty-four feet, with an annex fifty-two feet six inches by forty-four feet, all to be three stories above the basement. This building, completed, will cost about sixty-five thousand dollars, and will accommodate nearly forty patients.

It must be evident to all that the one hundred thousand dollars is not sufficient to pay for erecting all these buildings.

The General Conference has authorized the raising of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The first fifty thousand dollars of this fund is to go to different branches of the work in the South. They have many enterprises which are in need and must be helped. The Nashville Sanitarium is to have twenty-five thousand dollars, which is greatly needed, and must be sent as soon as possible. The rest of the fifty thousand dollars which will be sent to the South is to be distributed among our schools at Graysville and Huntsville, the Graysville Sanitarium, the Atlanta Sanitarium, etc.

One hundred thousand dollars is to come to Washington to complete the Sanitarium, erect the main College building, and to make an appropriation to the Review and Herald and to the General Conference.

It will never do to leave our buildings in an incomplete state here at the heart of our nation. We have started a great work. God has blessed us at every step of the way. His guiding hand has been over us, even as it was over Israel when they fled from Egyptian bondage.

The promised Canaan seems but a little way ahead, and yet a great work must be accomplished before our Master comes.

Is not our next great task to complete the work which God has said should be done in Washington? If all unite in this, it will soon be accomplished.

I. H. EVANS.

Note and Comment

IN his recent book entitled "The Prophets and the Promise," Prof. W. J. Beecher, of Auburn Theological Seminary, defines a prophet as "a citizen with a message." Professor Beecher does not believe in the gift of the spirit of prophecy in the church to-day, but his definition of a prophet justifies the claim that one who has a message from God to bear to the people is a prophet.

A RUSSIAN political exile who is stationed in the district of Tobolsk, Siberia, writes thus of the sufferings of this unfortunate class of prisoners:—

The condition of the exiles is indeed horrible. The great majority of them are peasants and workmen, and the gov-

ernment allows them only one ruble and fifty kopeks (seventy-five cents) a month for maintenance (the nobles receive six rubles a month), or five kopeks a day (two and a half cents). In the majority of cases they have not money enough even for a room, and there is absolutely no work in prospect. From all villages where political exiles are stationed there come cries against the hunger and horrible need which reign there. There have been petitions from exiles asking to be put again into prison to avoid death from starvation.

No other animal on the face of the earth can be so cruel as man. Sin is responsible for this. By it man, made in the image of God, is transformed into a heartless demon. Such treatment as is here described is what fills the ranks of socialism and anarchy.

It is difficult for us at this distance to realize the real situation in Russia. It is declared that "with the dissolution of the Douma the Russian revolutionary struggle enters upon its second phase—that of irrepressible conflict." Some idea of the disturbed condition of affairs may be obtained from the following paragraph taken from an editorial in the *Outlook*:—

The records of the Russian ministry of the interior show that there were eighteen thousand political offenders in provincial prisons on the day when the Douma assembled, and that in the first month thereafter nine hundred and ninety-seven were exiled, two hundred and twenty-three of them to Siberia. This is at the rate of twelve thousand exiles a year. In a speech in opposition to capital punishment, Representative Kuzmin Karavaiyef told the Douma, on the sixteenth of last May, that the government had put to death six hundred persons—mostly political—in the preceding five months. All these arrests, banishments, and executions took place after the czar issued his famous liberal manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, guaranteeing freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and inviolability of personal rights. If the government found it necessary to imprison eighteen thousand persons, exile nine hundred and ninety-seven, and put six hundred to death, while preparations for a national assembly were in progress, or while that assembly was actually in session, we may imagine what its task will be when the people learn that the Douma has been forcibly dispersed, and that there is no longer any prospect of radical reform. The prisons of the empire will not be large enough to hold the active enemies of the czar, much less the millions who will give them encouragement and aid.

Just what the outcome of this terrible condition of affairs will be we do not know, but we do know that there are abundant evidences in all parts of the world that we have come to the perilous times which indicate that the end of all things is at hand, and that the coming of the Lord is near. More than one nation will be in distress before all these things are accomplished.

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.

I Shall Not Pass This Way Again

I SHALL not pass this way again!
The thought is full of sorrow;
The good I ought to do to-day
I may not do to-morrow.
If I this moment shall withhold
The help I might be giving,
Some soul may die, and I shall lose
The sweetest joy of living.

Only the present hour is mine —
I may not have another
In which to speak a kindly word,
Or help a fallen brother.
The path of life leads straight ahead;
I can retrace it never;
The daily record which I make
Will stand unchanged forever.

To cheer and comfort other souls,
And make their pathways brighter;
To lift the load from other hearts,
And make their burdens lighter,
This is the work we have to do —
It must not be neglected.
That we improve each passing hour,
Is of us all expected.

I shall not pass this way again!
O! then with high endeavor
May I my life and service give
To Him who reigns forever.
Then will the failures of the past
No longer bring me sadness,
And his approving smile will fill
My heart with joy and gladness.

— Mission Bulletin.

Teachers as Examples of Christian Integrity

MRS. E. G. WHITE

I HAVE a message for those standing at the head of our educational institutions. I am instructed to call the attention of every one occupying a position of responsibility, to the divine law as the basis of all right conduct. I am to begin by calling attention to the law given in Eden, and to the reward of obedience and the penalty of disobedience.

In consequence of Adam's transgression, sin was introduced into the fair world that God had created, and men and women became more and still more bold in disobeying his law. The Lord looked down upon the impenitent world, and decided that he must give transgressors an exhibition of his power. He caused Noah to know his purpose, and instructed him to warn the people while building an ark in which the obedient could find shelter until God's indignation was overpast. For one hundred and twenty years Noah proclaimed the message of warning to the antediluvian world; but only a few repented. Some of the carpenters he employed in building the ark, believed the message, but died before the flood; others of Noah's converts backslided. The righteous on the earth were but few, and only eight

lived to enter the ark. These were Noah and his family.

The rebellious race was swept away by the flood. Death was their portion. By the fulfilment of the prophetic warning that all who would not keep the commandments of heaven should drink the waters of the flood, the truth of God's word was exemplified.

After the flood the people once more increased on the earth, and wickedness also increased. Idolatry became well-nigh universal, and the Lord finally left the hardened transgressors to follow their evil ways, while he chose Abraham, of the line of Shem, and made him the keeper of his law for future generations. To him the message came, "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee." And by faith Abraham obeyed. "He went out, not knowing whither he went."

Abraham's seed multiplied, and at length Jacob and his sons and their families went down into Egypt. Here they and their descendants sojourned for many years, till at last the Lord called them out, to lead them into the land of Canaan. It was his purpose to make of this nation of slaves a people who would reveal his character to the idolatrous nations of the world. Had they been obedient to his word, they would soon have entered the promised land. But they were disobedient and rebellious, and for forty years they journeyed in the wilderness. Only two of the adults who left Egypt entered Canaan.

It was during the wilderness wandering of the Israelites that God gave them his law. He led them to Sinai, and there, amid scenes of awful grandeur, proclaimed the ten commandments.

We may with profit study the record of the preparation made by the congregation of Israel for the hearing of the law. "In the third month, when the children of Israel were gone forth out of the land of Egypt, the same day came they into the wilderness of Sīnai. For they were departed from Rephidim, and were come to the desert of Sinai, and had pitched in the wilderness; and there Israel camped before the mount. And Moses went up unto God, and the Lord called unto him out of the mountain, saying, Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel: Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself. Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people: *for all the earth is mine.*"

Who, then, is to be regarded as the Ruler of the nations?—The Lord God Omnipotent. All kings, all rulers, all nations, are his, under his rule and government.

"And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the Lord commanded him."

What was the response of the congre-

gation, numbering more than a million people?

"And all the people answered together, and said, All that the Lord hath spoken we will do. And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord."

Thus the children of Israel were designated as a special people. By a most solemn covenant they were pledged to be true to God.

Then the people were bidden to prepare themselves to hear the law. On the morning of the third day the voice of God was heard. Speaking out of the thick darkness that enshrouded him, as he stood upon the mount, surrounded by a retinue of angels, the Lord made known his law.

God accompanied the proclamation of his law with manifestations of his power and glory, that his people might be impressed with a profound veneration for the Author of the law, the Creator of heaven and earth. He would also show to all men the sacredness, the importance, and the permanence of his law.

The people of Israel were overwhelmed with terror. They shrank away from the mountain in fear and awe. The multitude cried out to Moses, "Speak thou with us, but let not God speak with us, lest we die."

The minds of the people, blinded and debased by slavery, were not prepared to appreciate fully the far-reaching principles of God's ten precepts. That the obligations of the decalogue might be more fully understood and enforced, additional precepts were given, illustrating and applying the precepts of the ten commandments. Unlike the decalogue, these were delivered privately to Moses, who was to communicate them to the people.

Upon descending from the mountain, Moses "came and told the people all the words of the Lord, and all the judgments: and all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which the Lord hath said will we do. And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord, and rose up early in the morning, and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel. And he sent young men of the children of Israel, which offered burnt offerings, and sacrificed peace-offerings of oxen unto the Lord. And Moses took half of the blood, and put it in basons; and half of the blood he sprinkled on the altar. And he took the book of the covenant, and read in the audience of the people: and they said, All that the Lord hath said will we do, and be obedient. And Moses took the blood, and sprinkled it on the people, and said, Behold the blood of the covenant, which the Lord hath made with you concerning all these words."

Thus by a most solemn service the children of Israel were once more set apart as a peculiar people. The sprinkling of the blood represented the shedding of the blood of Jesus, by which human beings are cleansed from sin.

Once more the Lord has special words to speak to his people. In the thirty-first chapter of Exodus we read:—

Reprinted by permission of the Board of Christian Education, pp. 504-508

"The Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying, Verily my Sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you. . . . Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath, to observe the Sabbath throughout their generations, for a perpetual covenant. It is a sign between me and the children of Israel forever: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested, and was refreshed. And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communicating with him upon Mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God."

Many other scriptures on the sacredness of God's law have been presented before me. Scene after scene, reaching down to the present time, passed before me. The word spoken by God to Israel was verified. The people disobeyed, and only two of the adults who left Egypt entered Canaan. The rest died in the wilderness. Will not the Lord to-day vindicate his word if the leaders of his people depart from his commandments?

(To be concluded)

The New Birth

J. N. LOUGHBOROUGH

"Is the new birth at conversion, or at the resurrection?" is a question that has been propounded to me.

It may seem strange, in view of the interesting Sabbath-school lessons of last quarter on this subject, that such a query should be raised. Still there have been, and still there are, people who teach that the new birth is not at conversion, but at the resurrection of the just.

In the year 1851, while I was with the First-day Adventists, some of the ministers were teaching this very doctrine. Their principal proof-text, and really their starting-point, for that peculiar doctrine, is found in Isa. 66:8, which reads: "Who hath heard such a thing? who hath seen such things? Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day? or shall a nation be born at once? for as soon as Zion travailed, she brought forth her children." As the Lord's coming is mentioned in verses 5 and 15 they claimed that this birth of a nation in a day related to the resurrection of the righteous.

Even admitting that construction of the text, and that in that case the resurrection was compared to a birth from the earth, it does not follow that the new birth spoken of by our Saviour and his apostles was simply and only the final resurrection of the righteous from their graves.

Those advocating this doctrine claimed that the work of conversion was only the begetting of the believer, and as the assurance of the final reception of the reward depended on the faithful life of the consecrated one, so the final reckoning day must decide whether he should

be truly born, or whether in his case it was only an abortion. With that idea in mind they construed the words of Christ to Nicodemus, "Except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God," as if he had said, "Except you have part in the first resurrection, you can not see the kingdom of God."

To maintain the idea that conversion was only a begetting, and not the new birth, they so construed the following texts: "Of his own will begat he us with the word of truth, that we should be a kind of first-fruits of his creatures." James 1:18. "For though ye have ten thousand instructors in Christ, yet have ye not many fathers; for in Christ Jesus I have begotten you through the gospel." 1 Cor. 4:15. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead." 1 Peter 1:3. "Every one that loveth him that begat loveth him also that is begotten of him." 1 John 5:1.

There is no question that these texts refer to the conviction of the sinner, and the implantation in the heart, by the Holy Spirit, of the "word of God, which liveth and abideth forever." 1 Peter 1:23. But that work is spoken of also as a birth: "Being born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth forever."

If the new birth spoken of by Christ to Nicodemus simply referred to the resurrection, it would seem strange that he, being a Pharisee, whose prominent characteristic was faith in the resurrection, should wonder "how" these things could be. The very answer of Nicodemus to Christ shows that he understood Christ to refer to a new life that was to be entered upon here in this world, else why should he make reference to the natural birth?

Let us consider a few of the texts that mention the new birth as applicable to the present state: "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name; which were born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." John 1:12, 13. "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ, is born of God." 1 John 5:1. Paul speaks thus of himself: "And last of all he was seen of me also, as of one born out of due time." 1 Cor. 15:8. Speaking further of his conversion, he says, "When it pleased God, . . . to reveal his Son in me." Gal. 1:15, 16. Of Christ's dwelling in the heart by faith, he speaks on this wise: "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature." 2 Cor. 5:17. The margin of the Revised Version has for "new creature," "a new creation." The apostle said of the Galatians, "My little children, of whom I travail in birth again until Christ be formed in you." Gal. 4:19. In the same chapter, speaking of Ishmael and Isaac, he says, "But as then he that was born after the flesh

persecuted him that was born after the Spirit, even so it is now." Verse 29.

The apostle Peter, speaking of those newly come to the faith, says, "As newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby." 1 Peter 2:2. The apostle John writes: "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God; and every one that loveth is born of God, and knoweth God." 1 John 4:7. In this same epistle he says, "We know that whosoever is born of God sinneth not; but he that is begotten of God keepeth himself, and that wicked one toucheth him not." 1 John 5:18. Surely there will be no keeping from sin and from the wicked one in the resurrection state, when Satan and sin will be forever destroyed.

The same apostle declares, "If ye know that he [Christ] is righteous, ye know that every one that doeth righteousness is born of him." 1 John 2:29. Again, "For whosoever is born of God overcometh the world: and this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." 1 John 5:4.

It is in this world that the overcoming is accomplished. It is here that the good fight of faith is to be fought, and not after the resurrection. It is here that the Lord accomplishes for those who yield themselves to him that which he promised through the prophet Ezekiel: "A new heart also will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you; and I will take away the stony heart out of your flesh, and will give you a heart of flesh. And I will put my Spirit within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my judgments, and do them." Eze. 36:26, 27. Those who are thus filled with the Spirit of life divine from heaven, are born by the Spirit from above, and are spoken of as "born again."

Mountain View, Cal.

"How Art Thou Fallen From Heaven, O Lucifer, Son of the Morning!"

R. A. UNDERWOOD

THE exclamatory sentence at the head of this article is one of the scriptures which was written aforesaid "for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the world are come." Lucifer, one of the bright stars in heaven, posed as a reformer. He set up the claim that the "administration" of God's government was oppressive, and held its subjects in bondage. However, he professed loyalty to God, yet he proposed to bring about reformation in the government of God, that would bring liberty and freedom to the angels and all created beings not enjoyed under the existing "administration."

The preceding statements are clearly sustained in "Patriarchs and Prophets," pages 37-42. "While claiming for himself perfect loyalty to God, he [Lucifer] urged that changes in the order and laws of heaven were necessary for the stability of the divine government. . . . He denounced them [the angels] as deluded

slaves, . . . and announced that he would no longer submit to this invasion of his rights and theirs. . . . He promised those who would enter his ranks a new and better government, under which all would enjoy freedom. . . . The only course remaining for him and his followers, he said, was to assert their liberty. . . . By artful perversion [he] cast doubt upon the plainest statements of Jehovah. . . . All evil he declared to be the result of the divine administration."

From this quotation the inference is clear that Satan will lead men to adopt arguments and inaugurate movements against the working of God in the time of the finishing of the gospel, which were characteristic of his deceptive movement among the angels. The Scriptures show that every scheme invented to deceive, every charge made against the government of God, and every criticism of the administration of the work of God made by Satan since sin entered to mar the peace and harmony of the universe, will be used against the remnant church of Christ. Such movements are only evidences, or signs, that Christ's coming is near. For we read, "Even him, whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power and signs and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish; because they received not the love of the truth, that they might be saved." 2 Thess. 2:9, 10. We are admonished at this time by the apostle, to take heed and beware lest we be led away with the error of the wicked, and fall from our own steadfastness. Position or long experience of "steadfastness" in the truth is not a guarantee of safety at this time. We can be kept only by the power of God, received through abiding faith.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Lessons from Past Experiences —No. 3

GEO. O. STATES

IN those early days, when our people met for worship, they talked about this wonderful gift which God had placed in the remnant church, and they studied the Bible statements regarding this gift. Brethren and sisters in visiting one another in their homes talked about the message, and all believed the coming of the Lord was indeed very near.

As soon as one member of a family received the truth, he was not satisfied until the rest of the family received it. The believers felt that they were living on the borders of the eternal world, and that they would be lost unless the rest of their families received the truth.

I well remember how we used to study "Experience and Views" and other early writings of Sister White, and how wonderful these things seemed to us. In our home mother used to read them to us children, and tell us that these things were what the Lord showed Sister White in vision.

As I visit our churches at the present time and find so many families with members not in the truth, I can but think that if there was that earnestness that characterized our people back there, we should see a difference in this respect. It is a sad fact that there are many families among us whose children, brought up in the truth, went out into the world as they grew up. Apparently, there was not power enough in the truth to hold them.

Why is this? I will tell you what I sincerely believe is the cause, and that is that the Testimonies are not read and heeded as they once were. In those early days as fast as the Lord gave us light through the writings of his servant, they were secured by all our people and read. When a late Testimony was out, the elder of the church would mention it, and ask how many wanted a copy. We used to have reading circles where we came together and studied them. I believe if there was more of this among us, there would not be so many children leaving the truth as soon as they become of age.

"It is a solemn and terrible truth that many who have been zealous in proclaiming the third angel's message are now becoming listless and indifferent. The line of demarcation between worldlings and professed Christians is almost indistinguishable. Many who were once earnest Adventists are conforming to the world, to its practises, its customs, its selfishness. Instead of leading the world to render obedience to God's law, the church is uniting more and more closely with the world in transgression. Daily the church is becoming converted to the world. How many professed Christians are slaves of mammon! Through lack of zeal for the promulgation of the third angel's message, many others, while not apparently living in transgression, are nevertheless as verily lending their influence on the side of Satan as are those who openly sin against God. Multitudes are perishing; but how few are burdened for these souls! There is a stupor, a paralysis, upon many of the people of God, which prevents them from understanding the duty of the hour."

It is some years since these solemn words were given to this people, and yet they are more applicable to-day than when first written. Let us ponder them, and may they sink with deep weight into all our hearts.

Cedaredge, Colo.

A Good Teacher

God keeps a school for his children here on earth, and one of the best teachers is disappointment. My friend, when you and I reach our Father's house, we shall look back and see that the sharp-voiced, rough-visaged teacher, Disappointment, was one of the best guides to train us for it. He gave us hard lessons; he often used the rod; he often led us into thorny paths; he sometimes stripped off a load of luxuries; but that

only made us travel the freer and the faster on our heavenward way. He sometimes led us down into the valley of the death shadow, but never did the promises read so sweetly as when spelled out by the eye of faith in that very valley. Nowhere did he lead us so often, or teach us such sacred lessons, as at the cross of Christ. Dear, old, rough-handed teacher! We will build a monument to thee yet, and crown it with garlands, and inscribe on it: "Blessed be the memory of disappointment."—*Theodore L. Cuyler.*

Helped by Temptation

TEMPTATION is one of our greatest possibilities of blessing. God promises "every good gift" to his children, but he has never promised to free us from temptation.

There is comfort and fresh strength in this thought when we find ourselves assailed by temptations that we longed and struggled to get free from years ago, yet which seem to renew their attacks with undiminished vigor.

For in that continued fight, which God intends shall bring continued victory, lies our hope of growth in strength and power and character. The arm that lies unused through the years must atrophy and die.

The arm that spends itself in striking blows for life and freedom must grow in ever-increasing power. So out of the mystery of the powers of evil, in their attacks upon God's children, comes the blessing of victory over evil, and the daily adding of fresh strength from above through our daily need of such strength.

It is better to grow strong through conquered temptation than to lose power through lack of exercise.—*Exchange.*

Preaching

AN Englishman once complained to the minister of his parish that he preached on the same subjects over and over again. He admitted that the lessons taught were of the most serious and important nature, but he said that there was not enough variety.

"My friend," said the clergyman, "for what purpose do you imagine the precepts are given you?"

"That we may obey them, I suppose," said the man.

"You are right," was the reply; "and have you, then, learned to practise all the duties which I have already put before you?"

The man was obliged to admit that he had not as yet.

"When you have," said the minister, "I will either put before you some new duties to attend to, or else I will keep silence, for practise is the end of preaching, and when your life entirely conforms to the life of Christ, you will need no more sermons."—*Selected.*

HIDE your woes under your mercies, and right soon they will disappear.



When Mother Is Away

THE house is such a dreary place when mother is away;
 There isn't fun in anything, no matter what you play.
 The dolls just sit as stupid, and act so still and queer —
 They always say such funny things when mother's by to hear.

The little china tea set looks so lonesome waiting there;
 There's no fun playing party and eating only air!
 It isn't like the lovely things you most believe you see
 Upon the plates and saucers, when mother comes to tea.

There's no use doing up your hair and dressing up in style,
 You know it's just pretending, and you're Betty all the while;
 You never hear a whisper from the chairs against the wall:
 "Dear me, what splendid lady now is coming here to call!"

The pictures in the picture-books are never half so fine;
 The stories won't come out and talk for any pains of mine;
 An hour goes so slowly, it's almost like a day —
 The house is such a lonesome place when mother is away.

— *Good Housekeeping.*

How to Get Sleep in Hot Weather

KATE LINDSAY, M. D.

THE day's overheating, while depressing and disagreeable to endure, can be borne without serious health damage if only the night's rest is undisturbed, and the sleeping-room kept cool enough to insure at least seven hours' sound sleep for adults, eight or nine for youths between twelve and fifteen, and for children between five and twelve from nine to twelve hours. The infant a month old needs eighteen or twenty hours' sleep, while up to one year, fifteen hours is needed to keep the baby good-natured and growing normally. In the hot weather it is often the want of proper, restful sleep which predisposes to the diarrhea or cholera infantum, which proves fatal to so many infants. The victim of sunstroke or heat exhaustion is often a worn-out, anemic, sleep-curtailed, indoor worker who goes to bed near midnight to toss about for hours in a hot, unaired bedroom, only to be called to arise and take up the never-ending daily tasks in the early morning. Often these unrelieved, unceasing toilers are nursing mothers, either in homes on the farm, or wives and mothers where

the bread-winner's income will not admit of household help, and one pair of hands must do all the housework and look after all the domestic needs of a growing family of little ones, besides furnishing the needed nutrition to sustain an infant life.

Preparations for the Night's Rest

The first thing needful to secure sound sleep is to cultivate a sleep habit in the young and all others. Regular hours for rest should be observed by all, and when the retiring hour arrives, nothing avoidable should be allowed to interfere with its observance. In hot weather it is important to have the sleeping apartments as cool as possible. The upper rooms of a two-story house often become heat-storage apartments, and are hot and stifling for many hours after sunset, when all out of doors has become cool and invigorating. Why not spend the hot, sultry nights out in the cool night air? Why not devise out-of-door sleeping apartments for use in dog-day weather? It is sad to see the little ones tossing about in a hot bed in a Turkish-bath-temperature box of a room, when all nature outside is being revived by the cooling night winds. The drooping trees, grass, and all the vegetable world are reanimated during the night's coolness. Why should mankind prolong the agonies of the day's overheating by shutting themselves in from the night air? Next to coolness as a sleep-producing influence in hot weather, is freedom from insect annoyance. The locust, cankerworm, weevil, and a host of other vegetable-devouring insects often cause all the horrors of famine by destroying the crops. Knowledge to cope with and restrain the insect ravages on the plant world has increased. Men, by wisdom and experience, have learned how to fight and conquer the enemies of wheat, corn, potatoes, and peaches and apples. It is only lately, however, that the damage done the human body by biting, disease-transmitting insects has been fully appreciated. For centuries malaria and yellow fever have ravaged our Southern States, and hindered the development of many tropical lands suitable for the abode of the white man. It is doubtful if the Panama Canal could ever have been built had it not been for the fact that the malaria and yellow fever mosquitoes can be successfully exterminated, and these infections prevented from spreading by proper screening of both the sick and the uninfected. The same care about keeping these biting, disease-propagating insects out of the home will prevent disease and promote sound sleep. How often is the baby's daily nap disturbed by flies! The writer

has been frequently pained to see the little ones in the parks left by the careless nurses to the tender mercies of the flies and the fierce glow of a midsummer sun often shining directly in their faces. Often the poor little martyrs to hireling and maternal indifference had cried themselves hoarse, and could only sob out their woes. A long midday nap, under a cool, shady tree, or on some breezy, shaded veranda, would have made them vigorous and able to resist midsummer heat depression. Deprived of the needed quiet noonday nap, it is not surprising to read the long list of deaths under one year old in July and August. Few mothers and ordinary housekeepers realize how much can be done to promote the rest of the family and lessen nerve wear and tear by taking pains to keep out the searching noonday heat by closing the shutters on the sunny side of the house during the day, and then opening up all in the evening coolness. A wet sheet hung in the room over a screen or clothes-horse, or an electric fan, if it is available, is a good air cooler. The house roof should be thick, and the verandas broad, and all screened in. There will then be no dread of night air, for, with the shutting out of disease-inoculating insects, the phantom of night-air malaria will cease to haunt the household's imagination.

Daytime Hints

All children under five years old should be trained to take a fore-dinner nap, and it would be well if their older brothers and sisters had the same habit. Cots and hammocks are not costly, and trees and verandas furnish the needed shade. The improved health and freedom from languor would enable them to do more work and be a means of saving instead of losing time. This sleep had best be taken before dinner, so that the meal shall be eaten by a rested, not fatigued, family. Fireless cooking apparatus would seem to offer a chance for even the house mother, with all the domestic work on her hands, to thus get a noonday nap. As little fire as possible should be used in doing the housework. The oil-stove or gas-range are much less heating than the coal or wood cookstove. Undress the baby and give it a tepid bath, then feed it, and put it away to rest in a cool room, and see how peacefully it will sleep, if its food agrees with it.

The Value of Bathing

It is more restful and hygienic all times for every person, whether child or adult, to sleep alone. Certainly in hot weather every one should have his own couch. No one could expect the baby to sleep well in bed with its father and mother, and one has only to notice the children tossing in a bed which is overheated by two or three persons to understand the need of plenty of bed space to keep cool in warm weather. No one should go to bed without a bath in hot weather. This is not hard to take under any circumstances. In the house with plumbing and a bath tub it will not consume more than fifteen minutes to

fill the tub and take a plunge. Where there is only a wash-bowl and pitcher and but a single room, a screen, which can be improvised with a piece of stout cord and a pair of sheets or a shawl or blanket, will form a bath-room, where the skin can be cleansed and cooled before going to bed. All disagreeable or exciting news, or any exciting play, or anything calculated to stimulate mental activity should be avoided, if possible, in the evening. We read that "godliness with contentment is great gain," and that "a contented mind is a continual feast," and nothing tends to promote sleep more than cultivating repose of mind and body in daily life. Children should never be rudely awakened from sound sleep; neither should they be indulged to spend time listlessly in bed. An early retiring hour, a bed for each child in a cool place in hot weather, a clean skin and clean linen, freedom from insect irritation, and a light evening meal will tend to keep the children's sleep record normal. Why should not man obey the invitation by going out into the coolness and freshness of the night and sleeping with all other animate nature? — *Good Housekeeping*.

Children's Feet

THE feet of the stockings worn by a child whose circulation is feeble will generally be found to be both cold and damp when taken off at night; but very often no one troubles to feel whether they are so or not.

They are probably dry again by morning, but the perspiration has dried into them. This is just what we should avoid. Remember that the perspiration of the body always contains some of the waste, and, therefore, poisonous matter of the blood. When this dries into the stockings, and they are put on again next day, the impure matter is reabsorbed, and without doubt this is injurious to the child's health.

This shows us the importance of warm, dry, and clean stocking feet. If you would do your best for a delicate child, never let it wear stockings which have been wet with perspiration and are merely redried. They should be well rinsed out first to remove the perspiration. It is not necessary to wash the whole stocking each time, but merely the feet. — *Farming World*.

Sleeplessness

A SWEDISH servant maid, finding that her mistress was troubled with sleeplessness, told her of a practise of the people of her country who were similarly afflicted. It was to take a napkin, dip it in ice-cold water, wring it slightly, and lay it across the eyes. The plan was followed, and it worked like a charm. The first night the lady slept four hours without awaking — something she had not done for several months. At the end of that time the napkin had become dry. By wetting it again she at once went to sleep, and it required considerable force to arouse her in the morning. — *Selected*.

THE WORLD-WIDE FIELD

In Peru

F. L. PERRY

PERU presents to us a most interesting field of labor. There are nearly four million people in this area of five hundred thousand square miles. Topographically, the country has three divisions — the coast, the Sierra, and the Montana. The mighty ranges of the Andes, like a great wall, attempt to bar the entrance to the interior.

Along the coast it seldom, if ever, rains, the nearest approach to rain being

is covered with a dense growth of timber, and is sparsely settled.

In its varied resources of mine and soil, Peru has by nature been richly endowed. These treasures, however, are yet largely undeveloped. Almost every variety of climate and vegetation known the world over may be found in Peru. Its western border is the California of South America.

The inhabitants present almost as great a variety of types as the natural conditions. In the interior may be found almost heathen savages, native Indians, who have a language of their own. These form about fifty per cent of the population.

In the coast towns and principal cities there are many people as highly educated, as refined, and as intellectual as can be found anywhere in the world. Lima is a beautiful city, as modern, in most respects, as the cities of the United States. Its many beautiful stores are filled with the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life. Its market-place is the nicest that I have ever seen. The city is lighted throughout with electricity, and has an excellent street-car service, and electric railways to neighboring villages. The sewerage and sanitary conditions are very good. Six miles inland, lying right at the foot of a mountain range, Lima is a picturesque city.

The message of Christ's soon coming has entered



THE GREAT CRUCIFIX ON MT. CRISTOBAL, ERECTED IN MEMORY OF POPE LEO XIII

the falling of a heavy fog, or mist, which dampens the ground.

The many small streams that descend from the mountains make irrigation easy, and abundant crops are raised. We are now in the hot season. The days sometimes get very warm, but the nights are always cool.

The Sierra is the mountainous part of the country. Here the climate and vegetation vary with the altitude. There are many exceedingly productive valleys, which, with better methods of cultivation, would yield large crops. Here also mining is a principal industry. American capital is being invested in these mines, and engineers and mechanics from the States are coming to develop the resources of the country.

From the Andes the surface slopes eastward, toward the broad plains of Brazil. In this region are the sources of the Amazon and the other great rivers of South America. The country

it none too soon. Almost every day I am reminded of the Saviour's words, "Look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." From the day when Pizarro's priestly companion, with lying and malicious cunning, entrapped the unwary Inca, and afterward led him to the fire, these poor people have been dominated by the priests of Rome. Could the history of their rule be written, it would doubtless equal some of the darkest chapters in that of France or Spain. Here, darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people. In Lima, the most enlightened and liberal part of Peru, images of Jesus, Mary, and the saints may be seen in almost every window. Men and women, especially on Sunday mornings, carry images through the streets, and these receive the adoration and contributions of many. The shopkeepers take advantage of this to perform their worship, and do penance, I suppose, for working on Sunday.

But the light of the everlasting gospel, which is to lighten all the world, could not be kept out of Peru. On the part of the learned and rich, there has been a turning away from Catholicism, and a liberal spirit has come in. They still acknowledge the church, but only in a nominal way. A prominent Peruvian said, in reply to my inquiry while en route, "Yes; we are all good Catholics, but we do not get excited about it."

The other day I first witnessed the host being carried through the streets. As I was passing along, I heard a bell behind me. Turning, I saw a cab coming toward me. Inside was a priest, in his robes. The carriage was surrounded by men, bare-headed, carrying candles. As the priest passed along, all the men uncovered their heads, and the women dropped upon their knees, in reverence. I had no respect for this idolatry, and so manifested none. Such a mocking of the Lord made all my Protestant blood rise in indignation. A few years ago such "irreverence" would have brought a mob; but I was not molested, receiving only some angry looks.

Great prudence is necessary, even in Lima, in teaching the gospel. Only last Friday a Methodist colporteur, teaching in the street, was attacked by two priests, and roughly handled, and his books stolen. So far, we have had peace, for which we thank the Lord.

About three weeks ago I received a letter from a Brother Morales, who lived at Canete. He told of his work there. His wife taught a day-school, and he was a carpenter. He also held meetings in his house, and conducted a Sabbath-school. Brother Espinoza had done some work there. In some way the opposition of the people was aroused, and they tried to break into Brother Morales' house. This was repeated until he found it necessary to close his meetings. He writes: "I hear that they are getting up a petition to prohibit us from holding meetings, for they fear a curse will rest upon them, if they let us go on. Also, our Brother Espinoza has gone to Lima, to bring you here, dear brother, to preach and explain the Holy Word. And as you are a stranger from a foreign land, I believe they will have more respect for you. . . . If you determine to come here, take all the measures necessary to protect yourself while preaching, for the priests tell the people that it is no sin to kill a heretic." But as I could not preach in Spanish, and had no interpreter, I thought it useless to go.

A week ago Sabbath I went to Callao, six miles distant, as usual, to hold a Sabbath-school (returning in time to hold another in Lima in the afternoon). While we were praying, the door of Brother Espinoza's house opened, and in came Brother Morales and his wife, tired and dusty. He had been attacked by twelve men, and severely beaten. The police then came and took him to the jail, where he remained five days. The jailer was a Mason, and as Brother Morales was a Protestant, supposed he was also a Mason, and so desired to help

him. On the fifth day he regained his liberty, by promising to leave Canete at once. He took time only to gather up his few belongings, and came to Callao, where he found us.

Besides the company in Lima there are, I am informed, scattered Sabbath-keepers in Truxillo, Callao, Pisco, Canete, and Chincha Alta. There are about thirteen who desire baptism.

We acknowledge the daily care of our Heavenly Father for us and for the work here. There are many perplexities. We need much of God's wisdom and power.

Lima.

The Swedish Annual Meeting

GUY DAIL

JUNE 19-24 the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Swedish Conference was held in the prosperous city of Vesteras, a comfortably and neatly built town of about sixteen thousand inhabitants, a

the Lord's service. Seven were baptized.

Two new churches were received into the conference, one at Solvesborg (fourteen members), and the other at Karlshamn (seventeen members). In round numbers, eighty were added during the year, raising the membership from eight hundred and one to eight hundred and twenty-seven. A number emigrated to America; indeed, since the conference was organized, about three hundred members have left this field for America, so that this cause alone helps to cut down the net increase.

We heard several good experiences at this meeting, especially with reference to the circulation of the printed page. One man in southern Sweden, where we have the hardest field on account of the prejudice against us, bought a copy of "Prophecies of Jesus," and read it through fifteen times, and then began to



MISSION AND STATE CHURCH, VESTERAS, SWEDEN

great many of whom are engaged as workmen in the electrical manufacturing works here.

Several weeks previously, a tent had been pitched in the city, and a regular course of lectures had been in progress, so that there was a good outside interest already developed, and the citizens of the town helped to form a part of the evening congregation.

Twelve of the thirty churches sent twenty-seven regularly accredited delegates; but a number of other brethren were accepted as delegates by vote of the conference. About one hundred and fifty of our people were on the ground. We have no church at Vesteras, so we think this a fair representation.

Outside help was rendered by Elders L. R. Conradi, P. A. Hansen, Fred Anderson, and F. R. Oberg. One of the subjects most strongly presented was the need of unity in the work of God. This led to greater devotion and consecration on the part of the delegates. Sabbath was indeed a day of blessing; for some gave themselves to God for the first time, backsliders were reclaimed, and nearly all rededicated themselves to

keep the Sabbath, with his wife. Another instance: One of our colporteurs was canvassing, and had the privilege of making his headquarters in the city mission house. In a short time the pastor became angry at him, because he was succeeding so well in his work. He was compelled to leave the mission house, but then the elder of the church said to him: "Drive up to my house, and stay there until you have delivered your books." In four months this brother took orders for three thousand kroners' worth of books—the best record yet made in Sweden by any of our canvassers. Five or six years ago this brother stammered so much that it was thought by many it would be impossible for him to work as a colporteur. However, so long as he speaks with prospectus or Bible in hand, he does not stammer, but talks well, and is one of our most successful salesmen. God helps him.

Yet one more case: A few days previously to our meeting, the Inland Mission minister had warned all his people against "Christ's Object Lessons;" but the Free Missionary thought that was going a little too far, for he had formerly

bought and read "Steps to Christ," and thought it a good book. So he went from house to house, reading selections from that book, and asking, "Do you see anything wrong with that book? The other book will be just like it, you may be sure." His influence helped us very much.

We might refer to some of the things that are taking place in Sweden itself. There has been formed a confederation of churches, whose purpose is to secure the enactment of more stringent Sunday laws; this is perhaps the strongest religious movement in the popular churches of Sweden to-day. Aside from it, we might mention the tendency among the educated classes of the state church toward "higher criticism;" there are also some learned men in the free churches who appear to be infected with the "new thought;" but on the other hand, there are some strong men belonging to the free churches that oppose this "higher criticism." Spiritualism and Romanism are gaining some ground, and the Millennial Dawn party is growing.

But to return once more to the conference proper: The delegates heartily indorsed the re-establishment of the Scandinavian Union school; the dedication of the First-day offerings to the Abyssinian Mission; and the sending of Ole Nelson to begin work in the Swedish part of the Northlands Mission this fall, to be kept on the Swedish pay-roll until Jan. 1, 1907, when that mission will be formally separated from conference territory. Brother S. F. Svensson was invited to remain, and labor in the conference. It was recommended that a minister should not finish a course of lectures until he had presented the leading principles of the third angel's message, and attempted to get the people to take their stand; that the gospel worker should not be satisfied with simply preaching the word, but that he do thorough house-to-house visiting in the homes of the people; that all be faithful in the payment of their tithes and offerings; and that greater zeal be manifested in the Sabbath-school and missionary departments of the cause.

The health work carried on in Nyhyttan and Orebro has done well. The outlook for this is brighter than ever before.

Here, as in the other Scandinavian meetings, a very great interest was developed in considering the proposed mission for Africa. The collection for this purpose amounted to nearly thirty-four dollars. We hope that the coming year will see a large increase in the First-day offerings, that the necessary funds for the support of the Abyssinian Mission may be forthcoming.

Last year the tithe of Sweden was \$4,100, an increase of \$1,000 over 1904; the offerings were \$770, or a little less than for the previous twelve months. Our book sales here amounted to \$16,200 in 1904, and to \$16,750 in 1905. The canvassing work and the publishing house have done well. It will be of interest to know that none of the conference institutions have fallen behind financially.

The officers chosen for the coming year are as follows: President, O. Johnson; Vice-President, E. Lind; Treasurer, J. R. Lindqvist; J. M. Erikson, C. Kahlstrom; Secretary and Treasurer of Sabbath-school Department, A. F. Roos; Auditors, M. Haglund and J. Bergstrom; substitutes, A. J. Settergren, J. F. Larsson.

Sanningens Harold: President, E. Lind; Vice-President, O. Johnson; Treasurer, J. R. Lindqvist; Secretary, J. M. Erikson; K. A. Farnstrom, and J. A. Lindberg.

Ministers: O. Johnson, J. M. Erikson, K. A. Farnstrom, A. J. Settergren, S. F. Svensson, E. Ahren; licentiates, B. Anderson, O. Nelson; Bible workers, P. Hedstrom, Mathilda Olsson, J. Andersson.

Workers and people return to their work and to their homes with new strength and new courage for another year's effort. May God be with all, and give them still more fruit for their labors, so that this fair land of Sweden may have its full portion of representatives in the great assembly that is soon to take place in the heavens.

India

GEORGIA A. BURGESS

WE were unable to obtain the piece of land in Tulsipur which we had selected for our mission station. When we made the application, we did not know that the land was under cultivation, but afterward learned that it was in the hands of the cultivators. While we were in Tulsipur, my husband became acquainted with a native gentleman from Almora, a hill station in the Himalayas, several hundred miles from Tulsipur, who gave him a cordial invitation to spend the hot season there. And as it was already becoming so warm on the plains that we could accomplish very little during the day, either in study or in work among the people, it seemed to us a providential opening.

About two weeks ago we came here, and can plainly see the Lord's hand in guiding us here. While at this season of the year the heat on the plains is intense, here the air is cool and bracing, and the surroundings are delightful. The Lord has opened the way for us to obtain the use of half of a small furnished cottage at a monthly rental of about \$3.25. There are many Hindi- and Urdu-speaking people here, and we are already finding openings for work among them.

We are planning to remain here during the hot season, and spend some time in study and getting out literature in the Hindi and Urdu languages. Until recently we have had but one little four-page tract, on the coming of the Lord, for these eighty million people. As we were coming over on the boat, we got out a little tract on the first angel's message, in Hindi, and while in Tulsipur, with some native help, put it into the Urdu language also. Our tract society in Calcutta had ten thousand printed for us, and while in Tulsipur we had an excellent opportunity of scattering these silent

messengers far and wide. Last month there was a large gathering at that place, attended by many thousands from all the surrounding country, whom we could never hope to reach in their homes. Through the help of a native brother, a large number of these tracts were distributed at that time, and we trust that eternity will reveal some fruit as the result.

It certainly seems that among these millions, where there are so few workers, it must be largely through the circulation of our literature that the message will be carried. During the few months we remain here, if the Lord wills, we hope to get out a little magazine of perhaps sixteen pages, in the Hindi and Urdu languages, containing articles on all the leading points of the message—something that will be sufficient to give those who read it a clear view of the truth for this time, though they may never have the opportunity of hearing the living preacher. We are both well and happy, and rejoice every day that the Lord opened the way for us to return to this needy field.

Almora.

A Sensible Conclusion

A CHINESE teacher was taken into a mission family to learn English and translate the Bible into the Celestial tongue. For a long time he remained insensible to anything in the Scriptures but their literary beauty. Abruptly, one day, he rose from his manuscripts, the New Testament open in his hand, and with the rapid manner of one who has been startled by a great discovery, he exclaimed: "Whoever made this Book made me. It knows all that is in my heart. It tells me what no one but a god can know about me. Whoever made me made that Book."—*Selected.*

Mission Notes

It is estimated that more than a million people in Persia are addicted to the opium habit.

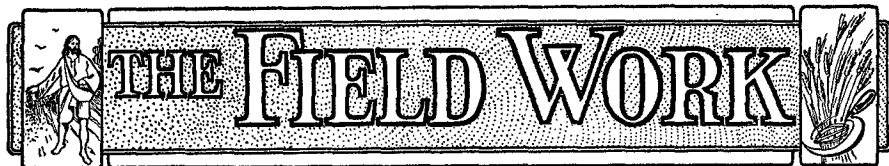
"BECAUSE they can not please everybody some confine their efforts to pleasing themselves."

"ALL nations whom thou hast made shall come and worship before thee, O Lord; and shall glorify thy name." Ps. 86:9.

"HE which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." 2 Cor. 9:6.

"HE shall cause them that come of Jacob to take root: Israel shall blossom and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit." Isa. 27:6.

THE Protestant churches in the United States spend annually for home work eighty million dollars; for foreign work, four million dollars—one-twentieth.



THE FIELD WORK

The Pacific Press

SABBATH, July 21, as the brethren and sisters at the Oakland (Cal.) campground were assembling in the large pavilion for the morning services, word came that the entire manufacturing plant of the Pacific Press Publishing Company, at Mountain View, Cal., had been burned to the ground the night before. The awful news was whispered to a few, but those who heard were at first inclined to disbelieve the report; and not until the sad fact was publicly announced from the stand, at the beginning of the service, did the people realize that a terrible disaster had befallen our work.

Monday forenoon at the camp was devoted to the interests of the publishing work, and particularly to the needs of the Pacific Press in view of the fire. Elder W. T. Knox, chairman of the meeting, made a few introductory remarks, and referred to some preliminary plans to meet the present emergency, and also to plans of a more permanent character. He then asked the writer to make a general statement of the existing conditions and of the future work of the company.

In brief, I dwell upon the lessons that may be learned from the burning of our publishing house, and upon the plans that have been suggested for the continuance of its work. History repeats itself. As in the days of Elijah, so now; after beholding manifold manifestations of power, including an earthquake and a fire, Elijah heard a still, small voice, the voice of the Lord to him individually. Significant, indeed, is the message that came to him: "What doest thou here, Elijah?" Then, in tender compassion, the Lord manifested himself to Elijah, showing him that those who in quiet trust place a firm reliance upon God will ever find him a present help in time of need.

From every outward appearance, the manufacturing plant of the Pacific Press is totally destroyed, with the exception of two or three office desks and typewriters, and the vault and safe containing plates and valuable papers. This loss is variously estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars. The insurance is about one hundred thousand dollars, and it is hoped that this will be paid in full.

But far greater than any monetary loss, is the loss that comes to us from the inability to give the truth to the people by means of the printed page. And in all our planning, this is where our chief interest should center. The people must not be lost sight of. Our periodicals must be sent out as heretofore. Our canvassers and other workers must be supplied with publications. Arrangements are being made by the board of directors to meet these imperative demands.

One of the problems to be solved is that of rebuilding. After much prayer and careful study, we have thought that if the town of Mountain View assures us of ample fire protection and suffi-

ciently liberal monetary inducements, if our brethren and sisters at the Oakland encampment approve of our plans, and if we should not be turned to some other way by the spirit of prophecy, we would rebuild on strictly economical lines. Of course, were everything else favorable, we could not rebuild unless we realize some return from our insurance, and unless our brethren and sisters in California and in many other places rally nobly to our support. But we feel as if we ought, as one man, to arise and move forward in the name of the Lord.

A Statement From Brother C. H. Jones

Brother C. H. Jones, general manager of the company, followed with a heart-to-heart talk regarding the present situation. "It is with sorrow of heart," he declared, "that we appear before you this morning. We are cast down, but not discouraged; for we know that God lives and reigns. Our buildings are in ashes,—the material things have gone,—but the institution remains; for it is in the hearts of our people, and in the hearts of our employees. The work of the institution will go on; for it is God's work, and he still has a work on the earth to be done by us.

"This morning I, for one, desire to stop and listen to the still, small voice; for God is in the voice. I desire to hear what he has to say to me individually, not what he has to say to some one else. I believe that from this calamity I can learn a lesson that will be a blessing to me. And more than all else, I believe that God is able to turn this calamity into one of the greatest blessings possible to the entire cause. I look forward to the next two years, and I firmly believe that if we take the right course, we shall see this work moving forward as we never believed we could see the truth going to the people. Though we are temporarily disabled, I believe that God is able to bring things around so that the truth will go more rapidly and with greater power than ever before.

"One great encouragement to us," the speaker continued, "is the fact that no lives were lost. Our lives have been spared, and we are all of good health, and of good courage in the Lord. Four persons came very near being killed. It seems a miracle that they were not; but not a soul suffered any bodily injury. God in his mercy cared for us all.

"Our hearts have been touched by the telegrams and letters that we have received. The managers of several small printing plants have said, 'Our place is at your disposal. If you so desire, you may send your men here to work it at night, and we will work during the day.' Some of the San Francisco representatives of the largest type-foundries in America, have sent their men to us with the offer to furnish our company with a complete outfit of type and machinery, and leave us entirely free to pay for it at such time as we might choose. Bankers have proffered liberal assistance. Other offers have come to us, in various ways.

"As stated before, I am thankful for the privilege of laying before you our present situation and needs. Above all, I hope we may do a great deal of praying that God shall guide in this time of need. In all our afflictions he is afflicted. We know we have a kind, loving Heavenly Father, and that his hand is ever extended to help his children in their extremity. If we all take hold courageously and earnestly, we can lift this thing out, and God will turn it into a great blessing for this people."

Words of Counsel and Encouragement From Sister White

At this juncture of the meeting, Sister E. G. White spoke, as follows:—

"I am so glad that we have for our God One who judges righteously, and who understands the human heart. He knows just how to deal with every human being; and for this we ought to render to him grateful, heartfelt thanksgiving.

"We are distinctly denominated as a people that keep the day which the Lord gave man in Eden in commemoration of the creation. After God had made the world in six days, he rested on the seventh day, and was refreshed; and he blessed the day upon which he had rested, and sanctified it. By observing this day, we are to be reminded continually of the creative power of our God.

"The world's inhabitants have lost sight of the holiness of God's law, and have set aside the day that he has sanctified. In its place, they have substituted a day of their own choosing. As a people, we are bidden to restore that which has been broken down. The breach that has been made in God's law, must be repaired. In directing the attention of the world to the light of the truth for this time, preparatory to the second coming of Christ, we are to use every agency possible for the proclamation of our message.

"It is for this purpose that our institutions have been established. The world is filled with subjects of Satan's kingdom. We thank God that we have many institutions wherein are carried forward various lines of work.

"How thankful we should be that we have a God who can preserve and sustain us in the hour of trial! We can not always understand his dealings with us. His providences may at the time seem strange; but he has in view something that is for our good and for the glory of his name.

"In the book of Job we find recorded a narrative that throws considerable light on things otherwise difficult to understand. [Sister White then read the first chapter of Job.]

"From this scripture we may learn much regarding God's dealings with his people. And when calamity comes, unless the Lord indicates plainly that this calamity is sent as a punishment of those who are departing from the word of his counsel; unless he reveals that it has come as a retribution for the sins of the workers, let every man refrain from criticism. Let us be careful not to reproach any one.

"The enemy is often permitted to try God's people in just such a way as Job was tried. And when Job's friends came to him and began to remind him of his sins, and to urge that he was suffering because of divine displeasure, they

were doing a work that was wholly un-called for.

"Job endured the test; he proved true to God. And after his trial, his blessings were manifold. The prosperity that attended the closing years of his life gave the enemy no opportunity to exult over the former misfortunes of God's faithful servant.

"The Lord desires us to labor for the benefit of one another. Let us all, ministers and people, be careful of our words. The power of speech is a talent; the mind, the voice, the strength,—all these are precious talents. Let us keep them wholly sanctified for service in God's cause. We must sanctify ourselves, body, soul, and spirit, unto God, that he may use us effectually as evangelists for the carrying forward of his work."

Elder S. N. Haskell's Talk

At the close of Sister White's talk, the chairman called upon Elder Haskell, who responded as follows:—

"I hardly know what to say, brethren and sisters. You all know what we want. We expect you will help raise some money to rebuild the Press; and this is the beginning and the end of my plea.

"I should like to add one thought, however, about Job, and about another man, too, brought to view in the Bible. You know that those who came to comfort Job were miserable comforters. The Lord had said that there was not another man like Job in the earth; but these self-appointed comforters tried to show the afflicted man his sins. They were satisfied that they knew exactly how to correct him, and so they set their hands to do it, and labored to this end for some time. They thought they could tell him exactly why he was sick, and why he had lost all his property. To the very end, Job held fast his integrity; and finally, when they came to make an offering to the Lord, he responded by directing them to ask Job to pray for them. Job was more acceptable in God's sight than were these men who thought they could discern his mistakes.

"There is another scripture that throws some light on this matter. It is the word of the Lord at the time Balaam was trying to curse Israel. Speaking of God, Balaam declared: 'He hath not beheld iniquity in Jacob, neither hath he seen perverseness in Israel: the Lord his God is with him, and the shout of a king is among them.' But what had the Lord been doing all along?—He had been reproving Israel for their sins; and yet, just as soon as the enemy rose up and began to curse Israel, God came to their defense. I suppose the righteousness of Christ made them all right in his sight.

"I think, dear friends, the very best thing we can do now, under the circumstances (and I know you will all think the same way), is to put our hands in our pockets, and give willingly for the restoration of our printing plant. It has been thought by our brethren who are in a position to know, that a hundred thousand dollars, at least, will be required in order to place the manufacturing plant on vantage-ground. If you make a good start here, you will have to give until you feel it. The Californians know how to lift when they find themselves in a tight place. I know

this; for I have seen them try it in the past, and very successfully, too."

A Generous Response

Elder Haskell then called for gifts, large and small. The brethren and sisters responded nobly, and over nine thousand dollars, in cash and pledges, was raised in a short time.

By a rising vote, as well as by their offerings, the congregation signified their desire to see the Pacific Press plant re-established at Mountain View. It is hoped that as the needs of the publishing work are brought to the attention of the churches throughout the State, California's offering will be largely augmented.

We are sure that in this, our great loss, we shall have the sympathies of the people of the entire denomination. May we not expect a manifestation of sympathy in a very material way?

H. W. COTTRELL.

British Central Africa

PLAINFIELD MISSION, CHOLO.—As we read how the message of mercy is finding a hold in the far-away places of the earth, and how small companies of Sabbath-keepers are being raised up here and there, in places we knew not of, we know this is the Lord's doing, and with the reports of troubles, of earthquakes, of accidents on railroads, and of the many lives that are being destroyed thereby, also of the destruction of life by famine and war, it plainly shows us that the Lord is at the door.

I am anxious about all the work in Africa; for a strong force is needed to carry the truth into regions beyond. This great field has scarcely been touched with this warning message. How I long for power to do more! But I am sure that God's word is true, and not one of his promises fail. He has promised to put his Spirit upon young men of every kindred, tribe, and tongue, and fit them to go forward with this message. To this end we are laboring and praying, that ere long in this dark spot there will be a strong force of young men to work for the Master.

I think our crops this year are the very best we ever had. The yield of corn was good, also of the beans, peanuts, and sweet potatoes. There is plenty to feed our schoolboys, and we have quite a little for the market. We have a boarding-school for the boys. While it takes a little more of some things, such as beans, salt, and other things for relish, I find it much cheaper, and a great deal more satisfactory. Everything is moving on well. Of course now and then a boy goes away. But we have some excellent boys, who have been with us several years. They are advancing slowly, step by step. These people do not learn fast; but, considering that they are just beginning to see the light of day, and of better things, we think their progress remarkable. I am now instructing them in church organization daily, and when they understand the principles well, we wish to organize a church. Many of the boys are now paying tithes; and they respond well to the offerings which we take once a month in the Sabbath-school. All do not as yet see their duty in this matter, but I think they will soon.

The attendance and interest in the school work are very good. The work in general at the mission is encouraging.

But more laborers are needed, and we are praying for the God of the harvest to send them, and send them quickly; for the field is white to the harvest, and much will be lost if we delay too long.

We have received some financial aid from some dear brethren, for the support of native workers. We certainly appreciate this effort, for it helps so much. We have received a letter from Elder Hyatt, telling us that the native boy, Peter Nyambo, who has been in London studying for the past three years, is to start for home soon, and is to help us here at the mission. For this we are very glad, for we are much in need of help.

Sometimes I think I shall be glad when this battle is over, and God's people are gathered home, to sing of the redeeming love of Christ. But when I look around, and see so many wanderers in the darkness, I know that they will have no part with the saved, so I pray for God to give me grace to labor on until his will is done. We ask your prayers, that we may have wisdom from God to labor on.

THOMAS H. BRANCH.

Spain

BARCELONA.—In my last report I referred to our experience in the city of Reus, in being refused permission to sell tracts in that place. From there we went to Tarragona, which is the capital of the province where we were working. We endeavored to obtain permission from the governor to work the whole province, but were also refused that. It seems that every avenue for getting our literature before the people of that part of Spain is for the present hedged up. We were invited by the chief of police in Tarragona to leave for Barcelona by the first train. In these experiences we learn to appreciate the keeping power of God.

During the past month we have been reading with a goodly number of promising listeners here in Barcelona, but during the past week several of these, upon being threatened with excommunication by their Protestant pastors should they continue to listen to these doctrines, have decided to remain in the old way, although they are aware that every week they are openly transgressing God's holy law. The enemy of souls is hard at work, and wherever we go, we see evidences of his power over this people. The most conspicuous part of every town or village is its church, whose steeple towers far above everything else.

One of the most interesting things, in that line, which we have visited is what is called "La Sagrada Familia." This is a magnificent ecclesiastical pile which is slowly rising in the northern suburb of Barcelona. It has already been under process of construction for twenty-four years, and as it is the product of "alms of the faithful," it is probable that a great deal of time will yet be consumed before it reaches completion.

The picture [on the first page] gives some idea as to how it looks at the present time; but without seeing it, one can not appreciate the beauty of its exterior design. Its general architecture surpasses anything else we have seen in the church line, even including St. Peter's and other fine churches of Rome.

It is said that "the entire cost of this

enormous work can not be less than a million and a half sterling." Some distance away is a large convent where many nuns are stationed, and it is said upon good authority that this convent is connected with La Sagrada Familia by an underground passage, and it is also stated that underneath the church, cells have been constructed. It is further said that in another convent in this city are stored Mauser rifles and ammunition; so we can readily see that it would require no very great effort once more to establish the Inquisition in this fair land.

Here are eighteen million souls who must hear this message, and in order to hear it some one must carry it to them. Are there not some laborers in some of our home conferences who have a burden for Spain? We feel the need of an interest in the prayers of all God's children.

FRANK S. BOND.

China

SIANG-CHENG.—In a few days I shall have some men here to study the Bible. One is a convert, but I am just teaching him to read the Bible. One is a man from the China Inland Mission, and he must be taught the Bible truth from the very first. Mrs. Selmon has her girls' school, and she has to teach some very day. She is also instructing the native woman teacher. When we opened the work here, this woman could not read a single character. In addition, there are the sick people, some of whom come from a distance of twenty and twenty-five miles, and we must help them.

We have a thoroughly reliable man, who could be trusted in everything; but it is a well-known fact that a Chinaman can not handle Chinamen very well; and, besides, he is a young man.

So you see that for us to go away for a while during the hot season would be almost like neglecting an infant for the same length of time. Most of these difficulties are peculiar to a new work, and would not be met with, of course, where a work had been established for any number of years.

A. C. SELMON.

Ecuador

AMBATO.—Our present situation is in the interior of the country, about two hundred miles from Guayaquil, at an elevation of about nine thousand feet. The climate is beautiful the year round; and although the people are more fanatical than those on the coast, they are not so corrupt.

In this same town, a few years ago, a priest raised a mob to kill a missionary who was here, but was unsuccessful. The missionaries soon left, however, and the people have the idea that they drove them away, so we have this to work against. We have no reason to believe that the hearts of the priests have changed; but the government is now liberal, and I understand has separated church and state, so they have some fear of the authorities. We hope liberty will continue, so that the message may have free course, as far as government is concerned; for with all the advantages possible, the work is hard enough. We have no colonists here, and the work must be built up from native soil. But God has promised to give the increase, so we are trust him, and we expect to see some

precious jewels rescued from the mire.

There are many openings here, some similar to those Brother Perry, of Peru, has mentioned, and, thank the Lord, for which he has received help. A number of the leading young men have asked me to teach them English, which I might do for a short time; but I can not long be bound to stay in one place, after getting a little more of the language. I feel that the right persons could be self-supporting here in a short time, and some of our people should branch out a little more, and step into some of these openings. We are anxious to have some one here learning the language, because we have no time to lose.

GEO. W. CASEBEER.

Central America

YUSCARAN, HONDURAS.—The Lord has dealt with us tenderly. I am finding people all the time who listen intently while I tell them of the old paths, and urge them to study the Bible, which, here and there, I find hidden away from the priests. I have visited every town of any size in eastern and central Honduras, and am now working south, expecting to go into San Salvador. I do no open preaching or teaching as such, but each day I ask God to reveal Jesus to the people who come to my studio, and help me to speak the truth in an acceptable way. I know that men and women are receiving the seeds of truth in their hearts all over this little country, though none have come out and taken their stand for God's truth.

If there are some families who want to come to Central America and take things as they find them, expecting much that is unpleasant, coming to bring the knowledge of a living Saviour to these people who now bow down to wood and stone, let them come prepared to stay when the next revolution breaks out, for we have revolutions quite regularly. We have thus far suffered nothing from them, and they do not usually last more than a year.

There may possibly be yellow fever in some places on the coast. You can select a port of entry that is free, by consulting the United States Fruit Company in New Orleans. You must arrange for a special train to meet you at the coast. The conductor will be a dark-skinned man, with straight black hair and very little beard, with greasy clothes; and a hand-made cigarette that cost him the tenth part of one cent will be in his mouth. He will greet you politely, and tell you he is ready to serve you.

The train?—It is nibbling grass off the too-little-trodden street—six, eight, or ten mules, some with riding saddles, others with pack saddles. "Such wee bits of animals," you will say. But never mind; when you get to winding around over the edges of these mountains, your seat will seem high enough.

A few days ago I was riding with my wife, around a mountain. She was mounted on a Chilean horse that would not be considered large in the United States. Hearing her voice, I turned, and saw Mrs. Owen checking her horse. "This horse is too high; I don't like him," was her answer to my inquiry. The safety-wheel was an improvement over the old-fashioned high one; and once on these roads, you will agree with us that these little mules are "just the thing."

If you come expecting to meet and conquer difficulties, you will find much that is pleasant here. So I say to those who feel that this is their place of service, Come not to try Central America, but do what Cortez did at Vera Cruz, when he went inland to take Mexico City.

We are in the center of Central America. We have a stock of Bibles furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and once the Bible has been scattered through these regions, we can follow with denominational books.

H. A. OWEN.

An Opening for Missionary Work

I NOTICED the article in the REVIEW of July 12, by Clifford G. Howell, in which he quoted a letter from some one who desired to know if there was a chance to do missionary work in that particular neighborhood. Now if there are others who would like to do some work, we earnestly invite them to consider Brunswick, Ga. We have been praying and asking for help in this needy part of the Lord's vineyard for nearly two years, but thus far none has come. What we need is some one who understands how to conduct Bible readings. This town has been canvassed several times for our books, and we have sold a good many since we have been here, and have also scattered many thousands of pages of our good literature, but now it needs some one to follow up the interest thus started. If any one has a burden for this part of the field, please write to the undersigned.

DAVID A. FISHER.

Brunswick, Ga.

California-Nevada Camp-Meeting

THE annual camp-meeting of the California-Nevada Conference was held in the city of Oakland, Cal., July 19-29. The camp was a pleasant one at the corner of Forty-first Street and Grove Avenue. About one hundred and seventy-five tents were pitched, and probably seven hundred were encamped on the ground. A much larger number of our people than this attended the meeting, however. The members from the surrounding churches attended many of the services, and on Sabbaths the large pavilion was filled.

The annual conference not being held in connection with the meeting, the time was almost wholly given to spiritual matters. Besides the regular laborers of the conference, Elders H. W. Cottrell, S. N. Haskell, W. C. White, Mrs. E. G. White, and the writer attended the meeting from the beginning. Elders H. W. Decker and G. W. Reaser were also present for a few days. Sister White camped on the ground, and spoke a number of times with great clearness and power; and her earnest, stirring words of counsel and admonition were greatly appreciated by those who were present. The meeting was a most excellent one throughout. From the first, an earnest spirit of seeking God was present. The preaching was practical, and directed toward calling the attention of those present to the distinctive features of the message which has made us a people. Several revival services were held, and a number gave their hearts to God. Sixty-six were baptized, and a number

of others will be baptized in their home churches.

The first Sabbath of the meeting all were shocked by the news of the total destruction of the Pacific Press printing plant. But though staggered by this tremendous catastrophe, and bowed in sorrow and humiliation beneath the stroke, a courageous spirit was manifested. The situation was laid before the meeting, and considerably over nine thousand dollars was raised in cash and pledges to assist in rebuilding, as the Lord may direct. Our largest printing establishment lies in ashes, but it lives in the hearts of those who love this message, and its work will not be finished till the end. Arrangements have already been made to continue work in a limited way. This disaster's following the loss caused by the earthquake, has greatly increased the seriousness of the situation. We need to study carefully the lesson God is seeking to teach us by this catastrophe. One thing is sure: the time has fully come when we should devote our entire energy to the spread of the message, when we should do this *one* thing and let every worldly thing alone. Though the Press is burned, the message lives, and will triumph in *this* generation.

Time was taken at the meeting to study the needs of the mission fields. There is no subject of greater interest to our people than this. Following a talk on this subject, a collection was taken, and over five hundred dollars was received in cash and pledges as a First-day offering. A large number of most excellent young people attended the meeting, and the most of them are fitting themselves for work in the message. A number are in the canvassing work this summer, and many are planning to attend Healdsburg College the coming year. The indications are that the college will be full this year. Dr. L. A. Reed has been chosen as principal. He has associated with him a strong corps of earnest teachers, all of whom are planning to make the school a real training center for workers.

Time was given during the meeting to the various departments of the work. One most excellent meeting was held in the interest of religious liberty. Some papers were read on different phases of this question, and a strong effort was made in the interest of the new religious liberty organ, *Liberty*. As a result, nearly six hundred yearly subscriptions were obtained, including copies which will be sent to the State lawmakers. Elder J. O. Corliss, the religious liberty secretary, is doing some effective work in this line.

The special blessing of God was seen each day in this good camp-meeting, now numbered with the things of the past. There was a good attendance daily of those not of our faith; so much so, that it was deemed well to continue the meetings on the same ground for a time. Elders E. J. Hibbard and C. M. Gardner and others were left to develop the interest.

While at this meeting I had the privilege of viewing the awful ruins of the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. No pen can describe the awful desolation. It seems almost impossible to exaggerate the calamity. Picture to yourself ten square miles of ruins of the business portion of a large, populous

city, and you have some faint idea of the scene. And what is seen here is but a faint picture of the ruin in which the whole world will be involved in but a short time. We should labor now as never in the past that the work may be speedily finished.

G. B. THOMPSON.

An Interesting Letter

THE Oklahoma Tract Society offered the students of Keene (Tex.) Academy a year's scholarship if they would sell one hundred and ninety dollars' worth of our books, and turn the entire proceeds over to the tract society. Several have started out to secure the scholarship during the summer vacation, and the following letter is from Brother R. P. Montgomery, who is one of this number, and who has averaged more than one hundred dollars' worth of orders a week since May 30.

The letter is headed, "At Summer School," and reads as follows:—

"Concerning the canvassing work, it is said, 'The education obtained in this practical way may properly be termed 'higher education.' Then we might say that we who are in this work are attending a school, for that is where we obtain our education.

"Brother Chenault and I are attending this summer school in Choctaw County, Indian Territory. We began here May 30, and have never missed a day, nor have we been tardy. We have the best teachers, God and the holy angels. All we have to do is to obey our teachers and believe them, and we have good success, and thereby this school is made pleasant. We have a variety of schoolhouses, from a mansion down to a little log cabin or a tent, and are seldom in the same house more than one time. However, we try never to complain about our schoolroom.

"The text-books we study are the Bible, Prospectus, REVIEW AND HERALD, Record, and Manual. As you see, we take five regular studies, and enjoy all of them. The Bible gives special instruction from our Great Teacher, and obedience to these instructions is the secret of our success at school. The Prospectus is the book we use most in our school, and from the study of the REVIEW AND HERALD and the Record, we can get a knowledge of how this great school is progressing throughout the world. The Manual is a study that gives great strength and encouragement to every student. It brings a person up when the trials and perplexities of this school life are pressing hard upon him.

"Concerning boarding places, we scarcely ever stay at the same place longer than overnight. There are plenty of houses here, so you see we do not have to board at the same place long at a time. We also get plenty of exercise, for we do a great deal of our drilling while walking, as our boarding places are sometimes far apart.

"This is entirely an industrial school. A young or old person can enter the school without a cent, and can work out all his board; the tuition costs nothing. All he has to furnish is the Bible and Prospectus, as the other books are given him free. If the student is industrious, he can easily work his way through school.

"Brother Chenault and I are going to attend this school seven or eight weeks

longer, and then have review and examination of what we have done. Then we shall find out how well we have done our work.

"Some of the things to be learned in this school are faithfulness, honesty, truthfulness, meekness, charity, temperance, steadfastness, industry, discretion, foresight, tact, and perseverance. Those who succeed in acquiring these traits of character, will certainly make successful students.

"To all who attend this school, and do their work faithfully, the teacher says, 'Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be.' So you see we get our diploma and degree and our reward when our great Teacher comes.

"But one great lack in this school is in the number of students. There are not enough; where there is one, there ought to be one hundred. I wish to say to my young friends, if you desire to enjoy the blessings of this higher education, come and attend school with us; there is room for all."

Thinking that it might be an inspiration to others to read this good letter, I therefore pass it on to you; and if at any time your hearts become stirred to enter this school of "higher education," which will not only hasten the Saviour's coming, but help you and others to meet him in peace, I would be glad to hear from you. Address me at 217 West Seventh St., Oklahoma City, O. T.

V. O. COLE.

Greater New York

NEW YORK CITY.—The work in this part of the great harvest-field is progressing. We have had no great demonstrations, but there has been a steady growth. Scarcely a week passes but we have new recruits who join the people of God. We have learned by a sad experience that it is not always the great outward demonstration which accomplishes the most in the end. At the time there may seem to be great success, but success can not be reckoned in that way. It takes years to determine the measure of real success. To-day there may be a large number added to the church, and this may be counted as a wonderful success, but it may take long years on the part of others to instruct and to bring them into the spirit and fellowship of the real truth, and even then it may be impossible to instil a gentle and quiet spirit in them, as they entered the truth under the impulse of a great enthusiastic movement. This same spirit, many times, continues, and unless there is the same outburst of excitement continually, they lose their love for the truth, and are lost in the maze of worldliness. This certainly is not success.

The Lord has wonderfully blessed the efforts put forth during the past year, both spiritually and financially. At our last conference we had some old debts, left us as memorials, amounting to nearly two thousand dollars. By the prospering hand of the Lord these have all been paid; besides, we have been able to purchase three new tents and sufficient seats, amounting, in all, to nearly a thousand dollars. For all this we feel exceedingly thankful to our Heavenly Father.

This summer we have six tents in the field, and nearly every one reports an increasing interest in the message. Four

of these are located in Brooklyn. One is conducted by Brethren M. L. Andreason and G. E. Nord among the Scandinavians. Their tent is usually filled to overflowing. Brethren O. E. Reinke and Bernard Voth are among the Germans. Their interest is growing daily. Brethren L. H. Proctor and Amos Mitchell are laboring for the English-speaking people. They, too, are having a growing interest. Brother J. K. Humphrey has a tent located among the colored people of Brooklyn, and has had a good interest from the start. Brother J. J. Kennedy has located with a tent at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. He is continuing the work which was dropped by Elder H. E. Robinson when he was called to the Melrose Sanitarium. The interest there is steadily growing. The writer is located at Mount Vernon, N. Y., one of the suburbs of New York City. The interest is deepening daily, although we have never had a large crowd since coming here.

Taking everything together, we thank the dear Lord for his goodness and mercy, and we press on to final victory.
C. H. EDWARDS.

Mississippi

CORINTH.—It is with much gratitude to God that I give the readers of the REVIEW a report of the work in this place. The first tent-meeting held here began early in June and closed July 22. There was much rain, which greatly hindered.

For over two weeks the Baptists held revival meetings in a tent two hundred and fifty feet from ours. We held meetings on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday evenings while theirs were in progress. We had the best of attention and good order. There were from one hundred and fifty to four hundred present Sunday evenings. The average during the week was about one hundred. Five have taken their stand, and many are convinced and anxious to obey. Elder D. G. Stephenson did most of the preaching. Elder F. R. Shaeffer, president of the Mississippi Conference, was with us the first week, and helped in the speaking. Elder R. M. Kilgore also helped for two weeks. We greatly appreciated his help during these meetings.

There has been in attendance a good, intelligent class of people, and there is great need of a Bible worker to follow up the interest. Our conference has no Bible worker to send here, so I am praying the Lord to send us a consecrated man and his wife to canvass and do self-supporting work, as we have done. It might be that some of our Northern Conferences would be able to support such workers. We organized a Sabbath-school of fourteen members, and hope to have a church organization soon.

Among the friends of the cause of present truth is an elderly lady, Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, who attended the meetings regularly, and her heart was inspired with a love for the truths she heard. She showed her interest in the work by donating from week to week many baskets of fruit and vegetables from her garden. She also gave money generously, and has donated a piece of land on which to build a sanitarium to be conducted on the principles followed by our denomination. This land consists of thirty-two city lots, 50 x 100 feet, valued at three

thousand dollars, and is across the street from the National Cemetery, with its nice shade trees, promenades, settees, pavilions, etc., and the scenery is very nice. The deed is made so that this institution shall be always managed by the Seventh-day Adventists as a sanitarium.

I had labored for eight years to prepare the way by medical missionary work, and there is a demand by the people and doctors for a sanitarium. The building will cost eight thousand dollars. We have the good will of the public, and a few hundred dollars have been donated. I will put eight hundred dollars into the building, and will give most of my time to build the same.

We ask the co-operation of all who can in any way help us to carry this worthy enterprise to completion. Some have gone to our sanitariums from this place and were cured in a most remarkable manner. They are recommending our institutions very highly. Pray for the work in this destitute field.

E. P. AUGER.

Can Young Ladies Sell Books?

It has been generally admitted that young ladies can sell papers and small holiday books, but can they sell subscription books and make it self-supporting? Well, let us see. Nine young ladies went out from the Healdsburg College canvassing institute about the beginning of June. Their records up to July 20, for "Heralds," are as follows:—

NAME	HOURS	VALUE
Inez Hoiland	71	\$405.25
Bessie Hart	236.5	277.25
Lylon Hart	218.5	263.25
Elizabeth Gregory	204	256.75
Ella Olsen	198.25	231.25
Susie V. Barker	175.25	213.30
Esther Geer	128.25	155.00
Kathryn Metcalf	110	148.50
Gertrude Hildebrand	103.5	142.60

Average sales, \$1.44 an hour.

These records are being made in various portions of California—in the suburbs of San Francisco, the business and residence sections of small towns, the business portions of cities, in mining camps, and out in the oil fields, which are located in the hottest part of the State.

In looking over the preceding report, remember you are not examining the work of experienced agents, but of a class of girls only one of whom had sold books before. Perhaps you will say, "Will they deliver?" The largest deliveries have already been made, and they averaged almost one hundred per cent. "Well," you may say, "California territory is particularly good." Not so. In southern California, where the population is largely a floating one, made up of sightseers and health seekers, the reports are almost as favorable. And this is also true of the young lady workers in Oregon and Washington.

The fact of the matter is, the Lord has said that the canvassing work is to be revived, and he is using instruments usually considered too weak for such work to fulfil his word. And now the fall season is drawing on apace. Are there not hundreds and thousands of children, young men and women, and older ones too, who will take up our periodicals and our popular forty-per-cent books and gain an experience that will enable them, a little later, to do successful work with our large subscription books?

H. H. HALL.

Alabama and Its Great Need

ONE year ago I came to Alabama. It has been a year of careful study as to how we can best carry the last message to the people of this great State. Very little has yet been done to reach them. Nearly all the Seventh-day Adventists here have moved in from the North. Is it not high time that we get hold of right methods, and push them vigorously until every soul in Alabama has had the opportunity of hearing present truth?

Alabama is a large State, there being three hundred and thirty-six miles from its northern boundary to the coast, and its width varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles. It contains an area of fifty-two thousand two hundred and fifty square miles, and has sixty-six counties and about fourteen hundred townships. The population consists of 1,000,152 white persons, 827,307 negroes, and 238 Indians, or a total of 1,827,697. Alabama has two hundred and four incorporated cities and towns. It has sixty-three cities with a population of over one thousand, twenty-three with over three thousand, and nine with over five thousand, six with over eight thousand, and three with over thirty thousand; and only about one fifth of the population is in the cities.

The industries of Alabama are good. The five kings of the industrial world reside within her borders—cotton, coal, iron, lumber, and cement.

There are fifty-seven cotton mills, valued at over \$9,500,000, employing over eight thousand laborers. There are seventy-five iron-smelting plants. Their daily consumption of pig iron averages nearly two thousand five hundred tons. There are one hundred and eighty-five mines, employing about eighteen thousand men. There are also about six hundred other mills, factories, shops, and plants in the State, employing thousands of laborers.

The total investment in furnaces, steel plants, mines, and manufactures, in the Birmingham district alone is approximately one hundred million dollars. There are nearly ninety thousand persons on the pay-rolls, to whom is distributed every month from four million to four and one-half million dollars.

The demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, is said to be far in excess of the supply, and the average of the wages paid is the highest in the South.

The farming land, while not the best in all sections, produces fairly good crops. Grapes, peaches, and other fruit do well in many parts of the State. The price of land varies according to the section of the State and proximity to the large local markets. Land can be bought for five dollars to twenty-five dollars an acre. Some of the best land is held at from fifty to one hundred dollars an acre. The climate is considered good in most sections. The temperature in the northern part yearly averages sixty degrees, summer seventy-five degrees, winter forty-two degrees. The yearly average of the central part is sixty-three degrees, summer eighty-one, winter forty-nine. The southern yearly average is sixty-three degrees, summer eighty, winter fifty-two.

I present these facts, prepared by the Immigration and Industrial Association of Alabama, that our people who are inquiring about Alabama may see that it presents the most attractive opportuni-

ties of the entire Southland to the home-seeker and canvasser. And this brings us to the second part of this article; Alabama's great need. The Alabama conference is very small, and most of its members are poor in this world's goods. The conference income will support only about three workers. At the present time there are two ministers and our conference treasurer on the pay-roll. You can readily see that it would take the present force of workers many years to carry the message to the fourteen hundred townships. We greatly need a few faithful ministers. If our more favorably situated conferences could send us ministers, and support them for a while in this conference, I believe it would meet the mind of the Lord.

We also need a few Bible workers to enter the larger cities. Many can not be reached in any other way. Then we need a score or more of good men and women to enter the canvassing work. We have only two canvassers, and they are inexperienced. They are doing nobly. I believe there is no better territory for the canvasser than Alabama. Crops are good and bring a good price. Wages are also good. Now is the time to fill the State with our good books and papers.

We also need many more good representatives of the message to locate in different parts of the State, and let their light shine by living a godly and consistent life, and scattering the literature in their neighborhood. If there are presidents of conferences, ministers, Bible workers, canvassers, or any of our people who are especially interested in the work in Alabama, and would like to furnish us a worker or come to help us, I shall be glad to hear from them.

A. J. HAYSMER.

Elkwood, Ala.

Western Pennsylvania

INDIANA.—The town of Indiana has a population of about six thousand, and is surrounded by a beautiful farming district for a hill country. The coal interests are developing rapidly, and this whole county may be said to be on a boom; land has advanced greatly within the past two years. Brother Ned Ashton, his wife, and I, have a tent pitched in the town of Indiana. We held our first service Sunday night, July 22, with about one hundred present. During the week the audience ranges from twenty to forty. Last Sunday evening, July 29, we had about one hundred and fifty present. This week the audiences have been larger than last week; some are attending quite regularly, and the interest seems to be deepening. This is a new field, not one family of our people residing in this town.

Within four miles of this place we have bought a farm with the intention of establishing a small school. My family and my son-in-law and his family are the only Sabbath-keepers in that neighborhood; however, it is now expected that others of our people will be located on the farm with us this fall, and we must try to start the school work. But we have no schoolhouse yet, and our finances are limited. If any of our people in western Pennsylvania would like to assist us in the matter, the help would be greatly appreciated.

There are several counties in this part

of our conference that are unworked by the truth. Brethren, pray that the Lord may give wisdom that the work may prove a success in this part of the field, and that churches may be raised up and established in the truth. Our courage is good, and we feel sure that this message will soon close with power, and the Lord will come.

J. W. WATT.

Drop in Your Hook

A FEW weeks ago an individual was handed a copy of *The Signs of the Times*. In just a few days that person, together with two others, was baptized into this truth. Think of the good results of circulating just that one paper.

God has asked us to be fishers for men. He is seeking to save men. One of the means that he is using in this work is the spreading of our literature. Would you not rejoice if you had been the individual who placed that copy of *The Signs of the Times* in that person's hands? Are you in the great company of the Lord's fishers for men? Write the undersigned at Mountain View, Cal., for plans concerning the circulation of *The Signs of the Times* or other good literature. Every one should be engaged in our work right now.

A. O. TAIT.

Field Notes

TEN are awaiting baptism as a result of the work done by a tent company at Niles, Mich.

QUITE a little company have taken their stand for the truth at Albion, Ind., and will soon be baptized.

At both Oswego and Thayer, Kan., substantial buildings are being erected for church-school purposes.

At Galena, Kan., as a result of faithful Bible work, five persons have accepted the truth, and been baptized.

AN excellent normal institute has been held in the West Michigan Conference, with about forty church-school teachers in attendance.

As a result of the tent work recently closed at Chester, Ark., ten adults are keeping the Sabbath, and there is prospect that others will join the company.

A GERMAN laborer is now holding tent-meetings in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., where there are about fifty thousand Germans who have never heard the message.

REPORTS from the tent-meetings being held at St. Cloud, Minn., indicate a growing interest there, both among the English and among the Germans. Several have already begun the observance of the Sabbath, and others are debating the matter in their own hearts.

FOUR tent efforts are in progress in Manitoba, at the following places: Winnipeg, Manitou, Regina, and Gladstone. From the last-named place Brother W. M. Adams reports the baptism of eight new Sabbath-keepers, with three or four more to be baptized a few days later.

At Parsons, Kan., the tent-meetings have resulted in nine taking their stand for the truth and following their Lord in baptism. Four others are keeping the Sabbath, and there is good reason to believe that others who are debating the matter will yet come out strong for the truth.

ONE canvasser, who is having excellent success in his work, states that in his canvass he is making a strong point on the soon coming of the Lord. He says it is a matter of surprise that so many are willing to listen, and are so easily convinced that his coming is near at hand.

BROTHER O. E. REINKE reports the baptism of eleven adults on July 14 as a result of the tent-meetings conducted in Brooklyn, N. Y. These new converts to the faith have all joined the German Brooklyn church. A good interest is still manifested there in spite of active opposition.

MRS. W. A. SWEANY reports encouragingly from Grenada, British West Indies. They have a Sabbath-school started which numbers fifty-seven members, and there are about twenty-five ready for baptism. Very much of their work is of a colporteur nature, and the seeds of truth thus sown are bearing fruit.

THE earnest work carried on at McAlister, O. T., has borne fruit. Eleven have signified their intention of keeping the commandments of God, and Brother C. Sorenson, who has charge, expects to organize a church there before camp-meeting. It has not been without a struggle that this victory has been won. Through earnest prayer and persistent labor the sheaves are gathered in.

THE six weeks' series of meetings in Roanoke, Va., has closed. Eleven adults have taken their stand for the truth, and are ready to form a church after baptism. Quite a number besides these express their purpose to be baptized when the eleven are. A Sabbath-school of thirty members has been organized. One of these new Sabbath-keepers, who was working for the railroad company, was told that he could not be employed longer if he kept the Sabbath. But he was soon set at work again by the same foreman, with the privilege of honoring God in the keeping of the Sabbath.

At Sandgate, Queensland, Australia, a camp-meeting was followed by a tent effort, which grew in interest until one of the ministers of the town, taking alarm, invited a minister from another locality to "expose the Adventists and their work" in his church. The tent-meeting was closed for that night that all might hear what the visiting minister had to tell the people. "The night following this meeting," says Brother R. D. Quinn, "our tent was full, and God gave freedom and power in proclaiming the truth. An excellent interest has been awakened by the opposition, and a goodly number have decided to obey, with a good prospect before us of establishing the work strongly in this center." To be opposed is not the worst thing that can overtake us, if we are doing the work of the Lord.

Current Mention

— A detailed statement of the financial affairs of Zion City, the headquarters of Dowieism, shows an indebtedness of \$5,000,000. It is proposed to pay this off by mortgaging the city's industries for a long term of years.

— The New York grand jury has dismissed the charge against the New York ice companies. It failed to find any criminal conspiracy to increase the price of ice, and lays the blame for the present shortage upon an unfavorable year for ice harvest.

— The hot wave which rolled over the Atlantic States on August 5, 6, and 7, found a number of victims in the large cities. In New York City the torrid weather was held responsible for twenty deaths. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Washington also suffered; but the number of heat prostrations in these cities was not so great.

— About three million acres of public land have recently been withdrawn from entry until government engineers have examined them for traces of coal. Such as is found to be coal-bearing will be sold at from ten to twenty dollars an acre, and the remainder will be again thrown open to public entry. These lands are located in Colorado, Wyoming, North Dakota, Washington, Oregon, and New Mexico.

— An indictment charging the Standard Oil Company with receiving rebates in the form of non-payment of storage charges to certain railroad companies was issued at Chicago, August 8, by the Federal Grand Jury. This was the case investigated at Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago, where it was found that the grand jury had no jurisdiction. The testimony taken there was transferred to Chicago, identified by the witnesses, and acted upon at once.

— President Roosevelt has ordered the Ellis Island Immigrant Station to be opened for the reception of immigrants on Sunday. Sunday, August 5, the station was closed by order of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The result was that many hundreds of immigrants were put to the inconvenience of remaining on the ships from Saturday night till Monday morning. The discomfort of the passengers after their long voyage caused the President to interfere with the Sunday closing program of the department.

— The new English education bill providing for the nationalization of the public schools and the suppression of government appropriations for denominational teaching in them has passed the House of Commons on its third reading, by a majority of 192. Strong opposition was made to the passage of the bill, both inside the House and in public, but no amendments save some of minor importance were allowed. The bill will now go to the House of Lords, where opposition to it will be renewed by the adherents of the established church. There is no doubt that the confiscation of property and the imprisonment of Christian people have greatly strengthened the "passive resistance movement." It is to be hoped that the House of Lords

will follow the example of the House of Commons in passing the new bill, and thus repudiate that much of a union of church and state.

— Because of the failure of Congress to enact legislation which would be more satisfactory to Germany in the matter of trade with this country, the German government is threatening a tariff war against the United States. In the matter of trade relations, Germany agreed to place the United States in the class of "most favored nations" until the close of the last session of Congress, claiming to have been assured that the desired legislation would be enacted before adjournment.

— The Italian steamer "Sirio" was wrecked off Cape Palos, Spain, on the night of August 4. She was carrying about eight hundred passengers, of whom it is estimated that three hundred and twenty-five were drowned. There were fearful scenes on board after the vessel struck. Members of the crew, armed with knives, fought their way to the boats, trampling upon women and children. Fishermen in the vicinity hurried to the rescue, and rendered invaluable assistance in saving life, some of them losing their own lives in the effort to save others.

— There is much excitement among the people of Salisbury, N. C., due to the outgrowth of a recent lynching which took place there. A number of negroes were on trial for complicity in the murder of several members of a white family. The jail was stormed by a mob, and practically wrecked, and three of the suspects were taken out and hanged, their bodies afterward being riddled with bullets. Some of the leaders of the mob have been arrested, and will be tried for their lives. Companies of militia are guarding the prisoners, and the local judge has announced his determination to keep court in session all summer, if necessary, to effect the punishment of the guilty persons. The newspaper reports indicate that the public sentiment of the place is with the mob rather than with the judge. The governor has offered the whole power of the State, if necessary, to punish the lynchers. Gatling guns have been posted at points of vantage, and the city is under a semblance of martial law.

— The Russian government, by its vigorous repressive measures, continues to hold back the threatened revolution. The general strike has been prevented thus far. The extensive arrests of labor leaders seems to have disconcerted the labor element, and they are lacking a head. The railroad men, who held the key to the situation, refused to strike. Because of this, the unions are threatening the wholesale destruction of roads and bridges by dynamite. There continue to be incipient mutinies on board ships and mutinies of companies in the army. These are promptly suppressed, and the revolutionists make no gain thereby. The government is adopting a policy of seeking to appease the people direct by arranging for the relief of famine sufferers, and for the distribution of land, without waiting for the legislation of the Douma to be convened next March. In the Caucasia district fighting has been resumed between the Armenians and Tartars, and the casualties are placed at seven hundred.

Christian Education

Conducted by the Department of Education of the General Conference.

FREDERICK GRIGGS, Chairman,
C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

The Finishing of the Work

"FOR he will finish the work, and cut it short in righteousness: because a short work will the Lord make upon the earth." Rom. 9:28.

We are certainly living in the time foretold in this scripture. There are to be revealed in these days the greatest works of saving grace which the universe has ever seen. Angels themselves are to be astonished at the changes in character which are to be effected by the Holy Spirit. Satan has come in great power, but the Lord our God, who is mightier than he, has also come, and the results of his might and power are to be seen in the righteous lives of those who believe in and trust that power.

This finishing of the work of salvation is to be accomplished only by the fiercest conflict of all the ages, and in this conflict we each must act a part. We are bound to be enlisted on one side or the other: there is no neutral ground for a living person. It is given us to choose upon which side we shall place ourselves.

In the finishing of this work young men and women in the very prime of strength and health are to act a most important part. Never before in the history of the gospel has there been such a display of intellect as is to be involved in this final conflict. On the one side, genius, knowledge, and skill are consecrated to the forces of wrong; on the other, the same gifts are consecrated to those of right. Every talent and ability which one has is to be brought into play.

What then, in view of this, is the duty of our young men and women? Clearly it is to prepare themselves for a part on the side of right in this conflict. God calls as never before for strong men and women, those of education and refinement. That the work is being "cut short" is witnessed to by the fact that within the last few years this message of the end has gone to every nation under heaven. It is also witnessed to in a striking manner by the recent move on the part of our educators to fill our schools with earnest students to be trained for places of usefulness and prominence in the work.

The word of the Lord will not return to him void, but it will accomplish the work to which he sent it. God will finish the work *now*. To secure the preparation necessary for a part in this finishing work will mean, in many instances, severe sacrifices. But it will pay. Right is to triumph, and wrong is to be forever removed from the throne. No uncertainties exist in this matter. Will not parents and children deny themselves of those things that will hinder in securing the education necessary to be effective soldiers in this last great battle? "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." God has established our schools to provide our young people with these mighty weapons. Not only the salvation of others, but their own as well, depends upon their securing the training necessary for this work, and

then doing the work. There are enough men and women in our ranks to fill twice the present number of our training-schools. This coming year should see every one of our schools filled to its utmost capacity. This filling will result if all will appreciate the truth that the Lord has really set his hand to the final work, and appreciating this, will sacrifice to secure the speedy preparation necessary to act a noble part. F. G.

The Central Union Conference Summer School

THE summer school for the church-school teachers of the Central Union Conference was held at College View, Neb., May 29 to July 9. About fifty of our teachers took advantage of the school to study the principles of Christian education, and to prepare for more efficient work by reviewing those subjects in which they were deficient.

Much interest was manifested in the daily Bible study conducted by Elder Mattson, in which we studied the relation of the Bible to the common branches, and how it can be made the foundation of all.

It was made clear that Christian education demands methods, as well as subject-matter, differing widely from those used in the public schools. As these principles were made plain to us, we saw that God calls upon us as teachers to come up to his standard in our school work. We felt our unfitness for so great a work, but found assurance in the promises of guidance and assistance in the work.

A spirit of consecration to the Lord and this work characterized the school. This, together with a willingness to do as requested, made the school one of pleasure to all. Our family worship each evening was one of the most profitable exercises of the day, for the Great Teacher came near, and gave us much of his Spirit.

The educational convention coming during the last ten days of the school, our regular class work ceased, and examinations were given before the convention opened, and all our teachers enjoyed its sessions.

As the work of the school closed, the teachers returned to their homes, full of courage in the thought that their Master had empowered them to take souls into the kingdom with them. Much good work will surely be done by these teachers, as a result of our summer school. B. A. WOLCOTT.

The Church's Duty to Educate Its Young

THE church is asleep, and does not realize the magnitude of this matter of educating the children and youth. "Why," one says, "what is the need of being so particular to thoroughly educate our youth? It seems to me that if you take a few who have decided to follow some literary calling, or some other calling that requires a certain discipline, and give due attention to them, that is all that is necessary. It is not required that the whole mass of our youth should be so well trained. Will not this answer every essential requirement?"—No, I answer, most decidedly not. What selection

would we be able to make out of the numbers of our youth? How could we tell who would be the most promising, who would render the best service to God? In our human judgment we might do as did Samuel when he was sent to find the anointed of the Lord, and look upon the outward appearance.

Who can determine which one of a family will prove to be efficient in the work of God? There should be general education of all its members, and all our youth should be permitted to have the blessings and privileges of an education at our schools, that they may be inspired to become laborers together with God. They all need an education that they may be fitted for usefulness in this life, qualified for places of responsibility both in private and in public life. There is a great necessity of making plans that there may be a large number of competent workers, and many should fit themselves as teachers, that others may be trained and disciplined for the great work of the future. The church should take in the situation, and by their influence and means seek to bring about this much-desired end. Let a fund be created by generous contributions for the establishment of schools for the advancement of educational work. We need men well trained, well educated, to work in the interests of the churches. They should present the fact that we can not trust our youth to go to seminaries and colleges established by other denominations, but must gather them in where their religious training will not be neglected. God would not have us in any sense behind in educational work; our colleges should be far in advance in the highest kind of education.—"Education."

NOTICES AND APPOINTMENTS

Camp-Meetings for 1906

ATLANTIC UNION CONFERENCE
 Chesapeake and District of Columbia, Washington, D. C. Sept. 11-16
 West Virginia, Pennsboro Aug. 16-26
 New York, Phelps (State) Sept. 6-16
 Vermont, Windsor Aug. 23 to Sept. 3
 Central New England, Lawrence
 Aug. 31 to Sept. 10
 Greater New York (Conference)
 Sept. 27 to Oct. 7

CANADIAN UNION CONFERENCE
 Ontario, Paris Aug. 23 to Sept. 2
 Quebec, Ayre's Cliff Sept. 6-16
 Maritime, Williamsdale East, N. S., Sept. 13-23

SOUTHERN UNION CONFERENCE
 Alabama, Attalla Aug. 16-26
 Tennessee River, Nashville
 Aug. 23 to Sept. 2
 North Carolina, High Point Sept. 7-16
 Florida, Lakeland Nov. 1-11

LAKE UNION CONFERENCE
 Ohio, Troy Aug. 16-26
 Wisconsin, Stevens Point Aug. 22 to Sept. 3
 East Michigan, Holly Sept. 27 to Oct. 8
 North Michigan, East Jordan
 Aug. 30 to Sept. 10
 Northern Illinois, Galesburg, Sept. 26 to Oct. 7

CENTRAL UNION CONFERENCE
 Nebraska, Beatrice Aug. 17-26
 Nebraska, Gothenburg Aug. 30 to Sept. 9
 Colorado, Boulder Aug. 23 to Sept. 3

SOUTHWESTERN UNION CONFERENCE
 Texas, Buffalo Gap (local) Aug. 23 to Sept. 3
 Arkansas, Winslow Aug. 16-26
 Oklahoma, Kingfisher Aug. 23 to Sept. 2

PACIFIC UNION CONFERENCE
 California, Eureka Aug. 16-26
 Southern California, Los Angeles Aug. 16-26
 AUSTRALASIAN UNION CONFERENCE
 Union Conference session, Cooranbong, N. S. W. Sept. 13-23
 EUROPEAN MEETINGS
 Holland Aug. 16-19
 France Aug. 21-26

The presidents of the various conferences are requested to forward any additional information which will enable us to publish a complete and correct list of the camp-meetings appointed for the present season. If any changes are made, of either time or place of meetings already appointed, notice should be forwarded at once.

Annual Meeting of the Maine Benevolent Association

THE eighth annual meeting of the Benevolent Association of Seventh-day Adventists of Maine will be held at Bath, Maine, Aug. 28, 1906, at 5 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. E. C. TAYLOR, Clerk.

New York Conference and Conference Association

THE next annual session of the New York Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held at Phelps, N. Y., September 6-16, for the election of officers and the transaction of such business as may properly come before it. The second annual session of the New York Conference Association will be held at Phelps, N. Y.; first meeting at 9 A. M., Sept. 10, 1906. S. H. LANE, President.

Annual Meeting of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association

THE regular annual meeting of the Michigan Sanitarium and Benevolent Association for the year 1906 will be held in the chapel of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, on North Washington Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich., Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1906, at 3 P. M., standard time, for the election of trustees, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees, GEO. E. JUDD, Secretary.

Chesapeake Conference and District of Columbia, Notice!

It has been arranged to hold a union camp-meeting for the Chesapeake Conference and the District of Columbia, at Washington, D. C., September 11-16. Ministerial help will be provided by the General Conference, and I am sure this will be an opportunity that all will want to take advantage of. As there will be no business to transact, all the time will be given to spiritual meetings. We know the Lord Jesus and his holy angels will be there to assist in the work of saving souls. The price of tents, etc., will be announced next week. MORRIS LUKENS, Chairman of Committee.

Publications Wanted

[SPECIAL NOTICE.—We learn that objectionable literature is being sent in response to these requests, and we urge all to examine with special care any periodicals or pamphlets received outside of our well-known denominational publications. Be sure that the literature which you distribute teaches the truth.—Ed.]

THE following persons desire late, clean copies of our publications, post-paid:—

E. B. Winslow, Myrics, Mass., states that he is well supplied with the REVIEW and Signs.

Geo. E. Kingman, 900 Division St., Stevens Point, Wis., Signs, Watchman, Instructor, Little Friend.

J. A. Skinner, Newton, Iowa, *Signs, Watchman, Liberty, Life and Health*, and tracts.

Paul Curtis, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, *Signs, Watchman, Life and Health, Bible Training School*, etc., tracts.

M. Davis Smith, R. F. D. 2, Box 55, Daylight, Tenn., a continual supply of periodicals and tracts.

Raymond Lovell, 8 Fulton St., Asheville, N. C., *REVIEW, Signs, Watchman, Instructor, Little Friend*.

C. S. Bassett, 711 Arctic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J., literature in Spanish, Italian, and Chinese. Donations will be received by the Mission Board, Takoma Park, D. C., to purchase such literature for this brother, who is working among the nationalities mentioned above.

Important Notice to "Little Friend" Subscribers

If you are a subscriber to *Our Little Friend*, please fill out the following blank and mail it to Pacific Press Publishing Co. A portion of our subscription list was burned, and we need this information immediately. Address Pacific Press Publishing Company, Mountain View, Cal.

....., 1906.
To the Pacific Press Pub. Co.,—

I have been taking
copies of *OUR LITTLE FRIEND*. My
address is

The subscription was paid to

Yours very truly,

Prophetic and Law Charts

THE Southern Missionary Society publishes two charts,—one illustrating the prophetic symbols of Daniel and Revelation, the other containing the law of God as given on Mount Sinai. These charts are twenty by twenty-nine inches in size, printed in beautiful colors on a fine quality of cloth-lined paper, making them attractive, legible, and durable. They are particularly desirable for the home, and a set should be owned by every family, and hung in a convenient place for reference and study. These charts will be sent to any address in the postal union for 50 cents each, or \$1 a set. Address Southern Missionary Society, North Station, Nashville, Tenn.

Addresses Wanted

ANY one knowing the addresses of Hattie E. Smith (went to Columbus, Ohio, last heard from); Grace Moore (went to California); J. Bolster, Wm. O. Hadley, Emma Wright, Lena Herald, Mary E. Phelps, John Westra, Mary McCormick, and H. Gillispie, is requested to send the same to Mrs. Della Johnson, 1101 Twenty-ninth Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Business Notices

BRIEF business notices will be published in this department subject to the discretion of the publishers. A minimum charge of one dollar will be made for one insertion of forty words or less. Three cents a word will be charged for each additional word, and remittance must accompany each order. Initials and figures count as words. Name and address must be counted.

All persons unknown to the managers of this paper must send satisfactory written recommendations whenever submitting notices for insertion in this column.

In the case of poor persons who wish employment the charge may be remitted, but in order to secure this concession a letter from the elder of the local church of which the advertiser is a member, or from one of our well-known ministers, must accompany the advertisement.

WANTED.—A sister with boy (five) would like to help with work for a home; farm preferred. Address Mrs. A. M. Taylor, 72 West 109 St., New York City.

WANTED.—Ladies to take nurses' course in private sanitarium near Chicago. Arrangements will be made for them to attend medical college lectures and hospital clinics in Chicago. State age, size, and education. Address Wm. Lee Secor, M. D., La Grange, Ill.

THERE will be opportunity for a limited number of young men and women to enter the Iowa Sanitarium training class for missionary nurses, beginning Oct. 1, 1906. Address the Iowa Sanitarium, Des Moines, Iowa.

ALL persons interested in healthful living and the supplying of good foods at low prices to our people, please write us at once. We have something to tell you. We offer a bargain in canned corn to-day. Address New York Food Co., Oxford, N. Y.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Young, able-bodied, single or married man, for general farm work in middle Tennessee; must be good, steady worker the year round, and be well recommended. Address A. M. Pollock, R. F. D. 2, Ashland City, Tenn.

WANTED.—First-class engineer and electrician; must also have some practical knowledge of plumbing. Also nurses and help for domestic departments. Good wages and permanent engagement. References required. Address St. Helena Sanitarium, Sanitarium, Napa Co., Cal.

WANTED.—A strong, healthy, and reliable person, with experience in cooking, capable of operating a boarding-house. An excellent opportunity for the right person. Must be Seventh-day Adventist, well recommended. For particulars, address Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE.—Purest, most healthful, best vegetable oil for cooking or salads; no odor; keeps indefinitely. Gal. can, \$1; 5-gal., \$4. Also olive-oil of the purest grade; gal., \$2.75; half-gal., \$1.40; quart can, 85 cents. Send for samples. Also write for prices on California ripe olives and honey. Address E. W. Coates, 535 W. 110th St., New York City, N. Y.

"Save the Boys"

HAVE you seen this journal? Are you cooperating in its work? Have you read its Bible stories? If you desire to save the boys and girls from the many pitfalls of ruin, you can do no better than to become a subscriber and seek to extend its circulation; read "Beautiful Stories," "Boys of the Bible," "Girls of the Bible," and many other good things with which the journal is replete.

Price, 40 cents a year. Monthly. Illustrated. Five cents for two sample copies. One-cent postage-stamps accepted. Address *Save the Boys*, Washburn Park, Minneapolis, Minn.

Obituaries

LOVELL.—Died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 27, 1906, of acute dysentery, Ellen Bernice Lovell, daughter of Brother and Sister R. A. Lovell, aged 8 months. The parents look forward with hope to the resurrection morning. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer from Jer. 31:15-17. J. F. POGUE.

WILSON.—Died in Russellville, Ky., July 16, 1906, Amelia J. Wilson, of Wichita, Kan. She lived with her son, John Wilson, in Wichita, and had been from home only two weeks when she died. She accepted present truth in 1886, and loved to talk of Christ's soon coming. She was a devoted mother, and

we believe she sleeps in Jesus. She leaves only two children, the son in Kansas, and the writer, at Jackson, Tenn.

MRS. L. H. HENDERSON.

POMEROY.—Died at Pendleton, Ore., July 23, 1906, Sister M. L. Pomeroy, in the forty-sixth year of her age. About twelve years ago she heard and accepted the third angel's message, and has been faithful and conscientious in living the truth. Although a great sufferer for the last two years of her life, she calmly looked forward to the approaching end. She leaves a husband, one daughter, and two sons to mourn their loss. Words of comfort were spoken from Rev. 14:13 by the writer. OSCAR HILL.

CROSS.—Died at her home, two miles and a half from Arcadia, Neb., July 10, 1906, Mrs. Nellie Ellen Cross, wife of Philip Cross, aged 35 years, 9 months, and 28 days. Sister Cross was a kind wife and mother, and will be greatly missed in her family, and also in the church. She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. The funeral sermon was preached by Elder Johnson, of Broken Bow; text, Eccl. 7:1-5. We laid her in the Arcadia Cemetery to await the coming of the Master to call his loved ones home. M. A. P.

PALMER.—Died at his home in Bethel, Wis., July 8, 1906, Andrew B. Palmer, aged 51 years. Brother Palmer accepted present truth while living in Minnesota, but at the time of his death was a member of the Seventh-day Adventist church at Mill Creek, Wis. For the last two years he suffered much from stomach trouble, but was patient. He died in the full assurance of faith and the pardoning love of God. He leaves a kind, loving companion, eight children, a mother, and a brother, to mourn their loss. The funeral service was conducted at Milton Junction, Wis., by the writer. C. W. OLDS.

NICKELL.—Died suddenly at his home in Twisp, Wash., July 24, 1906, of angina pectoris, J. W. Nickell, in his fifty-sixth year. Brother Nickell accepted the third angel's message about three years ago. He was baptized while he and his wife were attending the camp-meeting at Milton, Ore., in May, and from that time his faith was strong and his hope brighter than ever before. He leaves a wife and a number of other relatives to sorrow. Words of comfort were spoken by J. L. Fulton (Christian). He was laid to rest in the Beaver Creek Cemetery until the Life-giver shall call his own. MRS. LEOLA STOVE.

BUSH.—Died at his home in Honolulu, H. I., June 28, 1906, John Edward Bush. Brother Bush was a native of the islands, and under the reign of kings took quite an active part in the government. At one time he was secretary of finance and secretary of the interior, was appointed minister to Samoa, and also for some time was governor of one of the islands. Since the islands have been annexed to the United States, he has been court interpreter in Honolulu. He accepted the advent message many years ago, and was one of the original members of the Honolulu church, which was organized in 1888. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer. C. D. M. WILLIAMS.

REID.—Died at his home near Douglas, Mich., July 16, 1906, Robert Reid, aged 79 years, 3 months, and 24 days. At the early age of sixteen he began sailing on the high seas, and later became captain of a vessel. This position was finally given up for the purpose of obeying the truths of the third angel's message. In 1873 he was baptized and united with the Seventh-day Adventist church at Douglas, Mich. For some time he was its deacon, and for years its elder. The large attendance at the funeral gave evidence of the high esteem in which he was held. Assisted by the Congregational minister of Douglas, the writer conducted the funeral, using Heb. 2:9 as the foundation of his remarks. The bereaved family and friends feel their loss keenly, but sorrow not without hope. M. B. MILLER.



WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 16, 1906

W. W. PRESCOTT EDITOR
C. M. SNOW }
W. A. SPICER } ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ELDER E. W. FARNSWORTH and his wife were in Washington over Sabbath and Sunday after attending the Virginia camp-meeting. Brother Farnsworth spoke to the M Street church Sabbath morning.

WE learn by a note from Elder S. J. Hersum that the place of the Maine Conference is Bath, instead of Richmond as stated in the notice last week. The time remains the same. Let those interested note this correction.

ELDERS A. G. DANIELLS and I. H. Evans left Washington last week to attend some of the camp-meetings in the Central and Lake Union Conferences. They will probably be away from headquarters five or six weeks.

THE annual meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies was recently held in Buffalo, N. Y. A special correspondent of the REVIEW attended this meeting, and his report, illustrated, together with other matter of interest pertaining to this movement, will appear in our next issue.

QUITE a full report of the way in which the disaster to the Pacific Press was dealt with at the Oakland (Cal.) camp-meeting will be found on page 15. In an article in the Editorial Department Elder H. W. Cottrell discusses the same general subject. We are sure that both of these articles will be read with interest.

THE Beechwood Manual Training Academy, located near Boggsstown, Ind., has sent out its fifth annual announcement, the product of its own printing department. In this announcement a full statement is made concerning the purpose and plan of work of the institution. Those who desire a copy should address the principal, B. F. Machlan, R. F. D. 1, Fairland, Ind.

THE statement adopted by the educational convention at College View, Neb., has been printed in a large proportion of the denominational publications in this country, and was made the basis of the principal reading in all the churches last Sabbath. This brings it fully before our people. The essential thing now is action. The brief report from Prof. C. C.

Lewis, received just in time to find a place on this page, sounds an encouraging note from the field. We hope the same inspiration is being experienced in many other meetings.

SOME articles of force and interest are found in the August number of the *Missionary Review of the World*. One is by Dr. C. C. Vinton, of Korea, who tells graphically of the great work that is in progress "To-day in Korea Missions." It is a new chapter in the romance and reality of modern missions. Another graphic account is given of "An Experiment in Colonization in Malaysia." Dr. Luering tells how this was done, and how it was made successful from every point of view. "A Jungle Trip in Shan-land," by Rev. M. B. Kirkpatrick, describes a unique experience in pioneer work in Further India. One of the articles of most permanent value is that by Dr. George C. Doolittle on those peculiar people—"The Druses of Mount Lebanon, Syria." It is illustrated and readable, but scholarly. Articles on China, Arabia, French Protestants, The Mormons, Sicily, and India give a worldwide survey of the field.

WE have already made favorable mention of Geo. McCreedy Price's latest book, "Illogical Geology." This work is commanding the attention of thinking men, as the following note will show:—

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, July 30, 1906.

MY DEAR MR. PRICE: I have just read your book, "Illogical Geology." It is a remarkable piece of logical reasoning. I am not sufficiently acquainted with geology to know whether or not a valid reply could be made; but it does not seem possible. I shall be keenly interested to see what the geologists will have to say about it. You are a cogent writer, and I am glad that we have you on the side of "primal orthodoxy." It seems to me that you reduce geology to its lowest terms.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Franklin Johnson.

(Professor of Church History and Homiletics, University of Chicago, since 1892.)

THE following is the way many of the oldest readers of the REVIEW write when they send in their orders for renewal:—

DEAR BRETHREN: Please find enclosed \$1.50 to pay my subscription for another year. This is the forty-sixth year I have taken the REVIEW, with the exception of a break of three months at one time when I could not raise the money. How I do love the good old paper! I can not see how any one who loves the message can think of being without it. It cheers my heart to hear of the progress of the last message that is going to the world. I am about eighty-one years of age, and when I look back and see what great advancement the message has made since I embraced it, I think it wonderful. It gladdens my

heart to hear of the advancement of the glorious cause. What a glorious hope is ours who keep all the commandments, and who look for our blessed Saviour to receive us from this sin-cursed earth! I hope we shall all labor and pray for the cause to advance. I want to do all I can with what means God has put in my hands to advance the cause. Let us all work and pray together.

THE following paragraph from the *Pacific Union Recorder* tells the latest news concerning the situation at Mountain View:—

The Press bicycle shed, which formerly stood near the large tank-house, has been moved onto the tennis court south of the boarding hall to serve as the backbone to the Pacific Press limited. The roof was raised about four feet, and a sixteen-foot extension placed on each side, the whole being enclosed with rough lumber. This makes a floor space of about fifty by fifty feet, and printing work will be begun at once. A linotype and a job-press have already been received, and set in position in this room, and other machinery is expected at once. Among that which has been ordered are two cylinder presses, one of which is large enough to print the *Signs*, a stitcher, a paper-cutter, and a mailing-machine. The presses will no doubt be on the ground next week. Plans are being laid to run full time on the machines, and no doubt two, and possibly three, shifts of operators will keep the linotype and presses going day and night. Thus extra machinery will be dispensed with as far as possible, at least for the present. It is expected that a tent will be pitched to serve as a folding room for a time. It is almost like starting anew in the printing work on the Coast, but the laborers are willing, and the Lord is ready to bless the faithful efforts put forth in getting the truth before the people at this time. The safe was opened the latter part of last week, and the contents were found perfectly intact. Only a few envelopes in one corner were a little scorched, but all books and papers were in the best of condition.

An Inspiring Meeting

I ARRIVED at the Versailles, Mo., campground, August 9, in time to attend a canvassers' meeting, which was a great inspiration as showing what may result when the educational missionary movement gains full headway. Here were nine Union College students relating their experiences. All were full of courage and enthusiasm. They had received the most precious lessons of their lives. The missionary idea was uppermost in their minds, as they told the experiences through which they had been blessed. They regarded their financial success as secondary. Nearly all were working for scholarships, which they will receive for delivering two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of books. The time engaged and the value of their orders are as follows: No. 1, five weeks, \$146.25; No. 2, four weeks, \$204; No. 3, six weeks, \$245.75; No. 4, six weeks, \$325.80; No. 6, seven weeks, \$400; No. 7, nine weeks, \$446.25; No. 8, eight weeks, \$387.50; No. 9, eight weeks, \$778; No. 10, fourteen weeks, \$1014.

C. C. LEWIS.