

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



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

Vol. 8

Mountain View, Cal., December 3, 1908

No. 18

The Church

The Cross Old World

It is a cross old world, my dear,
But there's a reason why we're here;
And though mankind is harsh and cold,
It's easier to coax than scold.

It is a cross old world, my dear,
But we must earn our living here;
And so whatever comes, I hold
It's easier to coax than scold.

Max Hill.

Sketches of the Past—No. 52

In former articles I have traced the advent movement down to the close of the period of the 2,300 days, Oct. 22, 1844, and noted the true explanation of the events that were to transpire following that period,—events culminating in the rise of the third angel's message of Rev. 14:9-12. As it was not my privilege to hear this message proclaimed until 1852, when it was preached in the part of the country where I resided, it may be well to drop that topic for a time in these articles to note some "sketches" of a personal nature between 1844 and 1852, and then resume the subject of the rise of the third angel's message.

As before noted, after the death of my father, when I was seven and one-half years of age, I was placed in the family of my devoted Methodist grandfather for eight years. His farm was three miles from any village, so I had the privilege while forming habits to be in contact with nature, away from

city and village evils, and with a devoted Christian family. Our country schoolhouse was one mile farther into the country. Although my grandparents believed the coming of Christ near, they said, We are told, "Occupy till I come," and so they wished me to get "a good school education."

Not only was I anxious to secure information from books, but being of the fourth generation of mechanics, I was anxious on every possible occasion to be using tools. A cousin of mine who attended the same school had a violin. I had no money with which to purchase one, but I made a violin, shaping the bulge of the instrument from a beech board. My musical skill never led me to become a violin player; but a physician of the village, to encourage my mechanical skill, I suppose, gave me a good bargain for the instrument. He said he wanted it. With no boasting I can say it was no bungling affair, but was a complete copy of those sold in the music stores.

As I began in the school to study "Comstock's Philosophy," I wanted to make everything I could that was described in the book. I constructed an electrical machine, with its glass cylinder for generating the electricity, the Leyden jar with thunder tongs, insulating stools, dancing jacks, hair-raising images, and other paraphernalia. Then I constructed a galvanic battery of copper and zinc, with a rasp electric coil for administering electric shocks. The making of these things was not considered by me as any great feat; but I soon found myself branded by others as "the philosopher," and was even called to administer, for pay, electric treatments to a paralytic.

That was not all; but at school exhibitions, and the "closing exercises" of school, I was called upon to exhibit all these machines before our assembled community, and to give a model lecture on electricity. I can now look back and see that even then the Lord had a hand in all this and was preparing me, a bashful boy, for youthful work in the ministry, by frequently appearing before the public in the above manner.

While I was thus studying electricity, it was announced that a telegraph had been invented, and that a line had been laid between Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md. Well do I remember when a devoted, elderly Methodist minister was telling my grandfather that they "had a way now that they sent letters by electricity on a wire attached to poles." The query with each of them was "how do the letters get around the poles?" A few days afterward the same minister was correcting his former statement thus: "They do not send letters on paper; but some way they make the electricity show up the letters at the other end of the line, and by letter after letter they spell out the communication." He did not know just *how* it was; but thought they must have a wire for each letter, and that the electricity made the letter on the other end of the line so they knew what letter was wanted, but soon their astonishment was still greater when they learned that it was "the electricity that developed the reading, by machinery at the other end of the line."

J. N. Loughborough.

He who does the right thing at the right time is a hero.—*The Mid-Continent.*

The Field

First Observations in Mexico

(Continued.)

Arriving in Mexico City, I was met at the train by nearly a dozen of our beloved brethren and sisters, with many of whom I was acquainted in the United States. They gave me a cordial welcome to Mexico to unite with them in their efforts of spreading the gospel throughout this land. I was taken at once to the home of Brother and Sister Caviness to share their hospitality until I could secure a house for my family.

Arriving Friday at one o'clock, the next day I had the privilege of meeting most of our people in the capital of the republic. I spoke to them for three quarters of an hour while Elder Caviness kindly interpreted. To me it was a very pleasant meeting.

By the time this reaches the readers of the RECORDER, we will be in the midst of a council meeting to plan, under the guidance of the Lord, for the enlargement of our work in this country.

On the 2d of November, which is one of the great holidays of the Catholic Church, called "All Saints' and All Souls' Day," an occasion when all devout Catholics go to the cemeteries and burn millions of candles, decorating the graves with flowers and crosses, our workers in the city were invited to join the members of the Y. M. C. A. organization in a day of recreation in the mountains. Leaving Mexico City early in the morning, our special train, drawn by two strong engines, was soon climbing along the sides of a narrow valley toward the summit of the mountains. As we made the ascent, we observed that almost every foot of available land was under cultivation either in corn, *maguey*, or barley. The hillsides being so steep the *maguey* was planted in rows to form terraces to prevent the soil from being washed away. This *maguey* plant corresponds closely to, if it is not identical with, the century plant of California. It is used for making the common cheap intoxicating liquor of the republic. It is said that the traffic would be suppressed, except that a few millionaires control the industry. The liquor is called "*milque*," and is secured by cutting the

central portion of the plant away just at the time when it is about to shoot up its seed stalk. A large cavity is scraped out in the heart of the plant, which is filled by the flowing of the sap every day for three or four months. This juice is sweet and nourishing when first taken from the plant, and is then called *ague miel*—honey-water—but when it passes through the process of fermentation it becomes intoxicating. It is gathered by peons in the following manner: The gatherer has a hogskin on his back, with the openings made by the removal of the feet securely tied so that the liquid can not escape. This ancient form of water-bottle is supported by a strong band or strap passed over his head. He is provided with a large, gourd-like tube into which he sucks the juice and quickly catches the lower end of the tube when the same is filled until he can transfer the contents into the pig skin on his back. These filled skins are then placed upon the backs of donkeys and transported to the distillery, or *pulqueria*, where the contents are transformed into an intoxicating beverage constituting one of the great curses to the people of Mexico. The saloons where this liquor is dispensed are called *pulquerias*.

Returning to the description of the experiences of the day's outing, I will say that the Colorado and Swiss Alps can scarcely supply more picturesque scenery than can be found in the Republic of Mexico. To supply the religious needs of the mountain farmers, according to their present education, we saw two chapels, one located upon the top of a hill so that it could be seen from every diminutive mountain home for miles about, and the sound of its bells be heard at sunrise and eventide as the weeks, months, years, and centuries roll on. Some of the little homes were very picturesque; however, the vast majority of the people exist in extreme poverty.

As we ascended to an altitude of above 10,000 feet, or to the summit of the mountains, the corn-fields were no longer seen, as we were in the frost belt. There were, however, even at the summit, beautiful meadows, on which are pastured thousands of sheep and goats. Barley and wheat seem to flourish in this high altitude. At one point we saw a very picturesque and complete mill for the grinding of wheat,

corn, and barley, driven by water supplied by a mountain stream, through an ancient aqueduct.

Beholding the various wild flowers and luxurious grasses with the snow-capped mountains near at hand, one could easily imagine himself in the most beautiful mountain regions of Colorado in mid-summer. The large madrona trees remind one of California and western Oregon. The oak tree is also abundant, but a little different in variety from any that I have seen in any other part of the world, while pine and fir abound. Neither the Swiss Alps nor the mountains of Colorado can afford more beautiful and sparkling streams and cascades than the mountains of Mexico.

Industry and capital could make of Mexico one of the grandest and most productive countries on the face of the globe.

On this day of recreation, while others were engaged in the usual sports indulged in on such an occasion, I spent a portion of the time in studying De Torno's Spanish Grammar, and also in conversing with certain people who formed the party. Two of these were members of the Japanese Legation in Mexico City, and could speak English fairly well.

In taking a walk alone in the shade of the overspreading trees along a beautiful mountain road, I met a Mexican youth, perhaps sixteen or seventeen years of age, who was traveling on foot, while his sister, slightly younger, rode astride a large "pack," which was secured to the back of a faithful donkey. The boy seemed anxious to talk with me, although he could not speak a word of English. He drew from his pocket a Canadian copper coin, which he had carefully polished and wanted to have me tell him its value, evidently thinking that he might have in his possession a prize of considerable worth. I told him that his coin was simply copper, not gold (*cobre*, no *oro*) worth about one *centavo*. After I made this clear to him, he still wanted to continue the conversation. I could convey only a few thoughts to him in Spanish, but in order to carry on the meager conversation I asked him the names of trees and plants about us. I was surprised to observe that he seemed to know the name of every tree, bush, or flower to which I could point. His sister was somewhat amused at my attempt at

using the Spanish language, but he was very serious.

I am deeply impressed with the superiority of these simple-minded country people over the similar class who live in such misery and squalor in the large cities. I certainly believe that this boy could be placed in one of our schools would develop into a bright, intelligent young man, and there are millions of similar young people in the republic.

I am extremely anxious that some families of our people should come here and open self-supporting industrial schools in country locations, as soon as we can get acquainted with the conditions, so as to give judicious counsel in regard to securing land and other necessary matters in connection with establishing missions.

We must have reached the time in the history of the third angel's message when these honest-hearted and simple-minded people should hear the everlasting gospel, so that all of them who will, may be found worthy of eternal life at the Saviour's appearing, and with us, who have been reared in a more enlightened land, finally be made equal unto angels.

G. W. Reaser.

Tacubaya, D. F., Mex.

November 4.

CALIFORNIA

The Work in Sacramento

During the past two months our time has been largely devoted to mechanical work in connection with the change of our church property from G Street to 23d and K Streets, where we are now located permanently. We now have an excellent property very centrally located in a fine resident portion of the city.

Our church school has been running for nearly a month, and is proving a great blessing to the church. We have fifteen pupils, and are looking for more. Two rooms have been fitted up in the school building to be occupied by the teacher. We have a playground running to the alley, which is 40 x 80 feet.

The Korean mission work has been conducted by Brother and Sister Darlow, and four of the boys are attending the church school, and quite a number more are attending our Sabbath meetings. We hope to be able to conduct the mission in the city during the winter months at least.

Our church attendance is larger since making the change in our location. We are making an aggressive campaign with literature before the Legislature meets, beginning with 1,500 *Reviews*, to be followed with the *Signs and Liberty*.

A number have decided to help in the canvass of the city, and we expect quite a working force here during the winter. Sister Sriver has taken up house-to-house Bible work, and some are interested already.

Two young men whom I have met and have had some readings with have decided to obey the truth, and unite with the church by baptism; also one young lady. So we thank the Lord for opening providences, and some little fruit from the labor put forth in the capital city. Pray for us.

C. E. Leland.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Glendale Sanitarium News Notes

The sanitarium family of patients has considerably increased during the past few weeks.

The management is now considering the advisability of serving helpers' meals on the cafeteria plan.

We are now enjoying some fine weather. The grounds, lawns, and flowers are looking exceedingly well after the seasonal rains.

Those in training for nurses are gaining a valuable experience with the emergency cases coming in on short notice from time to time.

Helpers' meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings in the month, when matters pertaining to the immediate workings of the institution are discussed.

The management is improving the grounds at the back of the institution also, so we are expecting soon to be surrounded on all sides by ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers.

Thanksgiving Day was well spent, a special dinner having been served to the patients, the helpers also enjoying some special dishes. In the evening, an entertainment was given in the parlors, patients and workers taking part.

The workers have recently organized themselves into a medical missionary society. A constitution and by-laws were properly drawn up, and officers were chosen to act for six and three months, the following being officers for the first terms: President, J. J. Wessels; vice-president, Miss Attie May; recording secretary, Miss Eva Dickson; corresponding secretary, Miss Cora A. Miller; treasurer, Miss Florence Nightingale; committee on program, Misses Leonora Lacey and Lillian Rose; look-out committee, Dr. E. Gray, Mrs. Dr. Kay, and Miss Nina Lawry.

The society is now at work and has already assisted several poor sick folk to recover health. It is felt that the workers should do the charity work among themselves, and not expect the institution to carry it all. The members of the society cheerfully contribute of their time and earnings toward assisting the good work, the institution allowing the time so spent in counting the required number of hours the student is to put in before being able to graduate.

Regular meetings of the society are held on the second and fourth Monday nights each month, when reports of work done are given and some time is profitably spent in the discussion of various diseases.

J. J. W.

Teachers' Exchange

CALIFORNIA

Church School Items

Miss Esther Geer has a school of order and refinement at San Jose. The school-room has been "set in order" and has the appearance of being homelike.

In our next budget of items we hope to be able to give some interesting figures relative to the San Jose church-school property that is in the country. Sister A. Holden is the teacher.

The Fresno school is seeing better days. Some seventy pupils are enrolled, and the love and confidence between teachers and pupils that here exist make school life a source of joy and happiness. A neat cottage for the principal is nearly completed.

The Vallejo church school has caused such an increase in church attendance that the present meeting-place is quite inadequate to accommodate their Sabbath services. The Bingham sisters are doing well, both by the school and the church. Miss Olga is now soliciting for a new church-building fund.

A recent visit to the Sebastopol school found it doing excellent work under the tutorship of Brother and Sister Chas. T. E. Johnson. All the pupils manifested the spirit of study. A fortification to this school is the "ten minutes to one o'clock" prayer-meeting of each day.

It was an inspiration to see over ninety pupils at work at the intermediate school at Armona. Three teachers are busy sixteen hours per diem. A most commendable spirit of cooperation was apparent. It will be necessary for the Board of Managers to relieve Sister Howe of the major part of the cares of the home by another year.

The writer has just returned from the Glennville trip. This school is some forty-five miles out from Bakersfield, and it is necessary to go by stage in order to reach the place. Here is a school that has been organized some seven or eight years, and only one visit has been made by a superintendent during this time, and that was by Professor Ballenger, six or seven years ago. It was a pleasure to visit this school, and see the loyalty of our brethren and sisters up there in the hills. The two families, Angell and Wiseman, are served by this school, and it is supported by their second tithe. Miss Elizabeth Gregory is the present teacher.

I. C. Colcord, *Superintendent.*

November 22.

Pedagogical Suggestions

Reading

Fourth-grade pupils should be taught how to use a dictionary, and the fifth-grade pupils should own one. "Get the dictionary habit."

Require the pupils frequently to come forward and face the class while reading. This will incite them to effort and inspire confidence.

Use silent reading, preliminary to oral expression; *i. e.*, have the pupil study the words of the sentence and then look

off the book and say the sentence in a natural way.

The teacher should outline the newly assigned reading lesson in story form, and occasionally illustrate it on the blackboard. This will help the children to understand, and add interest in their study of the lesson.

Practise freely concert exercises.

Aim to infuse animation by your example.

Avoid monotony, try to make all recitations pleasant.

Use sight reading as often as practicable.

Every teacher should make reading a specialty.

Excuse no one from reading in any grade.

Instil into the pupils a love for good reading.

Encourage your pupils to bring in collateral information.

Give full amount of expressive oral reading. (Eighth grade especially.)

Do not neglect the thought. Ask questions.

Have pupils repeat after you in concert short sentences suitable for cultivating inflection, modulation, and general voice training.

"So they read in the book,

In the law of God,

Distinctly,

And gave the sense, and

Caused them to understand

The reading." Neh. 8:8.

(Supplementary reading by grades, see "Church-School Manual," p. 374.)

I. C. Colcord,

November 22.

Healdsburg.

Reno, Nevada

I have been watching with intense interest the reports as they come from different parts of the field. To me it is inspiring to know there is such a corps of workers engaged in this systematic work of training the juvenile minds for the great work before them.

The work in Reno is onward. Our little school of sixteen, with nearly all of the grades represented, are down to bed-rock principles. The first three months close with the Thanksgiving holidays.

Believing that an important branch of training is the esthetic and moral nature, we have been renovating an already pleasant schoolroom. With the aid of

pictures, sash curtains and green oil-cloth for the desks, we are already realizing its effectiveness. Some time has been spent in training for the Ingathering Service Program. With the aid of Miss Belle Hiecox, a very gratifying program was rendered November 7.

We received donations to the amount of seven dollars and seventy cents. For the first of its kind here, we are very thankful to the Lord for its success.

In this state of snow-storms and ice, we are indeed glad to be a "part of God's great plan."

Boulah Wiles,
309 West 5th St.

November 23.

Fresno

An interesting item is that the Fresno school is still increasing in numbers, there now being forty-four in the primary and thirty-one in the upper grades.

The school is progressing nicely. The pupils are very much interested in their work. We are highly pleased with the new nature book.

Lida Ackley, *Primary Teacher.*

November 27.

Missionary Work

Notice

In counsel with Elder Haskell and H. H. Hall, arrangements were made for a canvassers' institute to be held at Mountain View, commencing December 14, 1908, and continuing until December 31. Brethren H. H. Hall and C. N. Lake will assist in giving instructions. We most cordially invite all workers throughout the state who desire to qualify for the canvassing work to attend this institute. It is a most opportune time to have a good, thorough drill and study, and we expect a real spiritual feast, and intellectual qualification at this time.

The Lord is greatly blessing those who are unreservedly giving their services to Him. The "Story of Daniel the Prophet" and "Coming King" are the two leading books that will be studied at the convention. There will, however, be an opportunity for a thorough drill for those who wish to work for "Great

Controversy," "Daniel and Revelation," or "Bible Readings for the Home Circle."

Most excellent board can be had at the Pacific Press boarding house for \$2.50 a week, and rooms can be secured for from \$1.25 a week to \$2.50 a week.

The brethren think this is a most opportune time for those who wish to enter the work, as the rainy season will soon set in, and the workers can be improving their time in the convention, while it might be unpleasant to be in field service at this season of the year.

In closing, I wish to call your attention to one month's work from two of our junior canvassers this year. These records speak for themselves, and it is quite noticeable that the workers are receiving Heaven's richest blessings for their devotion to service.

	Hrs.	Ords.	Value
"Coming King"			
Miss Tressa Belvail	46	48	\$88.80
H. & H. and C. K.			
Miss Tressa Belvail	49	53	87.00
	50	41	90.50
	35	22	62.00
<hr/>			
Total	180	164	\$328.30

	Hrs.	Ords.	Value
"Story of Daniel"			
Gladys N. Morton	16	31	\$53.50
	27	41	70.40
	16	55	103.10
	24	102	185.90
<hr/>			
Total	83	229	\$412.90

These are two of the best records that have come to our office for some months. We will give you an average record a little later, so that you may see the poorest with the best, and have a knowledge of the effort that has been made throughout the entire season. Forty-seven canvassers have been engaged in active service this year.

In behalf of the conference, we cordially invite all who are interested to attend, and earnestly request any inquiries that you may desire to make.

W. H. Covell.

November 30.

First "Present Issue" Sales

After a stirring talk on the proposed California Sunday law by Elder J. O. Corliss at the Mountain View S. D. A. church last Saturday evening, we felt that our opportunity to get this subject

before the public should not be slighted. Therefore, yesterday at about 12:30 o'clock, we began canvassing on the streets in San Jose for the splendid California number of the *Signs of the Times* just off the press, published especially to meet this issue.

We felt most enthusiastic as we presented the subject of our paper. Little difficulty was experienced in getting the people to acknowledge that the state should not interfere in matters of religion, and that California must not have a Sunday law. A notable exception was a minister whom we met and told that the paper was on religious legislation. He brought forth a nickle, and had it ready to drop into our hands, when he asked, "For or against?" Upon learning that it did not favor the Sunday law, he made a very decided refusal.

The price of the paper—only five cents—made it within the reach of all classes, from the professional to the common laboring man, to whom we had access as they passed along the streets. The crowds shifted continually, and we always found a great many around us to canvass.

So it was with rejoicing and thanksgiving to the Lord that we left San Jose at 5:25 P.M., having sold together 189 papers.

Frances A. Fry.
Lela M. Bullock.

Mission Notes

A property has been rented at Lucknow, India, to be used for a public meeting-hall, printing-office, and for treatment rooms. The printing-office will be moved from Karmatar to this place, as soon as possible. Elder W. W. Miller has already begun labors at Lucknow, and one has begun keeping the Sabbath.

The brethren arranged to hold a tent meeting in northern Japan, about two hundred miles up from Tokyo, immediately following their Kozu camp-meeting. This is in a vicinity where systematic work has been carried forward in the distribution of literature, and it is hoped that the three-weeks' effort with the tent will result in a company of Sabbath-keepers. Shall we not pray that this may be so?

Important Announcement

Beginning with January, 1909, the *Signs of the Times* weekly will be published in its original form,—16 pages, 50 numbers in the year,—entirely independent from the monthly magazine. This decision was arrived at after careful consideration and after hearing from many of our workers in the field. The price will be the same as it was before the monthly was started; namely, one year, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents; three months, 40 cents. Club rates will be the same as before except that no rate will be less than two cents per copy. The monthly magazine will continue just as it started, but the two journals will be entirely separate and distinct.

For those who wish to read or use both the weekly and the monthly magazine, a combination rate has been made as follows: one year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, 50 cents.

The monthly magazine alone can be had as follows: one year, \$1.00; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents. Special terms in clubs and to agents.

We believe that all will be glad to learn that our good pioneer paper is to be restored to its original size and form. It is expected that the weekly journal will be taken largely by our churches in clubs for general missionary work; while the monthly magazine is designed more especially for agents to sell on the street and from house to house. The subject-matter of the magazine will be entirely different from the weekly numbers, and it is the purpose of the publishers to make both journals stronger and better than ever before.

A little booklet outlining some of the good things these journals will contain during the coming year, giving club rates, terms to agents, etc., can be had for the asking. Address your tract society, or this office, or *Signs of the Times*, Mountain View, Cal.

Nurses' Course

Paradise Valley Sanitarium Training School for Missionary nurses will open Jan. 3, 1909. Any young people contemplating such a course of study are invited to correspond with Miss Winifred Frederick for application blanks and any desired information. Paradise Valley Sanitarium, National City, Cal.

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

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908

Elder H. W. Cottrell spent the latter part of last week and Sabbath and Sunday in the Armona and Fresno districts in central California.

Elder W. C. White, of Sanitarium, Cal., was a caller at Mountain View last Sunday. His visit was in the interests of the publishing work.

Elder and Mrs. S. N. Haskell, of the California Conference, spent the Sabbath and some time following in Chico and vicinity, looking after the interests of the work in that section.

The Week of Prayer this year comes December 12 to 19. The readings were printed in the *Review and Herald* of November 19. If any have not received a copy of these readings, a card addressed to your state tract society will no doubt bring one.

The time and attention of Elder J. O. Corliss are now well taken in religious liberty campaign work. He is holding several meetings each week in the various churches, telling of the proposed Sunday legislation in California, and laying plans with the members to circulate petitions and literature against the same. Elder Corliss leaves this week on a trip toward the southern part of the state. Meetings will be held in some of the churches in the southern part of the California Conference, and then Elder Corliss will spend several weeks in the Southern California Conference.

To date only a few reports have been received from those who went out with the Missions number of the *Review and Herald* during Thanksgiving week. Those

that have been received, however, are very encouraging. Mountain View reports over \$120 collected and in hand to date. San Francisco sends over \$100; word from Loma Linda states that over \$300 was collected by those that took part in the campaign from that church. All will be certainly glad to hear of the success that has attended this effort to collect money for missions.

During the Thanksgiving Ingathering campaign five hundred thousand copies of the Missions Number of the *Review and Herald* were distributed. These will surely arouse a spirit of inquiry on the part of those who read. They will want to know more about this people and the special truths which they hold. What a grand opportunity this presents to place in their hands additional reading-matter!

The *Signs of the Times* Monthly Special, covering as it does all phases of the message, will be a splendid medium with which to follow up this campaign. The December number is peculiarly adapted to this work, the leading theme being on the first and second advents of Christ, or "The Word Made Flesh, and the Triumph of that Word in the Flesh." The various departments of this journal are filled full of intensely interesting matter, and it is one of the most attractive numbers yet issued.

Send for sample copy. Address your tract society, or *Signs of the Times*, Mountain View, Cal.

The *Signs of the Times* special for California—"The Present Issue"—is now ready for distribution. It is certainly an excellent number, as will be evidenced by the following list of the principal articles: Constitutional Limitations; Sunday Laws, Their Origin, Nature, and Purpose; The Logic of Sabbath Legislation; Is the Sabbath a Civil Institution? The Legal Rights of an American Citizen; Animus of the Proposed Sunday Law for California; Sunday Laws, Their Character; Obedience to God versus Obedience to Man; Some California Sunday-Law History; Historical Object-Lessons; Civil Government and the Church; Limits of Civil Authority; Sunday-Law Protests. The paper is thirty-two pages and cover, the front page design of which is very striking and appropriate. It is printed in red, white, and blue, and contains the stars and stripes of the national emblem

surrounded by portraits of four of our country's greatest men, Washington, Lincoln, Madison, and Jefferson. Across the bars of the shield a banner is displayed upon which is Thomas Jefferson's great declaration of rights: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." The motto, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," is printed with the title near the top of the page.

The reading-matter in this issue is excellent, and must be studied to be appreciated. The paper should reach every home in California. Will you help to place it there? The paper retails at five cents a copy, but will be sold in quantities for distribution at two and one-half cents. Order of the Pacific Religious Liberty Association, Mountain View, Cal., or of your tract society.

Something Nice for the Children

The Memory Verse Book-Marks for 1909 are now ready for mailing. They are pretty, and will help greatly in encouraging the children to learn the memory verses. Orders should be sent in at once, so that you will be sure to have them to give to the children as a New Year's gift. Every member of your class should receive this gift. The price is six cents for single ones; but if five or more are sent to one address, they are five cents each. Send your orders to the secretary of the Sabbath-school department of your conference.

Notice to Missionary Volunteers

Orders are already coming in for the Morning Watch Calendar for 1909. One society has ordered fifty. You should send in your order at once, so you can have them to begin the new year. The price for single copy is six cents. If five or more are sent to one address, they are only five cents each. Send your order to the missionary volunteer secretary of your conference.

For Sale

Forty acres of level land, good for grapes, orchard, or alfalfa. Located seven miles from Lodi. A good Seventh-day Adventist church, also the Western Normal Institute, is located here. Will sell all or one half at \$80 per acre. Easy terms.

C. H. Abbott,
R. F. D. No. 3, Lodi, Cal.