

THE HOME MISSIONARY EXTRA.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., OCTOBER, 1889.

Foreign Missions.

FIRST-DAY OFFERINGS.

It is but a comparatively short time since the plan of raising means for the support of our foreign missions by first-day offerings was introduced. I know of no plan for raising means ever yet set before our people that has met with so much approval as this one. Without an exception it has met the favor of all; and this, connected with the fact that it is a Bible plan, ought to secure for it success.

Our foreign missionary work is a subject of the greatest importance. God has committed to us a world-wide message. Says the Saviour, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24: 14. The first angel of Rev. 14: 6, 7, proclaims his message "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." The third angel pronounces a most solemn warning against the worship of the beast and his image, and threatens all who worship them with the unmingled wrath of God. The visitation of God's wrath will be universal, and hence the warning preceding it must also be universal. We as a people believe that the time has come for this message to be given; yes, and that we ourselves are now engaged in that very work. Nor can such a fact be disproved; if it could, there would be no excuse for our existence as a people. This same third angel which warns against the wor-

ship of the beast, etc., further proclaims, "Here is the patience of the saints; here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." This language we have adopted as our church covenant,—our creed; and wherever we go, we hold these principles to the very front. Thus our identity with the work for this time cannot be denied; and this fact itself is a most striking fulfillment of the prophecy, and shows that the time has fully come when this work is to be accomplished.

These things being so, we find ourselves as a people with a world wide message on our hands, a message, too, of the most solemn import ever given to the world. All this we are quite ready to acknowledge, and thus accept the responsibility. We also rejoice in the fact that this warning is sounding forth, and that it has already reached far towards the ends of the earth.

Large sums of money have been raised and expended in foreign missionary work; and it is encouraging to know that our efforts in this direction have not been in vain. The truth is now published in quite a number of languages, and preached to many nations. To show that the money that has been contributed and the efforts made have not been in vain, we will mention a few facts that will be of interest to those who have contributed to the foreign mission work.

We have now six organized conferences in foreign fields. One is in Central Europe, with a membership of about 800, and comprises Switzerland, Germany, France, and other adjoining countries. We have others in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. In these

three last named, there are at present nearly 1200 Sabbath-keepers. Last year a conference was organized in Australia, with 266 members; and just recently another has been organized in New Zealand. Besides these, we have a large work in Great Britain, and a prosperous mission in South Africa. Indeed, there is hardly a country where there are not found some witnesses for the truth.

We have four foreign publishing houses, located as follows: One in Basel, Switzerland, publishing books and papers in several languages; one at Christiania, Norway, publishing for the three Scandinavian nationalities; one in London, England, and another in Australia. From the two latter the great British Empire will be supplied. A press and other fixtures have been sent to South Africa to enable them to do printing there.

The above presentation of facts shows that the money raised and expended in foreign missionary work has not been spent in vain. And of you who have contributed most liberally to this branch of the work, I would ask if, for every sacrifice you have made, you do not feel more than repaid in knowing that so many souls in these distant lands are rejoicing in the light of present truth? Setting aside the reward that awaits you in eternity, you would feel amply repaid for the sacrifices you have made if you could, as has been my privilege, see their expressions of joy and hear their words of gratitude when they think of their brethren in America who have sent them this glorious light. No, our sacrifices have not been in vain; the money sent abroad has accomplished a great work,—a work in which we all rejoice.

But this work so nobly begun is not yet finished. When we compare what has been already accomplished with the work yet to be done in the vast field now open before us, it appears but a drop in the bucket. The question now is, Shall we continue to push this work? Shall we support the missionaries that we have sent abroad? Shall we extend the work still farther, and sound the warning in places where it has not gone as yet? Or, shall we retrench our work, and call back our missionaries, thus bringing discouragement upon those who are now rejoicing in the glorious light? What say you, brethren? These first-day offerings are for the foreign missions, and you will each of you answer these questions by your faithfulness or unfaithfulness in these offerings. We are not calling for any large pledge or for any great sum from any one; still the way is open for any one to be as liberal as his circumstances may allow. The beauty of this plan

of raising means is that it gives all, even the poorest, an opportunity, and leaves each one free to contribute as much or as little as he pleases, with no other pressure brought to bear upon him than love for God and his work. "The love of Christ constraineth us."

I hope you have all seen that little tract, "First-day Offerings for Foreign Missions;" if not, be sure to get one and study it. Are the figures there given unreasonable? You cannot say they are. Just think how money would flow into the foreign mission treasury if all would do their part in this matter! Not for a moment would you harbor the thought of retrenching our foreign missionary work; for if we grow unwilling to fulfill our part, God will immediately raise up another people to do what we might have done. God forbid that such a calamity should befall us!

We therefore urge all our people everywhere to be faithful in first-day offerings. Let the ministers, elders of churches, and leaders in meetings often remind the brethren and sisters of this matter. Let all our scattered Sabbath-keepers be faithful in this duty. Thus each will do his part towards accomplishing the work given us to do.

O. A. OLSEN.

THE FIRST-DAY OFFERINGS.

THE quarterly report of first-day offerings, which has heretofore appeared in the *Review*, is published this quarter in the supplement to the HOME MISSIONARY. We desired to have a full report from each State, giving the amount of first-day offerings from the several churches and the average per member for the quarter; but many of the States have failed to get in this itemized report, so we publish those that have been received, and hope to be able next quarter to publish full reports from all the States.

The tabular reports that are presented in this number of the supplement do not in all respects fairly represent the States for which the reports are made. In some of the States many of their churches have not been heard from, and in others they had sent in their first-day offerings just before the quarter begun, and again just after the quarter closed, thus leaving the quarter practically blank; while, in fact, a considerable amount of first-day offerings have been sent in, but have been credited to other quarters. The latter is true of the report from Kansas.

The first-day offerings for the quarter ending April first are less in the aggregate than for the two

preceding quarters. This is somewhat of a surprise to those who have this matter in charge. We had expected that it would increase every quarter, and still believe that it will if proper attention is given to it. There is an urgent demand for funds in the foreign missions, and numerous openings for work to be done in countries where no missions have been established as yet. It seems very important that a systematic plan for raising funds should be adopted and carried out, that the treasury may be constantly replenished without greatly burdening any one. It is evident that our financial strength is in the mass of our people. In order to raise the needful funds for carrying forward the work in foreign countries, it is necessary to have the co-operation of our people everywhere. We believe there are faithful men and women who have sacrificed nobly for the support of this cause in its times of need in the past, who will rally to its support again as they see the importance of extending the work and pushing it with more energy than ever before. There are also those who have been long in the truth, and those who have recently embraced the message, who cannot make large donations, but who would pour a steady stream into the treasury if they could only realize the actual necessity as it exists.

In order to set the wants of the first-day offerings fully before all, a tract has been published and sent out to the different conferences for gratuitous distribution. This will set before the people more fully than can be done in this article, the wants of the missions, and some of the reasons why the plan of making first-day offerings for the support of this work is recommended; and it will be seen that one of the main reasons is that all may become familiar with the work as it is advancing to the different nations of the earth, and that they may make a study of the different countries, and the wants of the different countries, and thus be able to realize more fully the magnitude of the work that is yet to be done.

Very encouraging responses have been received from different conferences since the "First-day Offering" tracts have been sent out. Bro. Moon, president of the Minnesota Conference, says:—

"We are fully in harmony with the plan, and believe that when our people shall be properly educated upon the subject, and the habit of weekly giving formed, the plan will be successful."

The secretary of the Kansas tract society writes:—

"I feel as you do in regard to this matter of first-day offerings. If something is not done soon, the

means for the foreign missions will be cut off. We expect to make a specialty of this work at the three fall camp-meetings. We will do all in our power to put this matter before our people, so they will be led to see the necessity of taking hold of it in earnest; and we hope to see Kansas coming up on this before many months pass."

The secretary of the Iowa tract society says:—

"We have circulated the little tract of which you spoke, 'The First-day Offerings.' We sent with them a short notice to the effect that no charges were made for them; that it was desired that one should be placed in each Sabbath-keeping family, etc. Will do what we can to keep the matter of first-day offerings before our brethren. To be *sure*, it is an important matter, and should receive attention. Will make mention of it in my correspondence, and also in our little 'Bulletin.'"

Other conferences are also taking hold of this work, and we have no doubt but the result of their efforts will be seen in the increase of contributions in the next quarterly report.

It is necessary that this matter should be kept constantly before the people; and unless it is kept before them until the habit is formed of laying by on the first day of the week, it will often be neglected. Ministers, church-elders, librarians, and tract society secretaries can do much to help this work along by speaking of it in public meetings and in their correspondence. We hope that all the classes of laborers we have mentioned will feel a special responsibility in this matter, and will not fail to improve every opportunity to impress upon the minds of the people the importance of first-day offerings.

DAN. T. JONES.

ITEMIZED REPORT OF FIRST-DAY OFFERINGS.

FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1889, AS FAR AS THE STATES HAVE REPORTED IN DETAIL.*

ARKANSAS.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Col- lection for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Canvassing Co. No. 1,	\$ 2.75	8	.34
Geo. W. Copley,	.65		
M. T. Elmore,	1.65		
Sarah Martin,	.90		
Elmore Family,	1.80		
Malvern Church,	.91	8	.11
Little Rock Church,	1.50		
Total,	\$10.16		

*For totals of footings, see General Report, on page 6.

COLORADO.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Berthoud,		8	
Boulder,	\$ 4.25	45	.094
Crawford,		25	
Denver,	17.10	103	.166
Ft. Collins,	3.71	25	.148
Hillsborough,		19	
Longmont,	1.45	35	.041
Pueblo,	2.00	17	.117
Saguache,		16	
Silver Cliff,	10.16	27	.376
Isolated Sabbath-keepers,		60	
Total,	\$88.67		

INDIANA.

Mechanicsburg,	\$ 6.00		
Noblesville,	1.12		
Patrickburg,	7.50		
Waldron,	4.57		
Brookston,	1.80		
Farmersburg,	1.60		
Indianapolis,	4.20		
District No. 6,	3.39		
Individuals,	3.30		
Miscellaneous,	25.61		
Total,	\$59.09		

MAINE.

Blaine,	\$ 2.75		
Brunswick,	9.05		
Cornville,	3.38		
Canaan,	1.85		
Deering,			
E. Washburn,			
E. Frysburg,			
Hartland,	5.00		
Hodgdon,	3.55		
Linneus,			
Milton,			
Monticello,			
N. Jay,			
N. Windham,	4.85		
Norway,	1.64		
Norridgewock,	3.08		
New Sweden,			
Oakfield,			
Portland,			
Presque Isle,	6.00		
Richmond,			
So. Woodstock,			
Somerset Mills,	18.00		
Total,	\$59.15		

MICHIGAN.

Alaledon,	\$ 1.49	60	.028
Alaska,		7	
Allegan,		66	
Allendale,	8.03	30	.267
Alma,		37	
Almena,	1.55	21	.073
Arbela,	4.38	30	.146
Arcada,		11	
Am'ts car'd forward,	\$15.45		

MICHIGAN (Continued).

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Am'ts br'ght forward,	\$15.45		
Almira,			
Armada,			
Adrian,			
Bancroft,		49	
Battle Creek,	124.63	720	.173
Bedford,	3.69	27	.14
Belvidere,		31	
Birmingham,	.86	12	.071
Bunker Hill,		33	
Brookfield,	1.50	32	.046
Bushnell,	4.01	51	.078
Byron Centre,	3.32	15	.221
Burlington,		17	
Bear Lake,			
Bellaire,			
Blendon,	2.00	31	.063
Bloomington,	6.62	37	.178
Carlton,		37	
Climax,	4.52	12	.376
Carson City,	4.12	44	.091
Cedar Dale,		23	
Cedar Lake,		61	
Cedar Springs,		16	
Ceresco,	1.30	40	.032
Charlotte,	7.20	42	.171
Cleone,	1.98	19	.104
Coldwater,	2.85	24	.118
Colfax,	2.65	49	.054
Colon,	1.00	12	.083
Convis,		10	
Camden,		17	
District No. 4,	12.77		
Decatur,	.73	14	.052
Denver,	4.27	44	.097
Deckerville,	2.22		
Dimondale,		24	
Detroit,	1.00		
Douglas,	10.53	34	.309
District No. 10,	3.65		
Eaton Rapids,		37	
Edenville,		51	
Elmwood,	10.02	46	.217
Escanaba,	1.08		
Ely,		12	
Estella,		26	
Evart,		16	
Edmore,	3.47	40	.086
Fairgrove,	2.71	35	.077
Ferry,		17	
Flint,	9.52	75	.126
Freeland,	5.60	62	.09
Fremont,		24	
Fentonville,			
Frontier,			
Grant,	.64		
Gowen,		26	
Greenbush and Duplain,	3.50	23	.051
Greenville,	2.53	34	.074
Gaines,			
Grand Rapids,			
Grandville,			
Hanover,	3.84	14	
Hastings,	6.89	27	
Hazelton,	14.68	99	
Hillsdale,	4.48	69	
Howell,		30	
Am'ts car'd forward,	\$291.83		

MICHIGAN (Continued).

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Am'ts br'ght forward,	\$291.83		
Hoytville,	.70	11	
Hudson,			
Ithaca,	3.20	67	
Ionia,	1.22		
Imlay City,		11	
Individuals,	5.68		
Jackson,		55	
Jefferson,	12.36	57	
Kent City,	7.06		
Kalamazoo,			
Lakeview,	3.47	36	
Lapeer,	18.53	49	
Leslie,		41	
Lockwood,		9	
Lowell,		43	
Maple Grove, Barry Co.,		5	
Maple Grove, Saginaw Co.,		23	
Mason,		13	
Matherton,		14	
Memphis,		80	
Monterey,		87	
Morley,	1.62	27	
Morrice,	1.39	15	
Mt. Pleasant,		33	
Muir and Lyons,	4.12	39	
Muskegon,		13	
Marshall,			
Mundy,	3.06	10	
Montague,		11	
Milan,	6.00		
Napoleon,	2.44	26	
No. Branch,	1.25		
Ogden Centre,		22	
Orange,	5.82	27	
Orleans,		21	
Osseo,		11	
Otsego,		63	
Ovid,		20	
Parkville,	4.26	40	
Pottersville,	8.83	50	
Partello,	.03		
Petoskey,	1.30		
Quincy,	13.87	27	
Ransom,	3.00	27	
Reese,	1.22	16	
Rochester,	1.10	17	
Rockford,			
Riverside,	2.60		
Sand Lake,	2.87	25	
Shelby,	6.85	38	
Sherman City,	1.94	11	
Spencer Creek,		49	
Spring Arbor,	3.72	28	
Stephenson,		27	
St. Charles,	8.36	118	
St. Louis,	1.84	15	
Saranac,	1.56	19	
Scotts,	.57		
Stambaugh,		18	
Thetford,		19	
Tustin,		18	
Vanderbilt,		28	
Vassar,	7.59	48	.158
Vermontville,	2.00	14	.142
Ventura,			
Watrousville,		37	
Am'ts car'd forward,	\$442.56		

MICHIGAN (Continued).

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Am'ts br'ght forward,	\$442.56		
Westphalia,	1.65		.11
Wright,		107	
West Liberty,		6	
Westville,			
Whittaker,			
White Lake,	1.86	10	.186
Webberville,	2.00		
Total,	\$448.04		

MISSOURI.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Appleton City,	\$.82	22	.3 $\frac{3}{11}$
Bakersfield,		26	
Bellvar,	2.25	26	.8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carthage,		38	
Deerfield,		14	
Diamond,		16	
Economy,		25	
Emporia,		39	
Excelsior Springs,	1.53		
Gunn City,		14	.17 $\frac{9}{10}$
Harrisonville,	3.00	16	.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Half Rock,		43	
Hamilton,		18	
Kansas City,	8.26	73	.11 $\frac{2}{3}$
Lowry City,		4	
Lincoln,	1.93	43	.4 $\frac{2}{3}$
New Boston,			
Nevada,	6.65	89	.7 $\frac{4}{9}$
Pleasant Hill,		25	
Poplar Bluff,		18	
Rockville,	.75	11	.6 $\frac{9}{11}$
Rolla,		13	
St. Louis,	5.25	51	.10 $\frac{5}{17}$
Sedalia,	2.32	47	.4 $\frac{4}{17}$
Salisbury,	1.20	3	.40
Utica,	4.25	47	.9 $\frac{2}{47}$
Miscellaneous,	10.95		
Total,	\$51.66		

NEW YORK.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Adams Centre,	\$.62	41	.04
Auburn,	3.06	22	.14
Batavia,	1.30	11	.12
Brookfield,	2.00	29	.07
Bucks Bridge,	1.00	41	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buffalo,	3.75	14	.06 $\frac{3}{4}$
Frankfort,	1.00	15	.06 $\frac{2}{3}$
Genoa,			
Gouverneur,	1.00	21	.04 $\frac{1}{3}$
Jeddo,	9.08	22	.41
Keene,	9.00	16	.56 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lancaster,	4.40	38	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mannsville,	1.69	32	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middle Grove,			
Newfane,	3.58	20	.18
Norfolk,		10	
North Creek,	4.40	31	.14
North Parma,			
Newburgh,			
Oswego,			
Pulaski,	4.98	34	.14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Am'ts car'd forward,	\$55.86		

NEW YORK (Continued).

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Am'ts br'ght forward,	\$55.86		
Pierrepont,	2.11	24	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$
Roosevelt,			
Rome,	10.07	73	.13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silver Hill,	.55	29	.02
Williamstown,	1.85	29	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Watertown,	.50	20	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Bangor,			
West Monroe,	2.57	12	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Utica,	.25	10	.02 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cortland,			
Individuals,	5.59		
Syracuse,	5.03	62	.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miscellaneous,	2.75		
Total,	\$87.13		

UPPER COLUMBIA.

Milton, Or.,	\$ 1.55	74	.0209
Walla Walla, W. T.,	5.00	53	.0943
Farmington, W. T.,	16.45	38	.4328
Boise City, Idaho,	4.00	38	.1052
Franklin, Idaho,		35	.0428
Dayton, W. T.,	1.80	42	.0428
Moscow, Idaho,		32	
Echo, Oregon,	2.15	21	.1023
Alba, Oregon,		17	
Spokane Falls, W. T.,	7.41	16	.4631
Garfield, W. T.,		14	
Highland Valley, Idaho,	3.00	13	.2307
Viola, Idaho,	3.15	10	.315
Heppner, Oregon,		15	
Pataha, W. T.,	1.50	9	.1666
Medical Lake, W. T.,		8	
Miscellaneous,	2.60		
Total,	\$48.61		

VERMONT.

Bordoville,	\$ 5.79	59	.098
Brownington,	7.48	64	.116
Bristol,	2.55	19	.134
Burlington,	6.70	20	.335
Corinth,		11	
Cabot,		11	
Chelsea,		18	
East Middlebury,		8	
East Richford,		33	
Granville,	3.05	28	.108
Johnson,	1.30	30	.043
Jericho,	3.14	24	.13
Jamaica,	5.79	79	.073
Moutgomery,	1.90	9	.211
Northfield,	.35	21	.016
Rochester,		10	
Rutland,		7	
Troy,	1.72	13	.132
Vergennes,		9	
Wolcott,	3.05	7	.435
Weston,	2.75	11	.25
Not Members,	3.07	10	.307
Total,	\$48.64		

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Fernandina,	\$1.85		
J. Mendham,	2.50		
H. L. Horn,	.77		
Total,	\$5.12		

General Report of First-day Offerings for
Quarter Ending March 31, 1889.

(COLLECTION FROM BOXES.)

NAME OF CONFERENCE.	Whole Amount for Quarter.	Memb. of Conference.	Amount per Member per Quarter.
Alabama and Mississippi,	\$ 1.30		
Arkansas,	10.16	226	.044
California,	316.77	2000	.158
Canada,		143	
Colorado,	38.67	300	.129
Dakota,	172.10	653	.264
District of Columbia,		24	
Illinois,	13.00	805	.016
Indiana,	59.09	1135	.052
Iowa,	345.15	1594	.217
Kansas,	20.96	1883	.011
Kentucky,		125	
Louisiana,	2.20		
Maine,	59.15	436	.135
Michigan,	448.04	4355	.103
Minnesota,	198.87	1754	.113
Missouri,	51.66	862	.06
New England,	163.62	766	.214
Nebraska,	53.02	670	.079
New York,	87.13	803	.11
North Pacific,	135.90	542	.251
Ohio,	19.78	1062	.018
Pennsylvania,	234.99	843	.28
South Atlantic,	5.12	145	.035
Tennessee,	4.26	158	.027
Texas,	21.66	390	.056
Upper Columbia,	48.61	366	.133
Vermont,	48.64	457	.106
Virginia,		121	
West Virginia,	10.70	106	.101
Wisconsin,		1766	
Total,	\$2,570.55	24,490	.108
Paid for quarter ending December 31, 1888,			3,612.33.
“ “ September 30, 1888,			3,806.26.

It may be thought by many that we are rather late in rendering a report of the first-day offerings for the April quarter. This is true; but, from various causes, this report has been delayed longer, we trust, than subsequent ones will be. As all know, the boxes are opened on the last day of the quarter by the individuals, who pay the money to the librarian of their church. If all are not prompt in this, the librarian cannot make his remittance to the State secretary on time, who, in turn, is delayed in remitting to the General Conference Association. To favor these contingencies, we hold, say, for instance, the April quarter open till it is time to open the boxes for the July quarter, or till June 30. The report for the April quarter should, then, if there are no unavoidable delays, be published early in July. This will serve to illustrate for other quarters as well. We trust that this mode of reporting the funds will meet with general approval among our people. It is expected that in future reports other items of general interest will appear.

W. H. EDWARDS, ASS'T SEC. GEN. CONF. ASS'N.

GIFTS TO THE CAUSE

During the Week of Prayer, Christmas, 1888.*

CONFERENCE.	OFFERINGS.	AMT. PER CAPITA.
Alabama.....	\$ 13 70	
Arkansas.....	78 28	\$0 35
California.....	4822 10	2 41
Canada.....	111 80	78
Colorado.....	412 76	1 38
Dakota.....	651 39	1 00
District of Columbia.....	264 75	11 03
Illinois.....	359 27	45
Indiana.....	489 98	43
Iowa.....	2809 55	1 76
Kansas.....	1364 12	72
Kentucky.....	21 38	17
Louisiana.....	12 70	
Maryland.....	6 50	
Maine.....	118 03	27
Michigan.....	6918 89	1 59
Minnesota.....	1677 41	96
Missouri.....	507 55	59
New England.....	1510 54	1 97
Nebraska.....	1008 41	1 51
New York.....	745 89	93
North Pacific.....	1080 46	1 99
Ohio.....	886 48	83
Pennsylvania.....	702 70	83
South Atlantic.....	178 83	1 23
Tennessee.....	99 35	63
Texas.....	261 21	67
Upper Columbia.....	576 49	1 58
Vermont.....	541 33	1 18
Virginia.....	49 93	41
West Virginia.....	38 08	36
Wisconsin.....	1795 69	1 02
Total.....	\$30,115 55	Gen. av. \$ 1 147

* Report made June 30, 1889.

Reports from Foreign Missions.

W. C. WHITE, FOREIGN MISSION SEC.

SWITZERLAND.

OF the work in Switzerland and Southern Europe we shall not attempt to give a complete report, but will give a few extracts only from Elder Holser's latest letters.

"You ask, 'Why do you not enter the French field in Belgium?' We have considered the matter some, and shall wait till our annual Conference to arrange plans for that field.

"In regard to the French field of South America, nothing has been done directly. We have had some correspondence with brethren there, and have sent them quite a number of books. Would you think it advisable for us to send an agent there? So far, our French canvassing field in this country is small,—that is, a field where the canvasser can support him-

self. It would be very desirable to find some new territory where they could succeed in selling books.

"As regards our camp-meeting, we have decided to hold it at Bienne, Aug. 27 to Sept. 3; as we considered the matter more fully, it was thought best not to hold the meeting at Bern, as we have no brethren there. It was also quite evident that about two thirds of the attendance will be French brethren, so it was desirable to have the meeting as near them as possible, and at the same time near a German field. Bienne has about as many French as Germans. Its population is 15,000; and there are many villages all around it. So for language and population, the location is a favorable one. I find all our brethren are enthusiastic for the meeting; all at Bienne wanted it there very much. We have reason to believe that our meeting this year will be larger than last year; and having more tents, we shall be able to accommodate the public better. We shall have three French and three German sermons each day, and put the business meetings in between. All our ministers and colporters will be present, except those at Hamburg. This is so far away that only Brn. Conradi, Boettcher, and Klein will come.

"From the field we are receiving some encouragement. During the past two months our colporters have sold 1777 books, besides pamphlets. We shall probably sell about 10,000 books during the year.

"The work in St. Gallen has resulted well. There is a church there now of thirteen members, and more are interested. Some more have been baptized at Schaffhausen, and recently nine were baptized near Chau-de-faux, six at Lausanne, and one at Morat, near Lake Neuchatel, and a small church partially organized there. Last Sabbath nine signed the covenant at Hamburg; so there is a fair beginning there.

"As regards the work in the publishing house, we now have 250 pages set of Great Controversy, volume four, German edition; and the French edition is nearly done. We have ordered the paper, and shall soon begin to print. As it is a large book, and the two editions will require quite an investment, we shall print small editions at first,—2000 of the French, and 2,500 of the German.

"As a mission family, we have been blessed with good health this summer, only one having been sick with the fever, and she is now well.

"We are of good courage in the work, though we do not see as much accomplished as ought to be done. It sometimes seems as though we are in one sense but whiling away the time, and that the work has not yet begun to go as it must before the end comes. The war preparations are going on, and the world seems ready for its part. We hope to be able to do ours in the great work."

From another letter, dated July 4, 1889, we extract the following:—

"Our inventory is now finished, and the financial report for the year made up, a copy of which I send you. Our standing is better than I expected it would be. As I took the inventory last year, and carefully compared all items this year with the valu-

ation of last, and after discounting from five to ten per cent on all things, I am pretty sure that the gain shown is not a fictitious one, but that it is reliable. Last year our statement covered nine and one half months. For that time the net loss was 10,900.45 francs. This year for twelve and one half months, the gain is 8,109.70 francs, which shows an improvement in the year's working of about 19,040.15 francs. This gain has been made up from the following sources:—

"1. Decrease in the amount of help employed, and increase in the amount of work done. For the past few months, our monthly pay roll has been about 800 francs less than at this time last year.

"2. Decrease in loss on the journals. Last year the loss on *Les Signes* and *Herold* was 9,913 francs; this year, 3,410, but little more than a third of what it was last year. And when I speak of last year as compared to this, it means nine and one half months compared to twelve and one half months.

"3. Increase of profits from book sales.

"4. Lessening of general expenses, which were about one fourth less this year than last.

"I feel thankful that this office has reached the self-sustaining point so soon, and shall do my best to make it more prosperous the next year. I should like to devote the most of my time here for the year to come, and hope I may be permitted to do so. I have the good-will of all the foremen, and with their help and counsel, hope to work out good results the coming year. But much depends on the success of the colporters in the field. Bro. Conradi's presence will relieve me of much of the work that fell to my lot last year. Bro. Ertzenberger is a good counselor and a faithful worker. He stood by me faithfully last year.

"As matters are now situated, Eld. Ertzenberger in the Swiss field, and Eld. Conradi in Germany, I can spend more time at the publishing house without loss to the work in the field."

THE WORK IN RUSSIA.

IN reference to inquiries as to the present prosperity and future prospects of our work in Russia, Elder L. R. Conradi writes:—

"The Russian church claims the exclusive right to proselyte, and is in this protected by the State. Being the State church, it is considered the loyal party, and all other denominations are less privileged. The accusation always is that they have some political scheme in the background,—the Roman Catholics with the Poles, the Lutherans with Germany, and the Baptists with England. These denominations are tolerated, but restricted and watched. Everything is done to hinder their growth, and, if possible, finally to bring about their extinction. They can have their own churches and pastors, who are free to labor among themselves. Other ministers of like faith can visit them occasionally from other countries, but they must confine their work among themselves. Their

resident pastors must be acknowledged by the governor, and their church management and church records must be according to the prescribed rules. Under the present regulations, no denomination can labor freely among the Russians, nor can they circulate any of their literature among them. To illustrate this latter point: The Greek church holds that the Apocrypha is an essential part of the Bible, and therefore no complete Bible is allowed to be circulated without this. The British Bible Society, which, according to its statutes, cannot insert the Apocrypha, was forced to print their Bible in parts, and sell it thus. In Vienna they publish a complete Russian Bible without the Apocrypha; but though we have several times tried to get one sent through to Russia, they utterly refuse to let it pass into that country.

"Another point: Mr. Wieler is a regular Baptist minister, recognized by the State, but he commenced to labor among the members of the Greek church, and baptized some the very eve I visited them in Odessa. But the authorities found it out, and since, the laws became so strict that he, in order to escape banishment, went to Germany, and at present is in one of the Balkan States.

"In view of this, I have never expected any Russian tract to pass the border, especially those which bear on any doctrinal point. I even do not know whether any tract will pass. This must be ascertained, and we intend to try with the "Sufferings of Christ;" but forgetting this point, our brethren sometimes send tracts in packages, and a refusal to let them pass has been the natural consequence. My plan was to print the tracts on thin paper, and send them in letters. We have printed one such edition for our use here, and our missionary society sends them out in letters. The other edition we circulate among the Russian sailors, and the Russian emigrants who pass through Hamburg.

"As to the work in Russia, I have three points in view: First, to secure workers for Russia from among those who have come from there, and thus avoid the odium attached to foreigners, and the feelings against them, which exist in Russia as in no other European country. I believe that Bro. Laubhan and Bro. Klein will get along all right as long as they avoid all direct labor among the Russians. Secondly, in order to encourage the churches there and to aid the workers, we desire to make it possible for some one of more experience to visit the field from time to time. Then finally, when the proper time arrives, we will try by means of the petitions of members already in Russia, to gain recognition of our church, or rather toleration. The latter we will never get because we are a denomination in America or other parts of the world, but because we have a sufficient number of Russians who desire this right as Russian citizens.

"As to the present status of the work in Russia, I can say that it is prospering, but that we lack the information and direct communication with the churches and scattered members which would enable us to help and encourage them as is needed. In order to secure this, I have written a circular letter

on the neostyle to all the churches and members, asking them to aid us in this work. Then Brn. Klein and Perk aid in the correspondence all they can. We have commenced to record in a book all the names and addresses of the members of each church, and also of the scattered Sabbath-keepers; and I hope to send them letters monthly to encourage them in their work, and to teach and counsel them where it seems needed. We thought that our missionary society here could do no better work than this.

"The church on the Don has sent one hundred and sixty-five rubles tithe, and one brother in the Crimea twenty-five rubles to Bro. Laubhan; and I know that much more can be secured if we take hold in the right manner to encourage them. As to Bro. Laubhan's coming here, we cannot tell what he will do; we have invited him. We hope to find some young men in Russia who can be educated here for that field."

SOUTH AFRICA.

UNTIL about four years ago, no active and systematic plans were adopted to introduce the doctrines held by Seventh-day Adventists into South Africa. Several years previous to this, an old gentleman now in the truth, heard, before leaving America for this country, of the doctrines advocated by S. D. Adventists, and while on the voyage to South Africa, became convinced that they were in harmony with the Scriptures, and took his stand for the truth. On arriving in South Africa, he had the opportunity of presenting his views a few times before large audiences. The result was that a few accepted the doctrines he taught; but not meeting with much encouragement, he discontinued his public labor and settled down, still doing what he could in a private way.

But God in his mercy decreed that his truth should be revealed to others. A few of the Dutch, becoming much interested in religion, came together several times in the week for prayer and the study of the Bible. Previously they had learned that God was willing to heal their diseases in answer to the prayer of faith, and they believed that there were more gems in the inexhaustible mine of God's word. An American windmill was the means by which their attention was called to the Sabbath. This was owned by one of the gentlemen thus seeking light. An elder step-brother of this man's, who held a position both in the church and in the State, visited them at this time. When one of them questioned him as to whether he thought it wrong to let the windmill work on Sunday for the purpose of irrigation, he replied, in a jesting way, "Well, if you want

to live so strictly according to the letter, why do n't you keep the Sabbath day according to the fourth commandment?" The younger replied, "I think that I am observing it, and that it was changed at the resurrection of Christ to the first day of the week."

After the departure of the step-brother, the subject was investigated, the mind of the younger brother being continually troubled about the matter, and he soon became so far convinced that he decided to keep the true Sabbath. From that time they began actively to agitate the Sabbath question, believing themselves to be the only Christians who kept the true Sabbath, and that God had intrusted them with this truth to bring it before the world. The elder brother, who first called their attention to the fourth commandment, opposed the Sabbath, and was sorry he had ever mentioned it.

After a time they met the old gentleman from America, referred to above, and he informed them that over the waters in America there were thousands holding the same doctrine. This brother assisted them in getting books, tracts, and papers, and also enlightened them on other points of the truth. Hearing that there were many ministers in America, one brother sent money over with the petition that help be sent them. On the arrival of the ministers from America, between twenty and thirty embraced the Sabbath. Since that time several churches, Sabbath-schools, and tract societies have been organized.

A mission home has been purchased in Cape Town, the principal port of the colony. This property is centrally located, and can be enlarged as necessity demands. A general meeting was held, and the greater part of the purchase money (\$12,750) was subscribed by the members of the church. Another site has been obtained at the Diamond Fields for a church, for which the funds have already been subscribed.

There are now over one hundred Sabbath-keepers in South Africa. They are mostly poor, but willing to do anything they can for the advancement of the cause of God. All are doing missionary work. About twelve are continually engaged in preaching and the canvassing work. At present the mission is self-sustaining, and the prospects for future advancement are good, notwithstanding there is much opposition. The ministers have a strong hold on the people, who are already careful about taking hold of new doctrines.

In general, the people are religious, being descendants of the old Hugenots. They are also liberal, hospitable, and independent.

The country is becoming wealthy through the discovery of minerals, metals, etc. Railroads are being extensively built from the ports inland. The system of education is also favorable to the advancement of the truth. The ruling element is the African Dutch, descendants of the Europeans. The greater part of the population is colored natives, who speak different dialects. Among these are also many missionaries representing different societies and church missions, who have translated the Bible into many of these dialects.

P. W. B. WESSELS.

THE HAMBURG MISSION.

A FEW days after Eld. Conradi embarked for Hamburg, accompanied by Bro. Boettcher and wife, of Cleveland, Bro. Klein and wife, of Kansas, and sister Hattie Ohm, of Chicago. Eld. H. P. Holser of Basel went to Hamburg to meet them, and, if possible, to secure a suitable house before their arrival. On his return to Basel he wrote:—

"I met Bro. Conradi and company at Hamburg, having spent a week there before they came. I had looked the city over carefully from one end to the other, and think that we secured a very favorable location for the mission. It is but a short distance from the center of the city, in the part called St. Pauli. We secured rooms on the first floor of a new building, on the corner. In every direction are fine new buildings, occupied by a good class of people. There are five rooms and kitchen, bath-room, and store-room, on the first floor, and a large store-room in the attic. The corner room has a large plate glass double window, which we propose to use for a store, as there are stores in every direction from the building. Just across the street is the post-office. The lodging costs us mk. 1300 per year. It is not quite large enough for the mission family during the school when many workers are there, but it is the largest lodging we could find; and there are single rooms to rent on the same floor, of which we can rent more or less as necessary, and thus avoid the necessity of paying rent on more rooms than we need at any time. The location for a store is very good, and we intend to establish our depository for Germany there. By opening a store, our license costs us \$4.50, once for all, and we can send out for nothing as many colporters in the city as we wish."

About a month later, Elder Conradi wrote:—

"All are pleased with the situation of the depository and mission. The front room we use as our depository, and Bro. Frey and I do our editorial work there also. Next to this is our dining-room. Sunday nights we throw open the folding doors, and in the two rooms can seat about forty persons.

"From the very beginning we organized a Sabbath-school, and last Sabbath we had already some four

children and one lady of outsiders in our school, and more are in prospect for the coming one. For three Sundays we had Bible readings. We started with four, and now we have twenty, and more in prospect. Brn. Klein, Boettcher, Perk, and sister Ohm give readings. Thus far about forty have been held, mostly evenings and Sundays, and in consequence of these, our Sunday night meetings, and some I held at special request in a private family in Altona, quite a number of persons are deeply interested, and several are about ready to unite with us.

"As soon as we arrived here, we tried to start our workers in canvassing. We find it considerably harder than in smaller cities, and usually only the very best canvassers make it pay here. Yet during the school, I think that the most of the students can earn their board and rent during the four hours in the afternoon that they are at work. Till now, we have had 266 orders for Eld. Waggoner's new book; ninety of these are delivered, and we have about \$85.00 cash received. Our school commenced on the 17th of June, and we have nine in attendance besides Bro. Frey, who teaches grammar and orthography.

"Our studies are canvassing, Bible doctrines, two grammar classes, spelling, and Bible geography. The school commences at eight o'clock, and runs till eleven; a few beginners in grammar hold on till 11:40.

"Thus far unity and diligence have been manifested by all connected with the school. We tried to have order from the beginning, and have a regular daily program.

"Another part of our work is the ship mission work. We visited the seaman's home, where yearly 52,000 sailors of all nationalities are hired and discharged, and where hundreds of these lodge and board. I gave the manager a copy of the "Life of Christ" and "Paradise to Paradise" for their library. I told him of our work, and showed him our files of *Herold der Wahrheit* and other journals, and our little reading racks for tracts. He seemed very much pleased, and gave us the best place on the wall for our rack, and the large center table in the library for our files. We have since put up eight more racks and eight files in the leading emigrant houses and homes for the traveling mechanics, where hundreds from all parts of Germany lodge. Bro. Klein has special charge of this line of work, and we are gradually gaining foothold so we can commence to offer our books for sale.

"The leading Baptist minister in Latona has now preached twice against us, on the immortality question. Last Sunday his subject was Lazarus and the rich man. But thus far it has only helped us to sell our pamphlet on that subject, and to open the eyes of some of his people to the truth. One of their oldest pioneers, who with his sons owns one of the largest dry goods stores in the city, and with whom we had some trading, has paid us a visit, and I had quite a long conversation with him. He had lately attended the Baptist Conference in Poland, and he gave me many points about their work there. He thought we should have some one here who could

understand the Scandinavian languages, as there is a great field in that direction. I believe when we get things going, it would be a splendid thing to connect a good Scandinavian canvasser who understands the German, also to work especially on the ships."

In a letter written August 3, Elder Conradi says :—

"Thus far we have every reason to be thankful. Yesterday nine persons signed the covenant, and with Bro. Grul, of Holland, and Bro. Schill, who has kept the Sabbath alone here in Hamburg for over two years, there are eleven Sabbath-keepers here, besides those who came from America and Switzerland.

"Our Sunday night meetings constantly grow in attendance, and we seriously contemplate breaking through the wall, so as to have four rooms in one, instead of two as at present.

"There are a number of persons now deeply interested in our work. A young man who has charge of the books in the mechanics' home became deeply interested in our publications, and I think will join us. Last week I had a Bible reading with the Irvingites. Sixteen were here, mostly clerks and business men. They came prepared to hold on all night. Our study continued four hours. At one o'clock we adjourned. Their leader and several others bought "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation."

"Since my last letter, Bro. P. W. B. Wessels and family visited us, on their way from South Africa to Battle Creek. It seemed providential that Bro. Wessels came at this time. With him I visited the Sabbath-keepers in Holland. Eight signed the covenant, a leader was appointed, also a librarian and a treasurer; and I hope that soon a church may be organized.

"The presence of Bro. Wessels, and his account of the work in South Africa, was a great encouragement to our brethren in Holland, and to those here in Germany also."

NEW ZEALAND.

A CONFERENCE has recently been organized in New Zealand. Eld. A. G. Daniells, the president of this conference, writes of the work there as follows :—

"We have about two hundred Sabbath-keepers in New Zealand. We have three organized churches, with a total membership of about 155. Last year we received \$1,003 in tithes, and \$1,000 in donations. I think we can depend on the same amount in donations, and about \$600 more tithes, this year. I might add that we received pledges for the Tract Society to the amount of \$800, to be paid the coming year. There are urgent calls from two or three places, and every place we have been to thus far seems ready for the message. We have but two laborers, Eld. Hare and myself. We have licensed two, but have not sent them out yet. We need a good, live, strong minister to enter our large towns, such as Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

There are seven or eight canvassers in the field, the most of whom have done well, considering the little experience they have had.

As yet, we have had but little opposition. The ministers have made but a feeble effort. During the tent-meetings, some who attended, wrote letters for the daily papers, to expose us; but so far I have found this a help. It advertises our work free. I cannot say that we have any peculiar difficulties. Our great difficulty is a lack of efficient laborers. I have been alone the most of the time. The people are ready to hear, and they are ready also to pay the bills connected with tent-meetings. During the last year, the people who attended our tent-meetings have donated sufficient cash to pay every penny of the expense. Indeed, our receipts from tent and hall meetings exceed the expenses two hundred or three hundred dollars. These things being true, I feel that the greatest want is a good minister or two. We do not ask for money. Do you think the General Conference will at its next meeting send us more help?"

D. T. J.

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA.

WE have received a number of valuable reports from the various foreign mission fields, in response to a circular letter sent out some months ago. These reports contain many facts which our brethren will be glad to know. Among the most interesting of these are two letters from the Australian Conference,—one from Eld. G. C. Tenney, of North Fitzroy, Australia, and one from Eld. M. C. Israel, New Town, Tasmania.

Eld. Tenney writes under date of Aug. 5, as follows :—

"There are approximately three hundred and eighty-five adult Sabbath-keepers in this Conference. Our Sabbath-school membership is five hundred and sixty, which of course includes little ones, and most of the grown people also. We have six organized churches. There was received on tithes last year, from July to July, \$4,272. We do not expect that there will be any less this year. There are openings of special interest. Three of our colonies have never been entered by our workers except to be partially canvassed for "Thoughts on Daniel and the Revelation." We have at the present time fourteen canvassers in the field. All, except a few in South Australia, are meeting with fair success. We have two ministers and two licentiates in the field. We do need more help, and we earnestly plead for a man who has ability and experience to take charge of work in new and important fields. We need some one who can preach the truth in large cities, where there are men of education and strong influence to meet. The ministers in the great churches of Australia are of no second-rate ability, but are men of power and influence. In their sight we are but as grasshoppers. Our strongest opposition comes from the popular

churches. The usual line of opposition is the same as we meet in America. I have written to Bro. White, the Secretary for Foreign Missions, concerning our field and its wants. I presume it is not necessary to repeat it here. We are of good courage, and believe that the Lord is on our side, which gives us hope that the truth will have the victory at last."

Eld. Israel, writing under date of Aug. 2, says:—

"Ministerial labor was first commenced in Tasmania about the first of March, 1888. In the latter part of June following, a church of twenty-three members was organized. Bro. Baker remained here a few weeks. On the first of October following, I returned from the organization of the Australian Conference, and have been in this field since that time, with the exception of two months and a half in New Zealand. At the organization of the Conference, two of the brethren here were licensed to preach,—Bro. Geo. Foster, elder of the church, and Bro. David Steed.

"On the 25th of November I commenced a tent-meeting in Hobart, Bro. Steed helping me as tent-master. During this effort the Hobart church was increased from twenty-three to fifty members. We closed our tent-meeting about the 20th of February. Bro. Steed remained a few weeks to follow up the work, while I went to Port Esperance, a little place about fifty miles south. The effort there was not attended by very much success. Three men embraced the truth. One of them was a third owner of a mill, and, in order to obey the truth, had to sell out at a great sacrifice just as they had got the property clear, and it was paying them about five hundred dollars a month. He is very firm, and has bought a quantity of our books, and is doing all he can to get people to accept the truth.

"In a few weeks from the time of our tent-meeting, Bro. Steed and wife went to Bismarek, a little German settlement about twelve miles from Hobart, and commenced holding meetings, visiting, and giving Bible readings. They have been there until the present time. As a result of their efforts, thirty-eight have signed the covenant. Two weeks ago we organized a church there of thirty-four members, twenty-seven of them Germans, six Danes, and one English woman. We are to have baptism on Sunday, when several more will be added to both churches.

"In Bismarek the Baptists had a church of twenty-two members, and the Wesleyans a chapel and quite a little church. Twenty of the Baptists joined our church, and the most of the Wesleyans are Sabbath-keepers, their leader being elected as the leader of the Bismarek church. We have also got two from the church of England. The pastor of the Baptist church is the editor of a little paper called the *Day Star*. He has manifested a bitter spirit toward us from the time we first came here. We have in all now fully one hundred Sabbath-keepers in Tasmania. The brethren in Bismarek will begin to build a church in the course of a week or two. The church in Hobart gets the use of an old Baptist chapel in the heart of the city at a reasonable price, that has

answered our purposes very well. Their Sabbath-school numbers fully one hundred. It would be very much better if we could have a house of our own; but this we hardly can expect, as our people there are so poor. The tithes of the Hobart church up to the time of its organization were about two hundred dollars; during the last year it has been six hundred and fifty dollars. The Bismarek church has not yet commenced to pay tithes.

"Brn. Arnold and Wainman canvassed Launceston and Hobart for "Daniel and the Revelation." This is all the regular canvassing that has been done in the colony. Quite a number of canvassers are being developed in Victoria, and we expect one or two of our brethren here will enter the work before long. No doubt an effort will be made soon to help us out in this respect.

"Bro. Foster has quite a large family, and has a good situation, where he gets about six pounds a week as cutter and manager of a tailoring establishment. He is an excellent man, has a good mind, a fair education, and is a real good speaker. He preaches part of the time on Sabbath, and has assisted Bro. Steed some on Sundays. He expects to go with me to Launceston in the spring, and then give his time fully to the work. Launceston, a city of twenty thousand inhabitants, is in the north end of the island. It would seem that the north end of the island would be better for labor than this. It is more prosperous, and there are more little towns; but from the prospects, we expect to meet with more open opposition from the ministers. We have had quite good success here in keeping our work before the people through the *Tasmanian News*, one of the daily papers."

D. T. J.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

THE study of the various religions of the world is a very interesting one, especially to those engaged in missionary work.

Buddhism, a religion teaching the idolatrous worship of its founder, and the transmigration of souls, is said to be the religion of 400,000,000 people, or well-nigh one third of the inhabitants of the world. Mohammedanism, with its Koran, its fatalism, and polygamy, sweeps in 180,000,000 more. Brahmanism, an outgrowth of the old Hinduism, and akin to Buddhism, with its distinctions of caste, its doctrines of emanation and transmigration, claims 175,000,000 more. Confucianism, the religion of the aristocracy of China, calls for 80,000,000 more. Roman Catholicism, with its popes and priests, its images and intolerance, comes in for 201,000,000 more. The Greek Church, near relative of the last, which worships with the face turned toward the east, claims the faith of 84,000,000 souls. Protestantism, though now forgetting to protest, shelters 106,000,000 more. And the poor, dejected Jew, once the chosen of the Lord, brings up the rear with 7,000,000 more. These, with a hundred million or two of aborigines, who can hardly be said to have a religion, compose our world. Spiritually how poorly are they fed!

W. A. C.