

THE Welcome Visitor

"Surely I Come Quickly. Even So, Come, Lord Jesus."

Vol. 8, No. 2.
Weekly, 25 cts. per Year.

ACADEMIA, OHIO, JANUARY 13, 1904.

Entered June 12, 1903,
As Second-Class Matter.

THE OHIO CONFERENCE.

"There is a great work to be done, and every effort possible must be made to reveal Christ as the sin-pardoning Saviour, Christ as sin-bearer, Christ as the bright and morning Star; and the Lord will give us favor before the world until our work is done."

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

Lam. 1:12.

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians,
That millions of beings to-day,
In the heathen darkness of China,
Are rapidly passing away?
They have never heard the story
Of the loving Lord that saves,
And "fourteen hundred every hour
Are sinking to Christless graves?"
Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
Can ye say ye have naught to do?
Millions in China are dying unsaved;
And is it nothing to you?

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians,
That in India's far-away land
There are thousands of people pleading
For the touch of a Saviour's hand?
They are groping and trying to find him;
And although he is ready to save,
Eight hundred precious souls each hour
Sink into a Christless grave!
Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
Can ye say ye have naught to do?
Millions in India dying unsaved;
And is it nothing to you?

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians,
That Africa walks in the night?
That Christians at home deny them
The blessed gospel light?
The cry goes up this morning
From a heart-broken race of slaves,
And seven hundred every hour
Sink into Christless graves!
Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
Will ye say ye have naught to do?
Millions in Africa dying unsaved,
And is it nothing to you?

Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
O, answer me this to-day!
The heathen are looking to you;
You can give, or go, or pray.
You can save your souls from blood-guiltiness,
For in lands you never trod
The heathen are dying every day,
And dying without God.
Is it nothing to you, O ye Christians?
Dare ye say ye have naught to do?
All over the earth they wait for the light;
And is it nothing to you?

GRACE P. TURNBULL.

FROM THE DIARY OF OUR MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.

Oct. 30, 1903. — This morning while going up the river on a boat, we saw the Chinese making brick very much as they are made in the States. More sundried bricks are used here however, and nearly all the farm houses are made of this kind, and plastered over with a composition of mud and straw. We passed Orphan Rock, which stands out in the middle of the river and is about two hundred feet high. On its top is a monk's pagoda placed there for the purpose of driving the evil spirits off the rock. The monk's residence is down on the side of the rock.

Our next stopping place is Ken Kiang, where the Chinese fortifications for the defense of the river are located. They are very meager indeed, and almost any small gunboat could successfully pass them. The foreigners have a graveyard in this city, surrounded by a wall fifteen feet high. Along both sides of the river farmers may be seen at work at four A. M.

Sabbath, Oct. 31. — At ten A. M. we held Sabbath-school, and immediately after, we caught our first glimpse of Hankow by the appearance of some large petroleum tanks. The sight of these led us to think of Mr. Rockefeller, but we were cheered by the thought that we could obtain petroleum to burn in our lamps and stoves. By looking a little further we could see the Chinese railroad.

As we neared Hankow harbor many Chinese came out to meet us with row boats. They would jump upon our boat while in motion, some being successful, and others slipping back into their boats or the water. One of them fell and was struck by the propeller of our boat and never came up, but the boat passed on, never paying any attention to such a slight affair, as they called it. These men represented the different hotels and were anxious to secure their patrons first.

At noon our boat anchored and we took our dinner, but as it was Sabbath, we did not care to go ashore till Brother Pilquist could come to meet us. In a short time we saw two Chinamen waving their hands at us, and when they came onto the boat, they made themselves known as Brother

Pilquist's teacher and cook. They said that he would soon be along to see us, and presently we saw him coming dressed in his Chinese costume. He expressed himself as being very glad that we had arrived safely, and gave us a hearty welcome. Brother Pilquist is a man of about forty-five years of age, wears a beard, and is rather short. In the evening we talked over plans, thus entering upon our work in Inland China.

H. W. MILLER, M. D.

IN FORMER DAYS.

The Fight on the Law.

FROM the very start, Seventh-day Adventists had to squarely meet the religious world on several points of religious faith. As our work is a work of reform, it necessarily involves a relinquishing of tradition for Bible truth. Especially is this true of the leading feature of our reform, the Bible Sabbath.

For awhile owing to the fewness of our numbers, our opposers treated us with silent contempt. "What do these feeble Jews?" Neh. 4:1-4. But as our numbers increased they were irritated and vexed by our boldness and impertinence, and decided that we must be put down. Accordingly they commenced an inconsiderate attack, supposing that numbers would easily win. But the task proved more difficult than they anticipated, for champion after champion was left on the field.

But this only incited them to more determined efforts. It could not be that the Christian world with its great numbers, with all its learning and talent, was to be conquered by these few uneducated, untitled men; so they pressed to the fray, and "challenges for debate" were a common occurrence. The Disciples were prominent in the conflict. All our ministers did not enter into this contest, but many did, and we had our "debaters," prominent among them being M. E. Cornell and J. H. Waggoner.

In those early times, Sunday defense was based on Bible evidence, and many a man came to grief because he did not understand the weakness of his position. Their chief reliance

was on numbers, but the little Sabbath band, like the little kingbird, which fearlessly attacks the hawk five times his size, fearlessly encountered the Christian world with its numbers, learning, and wealth; and so the battle raged for years. Finally it became evident to our opponents that further opposition on the basis of Bible evidence was useless, and so they laid down their arms. Since that time no well informed minister will risk an encounter with a "Sabbatarian" minister, and they have learned to be shy even of the laity.

This denomination, small as it is, has had a wonderful molding influence on the religious sentiment of the Christian world, and former positions have been abandoned. This shows the power there is in truth. The Christian world has shown its willingness to sacrifice, if need be, all ten of the commandments rather than give up its illegitimate and unlawful pet, Sunday keeping.

But it must not be supposed that the world takes this defeat all in good part. Baffled in argument, they will try some other means of putting down these disturbers of conscience. The deep-seated dislike for the pure truth shows itself every now and then, and has resulted in persecution many times already. For many years increasing efforts have been put forth to crush it out by legal enactments, but thus far these efforts have been overruled by One who sits on high. When permitted to do so, the hand of oppression will be laid upon us, and effort be made to accomplish by force what cannot be accomplished by any fair means. The effect of this conflict on our people will be considered later.

D. HILDRETH.

Huntsville, Alabama.

DEAR VISITOR READERS: Although I know you have much work in the State of Ohio to interest you, yet I have reason to believe that you are interested in the work in the South also. The Lord certainly has blessed the efforts put forth in his work in this part of his vineyard.

The Oakwood Industrial School is constantly increasing both in members and spiritual growth. Several of the students who came here not knowing God, have given their hearts to him for the first time. This gives us more joy than any other advancement that could be made.

There are about forty students in the school home now. Most of them are of an older class, who appreciate the value of an education, and are willing to put forth an effort to obtain

it. They have as a rule, an ambition to become workers for the Master.

News of the progress of the work in Ohio is hailed by us at this place with delight, and so we thought the readers of the VISITOR would enjoy a report of the work here. All of us feel to praise God for the privileges of the new year.

JAMES H. SMITH.

Jan. 3, 1904.

TITHE RECEIPTS.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Akron.....	\$ 31.88
Alliance.....	23.88
Box 55.....	6.06
Bowling Green.....	91.32
Barnesville.....	13.50
Bellville.....	2.30
Brokaw.....	10.00
Broughton.....	34.90
Chagrin Falls.....	11.38
Cincinnati.....	43.95
Camden.....	37.57
Conneaut.....	5.12
Canton.....	22.50
Columbus.....	244.23
Coshocton.....	255.50
Cleveland.....	105.49
Delaware.....	5.50
Dayton.....	58.64
DeFrance.....	16.56
Elgin.....	61.90
Exceetle.....	18.50
Fairfield.....	1.25
Grand River.....	5.25
Jackson.....	1.80
Killbuck.....	3.00
Lima.....	4.95
Laura.....	5.60
Locust Point.....	67.00
Meigs.....	4.18
Mount Vernon.....	144.39
Marion.....	11.60
Newark.....	30.07
Nashville.....	9.00
Pleasant Hill.....	6.68
Piqua.....	3.05
Sherwood.....	65.00
Springfield.....	35.33
Toledo.....	164.02
Van Wert.....	10.00
Wadsworth.....	5.87
Washington C. H.....	178.97
Wilmington.....	12.00
Youngstown.....	3.00
Isolated Sabbath Keepers.....	95.57
Total.....	\$1,969.27

C. V. HAMER, Treas.

TOTAL RECEIPTS. ALL SOURCES.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Ohio Tract Society.....	\$1,554.24
Tithe.....	1,969.27
First Day Offering.....	69.93
Sabbath-school Donations.....	55.75
Annual Offering.....	793.76
Jamaica Relief Fund.....	3.41
Academy Debt.....	96.25
Southern Field.....	5.50
Southern Publishing Association.....	7.00
China Transportation Fund.....	25.00
Haskell Home.....	.35
Egypt Transportation Fund.....	5.00
Review & Herald Removal Fund.....	47.00
Total.....	\$4,632.46

C. V. HAMER, Treas.

HOME AND SCHOOL.

THE MINISTRY OF SONG.

IN every school, instruction in singing is greatly needed. There should be much more interest in voice culture than is now generally manifested. Students who have learned to sing sweet gospel songs with melody and distinctness, can do much good as singing evangelists. They will find many opportunities to use the talent that God has given them, carrying melody and sunshine into many lonely places darkened by sin and sorrow and affliction, singing to those who seldom have church privileges.

Students, go out into the highways and the hedges. Endeavor to reach the higher as well as the lower classes. Enter the homes of the rich and the poor, and as you have opportunity ask, Would you be pleased to have us sing? We would be glad to hold a song service with you. Then as hearts are softened, the way may open for you to offer a few words of prayer for the blessing of God. Not many will refuse.

Such ministry is genuine missionary work. God desires every one of us to be converted, and learn to engage in missionary effort in earnest. He will bless us in this service for others, and we shall see of his salvation.

MRS. E. G. WHITE.

ORGANIZATION AND SYSTEM.

PROPER organization in Sabbath-school work is like correctly adjusted machinery, it works without friction. A mechanic well knows that when an engine starts and stops, jerks and pulls, something is wrong. Some bolt is loose, a wheel does not run true, or some place needs oiling. If every part was running correctly, no thought would need to be lost upon the running of the machine, but all attention could be devoted to the work it was doing.

The salvation of its members is the object of a Sabbath-school, but can any one imagine a refractory boy being converted in the school where no order or system is maintained?

For example: The boy comes to school at nine o'clock when it is supposed to open, but neither superintendent nor teacher is present on time. Opportunity is afforded at once for Satan to get in his work, and by the time the teacher is on hand to deal out spiritual truth, his pupil's mind is already full of Satan's suggestions.

Fixed plans, if they are good ones, carefully carried out, will never hinder the working of the Spirit, but rather

aid it. Paul encourages us to have things done in order. That implies a program, and to have it done decently emphasizes its being carried out in proper order. What is more annoying, nerve destroying, or a greater travesty on the name of religion than for a superintendent not to know what he is going to do next when conducting a school. Perhaps he has forgotten to have a proper song selected, and so, while the school waits, he must find a hymn, and, as I have occasionally seen, he selects an evening song for the morning.

Little edification is obtained from the prayer of the one who has been called upon in the rear of the room, and who offers it in so low a voice that only the individual kneeling nearest him can hear it. How much better to have previously spoken to the one he wanted to pray, and have him at the front of the school.

A vast amount of lasting benefit may be derived from the secretary's report if it is intelligently written, giving not only bare facts and figures, but reviewing the most helpful, spiritual lessons emphasized the previous week. A few boiled down thoughts may be remembered longer than extended remarks, and so forgotten truths are brought to mind, and the secretary's report has produced lasting effects. Careful attention to the statistics of the school will often lead us to look up some dilatory members who are absenting themselves, or special notice made of small offerings may give the superintendent a good text for a missionary talk. Both these opportunities would be lost if the office of secretary did not exist.

To have a school conducted systematically does not mean that the same unvaried program will be carried out week after week. This would be a monotonous form indeed. A school to be successful will be varied frequently, but the variations will be in perfect harmony with the spirit and purpose of the school. It is here that the officers will have liberty to display all their talents.

Songs, prayers, responsive exercises, reports, etc., are but a means to an end. A Sabbath-school is a Bible school, and the paramount thought should be to secure a thorough and personal study of the Scriptures. If this is accomplished, the forms will be simplified and an intense spiritual power will pervade the entire school, and its great purpose, the salvation of souls, will be realized.—*Selected.*

"BLESSED is the man that trusteth in the Lord."

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

A DUTCHMAN'S COMPLAINT.

"VEN I lay myself down in my lonely ped room
Und dries for to sleep very soundt,
De treams, oh, how into my het dey will come,
Till I wish I vas unter de groundt.

"Sometimes ven I eats von pig supper, I treams
Dat mine sthomaeh ish fillt full of sthones,
Und out in my sleep like a vild cat I schreams,
Und kicks off de pet clothes, und groans.

"Den, dere ash I lay mit de pet cloths all off,
I kits myself all over froze;
In de morning I wakes mit de hetache und
cough,
Und I'm sick from mine het to mine toes.

"Oh! vat shall pe ton for a poor man like me,
Vat for do I live in dish vay:
Some say dere's a cure for dish trouble of me,
"Tish to eat but two meals in von day."

—*The Health Reformer.*

HEADACHES.

A WRITER in *Good Housekeeping* in discussing this prevalent malady says, "Headaches are symptomatic of many different diseased conditions, usually avoidable, though not always so; generally, but not invariably, susceptible of relief from treatment.

Conditions.

In a general way, we may recognize headache as due:—

1. To some systematic poisoning, including the headaches of acute febrile diseases, of indigestion and constipation, that is, of poisons generated in the stomach and intestines, of alcohol, tobacco, diabetes, etc., including also the headaches attributed to impure air, to overwork or fatigue, which, when they cause headache, do so through the medium of poisons retained in the system.

2. Diseased conditions in the head, most commonly of the eyes, sometimes of the nose, ear, tooth or tongue; and the more serious, but fortunately rarer diseases, inside the skull, as meningitis or brain tumor.

3. Insufficient blood supply; anaemia in young women, hardened arteries in the aged, certain varieties of heart disease, and also chronic kidney disease; while the headache of acute kidney disease may be of toxic origin, in chronic cases it is probably due to circulatory disturbance.

4. Nervous conditions, including the distinct and peculiar condition that is known as migraine or sick headache.

Causes.

"To consider these groups a little in detail, we may hazard the statement that nine out of ten people who

suffer from headache do so from gastro-intestinal causes, indigestion or constipation; *we eat too much*—all of us; *drink too much*—most of us—and *forget the need of thorough excretion*. For this reason have I said that headaches are usually avoidable, for gluttony is presumably unnecessary.

"That eye-strain causes headache is now universally admitted; so do catarrhal conditions of the nose, adenoids in the throat, wax in the ear, ulcer on the tongue, and often decayed teeth. The nervous individual, who has pains everywhere, very naturally has headaches. The headaches in women attributed to uterine and ovarian diseases have, like most other aches attributed to such cases, nothing whatever to do with the abdominal organs, but result from general nervousness.

"Migraine or sick headache is a peculiar and well-defined affliction, beginning in early youth, often hereditary, occurring with noticeable regularity, accompanied by vomiting and sometimes disturbances of sight, hearing and sensation; it affects chiefly one side of the head, lasts one to three days, and has well been likened to epilepsy; it is sometimes called bilious headache, though in no way related to disease of the stomach or liver; in fact, it is very much a sensory outburst quite analogous to the motor outburst called epilepsy; and the frequency with which we find both diseases in different members of related families cannot be explained by coincidence.

How To Know.

"To a certain extent headaches are localized according to their causes, and a knowledge of this localization is of relative importance. The headache of eye-strain is usually over the eyebrows, sometimes in the back of the head; this pain is apt to come after using the eyes as in reading or sewing, and to be gone in the morning following the night's rest. Habitual headaches in these regions and with these attributes usually mean glasses—should mean the consulting an oculist. The headaches of indigestion and constipation are almost invariably in the forehead, which is also the seat of practically all headaches due to the causes enumerated in Groups 1 and 2. Disorders of the teeth, teething in children, and of the ear, are apt to cause pain in the side of the head, though the ache from teeth is frequently in the back of the head. While nervous headaches may be in any part of the head, an ache felt only on the top of the head is characteristic of nervousness; these are sharp pains, and usually are worse in the morning."

The
Welcome Visitor

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE

Ohio Conference of Seventh-day
Adventists

Price, 25 Cents a Year in Advance.

N. W. LAWRENCE - Editor.

Academia, Ohio. January 13, 1904.

Sabbath begins Jan. 15 at 4:57 P. M.

THE blue pencil mark here means that your subscription has expired. Renew at once.

THE Conference Committee were in Academia last week auditing the accounts of the laborers of the State, and attending to other necessary matters.

THIS is to correct an error found on the first page of last week's issue too late to be corrected in type. In the heading, Vol. 8, No. 41, the figure "4" was inserted by mistake. It should be Vol. 8, No. 1.

LAST Sabbath's service at the Academy was conducted by Elder J. O. Miller. An outline of the Sanctuary question was presented and appreciated by a large audience. Brother and Sister Ward Walters were received into the church by letter from Battle Creek. Brother Floyd Gibson was granted a letter to unite with the Brokaw church.

THE Clerk's report for the year 1903 gives 163 as the present membership of the Mount Vernon church, thirty-seven of these being non-resident. Twenty-one members were added by letter, and fifteen by baptism. Twenty-one were dropped by letter, and two by death. The treasurer reported tithes paid to the amount of \$1,991.10, and an annual offering of \$184.70.

CANVASSERS' REPORTS.

(For week ending Jan. 1, 1904.)

F. E. Wagner, Barberton.—Miscellaneous: value of cash sales, \$21.25.

Ten lepers were cleansed, but only one returned to give God glory.

Ten canvassers worked, but only one returned with a report.

We ask as did Jesus, "Where are the nine?"

Remember a record is kept in The Books of our faithfulness or unfaithfulness in what we might call the little things.

Brother, sister, please report each week that we may keep an accurate record of all work. N. S. M.

THE CLEVELAND MEETING.

January 22-25.

AS we are drawing near the time of the special opening services for the new church just erected in Cleveland, we believe that further notice will be appropriate.

This opening service should mark an advance in the work here, and should be of interest to our people in other places. In laboring to provide this place of worship we felt that we were being directed by the Lord, and through his blessing the church is now enabled to hold forth the light of truth with the advantage of a new building. The real purpose of this meeting should be to acknowledge the blessing of the Lord in this work, and to consecrate ourselves to his service.

By holding these special services Sunday, January 24, in connection with a district meeting all of our people will have the privilege of receiving such instruction as the Lord may give to enable us to do his will. Hoping that through his blessing this meeting may be a help in many ways, we urge upon all the importance of meeting with us. A. C. SHANNON.

THE "YEAR BOOK" FOR 1904.

WE are now prepared to fill orders for the Year Book for 1904. Owing to the discontinuance of the *General Conference Bulletin*, the directory of our denomination is now issued in the form of a Year Book, the chief feature of which may be stated as follows: a complete directory of the General Conference and all its officers, committees, departments, and laborers; complete directories of all Union and State Conferences and Union and local mission fields throughout the world, with the territory, population, membership, and churches thereof specified, as well as the names and addresses of all officers, committees, departments, and laborers given, and church schools in operation therein; full directories of all colleges, academies, and intermediate schools, with boards, faculties, and branches taught; directories of all publishing houses, with boards, officers, and departments connected therewith; a complete list of all periodicals published under the auspices of the denomination, with specifications as to the frequency of publication, price, size, and editors thereof; a directory of sanitariums, with boards and faculties; treatment-rooms, restaurants, cafes, and benevolent institutions. The work also contains an exhaustive summary of officers, with their addresses, a complete directory of ordained and li-

censed ministers, and of physicians, together with statistical reports, and the Constitution of the General Conference.

This work will be found very helpful to our people in giving them a correct understanding of our organized work in various parts of the world, and will, we believe, lead to a greater interest in expanding the Message to parts as yet unentered. The book contains a number of features not contained in any previous directory, is issued in the most convenient form, at a very low rate, and should be in the hands of all our people. Price 25 cents. Order of Ohio Tract Society.

OBITUARY.

MILLER.—Infant son of Sister Miller died at Portsmouth, O., Dec. 17, 1903, aged 19 months. Words of comfort were spoken by the writer to the sympathizing friends and the bereaved family. R. R. KENNEDY.

BROWN.—David Brown, husband of Sister Ella Brown, died at their home in Jackson, O., Dec. 21, 1903, aged 55 years, 2 months and 16 days. He was highly respected and loved by a large company of friends and neighbors, a large number of whom were in attendance at the funeral service. His wife, one daughter, three grandchildren, and a number of brothers and sisters mourn his loss. The services were conducted by the writer assisted by Brother Thomas Brown. R. R. KENNEDY.

MILLER.—August H. Miller died of consumption on Dec. 13, 1903, aged 59 years and 26 days. Brother Miller has been a faithful member of the Seventh-day Adventist Church for many years. His earnestness and zeal in the Lord's work was remarkable: his every thought and word was for the Lord whom he loved, and in his last days he often said: "Whether I live or die I am the Lord's." Funeral services were conducted by Elder G. R. Richards, a Baptist minister. Brother Miller was greatly loved, and is sadly missed by the Toledo church. LEBIA L. HUFFAKER.

DRAPER.—On Friday evening December 18, Sister Jessie Leona Draper fell asleep after an illness of only one week, aged 16 years 8 months and 18 days. Jessie was naturally a very bright, active girl. She gave heed however to the words, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," and gave her heart to God and on Sabbath afternoon May 26, 1900, she was baptized by the writer and united with the Camden church.

At the organization of the church school there last fall she took an active part and endeared herself to her teacher by doing all she could to make her work pleasant and the school a success. She attended regularly and was a faithful student. She frequently expressed her desire to fit herself for a part in the Lord's work. Her illness was not considered dangerous until a short time before the end came. Her sudden and unexpected death has been a sad stroke to the family, the school and the church. Her funeral was a very impressive occasion to all present, especially to the youth, a goodly number of whom were in attendance. The promise of God concerning the blessed condition of his children who now and from this time forth die in the Lord, suggested words of comfort spoken by the writer who conducted the funeral services assisted by Brother W. E. Bidwell. We laid her to rest by the side of her mother who preceded her in death about eighteen months ago. H. H. BURKHOLDER.