

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

GENERAL CONFERENCE

DAILY BULLETIN

VOL. 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OCT. 23, 1888.

NO. 4.

Fifth Day's Proceedings.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

MONDAY, Oct 22, 1888.

The fifth meeting of the conference was held at 10:30 a. m. Prayer was offered by Elder Wm. Covert.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved after which a portion of a letter from Elder George I. Butler, the president, was read by the secretary. The condition of Elder Butler's health was reported by himself to be somewhat improved.

Elder W. C. White continued his report, giving statistics concerning the condition of the work in the various foreign missions. From the written report furnished by Brother White, we glean the following facts and figures.

REPORT OF FOREIGN MISSION SECRETARY— CONTINUED.

From the following tabulated report we see that there are in our foreign mission fields:

17 American and 9 native preachers,.....	Total,	26
1 " " 6 " licenciates,.....	"	7
7 " " 5 " editors and office managers.....	Total	12
10 " " 4 " Bible workers.....	"	14
50 male and 50 female canvassers,.....	"	100
(All but six of these are native laborers.)		
30 male and 24 female workers in printing... offices.....	"	54
(These are those not otherwise counted.)		
This gives a total of ...		218

Forty of these are laborers who have been sent from America, and of the 172 native workers 22 are preachers, editors and bible workers; 96 are canvassers and 54 are employes of the printing houses.

As the question has been asked, what it will probably cost to maintain our foreign missions on their present scale of work, and it seems very desirable to know beforehand how much we need to raise during the year for this work, we

have endeavored to examine the accounts of the year and comparing with the amounts paid our missionaries in 1887, to secure an approximate estimate of next year's expenses, provided we make no addition to our present corps of workers. Our estimate is as follows:

Australia, 5 native and 4 American laborers.....	\$2,000 00	\$4,730 00
British, 9 native and 9 American laborers.....	1,175 00	6,861 00
Central European, 27 native and 5 Am. laborers	3,500 00	4,286 32
Scandinavian, 7 native and 6 American laborers	1,551 00	5,127 70
South Africa, 2 native and 4 American laborers	1,627 005	1,320 30
Total.....	\$9,911 00	\$22,315 22

To this may be added:

Annual loss on <i>Present Truth</i> , (16-page semi-monthly).....	\$1,200
Rent on British Mission office, salesroom and A. M. School.....	1,300
Loss on the French and German journals, pub. at Basel.....	1,800
Loss on Scandinavian journals, pub. at Christiania.....	800
Expense of maintaining the missionary ship, with a crew of 5 men, and 4 competent laborers.....	3,500
Total.....	\$8,600

To this might be added the probable expense of some of the most important enterprises which we ought to engage in at once:

A city mission and canvassing school in Hamburg.....	\$2,000 00
For ship mission work.....	1,000 00
To send and maintain 2 laborers in Russia.....	1,700 00
To issue Russian publications (tracts, pamphlets and letters).....	2,500 00
To issue tracts and leaflets in other tongues in which we now have nothing.....	2,500 00
Grand Total.....	\$80,526 22

Our brethren sometimes ask, will the cause in these mission fields ever be self-sustaining? In Switzerland it is so nominally; in New Zealand it is the same; in Victoria, Australia, it would be so if the brethren confined their labors to that colony, but Victoria is only one of the five Australian colonies, and shall we expect the three or four churches of that colony to bear the burden of sending the truth to New South Wales, to South Australia, to Queensland, and to Western Australia? This example illustrates the whole question. Our churches raised up in foreign lands are just as faithful as our American brethren in paying their tithes, and are liberal according to ability in sustaining missionary enterprises. Shall we stand quietly by, waiting for the cause in these countries to gain strength to carry the Message to the great mission fields around? Or, will the American brethren continue to use the experience and financial strength

which God has granted them in pushing forward the work in foreign lands? It seems to me there can be but one answer to such a question.

There is a most promising field now open in Holland. Shall we furnish the necessary means to issue the publications needed in this country? I believe our brethren will say yes.

Another question which is sometimes raised is this, will our mission printing houses ever be self-sustaining? The answer is much the same as that about the missions. The larger books being published pay their way, but there is not sufficient profit on these to bear the expense of translating and publishing new books. There is now a great demand for tracts in the Russian language. The expense of translating and publishing these will be considerable, and the returns for the first year or two will be very slight.

There is also a call for books in the Polish and Hungarian languages. Also, the Finnish, Armenian, Portuguese, Spanish, Greek, Chinese, Indian, Hawaiian, and the native tongues. Shall we print them? Or, shall we wait till our office in Basil can save enough money from the sale of the few German and French books which are now paying a small profit to bear the expense of this new enterprise?

Every new book of considerable size requires \$1,000 or \$2,000 of capital to meet the expense of translating and typesetting, and to buy the stock upon which it is printed. The "History of the Sabbath" in German and French is now in process of publication. This large work put into two languages will require \$2,000 or \$3,000 of capital. Shall we go forward with the publication? Or, shall we stop for lack of means? This illustrates the publishing problem as it presents itself in each of the mission offices. I believe we should be profoundly thankful that the Lord has opened the way so that our books will sell in these mission fields.

We see that new books will constantly be called for in those countries where work is now most successful as well as for the new fields not yet entered, and as the publication of each new work requires capital, we shall need to set apart each year a liberal sum for this purpose.

The Australian work can probably be carried with Australian capital, and it may be that the increase in the African stock can be provided for in the same way, but the Scandinavian house will no doubt require an increase of three or four thousand in their stock.

The advantages of printing for Great Britain and the colonies in London, are such that we believe \$10,000 should be invested there, and as much more in the work at Basil.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE MISSION.

SWEDEN.

The past year has witnessed some increase in the number of Sabbath reapers in the Scandinavian countries. A tent meeting has been held in Sweden, conducted by J. R. Erickson. They have had a large hearing, and some 18 or 20 have commenced to keep the Sabbath. Two churches have organized up to the present time, one at West Boda, with 16 members, and one at Gefle with 14 members. The whole number baptised during the year was 47. A good degree of interest is manifested in many places to hear the truth. The churches have not received the help so much needed, especially in the line of tract and missionary and the Sab-

bath School work. Since the close of the mission school 28 colporters have been at work, and have had a good degree of success, so that with a little encouragement they have paid their own way. The aggregate amount of book sales up to September 1, as near as we can learn amounts to \$5,410.09. Sweden seems to be a good field for labor, but we lack both men and means to push the work as would be desired.

DENMARK.

Here also an increase of interest is manifested. A tent meeting has been held at Holbek the past summer with a good degree of interest. Quite a number have commenced to obey the truth. One new church was added to the conference. The whole number baptised was 40. Since the close of the mission school 14 colporters have been at work. The amount of book sales was about \$558. Here too, we find many calls for labor, and a rising interest in a number of places. The obstacles in the way of the canvassing work are very great, as the law of the land is opposed to us in selling books the way we do. Here also the tract and missionary work, and the Sabbath School work have been neglected. The reason for this neglect is that we have not been able to get around.

NORWAY.

Here we cannot present so much apparent success, yet we have many encouraging features. Since the close of the conference Bro. Brorson has labored in the Northern part of the kingdom and met with very encouraging success. On different islands there he has found people very much interested to hear the truth. In one place 18 had commenced to obey the truth, at his last writing. There are also Sabbath keepers at other places and many other open places to present the truth. Also in the south of Norway we find an interest is being awakened at different places. Much could be done if we only had the needed laborers and means with which to carry the work forward. Here in Norway we have 7 active colporters. Since the close of our mission school they have disposed of about \$1,461.21 worth of books. All of them are of good courage and some of them are meeting with very good success for this country. Besides this there are others working mostly for our health paper, some who are not of our people.

A GENERAL GLANCE OR SUMMARY OVER THE PAST YEAR.

We have now in all 24 churches, with a membership of 766, and of scattering Sabbath keepers not yet organized into churches 265, making a total of 1031 Sabbath keepers. Still this is not complete, as a number has embraced the truth more recently that had not been placed with these figures. We have now 40 colporters, and 8 ministers. We have sold about \$6063 worth of books, wholesale. We have printed 4000 "Life of Christ," Swedish, and 400 "Life of Christ," Danish, 4000 Swedish "Home Hand Books," and 4000 Danish; the number of tracts and pamphlets, Swedish and Danish, different sizes, from a four-page tract to the largest size of pamphlets, 135,000 copies. Have printed 24,000 *Tidendes*, 24,000 *Harolden*, 90,000 Danish "Health Journal," and 50,000 Swedish "Health Journal." Have 4000 subscribers for the Danish Health Journal, and about the same for the Swedish; and with the blessing of God our courage and prospects are good.

The following was read from Eld O. O. Olsen:

I wish to set before you some plans which are in my

mind as to how to best forward the work here. I meet many perplexing problems. It is one thing to get people out to keep the Sabbath, believe in the non-immortality of man, etc.; it is a very different thing for them to get hold of the spirit of the message and become identified with this work and its object. They first meet with some opposition, but the last is ten-fold more difficult. I think you understand me. People who merely keep the Sabbath and believe in some of the leading doctrines that we hold, yet after all have never gotten hold of the spirit of the message, can not be heartily with us. They mean well, and think they are all right, but they do not know why. This is the greatest difficulty at the present stage of the work in this field. Yet here is our only hope. If we cannot gain this, all is lost. To reach this point by directly educating these older people is not possible. If we cannot gain it by educating the youth I cannot see how it is possible to gain it at all. If there is need of schools in America for our young people, we need it ten times more here; for we have ten times the difficulties to meet from this standpoint than you have in America. Our churches over here are now increasing in numbers, consequently we have a large number of youth and children to care for, and it is a study how we shall relate ourselves to this. Our work is in need of educated youth. I see an opening from this standpoint that has created in me some courage if we can carry it out.

Here are some of my present projects. In reference to Bro. Ottosen. Since I became acquainted with him, I have felt for him the deepest interest. He is far on the way to finish his education as a doctor. It has been a question for him and also for us whether he should continue his course, or give himself more directly to the message. We have all wavered somewhat. We need an educated physician among us in the Scandinavian branch of our work, but I could not feel that it would meet the object by his going on in his studies and taking up his practice outside of any special connection with this work. What was dark in the education of the young has been the fact that we have not had any one to educate them. And now Bro. Ottosen is the only man that we have over here who can help us in this.

In talking over this matter with him the problem now shapes itself like this. While Ottosen still pursues his studies he can, and is, willing to give a part of his time to educating our young people. This coming winter he will give us three months, Feb., Mar., and April. Next year he can give us six or seven months. That is as far as we can plan now. But this will be a beginning. Now I propose in the time of our school to gather young people from fifteen to twenty years of age, and have them taught in the most practical branches to begin with. Also to instruct them in the truth, the T. & M. work, Sabbath School work, etc. We have a few young people who already have a start, so that with a little more help they could be available for teachers among our churches. My plan is, as I have intimated, to have these teachers instructed in these branches of the work so that when they come to a church these teachers can be a help to the church. Now I do not mean to say that these young people shall come into the church and be said to rule over them,—No!—No! But I do mean that when the church seeks one of these young people to come and teach their children that they shall have a preparation.

And while the teacher thus quietly gathers the children about him and gains their confidence, the children try to lead the parents to Christ. In this way we reach the hearts of the parents, and thus the way is opened to impart to them instruction in some of these lesser things that we cannot now. These young people we can educate into the machinery of the Third Angel's Message, but not the older people; but through the young the old will be helped, and be the back-bone of the work after all.

This is the way it worked in our first experience in America, and from this little experiment made here, I am fully persuaded that we can do the same here. I do not mean that we will not meet with any difficulties in this plan. I know we shall; but God will help us, for this is his work.

I have given you a very brief outline. Will you encourage me in this? Please give advice. And will you allow that some of the mission funds be used in supporting Bro. Ottosen in this work? For it will be utterly impossible to think that this enterprise can be self supporting?

To my mind there is light in this view of things, and if we shall not be able to reach a certain point in this way, I do not know how we can reach it. But I have hopes that this will succeed.

In two or three places here in Denmark they have already commenced a school for children. It is very humble indeed, and makes no pretensions. They obtained one of our young sisters to teach the children. She holds her school in private houses. She has four places in one town and stays two days in each place. Humble as it is, this has worked well, and altogether this sister has had but a small chance, and can only teach the first principles, and has been but little instructed in the truth, yet it has been a real help in the church in several directions. Placing this by the side of my own experience I am fully persuaded of the utility of this idea.

If we do not do something in this line the most valuable of our young people here will leave for America, and we will be left to plod along as well as we can. There is very little here to hold them. They cannot have access to the schools and are educated only to the most limited extent. This is the reason why we cannot now find any that have education to take hold of the work in an intelligent manner.

Bro. White stated that the question would doubtless be raised whether our foreign publications might be made self-supporting.

Under the existing state of things this would be impossible. Papers are published very cheaply in Europe, especially in England, and in order to sell our publications there at all, they must also be furnished at a very low rate, so low that with a small edition, as we now publish, there must be a constant financial loss. If we could publish in editions of 100,000 or more, the foreign papers would be self-supporting.

The necessity of establishing schools in the various countries of Europe, where our young people can be properly educated in the work, was also dwelt upon by the speaker; this at the present time seems to be an absolute necessity. The work will be greatly retarded there unless such schools can be established.

Just before the conference adjourned, the president of

GENERAL CONFERENCE DAILY BULLETIN

the Inter. T. and M. society announced the following committees for that society:

On nominations: J. D. Van Horn, Wm. Ostrander and Geo. Stars. On plans and resolutions for the future of the society: W. C. White, G. G. Rupert, R. Conrad, A. T. Robinson, and C. Eldridge.

Meeting adjourned to 2:30 p. m.

SIXTH MEETING, 2:30 P. M.

Prayer by J. D. Van Horn. The minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. The interesting report presented in the forenoon meeting was referred to by the president, and L. R. Couradi, of Germany, was called upon to make some remarks upon the subject of Foreign Mission schools. Bro. Couradi remarked that it was a question as to the feasibility of a training school, but in Basel, Switzerland, a few were gathered and instructed and soon took hundreds of orders for books. A few hours each day was devoted to study, and as a result they soon proved the possibility of the canvassers sustaining themselves by the sale of books.

The laws in different counties being different, caused some inconvenience but we are overcoming these difficulties and our canvassers are generally succeeding.

In the north of Germany some few workers have been started, also in southern Germany. Some 35 are now at work in the German field.

At our camp meeting, which we held with some considerable trepidations, we gathered our workers and canvassers, and the first week was given entirely to the canvassing work. This stirred an interest among others and as a result we had an excellent meeting. Several from large cities have written, asking for instructions. One sister gave her money, then herself to the cause. Her course was questioned but her faith was rewarded with success. I believe laborers could be multiplied if we had schools.

Why could we not have hundreds just as well as the few we have? I know of no field where I think canvassers could do better than in the German empire. The spirit "go to work" helps our churches also. In France we have quite a success but they need instruction, and if our workers could have help, all Europe would soon be lighted up with the Third Angel's message.

One church has furnished from 24 members, eight canvassers. Many who embrace the truth have to give up their work, and this canvassing work is a good opening for them, but they need instruction and this necessitates instructors and schools.

A course of lectures cannot fully develop the people without schools of instructions. Some will develop as ministers and others as canvassers. They feel the importance of the work in the foreign field as we do not here. We have tried to send them out singly, but as they went into the large cities they became discouraged. They needed instruction. Others will be discouraged or en-

couraged as those who first enter the field succeed or fail. At first it was thought that a salary would be necessary to sustain canvassers, but after the instructions at our school they returned to the field and made it a success.

Our agents last year sold nearly \$10,000 worth of books.

In Germany the laws are better than in Switzerland. Small pamphlets and tracts sell there readily.

It seemed wiser to instruct the canvassers and get them started, than to preach much. In one city they took 1,000 orders, and in another 500. Expenses are greater in our foreign countries than here in America.

School laws are very oppressive to those who desire to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

Russia is calling for instruction, but ministers cannot teach the children as we can here. The native teachers can do much better than foreigners. My only hope is to instruct the native talent, which can best be done by bringing them out into some other country where we can have a school and instruct them.

It will cost something at first, but I believe it will soon be repaid in dollars and cents and bring many precious souls into the kingdom of Christ.

The president remarked that we could all see from Bro. C's remarks that it was important to have schools for the instruction of canvassers.

Brethren Beldon and Eldridge stated that it would take from five to 15 years to canvass the United States for one book at the rate the work was done the past year.

Said the chairman: The financial backing of our publishing houses in Europe, is in the United States. Capital must be had and a load is to be carried.

About ten years ago the work began in the British field.

Most of them who first embraced the truths were poor and the difficulties were so great that they could not live and keep the Sabbath. Last year we conceived the idea of removing the publishing house to London, that we might get an outside influence and provide work for many who would be thrown out of employment.

A good brother offered to pay the rent for a year if it would not exceed \$500.

We have moved and you have heard the report of the result. Success is attending our efforts. Many who have embraced the truth are workers, and have been, in the churches from which they came. We must have work for them. Some of them have clerkships, but are willing to give up their positions to labor in the truth.

We must give our literature for foreign lands the mold of the press in the countries to which they go. It will cost to prepare cuts for this contemplated change and will add largely to our expense and burden.

On motion the secretary's report on foreign missions was accepted.

Moved that the chairman appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the demands for educational efforts in connection with our missions; to recommend plans for the education and training of workers to work among the foreign people of America, and to conduct a council of the foreign laborers present at this meeting.

On motion the conference adjourned to the call of the chair.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

GENERAL CONFERENCE

DAILY BULLETIN

VOL. 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OCT. 24, 1888.

NO. 5.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22, 1888.

The conference continued according to adjourned time at 9:30 a. m. Prayer by Eld. J. B. Goodrich. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The chairman stated that the conference was open for advance business. The committee on resolutions presented a partial report through its secretary, E. J. Waggoner, as follows:

1. WHEREAS, The Lord in his mercy has gone before us during the past year, directing and aiding in the establishment of new missions in distant parts of the world, and also blessing and advancing the work in those already established; therefore,

Resolved, That we herewith express anew our gratitude for God's goodness, and our confidence and faith in the Third Angel's Message, and that we pledge ourselves to support and further its dissemination in whatever way the Lord directs, whether it be in the starting of new missions, or the advancing of the work in those missions already established.

2. WHEREAS, There has been a lack of instruction to church officers and a consequent failure in our churches on the point of proper discipline, and a lowering of the standard of membership; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge the officers of the various State Conferences to provide at camp meetings and all general meetings, instruction on what the Bible teaches us to church discipline, and on the duties of church officers and members; that all young ministers be fully instructed on these subjects before being sent out to teach; and that it be considered the duty of ministers to give to companies about to be organized, thorough instruction on the duties which, according to the Scriptures, the members owe to one another.

3. WHEREAS, Many souls are lost to the cause of God for lack of proper encouragement exhortation on report from those whose duty it is to look after the flock, therefore,

Resolved, That we strenuously urge the officers of every church, and of the Sabbath School and the missionary society connected therewith, to meet together for prayer and council as often as once a month, and that proper steps be taken by the officers to ascertain the standing both spiritual and temporal of every member, so that assistance may be rendered when necessary.

WHEREAS, We recognize temperance as one of the Christian graces; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the principles of the American Health and Temperance Association, in protesting against the manufacture and sale of all spiritous and malt liquors, and in discarding the use of tea, coffee, opium, and tobacco, and that we urge upon all people the importance of these principles.

Resolved, That while we pledge ourselves to labor earnestly and zealously for the prohibition of the liquor traffic, we hereby utter an earnest protest against connecting with the temperance movement any legislation which discriminates in favor of any religious class or institution, or which tends to the infringement of anybody's religious liberty, and that we cannot sustain or encourage any temperance party or any other organization which endorses or favors such legislation.

5. WHEREAS, Kind nursing, and the alleviation of pain by the wise use of simple remedies, is one of the surest ways of reaching the hearts of people; therefore,

Resolved, That we recognize the fact that a wide and promising missionary field is open before trained nurses who have a knowledge of Bible truth, together with tact and consecration; and further,

Resolved, That recognizing the good work which the Medical and Surgical Sanitarium is doing in its training school for nurses, we recommend that the officers of the various conferences seek out suitable young persons, and encourage them to attend the Sanitarium Training School

in order to fit themselves for this branch of missionary work.

A motion by C. H. Jones to adopt by considering each resolution separately, was seconded, and the resolutions opened to discussion.

The first was pressed on without discussion. A motion by G. B. Starr to refer the second back to the committee was lost. The resolution was spoken to by R. M. Kilgore, E. J. Waggoner, and G. G. Rupert, as to the necessity of instruction in this line.

The third resolution drew out considerable discussion. I. D. Van Horn thought that it would be a great help to our churches. E. J. Waggoner said that the weak and faltering could be restored. W. C. White said that no more important move could be made to help our churches than this resolution implies if carried out. It was not counsel alone which would do this. Counsel is good but seeking God is more. Where it had been carried out, when councils had been held, it had been attended with the blessing of God. Again it would be better if practicable to have more than one elder in a church. We read in the New Testament of *elders* of the church, but not *elder*. (A minister now ought to visit a church without counseling with its officers.) J. F. Hanson corroborated the remarks of W. C. White. In San Francisco where this plan had been adopted it had resulted in bringing up the spirituality of the church. He suggested drawing up articles of faith, and asked if it would be proper to have in anything of this kind.

E. W. Farnsworth said that this matter often came up in our camp meetings this summer. Some thought as did Bro. Hanson, but he thought that if our brethren would carry out Matt. 18 it would be about all that was needed. He indorsed the remarks of W. C. White who said that here was a wide field in instructing our church officers.

D. T. Bordeau thought that there must be more faithful work in church discipline.

On the fourth resolution A. T. Robinson asked whether it is proper to support the temperance party where exemption is made in our favor? Should we in states where nothing is said on the Sunday question?

G. B. Sterr said we ought not to favor any religious institution even though exemptions are made, and cited Illinois legislation in its favor.

A. T. Jones said that prohibition straight we could support, but the "third party" is not prohibition, it is national reform.

R. A. Underwood, E. J. Waggoner, D. E. Lindsey, S. H. Lane, W. N. Hyatt, M. C. Wilcox, Wm. Covert, E. W. Farnsworth, J. M. Rees, C. P. Rees, G. G. Rupert, and Capt. Eldridges spoke to the question. All were agreed that religious legislation should be opposed wherein and wherever we found it.

The resolution was again read, and a motion to adjourn was carried while the report was pending.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. ASSOCIATION.

The second meeting of the International Association was called by the president at 2.30. Prayer by Elder M. Kilgore. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. The secretary presented the following financial report:

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE INTERNATIONAL S. S. ASSOCIATION, ENDING OCT. 16, 1888.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1887, on Int. S. S. Assoc. Funds...	\$ 499 29
African Mission Fund.....	536 96
Received on tithes, donations, and sales.....	664 89
Received for African Mission.....	4,131 65
Credited account African Mission by overcharge on map...	27 21
Received on London Mission.....	3,984 28
Credited on S. S. Lessons.....	185 00
Credited by overcharge on supplies.....	2 25
Total.....	\$9,981 03

EXPENDITURES.	
Paid for lessons, camp-meeting supplies, etc.....	\$ 447 19
Paid for map of Africa out of Mission fund.....	237 05
Paid for postage and stationery.....	23 07
Paid to lesson writers.....	156 00
Paid to African Mission.....	4,458 77
Paid to London Mission.....	3,984 28
Total.....	\$9,256 96
Balance on hand Oct. 16, 1888.....	674 07

The president stated that both the London and South African missions were mentioned as the latter part of last year belonged to the former mission. This report was for the year closing Oct. 16. He stated that the report did not include all that was given for the London mission. Our instructor's report did not present a complete report for the schools were tardy in reporting, and the report many times closed before the reports from the states were received.

The committee on nominations presented the following report:

For president, C. H. Jones; vice president, W. C. White; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Jones; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jessie F. Waggoner.

Executive committee: C. H. Jones, W. C. White, E. J. Waggoner, Mrs. C. H. Jones, F. E. Belden E. W. Farnsworth, R. S. Owen.

The president stated that he feared the nominating committee did not take into consideration all the difficulties. He spoke of his position as regards the worker, and wished for the good of the S. S. work that they would leave his name off. He thought the executive committee was too much one sided. A. T. Robinson and S. H. Lane have spoken in defense of the report. M. B. Miller was in favor of postponing the election of officers until plans were formed. R. M. Kilgore thought for that very reason the officers ought to be elected. W. C. White said that the officers affected the shaping of the business, and the

business had to do in the choice of officers. It cut both ways. He was in favor of the election of the nominee for president. He advocated the election of a treasurer. He moved an amendment to the report, that the names of W. C. White and E. W. Farnsworth change places, making E. W. Farnsworth vice president; seconded by D. P. Curtis. E. W. Farnsworth spoke against the motion. Motion to amend was lost. C. H. Jones moved to amend the report by transferring the names of himself and W. C. White, making W. B. White president; seconded by A. T. Jones. The motion was lost as was also one to lay the report on the table; made and seconded by S. H. Lane and E. J. Waggoner. The report was then adopted. W. C. White then presented the following amendment to the constitution and moved its adoption:

That article III, section 1, (See year book of 1888, p. 98.) be amended by substituting "a" in place of "who shall act as," on the second line; inserting "and" after president in the fourth line, and striking out the word "secretary" on the same line. This provides an independent treasurer and another member of the executive committee. The motion was carried. Moved that A. T. Robinson be elected a member of the executive board. Carried.

A motion to reconsider the action taken on the report of the nominating committee was carried in order to elect under the amended constitution.

Voted to amend the report by substituting the name of A. T. Robinson as a member of the executive committee in place of Mrs. C. H. Jones. Carried.

A motion by W. C. White to amend the report by naming the Pacific Press as treasurer, was also carried.

The reconsidered report of the nominating committee was then unanimously adopted; the officers for the ensuing year standing thus:

For president, C. H. Jones; vice president, W. C. White; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Jones; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. J. Waggoner; treasurer, Pacific Press; executive committee, C. H. Jones, W. C. White, E. J. Waggoner, E. W. Farnsworth, F. E. Beldon, A. T. Robinson and Roderick S. Owen.

The president called for reports from the different states showing their condition and prospects.

California reported a good increase in all branches of the work, there was an increase of 131 members and 23 schools during the year. The California schools pledged \$2,500 to London mission. The camp meeting donation was \$512.80 for S. S. purposes. Instruction was given at five camp meetings.

Indiana gave a cheering report showing an increase of schools and membership.

Illinois was represented as having generally a good interest, and a profitable correspondence has been held with the different schools in the state. In Chicago there are seven Sunday schools, five English and two Scandinavian.

The work through the state has been quite thorough. The lesson papers have been kept out of the hands of the classes, and as a result the schools have attained a high state of excellence.

Iowa did not report.

Kansas reported that the most of the work had been in the sectional camp meetings. In some respects the schools are improving. Have not had the help that we have needed heretofore, but we are now prepared for more successful work. In the remote part of the state the form is about all they have and they need help.

Kentucky reported but little from her schools.

Michigan reports that with little effort the membership can be made 5,000. All the schools reported the first quarter but seven. In 1887 we held a number of S. S. normals that were very profitable. We have been fortunate in securing help at these normals. This year the most of the instruction has been given at our camp meetings. A vast amount of good has been accomplished by correspondence with the different schools. Improvement has taken place in the study of the lesson and the good results can readily be seen. We want something to help us in our kindergarten work.

There is much work to be done in Michigan. A great interest was manifested at our camp meeting in the S. School work. The conference was asked and granted a man to devote his entire time to the S. S. work. Improved S. S. lessons are called for. Nothing discouraging was reported from this state.

Missouri—No report.

Maine—No report.

Minnesota Our schools are generally prosperous, and quite prompt in reporting, but many schools are isolated. A German school began in obscurity and grew to a large school in a short time, and resulted in the conversion of many of its members. Our schools generally are prosperous.

New York—An increase of membership and donations was reported.

At the last camp meeting it was decided to put forth greater effort and hold conventions in the interest of the S. S. work. The lessons of the past year have well received.

N. Pacific—No report.

New England—No report.

Nebraska—There has been some increase of membership, and a few schools have been added. Our S. S. work has been neglected somewhat the past year, but we have felt the necessity of more energetic efforts. We anticipate an advance the coming year.

The following tabulated report is appended that all may get a general idea of the work.

STATES.	No Scholars.....	Membership.....	Contributions.....	To Missions.....	To State Society.....	To International Society.....
Arkansas.....	17	307	\$ 21 74	\$ 3 23	\$ 3 17	\$ 20
Connecticut.....	7	110	35 33	30 40	3 43	1 34
California.....	83	2,351	3,248 23	214 87	308 37	30 80
Colorado.....	13	385	317 57	145 93	.....	28 02
Dakota.....	20	577	265 33	238 21	35 72	3 46
British.....	12	250	97 05	6 44	24 33	.....
Florida.....	10	164	19 69	1 30	6 49	.....
Indiana.....	50	1,184	556 08	250 56	1 26	14 40
Illinois.....	42	969	701 84	446 81	41 85	28 31
Iowa.....	83	1,811	961 91	643 09	59 02	7 76
Kansas.....	69	1,704	400 44	416 91	77 22	8 87
Kentucky.....	5	94	12 90	7 25	39 20	25
Missouri.....	31	790	251 64	96 84	75	2 14
Maine.....	21	302	97 28	49 15	19 87	5 27
Minnesota.....	74	1,940	1,061 86	566 81	7 94	1 20
New York.....	29	536	361 08	235 29	93 84	9 35
North Pacific.....	28	553	363 28	305 88	21 56	3 06
Michigan.....	148	4,834	3,439 18	1,787 17	54 37	23 83
New England.....	31	636	977 73	550 50	237 52	17 44
Nebraska.....	37	878	383 47	196 41	73 57	.....
Ohio.....	50	1,114	738 18	308 87	30 51	5 66
Pennsylvania.....	53	1,000	610 27	334 99	50 73	6 33
Switzerland.....	.....	403	186 10	.....	63 33	.....
Tennessee.....	10	149	3 89	7 75	3 83	31
Texas.....	15	297	47 01	19 29	4 34	13
Vermont.....	28	422	302 67	209 05	24 02	6 03
Virginia.....	5	130	19 41	8 61	1 33	10
West Virginia.....	7	183	39 73	14 59	3 35	13
Wisconsin.....	83	1,667	1,004 89	672 63	76 56	5 22
Upper Canada.....	16	370	257 20	194 89	19 70	12 67
Australia.....	6	350	356 16	25 21	20 33	.....
Isolated.....	3	87	85 00	37 08	1 96	.....
Scandinavia.....	14	405	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,114	26,968	\$ 16,927 08	\$ 9,958 97	\$ 1,393 79	\$ 223 24

For the year ending June 30, 1888.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.

A meeting was called by the officers of the International Association, according to appointment, at 6 P. M. Prayer by V. H. Lucas, of Ohio.

The design of the meeting was to give instruction to those interested in the Sabbath School work. The time was occupied by Mrs. Jessie F. Waggoner, of California, who gave an informal talk on "How to study the Lesson."

She said that she would not attempt to lay down any set of rules that would apply to all cases, but the following is how to study the lesson, in a nut-shell:

RPERADY
SPTRUADY
TPHRIANYK } **ALL THE WEEK.**

"Read, study, think" are all necessary, but the most important is prayer. We should mix prayer through all our reading and studying and thinking, during the entire week. In studying a lesson we should—

1. Consult the lesson book just enough to see where the lesson begins and where it ends in the Bible.
2. Read carefully two or three times all that the chapter says about it. Then you have the subject in mind and can pick up illustrations, etc. during the week.
3. Study and write down points learned in the Bible narrative.
4. Consult Webster's Dictionary on all the words that you do not perfectly understand. Read I Cor. xiv:xix. By the way, the Bible is the best manual on Sabbath School teaching that I ever saw. If we would study it more I believe that we would all be better teachers.
5. Search out the main words in the concordance and see what additional light the rest of the Bible throws upon it.
6. See what vols 1, 2, 3, 4, "Great Controversy" say upon the subject.
7. Use the Bible Dictionary when necessary, "Bible Manners and Customs," and "Bible Atlas."
8. Sometimes commentaries are helpful if care be taken to accept no theory unless it agrees with the Bible.
9. Ask yourself the questions. "Why did God have that particular portion of the Bible written? What did he wish us to learn from it? If one of my class should never come to Sabbath School again, could he know from this lesson how to be saved?"
10. Read the lesson in the question book and use whatever additional light you may find there. The idea of not reading what the question book says till the last, is to compel yourself to dig it out for yourself till it is your own. You can then speak with confidence, for you know for yourself that it is true.

11. Select your illustrations, bearing in mind this thought: We print our name with indelible ink so that our name will not rub out; we print the lesson on the heart with illustrations so that the lesson (not the illustration) will not rub out. Get an illustration that will fit the lesson whether it be an object, a finished picture, rough dots or marks, or a work picture. If you cannot make it plain yourself, ask the Lord to help you, for He is both willing and able.

12. Put in order and in form of questions the best thoughts you have thus gained. It should be written down, not to commit to memory, but as a corrector of vagueness of thought and expression. It compels you to find out exactly what you want to say.

Know just how you are going to begin and how you are going to end your lesson. The first question should be easy to answer, interesting, and not apparently on the subject of the lesson. You can thus gain the undivided attention and interest of your class before you get through asking your first question, and then you can unconsciously draw them on into the lesson.

If you are a reviewer, I would save the most striking illustration for the review, and would dwell mostly upon practical points, with just enough of the narrative to hold them together and to make them interesting.

We should ever bear in mind the fact that this is possibly the last chance some one of our class may have to learn about Jesus. It is the one golden opportunity to save a soul. An effort should be made to adapt the lesson to each individual in your class so that each one may understand, and understanding may obey, and thus gain a home in the heart made new.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

GENERAL CONFERENCE

DAILY BULLETIN

VOL. 2.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., OCT. 25, 1888.

NO. 6.

EXPLANATORY.

The readers of our last BULLETIN must have been amazed annoyed, and confounded by some of the "printers' mistakes," or typographical errors found therein. We will only mention a few of the more important ones.

1. In the first column of the first page, eighth line from the bottom, read "as to" instead of "us to." 2. In second column, first page, second line from the top, read the following instead of the senseless line there found: "for lack of proper encouragement, exhortation, or reproof." 3. In the sixth line from the top on page 2, first column, read "passed over" for "pressed on." 4. In the eighth line of the same column read "lost" for "last." 5. In the thirteenth line of the next paragraph read "A minister never ought to visit a church without counseling with its officers," and the marks of parenthesis should not be there. 6. In same column lower down, for "G. B. Sterr" read "G. B. Starr," and in same paragraph read "legislators" for "legislation." 7. Lower down in same column read "J. M. Bees," "C. P. Haskell," and "Capt. Eldridge." 8. In the middle of next column, instead of "our instructor's report" read "The *Instructor* report." 9. In last line of first column, page 3, read "Sabbath schools" instead of "Sunday schools." 10. In the tabulated report of S. S. work on page 4, in column headed "To State Society" the space opposite Switzerland should be left blank and the item 63 33 be carried up one line to Pennsylvania, and so with each item above to California, leaving no blank opposite Colorado. There are other mistakes which we will not notice. This is enough; we want no more.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, 1888.

The eighth meeting of the General Conference was held. Prayer by Elder J. E. Swift. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

E. J. Waggoner again spoke upon the resolution regarding prohibition. He said we are Prohibitionists, but not partisan Prohibitionists.

The regular business of the Conference was suspended to listen to a letter from Elder G. I. Butler, the President, who declined bearing any more heavy responsibilities the coming year on account of his health. It would be much better for him to rest awhile. He has been president for thirteen years, and regretted leaving the work to which he had consecrated his life, but his health was such that he could not bear responsibilities at present; and he thought it would be better for his future labors to lay aside the burdens for a time.

It was moved by R. A. Underwood to amend the motion in regard to the adoption of the resolutions so that each should be voted on separately. Lost.

Resolutions 6 and 7—(Bulletin resolution 5)—on motion by W. C. White, were by vote made the special order of some evening in the future, when Dr. Kellogg would be present.

A motion was made by Mr. H. Brown to amend Resolution 4—(Bulletin resolution 3)—so that it would read: "Resolved, That we heartily endorse the principles of the American Health and Temperance Association in protesting against the manufacture and sale of all spirituous and malt liquors as a beverage, and in discarding," etc., was lost by a thin vote.

The resolutions were then adopted.

The committee on resolutions reported further as follows:

WHEREAS, We see in the fast increasing strength and influence of the National Reform Party a menace to religious freedom in this country, and also a proof of the correctness of our positions, and

WHEREAS, Many are not aware of the results which will follow when this party shall secure its aims; therefore,

8. Resolved, That we will awake to the importance of this question, and will put forth greater exertions to scatter the light of Bible truth upon it by circulating the American Sentinel and other literature of a similar nature.

9. Further Resolved, That we believe it to be the solemn duty of our ministers and laborers to qualify themselves to

present the correct views of the relationship between religion and the state in their labors everywhere.

WHEREAS, Many have not the books of reference necessary to obtain full information on the subject of National Reform, and,

WHEREAS, We deem the instruction given on this subject by Eld. A. T. Jones very important; therefore,

10. Resolved, That we request that the same, or the principal part of it, be furnished in pamphlet form.

Moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted by acting on each one separately.

The eighth resolution was passed without discussion.

The ninth resolution was discussed by E. J. Waggoner, A. T. Jones, R. A. Underwood, and others, who urged the importance of the resolution. It was unanimously carried.

The tenth resolution was discussed by A. T. Jones and others, and carried unanimously.

The Committee on Finances presented the following report:

Your committee appointed to take into consideration the financial wants of the cause, find that it requires not less than \$50,000 a year to carry on the missions already established in different parts of the world. These missions have been established in the providence of God, and must be supported by free-will offerings from our people, and as we are permitted to carry the light of the third angel's message to the world, and sustain this important work by our means and our prayers, we offer the following suggestions:

WHEREAS, The plan adopted for the last two years of having a week of prayer in December, with important instructions to be read each day to our people, has proved a great spiritual blessing to all our churches which have carried out the plans suggested; therefore, we recommend:

1. That Dec. 15-22, 1888, be set apart by all our churches as a week of prayer.

2. That Sabbath, Dec. 15, be appointed as a day of fasting and prayer for our brethren and sisters in all parts of the world.

WHEREAS, We recognize that the harvest is great, and consecrated laborers are few, and the cause is languishing for devoted persons to fill responsible positions in all branches of the work; therefore, we recommend

3. That Sabbath, Dec. 22, also be set apart as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, that God may raise up faithful laborers, and sustain those already in the field.

4. That appropriate articles or Bible readings be prepared to be read in all our churches, setting forth more definitely the wants of the foreign missions, and the dangers and duties of the present time.

5. That a council of church, Sabbath-school, and T. and M. officers be held on Sabbath, Dec. 8, to prayerfully consider this matter, and lay definite plans to successfully carry out the same.

6. That a committee be appointed to make out a program of Christmas exercises to be sent to all our churches.

7. That on Monday evening, Dec. 24, or on Christmas Day, our people everywhere assemble in their respective

places of worship prepared to manifest their love for God and interest in his work by making liberal donations to foreign missions.

WHEREAS, From all parts of the world calls for work and laborers multiply, and missions in operation are suffering at present from lack of means and help; therefore, we recommend,

9. That we herewith anew call the attention of our people everywhere to the provision made in the Word of God in I Cor. 16, 2; also to the resolution passed at our last General Conference, and most heartily recommend its execution.

10. We further recommend that the Executive Committee of the International S. S. Association be requested to furnish a series of S. S. Lessons, to continue one quarter, or more, bearing upon the principles of love and sacrifice as exemplified by the life of Christ, and those whom God has made prominent in past ages in the work of saving men; also a series setting forth the Bible plan of supporting the ministry. And we further urge that these lessons appear as soon as consistent with arrangements already made.

10. That we urge upon all our ministers and conference laborers the importance of becoming familiar with the work being carried on in the foreign fields, in order to be able to set the matter before our people in the proper light.

11. That they take a special interest in the Sabbath school, and tract and missionary work, becoming familiar with all the details so as to give practical instruction on these important matters.

C. H. JONES,
For Committee.

E. J. Waggoner moved the adoption of the report by acting on each item separately. After remarks by R. A. Underwood, the first recommendation was unanimously adopted. On the second recommendation it was queried by D. T. Jones and others if it would not be better to bring the fast on some other day. R. M. Kilgore thought that Isa. 58 5. meant more than a mere day's fasting; it meant humiliation of heart more than a day. W. C. White said that the seventh verse ought to be brought in with the fifth, till the fast should become a time of joy and praise. On motion of G. G. Rupert the recommendation was referred back to the committee.

The third recommendation was also referred back to the committee.

The fourth recommendation was carried without discussion, as were also the fifth and sixth.

The seventh resolution called out discussion as to whether Christmas was the better day. While the question was pending the meeting adjourned to the call of the chair.

INTERNATIONAL T. AND M. SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the society was called at 4 p. m., Oct. 22.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Arkansas and Australia had organized local or state so-

societies and presented themselves for admission through their representatives. On motion they were admitted.

Many interesting incidents were given by laborers from different parts of the great field, showing how precious souls were gathered by the distribution of our literature and missionary work.

Adjourned to call of chair.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Oct. 24.

The third meeting of the society was held at 2.30 p. m. Opened by singing "Watch and Pray," and prayer by Victor Thompson, of Indiana. Some unfinished business of last year followed the reading and approval of the meeting.

Bro. Eldridge reported the difficulties that the committee had labored under to secure a satisfactory Book-keeping Manual, and gave a thorough explanation of the sample book presented.

About the city mission books he had not so much to say, as that part of the work largely devolved upon others. On motion the report of the committee on the Book-keeping Manual was accepted.

Bro. Reese reported an organized state society in North Carolina, and on motion it was received into the General Association. Bro. Reese said that there were three local societies with 35 or 40 members. They have some books on hand, and he thought they were about out of debt.

Bro. Lane spoke of the good missionary spirit manifested by the members of this society in North Carolina.

Bro. Rupert said that 3 years ago a society was organized in Florida with a capital of about \$500.

Bro. Lane reported that the Florida Society had united with Georgia.

Bro. White remarked that by the year book the Florida Society was already recognized as a member of the General Association.

On motion the case of the Florida Society was referred to the Executive Committee.

Moved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to examine the blanks in the members pass-books, the Librarians, District, and State Secretaries reports, and suggest such changes as will make all such blanks correspond.

The Committee on Resolutions made a partial report, as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

As we consider the wide range of usefulness, and the many lines of missionary effort provided for in the constitution of the International Tract Society, we are led to inquire, to what extent the operations of the society may be made to correspond with the provisions of the constitution.

As it is not, and cannot be, the foreign missionary society of the denomination, and is not doing the work generally expected of a missionary society, namely, the employment and maintenance of missionaries in foreign lands, in this paper for the sake of brevity, and to avoid the confounding of its work with that of the foreign missionary work, the denomination, we shall always speak of it as the International Tract Society, and we recommend this title for general use, because it exactly represents the scope and objects of the society, and because it would be a pleasant substitute for the unsightly and sometimes unmeaning abbreviation, "T. and M. Society."

Art. 2, Sec. 3. gives as one of the objects of the society "To secure an extensive and systematic distribution of our publications in foreign countries, and in those portions of our own land not included in state organizations."

Art. 4, Says: It is the duty of the executive board to carry out the decisions of the society; to furnish publications and employ agents as they may see fit; to audit all accounts; and to fill any vacancies that may occur in their number by death, resignation, or otherwise.

By a careful examination of the resolutions and decisions made by the society at its last meeting we see that eighteen of them related to the work of the state societies, and three wholly or in part, to the great field outside of these organizations. Whatever has been done by the society in the execution of these suggestions, is due to the faithfulness of the secretary, for the executive board were so scattered, that during the year it has been impossible for more than three of its members to assemble for consultation, and therefore it has not really performed the duties of an executive board.

We would respectfully suggest that while the society should have secretaries and business agents in every land, we believe that its executive board should be composed of members, a majority of whom can assemble as often as once in three months for executive council.

When we consider the immensity of the foreign mission field, and are reminded over and over again that there are scores of countries in which we are not at present prepared to locate missionaries, and when we consider the fact often demonstrated by experience that the most successful and inexpensive way to introduce the gospel into these lands, is by means of publications, we must conclude that the International Tract Society could do a most glorious work, and be a most important auxiliary in the foreign missionary operations of our people by the early publication and wide circulation, by correspondents and through agents, of religious tracts and pamphlets in those languages, and among those people, not provided for as yet by any of the publishing houses of the denomination. We might depend upon the missions in whose territory the work was done to bear one-half of the expense of the distribution. And in those fields where we have no missions the International Society could bear the entire expense.

There are at present urgent calls for publications, in Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Armenian, Greek, Chinese, Indian, Polish, Bohemian, Finnish, Hawaiian, and in the native tongues of the Pacific Islanders. In most of the above, there are persons coming to the light, who feel a deep interest for their countrymen, and are anxious to enlarge as soon as possible in the work of circulating the publications among them. In several cases their anxiety is so great that they have begun, upon their own responsibility, the translation of some of our smaller books into their native languages. There is already quite a stir among some of our people because we are so slow in the matter of printing in these tongues.

Why should not the International Tract Society enter upon this important work immediately? It ought not to interfere with the work of any of our publishing houses, nor should it assume burdens that they are willing to carry. But there is a great and important work outside and beyond the range of their operations, which no one seems to be planning for, and which is very important, and urgent. And who would be expected to feel the burden of this work, if not the officers of the International Tract Society?

There is another branch of international work which promises a rich harvest, the placing of our publications within the reach of the tens of thousands of summer tourists from every nation, tongue, and people who visit Switzerland, Southern Germany, and parts of France during the summer season. It is by, far, the surest, and quickest way to get the truth before these people. The tourists are

usually from the most influential classes of the nations that they represent. They are the most inquiring, intelligent and wealthy, and they are just the ones to carry the Third Angel's Message to the ends of the earth.

This field is a wide one, and it is ripe for the harvest. The efforts of Eld. Wm. Ings have demonstrated the fact that the best hotels entertaining tourists, will gratefully accept files of our religious journals, in the English, German, French, Dutch, Swedish, and Danish languages. Why should not the International Tract Society take hold of this great work?

Another line of work which is of the greatest importance might be set in operation on a much broader scale than at present, by the holding of a three months school, or institute, for the training of foreign missionary correspondents, and secretaries for the foreign branches of the International Tract Society. Perhaps two or three such institutes might be held during the coming year under the leadership of the secretary of the society. While the class is in progress, as well as afterward, its members should labor by correspondence to secure the introduction of religious reading matter into all the colonies, and to all the nations, where as yet we have no living missionaries.

Each of these lines of work will require for its successful accomplishment the careful planning, and active co-operation of a wise and energetic committee.

Should there not be at this meeting a definite apportionment of the surplus funds of the society to these most important enterprises, and the apportionment of a committee to take charge of each appropriation, for example, ought we not to appropriate \$1,000. in cash to meet the expense of the distribution of such reading matter as shall be donated to the society by the printing houses of the denomination.

Also \$500, or \$1,000. to furnish publications, stationary, and postage, for the use of the secretary, and her classes of missionary correspondents.

Also \$2,000. to begin the work of translation and publication of tracts into those languages whose people have not as yet heard the third Angel's message.

We believe that a liberal fund might be raised for this latter work. Some of our brethren would give freely to it.

If it is thought that a three month's course at the proposed institutes for the instruction of international correspondents and secretaries is sufficient, it would appear that there ought to be three such institutes held the coming year; one in Battle Creek, one in Chicago, and one in the Eastern States.

RESOLUTIONS.

Your committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, that \$2,000 of the surplus fund of the International Tract Society be appropriated to the translation and publication of such tracts in foreign languages as our publishing houses have not, and are not prepared to publish.
2. Resolved, that \$1,000 of the same fund be appropriated to meet the expenses of distributing in foreign lands such reading matter as may be donated by our publishing houses.
3. Resolved, that we invite liberal contributions to the International Tract Society, to increase its funds, that the objects for which it was designed may be advanced.
4. Resolved, that schools be established for the training of young people of different nationalities to act as secretaries and correspondents with their respective people.
5. Resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed to examine the new works issued during the year by our several publishing houses, and present a brief review of the same with suggestions as to the field of usefulness of each. And we suggest that L. C. Chadwick, E. E. Miles, F. E. Beiden, A. T. Jones, C. A. Hall, L. R. Conrad, and J. F. Hanson, constitute said committee.
6. WHEREAS, the Pacific Press has just issued a valuable work entitled "Prophetic Lights" intended as a companion volume to the "Signs of the Times," therefore,
Resolved, that we recommend to our workers throughout the

country an active canvass to increase the circulation of the Signs by securing subscribers for it accompanied by Prophetic Lights.

W. C. WHITE,
For Committee on Resolutions.

Moved, that the report be adopted by acting on each resolution separately.

Pending this motion the meeting adjourned, at the close of which the chair appointed the following committee on blanks: L. C. Chadwick, E. W. Farnsworth, R. M. Kilgore.

Adjourned to the call of the chair.