GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS,

TWENTY-EIGHTH M FTING,

Apr. 22, 1901,

10:30 A. M.

A. G. Daniells in the Chair; Prayer by C. P. Bellman.

The Chair: We have some unfinished business to attend to.

The first item will be the completion of the report of the Committee on Distribution of Labor, found on page 390 of the Bulletin. We will ask the Secretary to read the recommendations.

Here the Secretary read the entire report, as found on t he page referred to.

The Chair: What is your pleasure concerning this report?

It was here moved and second that the report be adopted.

The Secretary read No. 70, after which the following was said

by,---

W.C.White: There is much involved in Recommendations 71, 72, and 73, and the movements involved in these recommendations affect several publishing associations, and it is desired on the part of some that there be a little more consultation; therefore I request that action be deferred on 71, 72, and 73.

The Chair: Are there any objections to these? If not, we will pass them and take up No. 74.

The Secretary read Nos. 74 and 75.

A.J.Breed: I don't know what to say. It seems to me I ought to get out; I understand this is not entirely satisfactory, but I don't know why. I have e talked with Brother McLay several times. He desires to go to some place, for the sole purpose of the health of his wife. I know these parties well, and I would like to see them have a place where it would be better for them than Illinois; but to carry it here without being entirely satisfied, I don't know whether it is best

or not.

J.W.Westphal: The reason why it was not entirely satisfactory to kime mansas is that arrangements were being ke made to take about seven ordained ministers out of the Kansas Conference, and in view of this Kansas felt that it ought to have some more ordained ministers. The brother in question is not an ordained minister, and I went to the Committee with this in view. It was arranged without Kansas knowing anything about it, and I understand that he himself did not know it but he was going to work in the Illinois Conference; so I went to the Committee on Distribution of Labor in regard to it, and I told them what I thought our needs were in the Kansas Conference. I don't think there would be any serious objection to it at all, but we felt that we needed some more ordained ministers in view of there being so many taken away.

W.C.White: Our time is exceedingly precious this morning.

There are two or three enterprises of international interest that would naturally occupy the whole time, and they are waiting for a little part of it. I move that action be deferred upon this; and if there be any other cases that there is question on, I think we will act more wisely to ask that it be deferred and let the committee wrestle with it bhan for us to go into the discussion of details.

The Chair : If there are no objections, we will defer this, and call for the next item.

The Secretary then read Nos. 76-80 inclusive.

Delegate: I ask that No. 80 be deferred.

The Secretary then read No. 81.

Delegate: I would like to ask if Brother Adams of Iowa has been corresponded with, or consulted in regard to this in any way.

The Chair: I could not tell you; his father is here.

J.W. Adams: We have not been conferred with in regard to the matter. We have not be en consulted, any of us from Iowa, and he has

not. I thought it would be well if we might have a better understanding before his name should come before the Conference.

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The Chair: If therris no objection, this will be deferred.

Perhaps 7 wight to say just one word. It is unfortunate that cases come into the Conference in this way, without a full consultation on the part of all who are interested, involved; but I want to tell you that it is by some mistake that it is done, and not by any policy that we have adopted. It was unanimously aggreed on the Committee that we would consult with three parties in every instance as far as we could --the individual who is to be moved or changed, the persons with whom that individual is now associated, and the persons with whom he is to be associated; and if there could be formed a perfect agreement or a general agreement, amond those, then the case would come before the Conference. It has been our purpose to do that, but in some instances, it has been overlooked, or somehow slipped in. That is the way it is. The policy is to consult with all hands and I hope the dele gates will recognize the sime erity of the Committee on Distribution of Labor in this thing. and believe that, and that this is a mere oversight. Will you do that? Voices in congregation: Yes! Yes! All right; so that infuture, let the the distributing committee be a little more careful and hunt up every case, so that there will not be any misunderstanding.

A. Delegate: I did not speak because we had any objection, but we had not heard anything about it or been consulted.

The Chair: Quite right to speak. On page 390, some items have been passed, -- Nos. 70, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79; and 80 and 81 have been deferred.

Now are you readyfor the question on the items that have been passed?

Voices: Question!

The Chair: Those who favor, say Aye; contrary, No. Carried. What is your pleasure regarding the memorial and constitution submitted by the Committee for European Organization?

A Delegate: I move that it be adopted.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

The Chair: Do you wish to have it reread?

Voices: No!

The Chair: The entire memorial and constitution. Is it necessary to take a vote on this? If all are agreed that it be waived, we will do so by consent. Then those who favor the acceptance of this memorial and constitution, as far as it affects us, please manifest it by lifting the hand; contrary, by same sign: Carried.

We have one more item, -- the General Conference Constitution, found on page 378. What will you do with this report?

A Delegate: I move its adoption.

The Chair: Moved and seconded that the Constitution be adopted. Will you proceed to examine the Constitution? If so, the Secretary will read the report.

The Secretary here read article I of the Constitution.

W. C. White: I was wondering if if was any way to save the time, to save this reading. If our brethren have not read it carefully, perhaps ther is not.

A Delegate: Inas much as this has been printed and distributed to

all the delagates, it seems to me that we might save the time by voting on it. I think every one knows what it is. If any persons wishes to call attention to any point, he can do it; if not, take a vote.

character this morning, and as the discussion of constitutions often leads to the consumption of much time, and inasmuch as in its present form it has been printed and placed in our hands, I would move that action on the Constitution be deferred until to-morrow, and that in the meantime we study this carefully, and that amendments and proposed changes be passed in to the Committee on Organization, if there be any amendments. If there are any propositions, we will hold an open committee meeting. We find this a profitable way. All that have suggestions, bring them in. At our last meeting there were present those who were framing the constitutions of the Union Conferences, and all took part. I would ask that this be deferred until to-morrow.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

The Chair: Movedand seconded that consideration of the Constitution be deferred until to-morrow. Any remarks? All who favor, say, Aye; contrary, No. Carried.

Another item of business is the report of the Committee on Canvassing and Colporteur Work, on page 378. What will you do with this report?

C. Santee: I move its adoption.

The Chair: Moved and seconded that this report be adopted. The Secretary will read the first item. We will adopt as we read, so as not to read twice.

The Secretary (reading): --/

"1. WE recommend that each Conference emplo

The Secretary here read recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

C. H. Jones: I am markathix sorry more time can not be given to the recommendations.

consideration of these lines. I feel that they are very important. But

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M. C. Wilcox: I wish that there were two men here this morning who are not here, who have had experience in the work of the Signs of the Times. One is Brother W. D. Curtis, who has been working in Peoria, Illinois, and that among the very wealthiest people of that town .-- a town wher effectual work has not been done before. He wrote me just a short time before I came to this Conference that he warmanaking and the six sisters who were helping him were circulating over 500 Signs of the Times; that these were being sold among the wealthiest class in the city of Peoria. and that they had more than they could possibly do in Bible readings; that there was developing a wonderful interest in that city. I wish that prothe C. T. Shaffer, who is laboring in the city of Washington, could be here a year ago that this morning. Brother Shaffer felt waxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx one of the very best means of pioneer work in a city was, the Signs of the Times. So he selected one of the hardest cities in the United States, to demonstrate that, and he took the city of Washington . He went there and took the very hardest place that there was to reach in the city of Washington, -- the wealthier class, those who lived on Capital Hill. And Brother Curtist told me that he saw Brother Shaffer just a short time before he came here, and that

during the time, over a year, that he has been there, he has had 1300 mames on his list. He still has 150 of the original names, to which he is delivering the Signs of the Times. He is having a very widespread interest among those, and twelve different persons are now observing the gabbath as the result of his work.

I know that there are many in this congregation and among these delegates, who have used the Signs of the Times and have developed interest where they could get no interest at all. I wish we had time to hear from them, but we have not. But I tell you, brethren, one of the cheapest ways, one of the most effectual ways that the Testimonies have told us of reaching a very large class, is by our periodical pioneer work. It is one of the least expensive ways, and I hope that there will be very much more done in this way, and that we will take our experienced laborers and send them out to the foreign field, and bid them Godspeed, and a encourage our churches in doing work of this kind with our periodicals.

Voices: Question!

The Chair: The question is called. The next item, the 6th. Here the Secretary read recommendation 6.

The Chair: All that has been said for the Signs applies to these papers; does it not?

W. C. White: One item that pertains to the Herald of Health, is in the recommendation. May I mention it?

The Chair: Yes.

W. C. White: The Herald of Health has been adopted by the workers book in several cases as a companion for each health sold. They say, "Here is a little journal treating on the same subject," to help keep the interest alive in the matter of the book. "You can have this for a few pence that more." In that way the books are placed in family are followed

by the Herald of Health, and thus the interest to being continually kept alive by the journal. Brethren, it is a good plan. Think of it. gtudy it in connection with other journals.

E. J. Waggoner: I notice in this last recommendation that, so far as one part of it is concerned, the <u>Present Truth</u> be used in the same way in city work in its field. Now, you have heard something of what has been said, and you know it is being done. I take it,—and I want to know if I may take it so,—that this recommendation is not to the people in England, for they do not need it, they are doing that work already. And inasmuch as that is being done, I thought that if this recommendation is passed, it is a recommendation to the brethren here, that they assist what they can in that, that means may be provided by which this may be done to a greater extent than it has been done in the past. Is that the idea of the recommendation?

J. E. White: If I might present one other line that has been undertaken, and that has not come before your body at all, having been comsidered by our Southern Union Conference, I would say that it has been voted that we publish the Gospel Herald as a pioneer weekly paper, and use in just exactly the same method as has been advised in these resolutions. Of course we all understand that the South is a great field by itself, a world by itself, and requires a literature by itself, which should be prepared in the South, edited in the South, and bear the Southern imprint.

I hope to have the opportunity of placing in the hands of every one of you a copy of the paper. As we have it now, it is a monthly, but it will be printed weekly, in a little larger form. The price will be fifty cents a year, eight-page, larger than at present, and fifty numbers in a year.

W. C. White: I move to amend this recommendation, by including the name of the Gospel Herald.

E. J. Waggoner: I second the motion. The Chair: Those who favor, say Aye; opposed, No. Carried. The Secretary read recommendations 7 and 8.

S.N.Curtiss: In recommendation 8, the word "colleges" should be substituted for "churches," making minm it read: "We commend the practice of our colleges, academies, " etc.

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The Chair: That correction will be made.

The Secretary read recommendations 9 and 10.

I would be very glad to speak to any or all of E.E.Miles: these recommendations, but will only make speak on No. 3. I think our experience with "Christ's Object Lessons" is teaching us that the rank and file of our people are capable of circulating our literature. We would do well to continue to encourage them in this work. When the church takes an interest in the selection of one or more from their number for canvassers, they will follow them with their sympathy, their prayers, and substantial aid if need by. Thus the church will become connected with the canvassing work as never before, and prosperity will result to the cause.

The recommendations were voted upon, and carried.

The Chair: We have some man recommendations accepted by the German brethren. Are these to be passed by this House? What is the intention, Brother Shultz?

H.Shultz: I must say that I was looking them over here in the BULLETIN. This is the first time I have ever seen them, although I had heard of them. Any one would naturally do the very thing that is here recommended.

The Chair: Are you willing to have these suggestions being printed in this form?

H.Shultz: I have no objection to their being printed; for they recommend themselves.

J.O. Corliss: They were presented to the editors of the BULLETIN

to be printed, without any action from this House at all.

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The Chair: We have an item of business which ought to be attended to:---

"The General Conference Committee hereby places in nomination the following-named persons to constitute the trustees of the legal corporation known as 'The Foreign Mission Board of the Seventh-day Adventists:' A.G.Daniells, J.H.Kellogg, David Paulson, A.J.Read, E.A.Sutherland, I.H.Evans, H.F.Rand, A.T.Jones, W.W.Prescott."

What will you do with this report?

C.H.Jones: I propose we adopt it by considering each name separately.

O.A.Olsen: I second the motion.

I.H.Evans: Perhaps a word of explanation will suffice. Foreign Mission Board is a corporation. In the State of New York there were two kinds of corporations that men form. One was a stock company intending to pay dividends. The other was a membership corporation, min by which religious manimus societies could operate. In making the choice, the Foreign Mission Board chose the membership corporation, as it only wished to hold property and never had any dividends that it intended to divide. We organized with the distinct understanding that the membership should constitute the Board. We could have put a hundred or a thousand or mine as the membership; so they selected just nine, with the understanding that those nine would be selected by the General Conference, and they they would turn around and elect themselves trustees, which constitutes the operating department of the foreign mission work. We have asked this board, the General Conference Committee, to nominate nine men; that we might elect, or have our choice of electing them, to constitute this corporation. Then this membership of nine will turn around and elect a board of trustees, which will preserve our corporate life and allow us to continue business.

The Chair: The names will be read.

The Secretary read each name separately, the question being called on each.

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J.O.Corliss: There are two names printed on page 377 of the BULLETIN, which are omitted.

The Chair: Yes; the board itself is composed of eleven; but, as Brother Evans has said, we are to nominate but nine for the legal corporation trustees, as they are compelled by law to elect themselves, and there must be only nine in the legal corporation.

The question was put, and carried.

The Chair: The Committee on Distribution of Laborers have a partial report.

Shall we hear that, and then proceed to school matters? The Secretary will kindly read the report.

J.E.Jayne [reading]: "The Committee on Distribution of Laborers suggest the following additional recommendations:---

"82. That A.F.Ballenger and wife, of the Chesapeake Conference, be invited to make England their field of labor.

"83. That Professor J.L.Shaw and wife, of South Africa, be invited to make England their field of labor.

"84. That Mrs. Laura Whitgrove, of the Cumberland Conference, be invited to make England her field of labor.

*85. That U.T.Cady and wife, of Wisconsin, be invited to make the Society Islands their field of labor.

"86. That George Beckner, of Texas, be invited to make Raiatea his field of labor.

*87. That Magdalina Morris, of Oregon, be invited to make the Society Islands her field of labor.

*88. That L.R.Conradi and Dr.P.A.DeForest select a French teacher for the industrial school on Roma Raiatea.

"89. That Luke Roth and wife, of California, be invited to make Tahiti their field of labor, to assist in the French work.

"90. That E.S.Butz and wife be invited to make Tonga their field of labor.

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- "91. That Geo.F.Enoch and wife, of Jamaica, be invited to make the Central American (South) mission field their field of labor.
- "92. That J.B.Beckner and wife, of Texas, be invited to make Jamaica their field of labor.
- *93. That L.A.Spring and wife, of Colorado, be invited to make the island of St. Kitts, West Indies, their field of labor.
- "94. That W.A.Sweaney and wife, of Minnesota, be invited to make the island of Barbados, West Indies, their field of labor.
- "95. That we accept the offer of Mrs. M.H.Honeywell, of Minnesota, to go to the island of Barbados at her own expense as a self-supporting missionary.
- *96. That S.A.Wellman and wife, of Jamaica, be invited to make the Lesser Antilles their field of labor, under the direction of the local mission committee.
- "97. That W.G.Kneeland and wife, of Dakota, be invited to make Trinidad their field of labor, with special reference to opening up the work in Tobago.
- *98. That R.G.Patterson and wife, of the Atlantic Conference, be invited to make West Virginia their field of labor.
- *99. That L.A. Hoopes, of Battle Creek, Mich., be invited to take the presidency of the Iowa Conference.
- *100. That Jessie B. Sweet, of Ohio, be invited to make the Tennessee River Conference her field of labor, in the Bible work, under the pay of the Ohio Conference.
- "101. That A.O.Burrill and wife, of New York, be invited to make Kansas their field of labor.

"102. That Prof. S.S.Edwards and wife, of Battle Creek, Mich., be invited to connect with the Southern Industrial School, Grays-ville, Tenn., he to act as principal.

"103. That O.C.Godsmark and wife, of Wisconsin, be invited to make the Cumberland Conference their field of labor.

"104. That we grant the request of the Dakota Conference, that N.W.Allee, of Graysville, Tenn., make Dakota his field of labor."

A.O.Wilson: I would like to speak of a little matter that it seems to me would be in harmony with the report that we have passed on from this Committee on Canvassing and Colporteur Work. Our pioneer missionary paper for minm blind people has had no consideration in this Conference. If other people need pioneer missionary literature to help them to get the truth, I believe the blind people, whom the Lord says are in greater need than anybody else because of the loss of their sight, need a pioneer missionary paper; therefore I would move that we in our Conferences be encouraged to support this paper by placing two or more copies in each State institution for blind people.

The Chair: We have closed the unfinished business and the reports as far, perhaps, as we can attend to them this morning. What is the next item of business?

W.J.Stone: There was a Memorial read here last Friday. We have here something that we would like to present in regard to it:---

"On Friday last the attention of this body was called to the Reunion of Coffwderate Veterans to be held in the city of Memphis, Tenn., May 28 to June 1, 1901.

"At a meeting of the Southern delegation held the same afternoon, this matter was considered, and the Tennessee delegation was asked to suggest some plan of action to be presented to this body. Subsequently a smaller committee was appointed to formulate recommendations, and we submit the following points: ---

- "1. That the final Gospel Herald issue a special eight-page daily edition during the Reunion for free circulation among the delegates and visitors; four pages to be devoted to our literature, and four pages to a daily program, general news notes, locals, and carefully selected advertisements.
- "2. That the Medical Missionary Association, the Review and Herald Publishing Company, and the Pacific Press Bublishing Company be invited to donate appropriate literature for free circulation at this Reunion.
- "3. That the General Conference be asked to appoint C.P.Bollman as editor of this special edition, and D.W.Reavis as manager of circulation."
- "4. As neither the Southern Missionary Society nor the Southern Conferences are in a condition to do this work, it is recommended that the General Conference provide the necessary funds."

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I will say that we received a telegram this morning stating that there
are about seventy-five thousand people expected to be present at this

The chair: What will you do with this memorial?

S. B. Horton: I move its adoption.

William Woodford: I senond the motion.

reunion.

The Chair: It has been moved and seconded that we adopt this memorial. Are there any remarks?

J. E. White: I will say in regard to the telegram that I sent one yesterday asking for information regarding it. We did not know how many days it would hold nor what the preparations were. The reply is that it will hold May 28 to the 30th, giving three days. They are expecting seventy-five thousand soldiers and visitors. The city of Memphis has contributed one hundred thousand dollars for the entertainment of them, and the plan has been that if this were carried out that the Herald Pub-

lishing Company at Nashville would print the inside pages of ten thousand papers, giving opportunity of getting the truth in as we want it and illustrated in nice attractive style, and we can furnish them at Nashville and send them down and have the news of the day. We will have our own persons artists go down and get pictures of such **kxixxxx****here as are leading in it, and we can make that part attractive so that they will want to take it home and preserve it. From fifty to seventy-five thousand people of the South will be there. If we can make these papers attractive, and can scatter it all through the South, then when the papers come to them afterward with the truth, they will read it.

w. C. White: It is said that an ownce of experience is worth a pound of theory. In Basel, Switzerland, when we were struggling along with out publishing work and finding it difficult to sell papers, and even difficult in some places to give them away, there was appointed a

international fifte of atheletes, gathered from Switzerland, Germany, and the countries around, and they spent three days in Basle, and the people went to work and published a special paper for them. We printed two of the papers for them, and distributed seven thousand of one and five thousand of the other, and they were received with great appreciation. Not only that, but we found that a favorable impression was made upon business men by that little effort which sweetened the feelings of the people, and opened docors for us everywhere. My observations of this enterprize and its results has led me to feel that it was a grand our success. Now, you maximises that a gathering of veterans would naturally be a more encouraging field for such an enterprise than a gathering of atheletes, and while the enterprise may strike us as something new, I believe the type must come for us to make he able to strike while the idem is hot.

The Chair: Are you ready for the adoption of this Memorial?

The question was called, and carried unanimously.

C. C. Lewis: I would like to call attention to a final recommendation of the Committee on Education that it may be printed in to-morrow's "Bulletin." The report is as follows:-

"he Committee on Education beg leave to report, as their final recommendation, the following preamble and resolution:-

whereas, we were told many years ago that the cause of God needed more ministers and Bible workers; that there was a dearth of well qualified laborers in these departments of the work; that cultivated intellect was even then needed in the cause, for novices could not do the work acceptably; that God had devised the only college we then had as an instrumentality for developing workers of whom he would not be ashamed; and that if the latent talents then in the church could have been eveloped and brought into use we would have had twenty ministers where we had one, and-

WHEREAS, This instruction is applicable, with even greater seem force, to our own present conditions, and men whom God has called to be turning away from the sacred work of the ministry to engage in other pursuits, therefore-

- 20. RESOLVED, That this General Conference do hereby encourage the development of these classes of laborers, -
- (a) By requesting the Church to pray the Lord of the harvest tosend forth laborers into his harvest,-
- (b) By recommending ministers to preach upon the sacred calling and work of the ministry, -
- (c) By asking NAMENANA our editors to write upon the same noble theme.
- (d) By instructing our schools to keep this subject before their students, and to provide such instructors and such courses of study as will help those whom God has called to become workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of Rad truth, and,-
- (e) By recommending the establishment of a fund in each school district, from which leans may be made to assist worthy students preparing for the ministry and Bible work.
 - C. C. Lewis, Chairman.
 - C. W. Irwin, Secretary?

E. A. Sutherland: For some time, during the last two or three years there has been an effort made to make some schanges in the school work, and the present time, especially in this &mxkxxxxxx, we have just can carry out some of the plans that we have been making an effort to do. It has been thought that probably one of the best ways of bringing our educational work together xxxxxxto make the reformation xxxxxxxxx so prominent that knak there will be that unity of interest in the educational work that should be, for the general conference to take a very active part in this new school that is to be started, the school that Sister White spoke of the other day, and so plans are now being made to start this school so that the General conference will have immediate control of it. In this way we hope to have a model school, so that all the schools can watch the work that will be done, and teachers and ministers will work to see this problem go, and in this way the schools all over the country can accept the light that is worked out and reject all the failures. Sister White has something to say this morning that will help to start this school in a right manner. She has a deeper interest in this work, and she told us the other day that she had some

more things that she wanted to tellus, and I do not believe it is best for me to take any more time. Wt would be best to let her tell us what she has the say to help us to start this school in a right way.

The Chair: Brother Jones has an item of business to present before we close.

A.T. Jones: This is a matter of legal form in connection with the institution, Battle Creek College. In the reorganization plans, the new association is directed by its charter that the General Conference assembled shall appoint thirty men who shall elect the managing board. This is the first general Conference held since that has occurred, since these steps have been taken; and since there will be no other one for at least two years, I suppose, it is essential, to make our action perfectly safe, whichever way we go now, that there shall be this legal form recognized, and those thirty mames elected, so that they can do what is necessary, whether we go forward or whether we go back. The property of Battle Creek College is now in the moments course of reconstruction, it is in the courts itself. Now under this new plan that we have undertaken, to sell the property direct and move out of Battle Creek, we do not know certainly yet whether it will be the easiest way to go forward or to turn slightly back and go another way. We can do either way, whichever way shall be best. To make it perfectly certain, whichever way we go, it is necessary that these thirty men shall be named, to elect a new board, if necessary; and since our time is so short in every way. I have thought that the best way for the Conference to get at that --- and I suggest it to you for your consideration --- would be to name the twenty-five men who are the General Conference Committee, with five additional men that will make the thirty, and I think they are all men that we can all trust to carry the thing safely. This committee of thirty is to appoint a committee to conduct affairs through the two years. These thirty men are electors to choose a board of twelve to conduct affairs, so that these thirty men can do their work in half an hour when they get together. They can all do this in a few minutes before they

go to the different fields in the world. So if you, as a General

Conference, approve this proposition, you make the motion from the floor,
so it will be the Conference doing it.

Delegate: Who are the five additional men that you would name aside from the General Conference Committee?

A.T.Jones: W.T.Bland, J.E.Tenney, L. Johnson, W.O.Worth (a business man of Chicago that is very much interested in educational work), and C.C.Lewis. These five men in addition to the members of the General Conference Committee.

W.W.Prescett. You must make it six if you have thirty men, for there are but twenty-four members elected thus far on the General Conference Committee.

A.T. Jones: Who will you name as the sixth man?

The Chair: manifestiment G.B. Thompson.

A.T. Jones: Will you receive him?

M.C.Wilcox: I move that these thirty men who have been named be elected by this Conference.

Delegate: I second the motion.

A.T.Jones: It has been moved and seconded that these thirty men who have been named shall be elected by this General Conference as the electors, to elect a Board for the management of Battle Creek Cellege affairs. All in favor of this will signify it by raising the right hand. Any opposed at all? It is unanimous.

A.T.Jones: I would ask Judge Arthur to make a statement in regard to this matter, so that all may understand it.

Jesse Arthur: I think you have stated the matter clearly.

A.T.Jones: There was something about the present board that you speke of.

Jesse Arthur: O yes, I made this suggestion. In considering this matter, as Brother Jones has already said, it is quite possible that

in this reorganization shheme that we are now engaged in, that we may wish to change this entire corporation, -- may have to do it in order to meet with the views that have been expressed and set forth, and the plan agreed upon, by this Conference. If the delegates will remember, the plan of reorganization that has been heretofore taken is not exactly in harmony with the plan new inaugurated and suggested by the Conference at this meeting; and it may be necessary to change these plans; but I said to Brother Jones and some of the members of this new corporation --when I speak of the new corporation I mean the one to carry out the original scheme, that, as they were well acquainted with the scheme, the legal side of it, it would be, in my opinion, a good thing if they could min reelect the old board. That is the suggestion I made to these gentlemen. It is so much easier to get along, by having a board who knows all about what has been done, and who know the needs, and the advisability of making changes in this reorganization scheme. That is the only thing that I believe I suggested. Is there anything else, Brother Jones, that occurs to you that I should state to the Conference in regard to this question?

A.T.Jones: I think that is all. I simply wanted the Judge to state the condition of things as it is now in the legal procedure of the courts.

Jesse Arthur: The matter is now in the courts, as Brother
Jones has said. But these twelve trustees who have had the matter in
hand since the beginning, in connection with the eld trustees, and the
trustees of the old corporation fairly understand the situation, and it
would be advisable to let them continue until the entire work is completed,
because to elect new ones might make it necessary to make changes in the
proceedings that would consume unnecessary time in the matter.

Adjournment was here taken, the benediction being pronounced by Elder Meon.

A.G.Daniells, Chairman.

L.A.Hoopes, Secretary.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, TWENTY NINTH MEETING.

April 22, 1901, 3:00 P. M.

A. G. Daniells in the Chair. Prayer by Luther Warren.

The Chair: Are there any committees wishing to report.

F.H. Westphal: I move the adoption of the resolutions accepted by the German brethren, as found on page 378 of the Bulletin.

S. H. Lane: I second the motion.

The Chair: It is mowed and seconded that the resolutions accepted by the German Brethren as printed on page 378 be adopted. Are there any remarks. Those who favor the motion please say Aye. Contrary, No. It is carried.

G.B. Thompson: The Committee on Nominations are prepared to submit their final report.

The Chair: Will you kindly report?

W. A. Spicer: [Reading:] Final Report of Committee on Nominations. It is recommended that the Board of Management of Walla Walla College be as follows:

The President of the Upper Columbia Conference.

The President of the North Pacific Conference.

E. L. Stewart.

The Business Manager of the College.

S. A. Miller.

T. L. Ragsdale.

J. A. Holbrook.

It is recommended that C. W. Flaiz be a member of the Gener al Conference Committee.

Recommended further, that the General Confer ence Committee be authorized tox appoint the one remaining member of that Committee to make up the full number of twenty-five.

The Chair: What will you do with this report?

C. P. Bollman: I move its adoption.

Delegate: I second the motion.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded that the report be adopted by items.

The remport was then read by items, the question being called on each item as read.

The Chair: All who favor this, say Age. Contrary, No. It is carried.

Are there any other committees prepared to report?

Luther Warren: The Committee on Young People's work has a report. Brother M. C. Wilcox will read it.

REPORT OF COUNTTEE ON YOUNG PROPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Your committee would with burdened hearts recommend that something more effectual be done, and that speedily, to save our children, youth, and young people, and to develop them as laborers for God: As primary steps in this work, we would respectfully suggest the following:

- 1. That we would urge our ministers, church officers, Sabbathschool and other workers, to encourage our young people, youth, and
 children to organize themselves into simple working bands or companies.
 under the direction and counsel of wise, spiritual leaders.
- 2. That these bands or companies be adapted to the material at hand, the churches of which they are a part, and the work which surroundings and opportunities bring them, and that more elaborate organization be a matter of growth and necessity and not of form.
- 3. That the work of these bands include all phases of missionary and Christian help work.
- 4. That all our workers in these lines, our church members, young and old, be entreated to do all in their power to plan and lab or as those who are indeed one in Christ Jesus.
- 5. That our Conferences be asked to connect this work with the Sabbath-school or missionary department of the Conference work, that these bands of young workers may have a some central source of instruction

and channel of communication.

- 6. That our Conferences set such men as are especially adapted to this work to help our harger and city churches, organizing and training our churches and especially our young people and youth more effectually to labor for the Master.
 - 7. That a department in the Youth's Instructor be open for the advancement of this work among the young people.
- 8. That the Executive Committee of this Conference appoint a committee to study this work and push it forward.

Luther Warren.

S. M. Butler,

H. H. Burkholder.

M. E. Cady,

M. C. Wilcox.

Mrs. S. N. Haskell,

Mrs. L. F. Plumner,

Estella Houser.

The Chair: What will you do with this sreport? It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted as a whole.

The Chair? Are there any remarks? The question is called. Those w o favor the adoption of the report intire, will so indicate by saying Aye. Contrary, No. It is carried.

Are there any other committees prepared to report?

- L. A. Hoopes: I see the Nominating Committee have submitted their final report, and by looking over the proceedings on page 311, we find that the Committee of twenty-one, General Conference Association, a is made up of the first six members to be the Presidents of American District Union Conferences, with fifteen others. One of those others,
 - whose name is mentioned, is one of those six. That is C. W. Flaiz; and it will be necessary for this body to elect another member for the

General Conference Association, to make the full number of twenty-one members. This is a legal body.

The Chair? What will you do with the situation? Nominate some one now to elect him?

S. H. Lane: I move that Brother A. G. Haughey of Ohio, be selected to make up the number of twenty-one.

Delegate: I second the motion.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded that A. G. Haughey be elected as member of the general Conference Association to make up the number. Are there any remarks? All who favor it, say Aye. Contrary, No. It is carried.

Are there any other items of unfinished business? Are you now prepared to continue to take up the report of the Committee on Distribution of Labor submitted his forencon? If there is nothing else we will call for that. There is no motion to adopt this report. Do you wish to have it all read over, or will you move its adoption, and then take up each name with the one reading? Voices: Yes, one reading.

Here it was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded that the report is sate further partial report of the Committee be adopted. The Secretary will read the items.

The Secretary then read items of the report Nos. 82 to 101 inclusive, the question being called on each item as read.

No. 102 was read, and a delegate requested that it be referred back to the committee and deferred for further consideration.

The Chair: If there is no objection to this, it will be deferred.

Nos. 103 and 104 were next read.

The Chair: You have heard these recommendations. It has been moved that they be adopted. One has been deferred. All in favor, say Aye; contrary, No. Carried. The only item of unfinished business that we have is the constitution. Have any of the members any special business committed to them that they have not reported, and to be brought forward?

The Secretary: Our blind brother made a motion this morning concerning the paper for the blind, and there was such a press of business at that time that I did not second the motion, but I felt like seconding it then. Our brother is making a very decided, earnest effort to do what he can to help the blind people to help themselves. It is a most worthy enterprise, and if the motion were made now, I would second it, that the sentiment of his resolution be made the sentiment of this Conference. (Voices: Amen:).

- A. O. Wilson: Was that a motion, or what do I understand by it?

 The Secretary: I would like to have the motion, that you made this morning considered before this body.
 - S. H. Lane: I would ask that he make it over again.
- A. O. Wilson: I would move that each one of our conferences place two or more copies of the <u>Christian Record</u> in each institution and library where blind literature is had, that this truth, through that means, may come to blind people.
 - C. Santee: I second the motion.

The Chair: You have heard the motion as it has been made. It has been seconded, -- That maximum each conference be requested to place two or more copies of the paper for the blind in each institution and library.

where literature is kept for the blind.

A Delegate: What is the price of the paper?

A. O. Wilson: \$1.50 a year. It is a monthly paper. There are about twenty to twenty-four sheets of paper, and on each sheet contains about half as much as an ordinary sheet of typewritten matter, maybe a little more. This is not very much of a change, but it is the only chance that the blind people have of learning this precious truth for this time.

The Chair: Are you ready for the question?

Delegates: Question!

C. C. Lewis: Before the question is put, I would like to call the attention of our delegates to the room where this work is carried on, if they have not visited that room, at the head of the stairway, Review and greatly Herald Office. I am sure we will all be interested to go into that room and see how this paper is prepared. You will be more interested in the subject, and be able to speak of it more intelligently.

A Delegate: Brother Wilson, I would like to ask how many institutions in the different states this would apply. Give us an idea.

- A. O. Wilson: I will say that there are, on an average a little more than one institution for each state. Of course there are some states that have no school or library; there are other states that have two schools and sometimes two or three homes for blind people and one or more libraries, as in the case of New York and Pennsylvania. There are between 200,000 and half a million blind people in this country alone.
- S. H. Lane: You know time is precious. But I have been connected with the office ever since Brother Wilson printed his first sheet. He and his wife work faithfully. They know nothing about hours. They work at night, just as well as in the daytime, without any ,light. And they have gotten out a very creditable paper; and, strange to say, the first

year of its existence it has been nearly self-supporting; and if they do as well next year as they did last, if each state will put from one to three papers, paying full price, \$1.50, in the various institutions through the state, the paper will be self-supporting.

Brother Wilson calls us seeing people, and those who can not see he calls bland people. A great many seeing people have written in here concerning the paper for the blind. I have a letter on my desk

and I have thought of putting it in the Review, but I have been so busy I have not done so. If there is one work thou another that ought to be supported, it seems to me that this blind work ought to have our endorsement and our means.

E. E. Gardiner: I would like to state to this Conference that the California Conference has been furnishing a blind institute in Oakland with a couple copies of the paper right along for some time. In company with the secretary of the California Conference, we visited the institution some time ago, to inquire into how the paper was liked, and the superintendent called the parties that had charge of this part of the work, andhad them make statements before us as to how the paper was received. They expressed their satisfaction with the paper, stating that it was very neatly edited, and it gave us pleasure to hear them request that the paper should be continued to them.

The Chair: How many here favor the putting of the paper into the libraries, so the people can read? All who favor placing the paper right in the institutes **maximum** for the blind throughout the states, as far as you know them to exist, please raise your hands. (A number of hands were raised). That is right; we do not need to call for a contrary vote.

A Delegate: What is the present circulation?

A. O. Wilson: We are sending out about two hundred copies per month.

C. Santee: In every city of any size, we find the blind people on the street-corners, playing a little organ, or holding a little box with shoestrings in it, or something of that kind. If believe if our brethren and sisters will do missionary work by putting this paper into the hands of these people, we can not undertake a work that will be more blessed of God than that work will be.

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L.A. Hoopes: I feel as though I would like to say just a word about this blind paper. I have been connected with it from its beginning in this place, and have had the editorial work to do. I find that a great many of our blind people know nothing about the truth, and the institutions are not favorable altogether to a sectarian or denominational literature; hence we have to edit our paper very carefully. In order to reach these people with some of the more specific points of our faith, it is necessary to get out tracts that treat practically upon these topics. We have endeavored to arrange matters in the office so that these can be published at a very nominal sum, but it will be necessary for us to have a reserve fund, a tract fund of some kind. We would be glad if our tract societies or mission depositories in our Conferences, as you may term them, would take it upon themselves to keep a supply of these tracts in their depositories, so that the blind paople in your Conference or in your territory may have access to this literature.

I believe it is a worthy enterprise. The letters that we have received in reply to the literature that has been sent out, have been most encouraging. In fact, there are some people who have embraced the truth as a result of the effort that has been put forth. I feel very glad for the step that you have taken new to help forward this enterprise in getting the papers out. But let us do more. I wish you could see the literature that the blind people have to read in point-print. I wish you could look over the catalogue of publications that they have. You

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would be surprised to see that the large bulk of it---more than ninety per cent.---is of a fictitious or of a [A.T.Jones: Fictional] fictional character, on the novel style, and not calculated to feed the mind. Brethern, if they can read that kind of literature, can not they read something that will be food to the soul? Let us see that we supply them with that which will be food to them spiritually, and help them to help themselves physically.

W.J.Wilson: Of course I am a little interested in the blind work
While talking with a professor in a blind school, he said if we could
publish a small concordance, it would be the best of anything we could do
for the blind; for they had nothing to study the Bible with. I speak
of this point here before you, so you can think of it.

w.W.Prescott: If the members of the large Committee appointed early in the session will remember, that in making provision for various matters to be brought to the Conference, it was recommended that Brother Daniells should address the Conference on the subject of our camp-meetings. I suppose from the pressure of other matters, this has been deferred from time to time. I fear the matter may be entirely overlooked, and it seems to me the recommendation it is an important one, and the recommendation should be carried out. I would suggest that if there there is no more pressing matter at this time, Brother Daniells be asked to carry out the request made by the Committee at that time.

The motion was seconded.

The Chair: I had quite overlooked and forgotten the matter, but the Pastoral Committee now working with the presidents of Conferences regarding the camp-meetings, have brought the matter to my attention to-day.

the Christian Record room, and manuscriming learn the alphabet, so that they can teach the blind in their home Conferences how to read.

J.B.Blosser: Would it not be well for the different Conferences to be notified where the different institutions for the blind in their State are located?

The Chair: I can not do more than to make a few suggestions in regard to the camp-meeting work. I am glad that the whole question has been very fully brought out in the forthcoming volume of the Testimonies. Sister White has there dealt quite fully with the submect of camp-meetings.

The thing for me to do on this occasion, it strikes me, is to make some reference to our experience in Australasia in actual experience in trying to follow the instruction that you will find in the Testimonies. filming If this is worth anything, then you can take it with you to your States and carry it out as far as you see best.

It is a matter of very great consequence, to hold a large number of camp-meetings all over the United States, at enormous expense. What do you suppose it mounts to hold the camp-meetings of this season in the United States? What manufa will be the cost to the Conferences, and to our people in traveling expenses, and extra expense above what they would be to if they remained at home?

> About \$250.000. S.H.Lane:

Delegate: More than that.

The Chair: Amm A quarter of a million of dollars! If we ought not to know just how to hold camp-meetings, then I do not know what we are talking about; It is easy to hold a State camp-meeting, and not get anything out of it really. Very decided instruction has come to us about it, and we in Australia have done our level best to walk right up on the chalk-line and do just what we have been told to do.

One of the things we have been told to do is to keep business out of our camp-meetings. [Voices: Amen!] Instead of having the

presidents of Conferences, and the Conference Committees and the preachers, who ought to be having their own souls refreshed and who ought to be working for the salvation of the brethren and sisters who have come from man all parts of the State and need salvation, --- the laborers ought to be helping the people, instead of being tied up every hour of the day, excepting just a little time of preaching, in business, and having the people going home disappointed, unable to converse with their ministers, unable to be prayed for by them and with them, unable to come into close, sympathetic touch with them, because all through the meeting these ministers are all tied up in business. We have been told that the business meetings ought to be kept out of the camp-meeting.

On account of this instruction, we have been led to hold our business meetings of the Conferences in the winter time, and dispose of all the business; and when we come to the camp-meeting, every man minister is free to sit and hear the gospel of Jesus when it is preached, and he is free to take hold and join together working for the brethren and sisters when the preaching is not on, and free to work for outsiders who come on the ground, and talk with them, and hold Bible studies with them.

F.M. Wilcox: In your judgment, would it be as well to have the business meeting immediately preceding the camp-meeting?

The Chair: information recommendation I would a good deal rather have the business meeting follow the camp-meeting. If you have the business meeting before, it is a poor preparation for the camp-meeting for the man's mind, the heart, the soul of the individual; but if he has a right good camp-meeting and gets hold of spiritual food and life, he can do a good deal better business when the camp-meeting is over.

J.W.Westphal: Would the statements that have come to us with reference to the General Conference being held at some other season

than in the winter, apply also to State Conferences being held in the winter?

The Chair: I do not know. The conditions would be quite different. It might. It depends on how large they would be, and how long they would hold, etc. Our winter over there in Australia is about like this kind of weather that you have here --- not any colder nor any wetter, and not quite so somber as this weather is, so that the winter is a very slight thing in Australia. But the point is to hold the business proceedings of the Conference at some other time than during the days of the camp-meeting.

The meeting may be held a few days before the camemeeting; that is, preceeding it, or the business meeting might be held following the camp-meeting, but I believe it is poor policy to hold business meetings all through the time of the camp-meeting.

That is one point. God has spoken to us, and so we have endeavored to follow and have been blessed in doing it.

A Delegtae: Do you have your delegates from the churches meet t at different times from the camp-meetings to do the business?

A. G. Daniells: Yes sir. The Conferencesage held during the Month of July and August, and delegates are sent from the churches to attend the Conference. When the camp-meeting comes, I have attended camp-meetings there and have never seen business meetings during the time. I want to tell you, brethren, that is is a great spiritual blessing to the preachers, and to the committeemen, and they go out from the campmeeting a great deal bett r prepared in their hearts to carry on the hunknesuxxxxx tent-meetings. I have attended these business meetings. I have been in them and have gon'e through the mill and ground up and over as dry as a herring, no better prepared to go out and work than anything. I got no spirituality all through the meeting. Was held down with business warmax worries, and then all were so full that they could get no good ou of the meetings while the preaching was going on. time to pray; no time to read the Bible. Have any of you gone through camp-meetings so pressed with work that you did not have time to read your Bibles all the time the camp-meeting was going on? How many have had that experiences; raise your hands.

(Many hands were raised).

 In Nebraska the auditing committee settled in session in July, and all the laborers were out in the field, and the committee mixx there and settled with the laborers and sends out statements to them, but the laborers were some of them hundreds of miles away, and we could not calle them in and consult with them. So we planned to have our auditing committee work done before air camp-meeting, and then have our laborers that were in the field called in, and if there were anything wrong in regard to the settlement, miximize it could be settled. But if increase they should be called in with the rest of the delegates, then of course that would be different.

A. G. Daniells: I would like to expressan opinion on details without giving thought to the question, knowing something ab ut the distances and a number of other things. I do not know about that, but I know what God has siad to us about crowding business meetings in all through the camp-meetings. I know what he said about that, and I know that we mankather ought to bey what he has said and stop it.

I have found in my experience of the spirit of prophecy that it is never any trouble to tell what it says. The trouble always comes to know whether we can afford to do it.

J. O. Corliss: Or knew to know what it means.

A. G. Daniels: The question is whether we can do it or not.

That is the trouble. In my ten years' experience I find that I have ne never got into trouble by going ahead and doing just what it told should be done. Theonly trouble I have got into over this thing is by swerving somewhere from just exactly what I have been told to do. That is where I have got intotrouble.

H. M. J. Richards: We have had some instruction in regard to not taking too much time in our camp-meetings in specific lines of instruction. Have you had any experience in that? That is, do you take meeting and meeting to make plans for the work in the various depart-

ments of the work?

A. G. Daniells: Yes, we have had instruction on that, but that is not the place for specialists to come in and get hold of the people and just train and train them on special/ties.

Question: How would that apply to canvassing?

A.G.Daniells: It applies right straight to the camp-meeting.

QUestion: It would affect our resolution this forenoon then.

A. G. Daniells: It is not wrong to say camp-meeting. Use common sense. It is not wrong to say camp-meeting, but it is wrong to keep the people all the time under drill. That is the instruction that has been given us.

R. A. Underwood. I have tried to study the statements that have come to us as far as I have received them along the line of keeping out these drills- cooking schools and convassing drills, etc., but I never have seen anything or heard anything that has said that we should not have our elections of officers at camp-meetings. Take, for instance, Pennsylvanian We have some finve hundred miles from some of these delegates to go, and it is very difficult to get them together on one occasion and get the auditing all done before the camp-meeting and have just as littlebpsiness as possible. Is there anything that says that business- the election of officers, etc., should be left until some other tim.

A. G. Daniells: There is one thing that I have seen that would say you should not say "election" any more than the word "canvassing". There is a difference between having two or three meetings for business and holding a few hours of instruction on any line; a difference between that and **EXEXXXX** Crowding the whole time of the camp-meeting except hours of preaching and taking a part of what might be preaching hours

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for business and discussing other lines, and talking and talking to the people until they are all wearied out about matters in which they are not interested.

meetings, holding its Conference from the comp-meetings. It is a thousand miles in length. I will tell you what they did: Last year they held their Conference in the winter. This year they decided to hold their Conference one week before the famp-meeting. This year they so announced it: They set a time for the onference and they set a time for the camp-meeting, and the delegates came and transacted the business before the camp-meeting opened, and wo when the camp-meeting opened and thestrangers began to come in and the rank and file of they people, xxxx were all free to come forward and xxxxxxxxxxxx in the work of the camp-meeting. That is the way they planned it there.

I say I would rather that the business be transacted after the Conference if it could be done, yet I would much rather hold it all before the camp-meeting than during it. As soon as I can I will tell you something about how it works to hold a camp-meeting where there is no business and no drilling; that is, no great amount of time taken up in drilling and drilling, and where we can give ourselves up to spiritual work for the campers and strangers. I would like to tell you what effect that has and how it works.

day. It is not right to go on with canvassers' drills on the campground, but there is one thing to take up, and that is hible study with
the canvassers and our duty in that direction as a people. That is helpful, and that encourages our canvassers and our workers in the field.
That is what I am in favor of.

M. Mackintosh: The last two years we have held our Conference Committee before our gamp-meeting. When we came to the election of nothing to do at all until some time when he can speak upon the subject at some little side-track meeting in a technical manner. I say that man ought to be connected with all the spiritual interests of the meeting and take part in all the various meetings, - in the inquiry meetings, in the devotional meetings, and wherever there is opportunity, so fit his work for and when it is proper and can askarkarthy the canvassing work, and can fit that in so nicely that the minds of the people will be directed in that line and not be detracted from the spiritual meetings. I say that it will be a spiritual uplifting all the time.

officers we distributed slips of paper mong all the delegates and analyze the market asked the Lord to direct each one. Each one wrote the name of some man for president, and then the Conference Committee took the papers. They appointed three tellers to count the votes and that settled the whole thing.

- M. C. Wilcox: If business were transacted before, and the well-developed plans presented before the people-work that the people were expected to do and co-operate in-would not that be a great blessing all through the camp-meeting instead of discussing the mmeans and methods at the meeting itself?
- A. G. Daniells: That would get before them the work and the plans and the policy, whereas now a great deal of time is lost because the people are weary with these long discussions, and they do not hear about it and they lose the whole thing.
- this: These specialists, xxx so called, ought not to be looked upon as so narrow that they can only treat a subject from dechnical standpoint. Any man who is capable to hold a position out in any line of work should be a man so broad in his ideas that he could fit his subject to any congregation and make just as spiritual a sermon as could any of our general Conference workers. I wish our brethren would come to look upon it in that light.
- A G. Daniells: Would they not kix if it were done that way?

 E. E. Miles: Yes, they will when the thing-I do not like to
 use the word "evolve" but that is it- is evolved, and they get those
 old, mistaken notions mixmutx out of their heads, but there is at the
 present time, or at least has been within the very recent past, the idea
 that a man coming to a camp-meeting to represent the work, that he has

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F.M. Wilcox: I would like to suggest that the Chairman go ahead and finish his remarks.

The Chair: The Chairman is being splendidly entertained, and is enjoying it. I am very glad to hear these different remarks.

Well, now just a word for fear we might not get another opportunity. In our experience it has been this, we have planned to make our camp -meetings a blessing to the public and a blessing to our own people. The way we have tried to manage it is this: When we come to the campmeeting we divide the camp up into little groups, and we get every minister on the ground to take hold to work with the campers, with the brethren and sigrter. Many of these people live away, they are isolated, they have not come in contact with one another and with the ministers; and se when they come to the camp-meeting, the ministers can all go to work around on the ground, and every day circulate among them, holding meetings and Bible studies, and prayer with them, working for their encouragement, working for their education, working for their uplifting. Many of them have come into the truth by reading. They do not understand the truth very well, and the ministers can hold Bible studies with them. Some of them may be discouraged and disheartened. The minister can talk with them about their needs and condition, and pray with them, and try to encourage them. So during the meeting --- not having business on hand, --- the minister can work to find out where the people stand, and try to get them to where they ought to be.

Another thing; We have found these a great help to our people, and that is to get them to working for other people. So for a number of years we have gotten out what we call a special number of the Bible Echo for

the camp-meeting. Say there is a meeting in Queensland; we get out a special number, and it will treat perhaps of one topic principally, say the coming of the Lord. Now we put on that a big headline at the top, the name of the topic that is discussed or taken up in the paper, and we

send about 5,000 copies of that number to that camp-ground; and then we organize the whole camp into an Echo selling body. If there are one hundred Sabbath-keepers, we divide the town up, and we have the State Canvassing Agent take charge of it, and assign the territory to the brethren and sisters, and we get them to go out and sell the paper.

Well, we have eople there on the ground who never sold a paper in their lives, hever went out to make a missionary visit. They say they can not do it; but we encourage them to think they can do it; and so, say at ten e'clock in the morning you will see one hundred people walk from the camp-ground to go out over the mounts city to spend three or four hours selling the paper; or perhaps it is done in the afternoon. And they come back, and in the evening we have our preaching; and the next morning we have a testimony meeting before breakfast, an experience meeting, for them to tell what experience they had the day before. I want to tell you it makes a very lively experience meeting. You have no idea what reports they bring in. They tell of the different people they have met, and where some places they had prayer with them, and the condition that they find the people in, the questions that were asked, and how they tried to answer. And every day they will bring in a slip of paper with the name and address of somebody who wants mine some minister in the camp to go out and visit them.

In one of the camp-meetings held in New Kesland, one of the workers came in with a name, and he wanted a minister to visit that family, the peeple desired it. Brother Farnsworth took his Bible and went out that very day to visit that family. The result was that before the camp-meeting closed two families that were living in the same house, embraced the truth, and the husband of one of the sisters is to-day one of the best convassers in New Zealand. And it came from that missionary visit and that request that was sent in by that family for a minister to come and visit them. And so there is work for the ministers. It seen opens up all over the city, homes are opened for our min-

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isters to go and visit.

Another thing: They always, of course, invite the people to come to the meeting, where they call with the paper. And the people promise to come. Then at night these Sabbath-keepers are so anxious to see whether any of those people they saw during the day are at the meeting, and you will see them station themselves where they can watch and see whether the people are coming to the meeting that night. That is some of the experience they have.

Now this makes our camp-meeting a very practical thing with the public, and so they take an interest in the meeting.

I remember a meeting that was held in Brisbane to which I wish to refer. No meeting had ever been held there, before, to speak of, not a public camp-meeting had ever been held there, and we went to that to held a camp-meeting. Our workers went out with a lot of slips, the little camp-meeting paper, and visited every family almost in the city of 100,000 people all over the city. Why, the attendance we had at that meeting right along was wonderful. The first night the meeting opened our tent was full; that is, our seats were all occupied. It would hold about 800 people. The seats were full, and people were standing up all around. The next day we got three or four hundred more chairs, put them in, and the next night they were full, and the people were still standing up. We increased our seating capacity to over 1,000, perhaps 1200 or 1500. and still they were filled, and night after night the people stood from eight to ten feet deep in a ring around the whole tent. Why, we have seen the people, we saw the people come on the tram that would stop opposite the tent, and the whole tram load of people, street-oar load of people would jump off from the tram, and rush up to the tent for seats. We have seen them run every step of the way from the street-oar to the tent to get a seat; and we have on one occasion, we were singing, when a car load of people came up, and the choir were singing, and the

people went in, and did not think about the thing, and picked up every chair that the chair occupied, and when they got through with their hymn, they did not quite sit down on the platform, but they looked around, and had not a chair, and they had to walk out.

Sabbath before the camp-meeting closed. Brother and Sister Haskell remained for a time, brought out a good church there, and erected a building.

I had a letter the other day from Elder George Teasdale, the president of the Conference, and he says that the South Brisbane church is one of the best churches it was ever his privilege to work with. That church grew out of that camp-meeting effort. No public effort had ever been made in the place before.

At that meeting we did not have a single business meeting among the people during the camp-meeting---not one. And it was a great encouragement to our people.

Now I might say a great deal more. What I have said has been broken. It seems to me, brethren, that when we get hold of the light God has given, it is going to break up our old programmes all to pieces, that it will change out routine, our whole plan of holding camp-meetings. I believe it will bring spiritual life to the ministry, and that it will bring spiritual life to the brethren and sisters. I believe that following the camp-meeting our people will go to their homes to work, and our ministers will go out into the field with the determination to work as they have not done before.

W.W.Prescott: I will take time for only a word, not to hold the Conference for any length of time. It has been now six years since I have attended camp-meetings in America, and it seems likely from the action taken at this Conference that it may be my privilege to attend some of the camp-meetings dominated again. I do not care for any

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resolution to be adopted or any special vote to be taken; but I do wish that every one of us might go away from this Conference with the very settled conviction with reference to our camp-meetings this year, that we expect something different from what we have ever had, and that we expect to plan in a different way than we have ever planned. I hope there will be no camp-meeting held in America this season where we shall fall back onto old lines, and think that any precedent of the past is a sufficient reason for planning for the meeting this season. I believe we ought to look forward with altogether a different expectation; and wherever it is any way consistent to do so. I hope it will be so planned that the technical business part --- there is, as has been said here a way of presenting matters relating to the work that is just as spiritual, and ought to be, as any sermon preached during the meeting; but there is a technical side that is often made so much of, and allowed to come in, and eat up the time, take the interest, and weary the people. I am glad to hear of these different cases where different plans are in vogue than were in use when I attended meeting six, eight, or ten years ago. I wish it might be the conviction of the brethren as they go away from this meeting, that, at all events, in our meetings the technical side of our business shall occupy just as ligtle time as possible; and that the one purpose, the one particular purpose of the meeting in every case shall be for special revival work. I mean more than to preach good sermons concerning the prophecies and the message. I mean coming right to definite personal revival efforts, both for our own people and for the people that never heard the message.

Brother Daniells will very well remember the meeting which we held in Armadale in the fall, according to our reckoning of seasons .--- in the fall of 1895, about the month of November, I think. I know we had a most excellent meeting at that time, although we had not learned all that we have learned since in this matter; but I have a very distinct

recellection at that time of doing what I had never ventured to do in any membringmum camp-meeting in America, and that is, at the close of presenting a subject relating to the truth, of making a definite, personal appeal to the members of the congregation who had been attending our meeting, to obey the truth, and to stand in the meeting as evidence that they had decided to give themselves to the truth.

That meeting made a very great impression upon my mind. About a dozen persons that night stood up and said they would obey the truth. There was a Sabbath keepers! meeting right on the ground, and persons were haptised before the meeting closed who had never heard the truth seriously before the opening of the meeting. Those experiences made avery definite impression upon my mind, and as we have done the same thing since. I remember doing the very same thing at our meeting at Birmingham last season, and seeing persons stand right up in the audience, that are today members of the church in Birmingham, that are today, who never heard anything about the truth until that meeting opened. I believe we have been too afraid, in the fear of God, when his Spirit is upon the meeting, to press upon the people, definitely, obeying the truth, and I feel we should go forth with the expectation that we present the truth in the fear of God, kket and with his spirit resting upon us, when the whole drift, and the whole sentiment of the meeting is this way, I believe God will give us signal victories for the truth right in these meetings, and that we are not satisfied with the idea that we shall merely present interesting topics, but that we expect to see definite results in the conversion of souls right there; and I believe God will follow our faithful efforts, and we shall see definite results with individuals. I hope that will have a definite purpose as general laborers who are providing --- the Pastoral Committee are now studying over the matter. and trying to arrange that general laborers shall be sent to help in every meeting. I hope the way will be opened at all these meetings that these workers will be received heartily, and given a large place inthe work, in council, prayer, and that we may see a genuine revival effort at all our camp m eetings this season.

A.G.Daniells: I have just received a letter from Brother Farnsworth, about the Camp-meeting in New realand; and now when we talk about a real revival to our brethren, it is not wild fire we are talking about, it is just preaching the truth, straight Bible truth, the third

angel's message, and appear in the appealing to the people to know whather that is straight the truth of God or not in their conviction. Now prother Farnsworth wrote me that at the very first meeting when he preached on the Sabhath question Sunday night, he said the power of God rested upon him, and he laid before the people the claims of God's law the Sabbath, and when he got through, he said, "My friends, I wankt to know who here tonight is convicted, who feels in his hwn heart, that this is the truth of God, I want you to raise your hands", and he said, like a flash, almost every hand in that vast audience went up. And there were somet ing like fifteen hundred people present, and he said to me. then he said "well now I want to know how many here purpose to obey thour convictions," and between eight and twelve people stood right up on their feet. Something he had never dared to do in a meeting before like that at the beginning. Then he called them in to an inquiry meeting, and before he left, a dozen good, substantial people had taken their stand for the truth. Now, he says there is power yet in the third angel's message when the current is tur ned on. The third angel's message --- not in wild fire. I tell you, brethren, in or der to have a revival in our camp meetings, we do not have to talk baby talk to the people; we do not have to leave the ground of the message that God has given us, and dwell in trivial matters, and tell stories. Why, whe n this matter first came out, that we ought to hold revival meetings, and call on the people to obey, I spoke one night invictoria, in Ballarat (?) on the Sabbath. And when I was closing up, I had no thought of appealing to the people, but it just seemed to me as though the power of God was raised upon the congregation, and I could just simply stand still and appeal to the people to take their stand under the banner of Christ. Well, I felt right there as though I ought to just call them right out into a tent, or insome way get at them separate, but I wanted --- I did not do it, I did not know how, and I finally stopped. The next morning.

Brother wenney said to me, Why did not you call on the people to come out and take their stand, come right out or come to the front? well. I said I felt like it. Said he, I was sitting in my tent writing, and I felt in that tent that the Spirit of God was poured upon that congregation. He said, I could hardly restrain myself from rushing out to the platform and calling upon them to take their stand there and then. Well, now, we have had some of those experiences, and the Testimonies tell us that we ought, when we have promisin presented the truth, God helps us to present it in a strong way, and we ought to appeal to the people, and ought not to let the people all scatter and go to their homes without making the proper effort for them. Well, now brethren, shall we not, this summer, lay ourselves out for a strong work in our camp meetings? If you have your business on hand, but when you get your business in good preparation, reduce it to a minimum, and put it through speedily, and devote yourselves to earnest work for the people? you have a thousand Sabbath-keepers on the ground, what a grand opportunity you have to help them, to lift them up. Well, let us work for that, and then let us work for the people, in EVERXYXENNE and in every case. have a known known a good inquiry tent near the large tent, so that when a minister has finished his sermon on some phase of God's truth, if he feels led, if he feels called upon to invite the people into that tent to talk with him, or to pray with them, there will be a place to do it, and he will feel free to call them. And I believe the Lord will do a quick work in our camphectings for us when we lay ourselves out and expect it and plan for it.

We have one item of business to clear everything that has been handed in. Will you hear that. It is the resolution regarding the school from the Educational Committee. I would say that if we can close our of committees meeting early, it will give a number an opportunity to finish up their

work. Can we not spend a good portion of tomorrow in farewell services? I hate to go on grinding and rushing the business right up to the close tomorrow night, and then have the people all scatter without any meeting. I would like to have it so that we could have a good time. If there are going to be going away tomorrow night, could we not start in tomorrow forenoon, and have a number of addresses from different ones. Brother Brunson, and Brother Warren, and Brother Sheafe --- and different ones, and have our missionaries who are going away. Enk perkaps kwm have perhaps two or three meetings during the day and hear from them. I have thought that it would be well to have them come in groups. Take our Australian group, --- take this stand away, and have chairs enough here, and have our Australian contingency come here, and tell yousomething of the providences of God that have led them to the step they are to take in leaving their country, and how long they expect to stay, and how soon they expect to come back, and what they expect to get frightened at when they get over there; and then our South Americancontingency, and our South African, and let them have a chance for testimony meetings. I have no doubt that hundreds of people here have deep, tender, sympathetic feelings down in their hearts, that they would like to express in a few words if they could get a chance, if the come to one another before we separate. Now if we could close up our work pretty well tonight, so that tomorrow we would not need to have only one or two short business sessions, and to receive final reports, and act on them. and the committee on arrangements could bring in suggestions for this this evening, to be amounced this evening, perhaps for the way we shall spend tomorrow. What do you say to this?

Delegate: I move we take up the report of the Educational Committee and the adoption of it as a whole.

Wr WW Prescott: Mr. Chairman: I move that we do not adjourn this meeting, giving the opportunity requested by the Chair, and that it be the sense of the brethren that the Committee on Order of Exercises make their plan, and plan our work tomorrow, on the basis the Chair has outlined.

W.C. White: I second the motion to adjourn.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded that we adjourn, and it is requested that some program be brought in for this evening, that will help us to spend the may as we ought to tomorrow. I am sure Sister White would be glad to come in andagive a good farewell talk to our brethren who are going abroad. She would be pleased to do it, and there are others that would be white its mark in pleased to, and we ought to put in the day tomorrow as far as we can, in spiritual work.

F.D.Starr: The Canadian field was very kindly granted an opportunity yesterday morning to present their field, but the province of Quebec has not had a chance for any consideration, and I expected that Brother Bourdean would have some opportunity before the Conference closed to present the French work in Quebec.

A.G.Haughey: If the Committee on Distribution of Labor is ready to make a further partial report, it might help the Conference to take some action to have it presented tonight. Most of our laborers are here, and we want to hold a little session, to plan our State work, and a number of the laborers, I think, are under consideration for other fields, and we would like to hear the report of its direction, of the Committee on Distribution of Labor.

The Chair: Is the Committee on Distribution of Labor prepared to make any furthe r report?

I.H.Evans: A sub-committee has just a partial report concerning the Southern field. It has not yet met with the whole committee, but I thinkthere will be no objection to its being presented here.

The Chair called for the report.

N. W. Allee: [Reading:]

105. That we grant the request of the Oklahoma delegation that G. G. Rupert of the Kansas Conference be invited to take the Presidency of the Oklahoma Conference.

/06. That Byron Hagle of Michigan, be invited to labor in Tempessee River Conference under pay of the Michigan Conference for one year.

10 % That H. R. Osborne of Chicago, be invited to make New England Conference his field of labor.

108 That Allen woon of Chicago, be invited to make the Kansas Conference his field of labor.

109. That L. T. Nicola of New York City, be invited to make the New york Conference his field of labor. "

> No other reports being presented, adjournment was knot voted. Benediction was pronounced by A. T. Jones.

> > A.G. Daniells, Chairman.

adoptedud L.A. Hoopes, Secretary