

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



"Then They that Feared the Lord Spake Often One to Another."

Vol. 8

Mountain View, Cal., November 5, 1908

No. 14

The Church

Alone with God

Alone with God one single hour,
When sorrows press my soul,
That I may feel the Spirit's power,
To cleanse and make me whole,
Is worth a lifetime spent in play
Among the giddy and the gay
Who throng the broad and slippery way,
Where Satan has control.

Alone with God to meditate,
And feed upon His word;
Upon His providence to wait,
To trust and prove the Lord,
That I may learn His sovereign will,
And hear His gracious "peace, be still,"
And all His pleasures may fulfil,
According to His word.

Alone with God I fain would be.
From all the world shut in,
Till I can gain the victory
O'er each besetting sin.
I'd come before His mercy-seat.
And cast me prostrate at His feet,
And plead for holiness complete,
And peace and joy within.

Wm. Brickey.

Sketches of the Past — No. 48 "The Little Book"

Previous to the close of the prophetic period in 1844, the believers in the second advent labored under the erroneous supposition that the earth was the sanctuary to be cleansed at the end of the twenty-three hundred days. The glorious truth of the sanctuary as now understood was not recognized until after the expiration of the great prophetic period. Then came the Lord's time for the revealing of that marvelous light, as shown in our last article.

A devoted brother of Port Byron,

N. Y. (Hiram Edson), who had labored earnestly in the first and second messages, began to receive light on the sanctuary question the day after the close of the prophetic time. While praying, it came to him as distinctly as though spoken with an audible voice, "The sanctuary to be cleansed at the end of the twenty-three hundred days is in heaven." He at once began the investigation of the subject by searching his Bible, opening at the book of Hebrews, and reading chapters eight and nine. Although he had often read these chapters before, he was now greatly astonished at discovering how clearly they proved a sanctuary in heaven, of which the earthly tabernacle was a "figure," a "shadow," a "pattern," and its service an example of Christ's mediatorial work in heaven.

As this disappointed people were again to take up the work of teaching "peoples, and nations, and tongues, and kings," it was of the highest importance that the subject of the true sanctuary and the nature of its cleansing be understood. The sanctuary question connects the *time* message of 1844 with the third angel's message of Revelation 14. The burden of that message is the "commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus," which is really the third call to the supper in Luke 14. This call goes "into the highways and hedges," compelling the people, not by physical force, but by the clearness of truth and the power of the Holy Ghost, to come in.

The Sweet and Bitter Book

Another feature of the time proclamation of Revelation 10 should not be unnoticed. John sees the angel standing upon the sea, and upon the earth. He says: "And the voice which I heard

from heaven spake unto me again, and said, Go and take the little book which is open in the hand of the angel which standeth upon the sea and upon the earth. And I went unto the angel, and said unto him, Give me the little book. And he said unto me, Take it, and eat it up; and it shall make thy belly bitter, but it shall be in thy mouth sweet as honey. And I took the little book out of the angel's hand, and ate it up; and it was in my mouth sweet as honey: and as soon as I had eaten it, my belly was bitter." Rev. 10: 8-10.

As the angel here proclaiming the time represents those who go forth to give the time message, so John receiving and eating the book represents those receiving the message. The message contained in the book is time. When the time therefrom proclaimed expired, the book was fully eaten. While eating, it was "sweet as honey" to the eater; but as soon as eaten it became "bitter." The contrast here presented clearly sets forth a scene of bitter disappointment. The very thing that had heretofore been such sweet spiritual food, now, as soon as consumed, becomes O, so "bitter"!

Let us consider for a few moments the situation of that people who, with joyous hearts and rejoicing lips, came up to the tenth day of the seventh Jewish month—Oct. 22, 1844. Thousands met in their places of worship, expecting ere the setting of that day's sun to be in immortal glory. The day passed, and October 23 found them, O, so sad. The cup of sweetness in anticipation of immortal joys is dashed to their feet. A statement of that situation as presented from participants will appear in our next article.

J. N. Loughborough.

The Danish-Norwegians and the Special Number of the "Review"

For several years in the past we have printed a special number each autumn of our Danish-Norwegian paper, the *Sendebud*. We have sold thousands and thousands of these, and they have been a great spiritual blessing to many readers.

We expect to publish such special numbers again—it is possible that we may get one out later this winter. However, we shall not issue one this fall, as most of you know that the General Conference has decided to print a special number of the *Review and Herald*. It is to be a Thanksgiving edition. The plan is not to sell this paper, but to give it away free to all with a word of explanation about our world-wide mission work in foreign fields, and with the request that those who receive the paper give us something for the foreign mission. I need not enter on a more detailed explanation of the plan.

Very many of us Danish-Norwegian Adventists take the *Review* and prize it highly, and we have thought, dear brethren, that you would wish to have a share in this great mission crusade with the *Review*. It is because we wish you to feel free to do this that we print no special number of the *Sendebud* this fall. We know that if we issued a special *Sendebud*, many of you would work for its circulation, and thus be deprived of assisting the foreign work through this special *Review*.

We Adventists are of many nations, and yet one people in the Lord. We are all in a peculiar sense interested in God's cause in "the regions beyond." The Danish-Norwegian Adventists have given liberally to the foreign fields. Let us now all unite in a steady, strong effort to use this special number of the *Review*. Let each one be inspired by a divine enthusiasm. Why can not we circulate twice as many of this *Review* as we ever did of the special *Sendebud*?

I would earnestly ask our Danish-Norwegian brethren in California to do their utmost for this special *Review*.

L. H. Christian.

"If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to have for you, and what you think people think of you."

The Field

The Journey to Mexico

After leaving the orange groves of Southern California, whether to the stranger or to the one who has crossed the "Great American Desert" a score of times, there is little of interest in traversing the 700 miles of largely waste land between Beaumont, Cal., and El Paso, Texas. There are, however, three items which I deem worthy of mention.

One of these is the Salton Sea, about seventy miles long by thirty wide, and seventy feet in depth, and its surface more than one hundred feet below the level of the ocean. This sea was created when the mighty Colorado River burst its swaddling bands and threatened the destruction of the Imperial Valley, until the combined resources of the Southern Pacific Railway Company were brought to bear to dam the new-made channel which was seven-eighths of a mile wide, and seventy feet deep. This inland sea is of the same dimensions as Chapala, near Guadalajara, the largest of Mexican lakes. There is this difference, however, between the two lakes. The Salton Sea is in the midst of one of the most barren of deserts, and in one of the hottest regions on the face of the globe, while Chapala, with its several charming islands, and its setting in a border of sub-tropical foliage, located at an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea-level, is considered one of the world's most beautiful lakes, and has a charming climate.

Just at nightfall, immediately after crossing the Colorado River, the silt-laden waters of which, where utilized, cause the desert to "blossom as the rose,"—a half-score of Yuma Indian women, several of whom would each apparently tip the scales at 200 pounds, may be seen, sitting upon the ground in close proximity to the train. Displayed on a yard or so of calico before them, is their highest conception and execution of art; namely, brilliant-colored beadwork and small pieces of pottery. Each woman has a lighted lantern to illuminate her miniature bazaar. Doubtless they can speak English reasonably well, but true to the Indian custom, and not to be beguiled into conversation except

in their native dialect, they make use of cards, printed in bold type to make known the prices of the wares displayed before them.

The third item is the very noticeable glare of sunlight during the day and the brilliancy of the stars at night. The low, humid climate of the valleys of California would be extremely unfavorable for the location of astronomical observatories, hence the selection of Mount Hamilton and Mount Lowe for the leading observatories of California; but more favorable still in its location is the observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz. In an altitude of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, the morning star can be distinctly seen long after sunrise.

I was kindly entertained at El Paso at the home of Brother and Sister W. M. Fee, who reside at 1211 Newman Street, and are doing all within their power to hold up the light of truth in that city. While there I visited two other families of our people. Dropping suddenly from a desert waste into El Paso, one is agreeably surprised to find it such a beautiful and up-to-date city. This applies to the American portion, and not to that part built after the Mexican style. The city has a population of 45,000 and a union depot far surpassing any in California except the Ferry Depot at the foot of Market Street, San Francisco.

The traveler destined for the Republic of Mexico is compelled to remain in El Paso nearly twenty-four hours, including the time spent in passing the Mexican customs official.

Leaving the latter city on the Mexican Central Railway, the first impressions of the Republic of Mexico are very unfavorable, as barren, wind-driven sand hills form the landscape. About 150 miles south of the Rio Grande River (here a disappointing stream to me, as I fished for trout in its sparkling headwaters more than twenty-five years ago), the railway passes through some of the most richly carpeted grass lands that I have ever seen west of the prairies of the Mississippi valley. The famous "grama" grass is considered the most nutritious of any variety of native grass in the United States. This particular kind grows so luxuriously in the higher altitudes of Northern Mexico, that large quantities of it are cut for hay. As we passed, the Mexicans were cutting hay

with modern machinery, the mules wading knee-deep through the grass.

At the southern end of these rich pasture-lands may be seen a narrow, silver, ribbon-like lake, perhaps not more than half a mile wide, and probably twenty-five or thirty miles in length.

About 500 miles below the international line many thousands of acres of land are devoted to the culture of cotton. If there were water available for irrigation, the northern part of the republic would be a rich agricultural empire; but lacking this, the rich level land is largely in its primitive state.

The time from El Paso to Mexico City is forty-eight hours. As the train stops at the numerous stations, the more humble class of people flock to the cars to sell to the passengers all sorts of unnamable abominations in food preparations. The men come wearing hats, or "sombrosos," of such great dimensions that they have been styled "the unbelievable hat." The women are bare-headed, or else wear simple black shawls to cover their heads.

It is difficult to imagine the transformation that would be seen in the children of these poverty-afflicted, unlearned peons, if they could only be placed under as favorable conditions for spiritual and mental development as are the children in our church schools in Southern California. The question confronts us as to whether we shall undertake to organize schools to train some of these poor children for the kingdom of heaven.

The development of "Modern Mexico" was forcibly impressed upon my mind when a tract of 6,000 section of land was pointed out by an intelligent Mexican, who stated that a few years ago it was offered as a whole for \$20,000; but that a company had recently purchased it for four and a half million dollars, for the returns anticipated from the wild rubber plant which grows on the land.

On the morning of the second day out of El Paso, our train stopped at Irapuato, where the line to Guadalajara branches off to the west. This place is known by travelers as "the strawberry station," as the natives bring such beautiful baskets of this luscious fruit to the train, every day in the year, to sell to the passengers. I was out of my berth early to see the character of the country for the next 220 miles to Mexico

City, and was agreeably surprised to see the extensive fields of corn, barley, and alfalfa, with here and there, near the towns, most beautiful gardens and numerous artificial lakes. At this season of the year these lakes are literally swarming with many varieties of water-fowl, and in the shallow waters, most prominent of all, flocks of great, white cranes, well designed by nature to secure their livelihood by wading to the depth of two or three feet.

For a distance of about seventy-five miles, the railway is built through a valley which compares favorably for beauty and fertility with any of the valleys of California. However, the land would be much more productive under skilful farming. I sincerely hope that in the near future some of our families from California, having missionary zeal and a love for souls, will be settled here with the paramount motive of winning souls to Christ. Many thousands of several nationalities come here for commercial purposes; why should we not come inspired by a much higher motive?

The lakes above referred to are bordered with pepper, willow, ash, and acacia trees, the latter corresponding closely with the thorny Mimosa of Africa.

At Queretaro, our train passed under an ancient aqueduct, which constitutes one of the sights of the republic.

The Spaniards brought to Mexico their architecture as well as their religion. In centuries gone by, before the science of conducting water across a depression to a water-level on the opposite side by pipe-line had been discovered, men knew only Hezekiah's famous conduit method of conducting water from "the upper pool" to a place where it could be utilized. That the Spaniards were skilful masons needs no proof after seeing this aqueduct. It is fully fifty feet high, a half mile long, and is supported by numerous massive stone buttresses, each about ten feet square, and arched in symmetrical fashion from one to the other, to support the open stone flume or conduit. I will speak of my arrival in the capital of the republic, and of the first meetings with our dear brethren in this field at a later date.

G. W. Reaser.

Tacubaya, D. F., Mexico.

ARIZONA

Douglas

At the time of our last report, in company with Brother and Sister Dillon, we were holding a tent effort here. This effort was closed September 17, the interest continuing good to the end. Sabbath, September 19, in the afternoon, our company of believers went out in the country to a nice running stream, and there six sisters were buried with their Lord in baptism. This makes a total of twenty-four who have been baptized this summer.

The next day, Sunday, September 20, the writer started on a trip to visit some of the Spanish-speaking companies and scattered members. I first visited the company at Globe. Here we have a small Mexican church of about twenty members, which is badly in need of help. A week was spent in this place, and all the members were visited in their homes, and an effort put forth to awaken them to a deeper spiritual life.

From here I went to Sanchez, where we have a church of about thirty members. A week was also spent in this place, and a number of public night meetings were held, with good results. I left them rejoicing in the message. While here arrangements were made for two young people to attend the school at Phoenix. We need earnest, consecrated workers to labor among this people. Elder Serna has been sick for several months so they have been left almost alone.

From Sanchez I went by stage across the mountains to Clifton to visit a few members who live there. In all these places and in many others there is a large Spanish-speaking population for which work must be done.

Monday, October 5, I returned to Douglas and spent the remainder of the week working to prepare for church organization. Elder Thurston came the middle of the week and remained over the Sabbath. The night after the Sabbath we organized a church of twenty-five members. Three who were baptized were not present the night of the organization, but we expect them with several others to be received into the church soon. One sister was admitted subject to baptism.

There is still a good interest in Douglas, and we expect to see a good-sized church here before very long, and we

hope soon to make arrangements to erect a church building.

Sunday, October 11, I left for Healdsburg to be with Mrs. Bond during an operation. I am glad to report that she is doing nicely, and we hope soon to be able to return to our field of labor. We would earnestly solicit the prayers of all who read this article that she may be entirely restored to health.

J. Ernest Bond.

October 31.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA Santa Ana Young People's Convention

The churches of Santa Ana, Garden Grove, Centralia, and Norwalk gave the whole day, Sabbath, the 10th, to the consideration of the young people's work. Three sessions were held, one at 11:00 A.M. and two in the afternoon. There was a good attendance from all the churches, and representatives came from Fernando, Edendale, and Carr Street, Los Angeles. These churches are under the direction of Brother D. D. Fitch. The young people's work in Southern California is divided among the members of the committee, each member having from three to six companies.

The morning session was given to the consideration of papers on the young people's work in general, and the opportunities now offered to our young people to engage in service. A number of subjects were considered in the afternoon, some of which were the Circulation of Petitions against the Proposed Sunday Legislation, Bible Study, Standard of Attainment, The School in Rome, and the Reading Course.

The young people had already taken up the subject of committing scripture on the leading points of our faith. The results accomplished in a few weeks were astonishing. Many of the young people were ready to quote one or more pointed scriptures on every one of the fundamental points of our faith.

The Southern California young people are still supporting the school at Rome, and a liberal donation was taken for this purpose. Between thirty and thirty-five dollars were given to swell this fund. In response to the presentation of the reading course, fifty-five gave in their names, as members, and began at once

to study the good book, "Great Controversy." Brother Fitch had taken time to do considerable personal work among the young people in these four churches, and the results were most encouraging.

The superintendent of the Santa Ana Park gave us the privilege of eating our lunch on the well-kept lawns, and the hour of lunch was very pleasantly passed without an unbecoming remark or action on the part of the children or young people.

These companies are also waiting for the forthcoming missionary number of the *Review and Herald*. We believe they will do good service in this campaign.

A new society was recently organized at Long Beach, and Sabbath, the 17th, I spent with the San Diego young people in an effort to revive the work there. Through a combination of circumstances, the young people's work in San Diego had been abandoned. For several months nothing had been done, but on presentation of the subject, there was manifested an earnest desire on the part of many of the young people, and practically all the fathers and mothers, to see the work revived and put on a good substantial basis. New officers were selected, and they began at once to plan for the work with enthusiasm. They plan to take up the standard of attainment in a way that will qualify them to give a reason of the hope that is within them with meekness and fear. In fact, all of our young people are endeavoring to commit to memory the leading scriptures on the most important Bible doctrines. Almost the whole church decided to take hold of the reading course. About thirty-five handed in their names at San Diego, and we believe we shall see good results from the efforts in the work at this place.

The National City society is well organized, and is doing effectual work. Nearly the entire sanitarium family joined the reading course, and personal work for each other and for guests in the institution was taken up by many of the young people. A most excellent spirit prevails among the helpers in the institution.

Good reports also come from the Loma Linda society, where they are putting forth special efforts to win souls by personal work.

E. S. Ballenger.

Loma Linda

I am now at this enchanting spot of earth, on the "Hill Beautiful," taking a few days needed rest, prior to going off on another long trip to engage in the good work of placing the printed page. I wish all the dear RECORDER family could spend a month here, for pen can not adequately picture its charms; words fail in portraying its intrinsic loveliness; tongue can not depict the grandeur and sublimity of its environment; it is certainly a place where for diversity of scenery, Edenic beauty, and marvelous blending of hill and dale, mountain and valley, nature outdid itself.

God did bless my labors this summer beyond all I dared hope for in Coos Bay district in Oregon. Ps. 28:6, 7. May God richly bless all the King's messengers. Pray for me.

Walter Harper.

October 28.

UTAH

Utah Conference

The fourth annual session of the Utah Conference was held at Salt Lake City, October 2 to 6. The churches were well represented by chosen delegates.

It was encouraging to see the growth the conference has made in the last few years. Its reports show an increase of forty-seven to the church-membership for the past conference year, not including the children of our own people. This is an excellent showing for that small conference, and especially among that people.

The Sabbath-school donations have increased about twenty per cent the last year. There has been a falling off in tithe receipts during the year, doubtless due to the financial stringency that has been so generally felt over the United States.

We have had in contemplation for some months past the establishing of a sanitarium in or near Salt Lake City; so the brethren have gone forward and raised in cash and pledges the sum of \$1,500 for this proposed enterprise.

The brethren at the conference, in responding to an appeal made in behalf of the colored people in the Southern States, gave an offering to God for that work which averaged about one dollar each for all present. I think this act

was indeed commendable for that poor people. God blessed them for it, as was evidenced from the joy they manifested in giving.

The meetings were most excellent throughout. Brother Charles Nelson was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry.

The workers from abroad were Elder W. T. Knox, J. J. Ireland, and the writer.

Elder S. G. Huntington was reelected president of the conference. If the workers will all be humble, the Lord will do a great work through them for that people to the glory of His own name.

H. W. Cottrell.

CALIFORNIA

Laton

We began our meetings here in this tent Friday evening with a fair attendance. The interest has been all the while apparently on the increase up to the present time notwithstanding we have been presenting the Sabbath and the change for several days. Some, we are sure, are deeply interested, and we expect, by God's grace, some favorable decisions. Attendance has run from forty to eighty.

J. W. Bagby.

F. E. Brown.

October 26.

Turlock

Since our last report six have united with the Turlock church, four of these by baptism, and others expect to go forward in this ordinance soon. We are now engaged in house-to-house labor, holding Bible-readings, etc., and the interest is very good.

Five names have also been added to the church at Merced, two by baptism, and three by letter.

Elder C. M. Gardner.

James Taphouse.

G. A. Hamilton.

October 28.

"Kind Hearts are the Garden,
Kind Thoughts are the Roots,
Kind Words are the Blossoms,
Kind Deeds are the Fruits."

Teachers' Exchange

Bishop Church School

We have just completed the sixth week of school in Bishop. Already a decided progress has been noticed; and although we have not yet reached our objective point, still we think that we have made a good beginning.

In our first day's work this year, we discussed quite fully the requisites of a good school, and it was generally decided that an orderly, neat schoolroom was of primary importance.

From this beginning we have succeeded in beautifying our room to some extent with nicely mounted pictures, blackboard drawings, a few growing plants, while an abundance of cut flowers daily find their way to our vases.

Our floors are kept well cleared of papers, and "crows' nests" no longer fill our desks. Hats and caps are easily hung up; and pencil markings, we decided, are not pleasant to see covering our desks and walls.

We hope to do something toward beautifying the school grounds in the early spring.

I have found in this work of teaching that a pleasant schoolroom and plenty to do accomplish more toward the maintenance of good order than any amount of scolding the teacher may do.

Another step in our first morning's discussion was along the lines of deportment; and to-day when at roll-call the children answered with "I haven't whispered to-day, Miss Hicks," and each in turn received a star, I thought I could see in the future a possible fulfilment of our aim. The children anxiously look forward to the time when five stars gives the child one colored letter in his name. This is just one of our little incentives.

We hold our school prayer-meetings on Monday evenings, and, indeed, it is a season of much enjoyment. There is nothing to me more touching than to hear childish voices engaged in prayer for themselves, each other, and their teacher. The spiritual standard among the older pupils is a high one.

Along other lines we are making progress, but we may tell you of them at another time.

Our register and enrolment for the first month is eighteen, including nearly all of the grades, and a Chinese class of boys. I have found these Chinese remarkably fine young men, willing to work, and with exceptionally good intellects.

We plan to make this our best year's work. In fact, we keep in mind, as well as on a convenient blackboard, our aim, "To be the model school of our state."

Jessie M. Hicks, *Teacher*.

October 27.

Normal Notes

Professor Beltz recently organized a chorus class of over forty voices.

We are planning for an active in-gathering campaign in behalf of our missions.

Since our last report, eleven more persons have been enrolled, making our total enrolment 165.

Our balance sheet for the first school month shows in the running expenses a material gain.

When we began the erection of the Ladies' Home we feared that it might be too large. Now we are sure it is too small.

The average standing of the pupils for the first month in scholarship was ninety-two per cent, and the per cent of attendance ninety-eight.

We very much appreciate the tintings and decorations of our parlors. The work was donated to the normal by two of its friends, one of whom is an artist.

E. D. Sharpe.

October 29.

October 28, Elder B. L. Howe, principal of the Central California Intermediate School, stated that they had 91 pupils enrolled.

From San Bernardino, Cal., Miss Lena Clark, who is teaching school at that place, writes: "The Lord is blessing in the work in this place, and I am thankful to have a part in it."

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J. J. Ireland H. W. Cottrell Claude Conard

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THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1908

Prof. I. C. Colcord is visiting the church schools in the southern part of the conference at the present time.

A very profitable time is reported from the Medical Convention which convened at Sanitarium, St. Helena, last week. We hope to give a full report later.

Let none of our Danish-Norwegian brethren fail to read Brother L. H. Christian's article in regard to the Thanksgiving *Review and Herald*. It will be found in this issue.

Elder and Mrs. S. N. Haskell returned last Friday from Tennessee, where they have been attending the legal corporation meeting of the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute at Madison.

Elder and Mrs. H. W. Cottrell are planning to leave Mountain View the night after the Sabbath for Phoenix, Ariz., to attend the annual conference that is to be held there November 10 to 17.

Elder E. E. Andross and Brother J. J. Wessells, of Southern California, stopped in Mountain View a few hours last week while returning home from the union conference committee meeting at Sanitarium.

Brother H. H. Hall, manager of the Book and Sales Department of the Pacific Press, and Brother H. G. Childs, secretary and treasurer of that institution, returned last week from a short trip to Portland, Ore., in the interest of the book work.

At the Seventh-day Adventist church in Mountain View, was held on last Sunday evening a union temperance meeting of all the Christian churches in town. The pastors of the various churches, and some others spoke very enthusiastically in regard to the general temperance movement, and hopefully on the local issue.

A report appearing in the *North Pacific Union Gleaner* under date of October 22, states that at that time there were enrolled in the college department of Walla Walla College, College Place, Wash., 203 students, and 101 in the normal or church-school department, making a total of 304 pupils enrolled. This, we believe, is the largest attendance the college has ever seen.

A meeting of the Pacific Union Conference Committee was held at Sanitarium in connection with the medical convention last Wednesday. Besides the local members there were present Elder H. G. Thurston, president of the Arizona Conference, Elder E. E. Andross, president of the Southern California Conference, and Dr. J. R. Leadsworth, of the Loma Linda Sanitarium.

Brother James Harvey, of 1055 Brush St., Oakland, Cal., is very desirous of obtaining clean copies of any of our general denominational papers and tracts for missionary work. He has a number of reading-racks in the depots and other public places which he is endeavoring to keep well-filled with our good papers and tracts. Let all our people take notice of this, and send what they have, post-paid, to the address given above.

The two leading themes of the November number of *Life and Health* are joy and peace to the adult, and proper play for the child. The articles are short, but do not stop short before making clear the importance of this phase in healthful living. There are also timely articles in reference to the questions of food, exercise, and temperance. One unique feature is a two-page illustrated parable which graphically portrays in verse the folly of seeking to remedy the evils caused by intemperance in any other way than by stopping the liquor traffic. The whole number deals with timely things tersely told. The number is nicely illustrated and can readily be sold to your neighbors. Send in your orders early.

Arizona Conference Notice

The seventh annual session of the Arizona Conference of Seventh-day Adventists will be held in the Seventh-day Adventist Church in Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 10 to 16, 1908. The first meeting of the session is called for 9:30 A. M., November 10.

The purpose of calling this meeting is to consider such matters as should come before the conference at this time, and also for the election of officers.

All who attend can secure special rates to Phoenix and return, on account of the Territorial Fair.

H. G. Thurston, *President*.
M. T. Poston, *Secretary*.

Worth the Price of the Journal

Among the many interesting articles in the *Signs of the Times* monthly special for November, there are three which demand special mention, any one of which is worth the price of the journal. These articles are entitled:

"What Is Spiritualism Anyway?" by A. O. Tait; "The Plan of Redemption," by Mrs. E. G. White; "Thanksgiving Dinner Menu," by E. G. Fulton.

This number has a special cover design in colors representing a harvest scene, and the whole journal is beautifully illustrated.

Subscription Price Monthly Specials

Single copy, 10 cents; 5 to 25 copies, 5 cents per copy; 25 to 500 copies, 4 cents per copy; 500 to 1,000 copies, 3½ cents per copy; 1,000 copies and over, 3 cents per copy.

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