

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER



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

Vol. 8

Mountain View, Cal., January 28, 1909

No. 26

The Church

If We Knew

If we knew, when walking thoughtless
Through the crowded, noisy way,
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness
Close beside our pathway lay;
We would pause; when now we hasten;
We would often look around,
Lest our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel in the ground.

If we knew what forms were fainting
For the shade which we should fling;
If we knew what lips were parching
For the water we should bring;
We would haste with eager footsteps,
We would work with willing hands,
Bearing cups of cooling water,
Planting rows of shading palms.

If we knew when friends around us
Closely press to say good-by,
Which among the lips that kiss us
First should 'neath the daisies lie;
We would clasp our hands around them,
Looking on them through our tears;
Tender words of love eternal
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew what lives were darkened
By some thoughtless words of ours,
Which have ever laid among them
Like the frost among the flowers;
O with what sincere repentings,
With what anguish of regret,
While our eyes were overflowing,
We would cry, "Forget, forget."

— Selected.

Sketches of the Past — No. 57

In my last article I gave an account of the first two discourses I ever delivered, and of the opening for a second effort five miles south of Kendall Corners.

As I was preparing to start for the Thompson schoolhouse on the morning of Jan. 4, 1849, a lad called at Father Thompson's and said that a number of persons had called at his father's house in the village and they wished me to come up and talk with them. So at once I went with him. The front part of the house was a carpenter's shop, and the residence was in the back part of the building. They usually entered the house through a front hall, but the lad excused the matter of taking me around to the back room of the building.

When we entered, I found quite a number of ladies. They made a few remarks about the meeting on the previous evening. Then the door opened, and from the shop in came the carpenter, accompanied by the minister in whose church I had spoken. He opened conversation by saying, "You had a large congregation last evening." I replied, "Yes, and they seemed to be interested in what I had to say." "Well," said he, "I don't know about that; I guess they had a curiosity to hear a boy preach." I said, "I think they listened with interest." He continued by inquiring, "Did I understand you to say that the soul is not immortal?" I said, "I do not know how you understood me; I said so." "Well," said he, "What do you do with the text which says, 'These shall go away into everlasting punishment, the death that never dies?'" I replied, "I do not

know of any such text of Scripture. Half of your quotation is in the Bible, and the other half is in the Methodist hymn-book."

With much earnestness he said, "I tell you what I quoted *is* in the Bible. It is in the twenty-fifth chapter of Revelation." I said, "Half of your quotation is in the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew. It there says of the wicked that they shall go into 'everlasting punishment'; but in 2 Thess. 1: 8, 9, it is called 'everlasting destruction.' Their fate is destruction, from which they never arise, so it is an 'everlasting punishment.'" "O yes," said he, "that is all right, but the text I quoted, I tell you, is in the twenty-fifth chapter of Revelation." I said, "I presume it is about three chapters outside of the Bible, for there are only twenty-two chapters in Revelation." He then affirmed again that it was in the twenty-fifth chapter of Revelation, and reached out his hand and said, "Let me take your Bible, I will show it to you." I handed him the Bible, and to the astonishment of all he began to turn over the leaves of the Old Testament, and inquired of me, "Where is Revelation?" I said, "Look near the last cover of the Bible. It is the last book, and you see there are but twenty-two chapters in the book." In much confusion he arose and said, "I would like to stay and talk with you; but I have an engagement." In much confusion, he left the room.

Those present were greatly astonished. One lady spoke and said, "I thought he was a learned man; I am astonished." I said, "Ladies, he has a large library, and he is a learned man in those books; but he has failed to study his Bible."

Then they frankly told me that they were deeply interested in what I had preached the night before. They had met there to talk over what they had heard, and the minister came in and told them to send for me and he would show them the fallacy of my teaching. So they had followed his directions. After a good visit with them, and a talk on the truth, I left them with the fear I had of ministers greatly diminished. I did not fear that I had not the truth; but that they might bring up points suddenly which I had not fully examined.

J. N. Loughborough.

"That They Might Know Thee"

The term "higher education" is to be considered in a different light from that in which it has been viewed by the students of the sciences. The prayer of Christ to His Father is full of eternal truth. "These words spake Jesus, and lifted up His eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come; glorify Thy Son, that Thy Son also may glorify Thee; As Thou hast given Him power over all flesh, that He should give eternal life to as many as Thou hast given Him. And this is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." The power and soul of true education is a knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ whom He has sent. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

Of Jesus it is written: "And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom: and the grace of God was upon Him." "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man."

Although the Holy Spirit worked the mind of Christ, so that He could say to His parents, "How is it that ye sought Me? wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" yet He worked at the carpenter's trade as an obedient son. He revealed that He had a knowledge of His work as the Son of God, and yet He did not exalt His divine character. He did not offer as a reason why He should not bear the burden of temporal care, that He was of divine origin; but He was subject to His parents. He was the Lord of the commandments, yet He was obedient to all their requirements, thus leaving an example of obedience to childhood, youth, and manhood. To learn and to do the

works of Christ is to obtain a true education.

No knowledge is so firm, so consistent and far-reaching as that obtained from a study of the Word of God. This is the foundation of all true knowledge. The Bible is like a fountain. The more you look into it, the deeper it appears. The grand truths of sacred history possess amazing strength and beauty, and are as far-reaching as eternity. No science is equal to the science that reveals the character of God.

Moses was educated in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, yet he said, "Behold, I have taught you statutes and judgments, even as the Lord my God commanded me, that ye should do so in the land whither ye go to possess it. Keep therefore and do them; for this is your wisdom and your understanding in the sight of the nations, which shall hear all these statutes, and say, Surely this great nation is a wise and understanding people. For what nation is there so great, who hath God so nigh unto them, as the Lord our God is in all things that we call upon Him for? And what nation is there so great, that hath statutes and judgments so righteous as all this law, which I set before you this day? Only take heed to thyself, and keep thy soul diligently, lest thou forget the things which thine eyes have seen, and lest they depart from thy heart all the days of thy life: but teach them thy sons, and thy sons' sons."

Where shall we find laws more noble, pure, and just than are exhibited on the statute-books that record the instruction given to Moses for the children of Israel? Through all time these laws are to be perpetuated, that the character of God's people may be formed after the divine similitude. The law is a wall of protection to those who are obedient to God's precepts. From what other source can we gather such strength, or learn such noble science? What other book will teach men to love, fear and obey God as does the Bible? What other book presents to students more ennobling science, more wonderful history? It clearly portrays righteousness, and foretells the consequences of disloyalty to the law of Jehovah. No one is left in darkness as to that which God approves or disapproves. In studying the Scriptures we become acquainted with God, and are led to understand our relation to Christ, who is the Sin-bearer, the

Surety, the Substitute for our fallen race. These are truths that concern our present and eternal interest.

The Bible stands the highest among books, and its study is valuable above the study of other literature in giving strength and expansion to the mind. Paul says, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." "Continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of, knowing of whom thou hast learned them; and that from a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." "For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope."

The Old and New Testaments need to be studied daily. The knowledge of God and the wisdom of God come to the student who is a constant learner of His ways and works. The Bible is to be our light, our educator. When we will acknowledge God in all our ways; when the youth are educated to believe that God sends the rain and sunshine from heaven, causing vegetation to flourish; when they are taught that all blessings come from Him, and that thanksgiving and praise are due to Him; when with fidelity they acknowledge God, and discharge their duties day by day, God will be in their thoughts. They will trust Him for the morrow, and that anxious care that brings unhappiness to so many lives will be avoided. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness," Christ declared, "and all these things shall be added unto you."

General Conference "Daily Bulletin"

The next session of the General Conference, May 13 to June 6, 1909, being destined to be the largest, and in every respect the most important, council ever held by this denomination, the General Conference Committee, anticipating the desire of our people for a fuller and more perfect report of the proceedings

man can be given in the regular issues of the *Review*, have decided to issue a *Daily Bulletin* during the session, and mail it out promptly each day to all who order it. The General Conference *Daily Bulletin* will, therefore, be entered as a second-class publication to run only for the time of the conference — twenty-five days — and then cease.

It will be the same size of page as former conference *Bulletins*, and contain from sixteen to thirty-two pages, as may be required to give full reports of each day's proceedings. The price has been set at fifty cents straight, foreign and domestic, with no club rates. All orders should be sent through the state tract society office. Where it is not possible to do this, the orders should be sent direct to the General Conference, Takoma Park, D. C. Orders for the *Bulletin* should not be sent to Washington on the same sheet of paper containing orders for other periodicals, but on a separate sheet, and directed to the General Conference.

No family of our people can afford to be without the *Bulletin* containing reports of the coming session of the General Conference. It will be worth many times its price. Order as early as possible. Do not wait until nearly the time of the conference, and be disappointed by not getting the first issues promptly.

Remember that the price of the *Bulletin* is 50 cents for the time of the General Conference.

General Conference Committee.

The Field

North East Bight, Bonacca

Our school closed for this year Dec. 18, 1908. We expect to open Jan. 5, 1909, the Lord willing. I am enjoying a little rest from school and am selling some books and doing other work that I can find.

Our school is half from people not of our faith, and this shows that there is little prejudice in the community. All take a good interest in the Bible classes, and although the fruit may not appear at once, by God's help I will sow the seed diligently and leave the results with Him.

Our total enrolment this past year is

twenty-nine. I expect a good large school this coming year. Pray for its success.

F. E. Cary.

January 1.

A Visit to Guadalajara

Probably there is not a more beautiful and cleaner city in the Republic of Mexico than Guadalajara. It is the second city in size in the republic, having a population of probably 125,000 people. Of these some 600 are from the United States, who have located in Guadalajara for various reasons, but principally because of its excellent climate. An impression can be formed as to the winter climate when one learns that strawberries are abundant in Guadalajara in December and January; that watermelon vines are already well started at Christmas time, and that wild cherry-trees are in full bloom. In fact, all vegetation seems to be pushing forward as rapidly in Guadalajara by the first of January as in Southern California by the first of May.

Brother and Sister Swayze have been located in Guadalajara for the past twelve years, and have seen the city transformed from the old-fashioned, sleepy metropolis of the Pacific Coast of Mexico to a wide-awake, progressive city with almost every modern convenience.

Guadalajara is the capital of the State of Jalisco, and has a capitol building more beautiful in many respects than the state building in Sacramento, Cal. This building was rebuilt in 1774, and therefore antedates the White House at Washington, D. C.

Guadalajara has thirty-six elaborate Catholic churches, some of which are considered as beautiful as any similar structures in the Republic of Mexico. The central cathedral was completed and dedicated in 1716.

One peculiar feature of all Mexican cities, and which, in one sense, makes them superior in beauty to American cities, is the fact that there is always a beautiful park in the center of the city. There are several of these parks near the center of Guadalajara.

The large churches in all the principal cities of the republic had convents adjoining the church buildings; but inasmuch as all church property was confiscated by the government, these con-

vents are now used as municipal and government buildings, and the orders of nuns and monks have been abolished by the civil power. The government still permits the Catholics to make free use of the church buildings, although the ownership rests legally with the government.

Guadalajara has a much more beautiful climate than Mexico City, inasmuch as its altitude is but little more than 5,000 feet above sea level, while the altitude of Mexico city is some 2,400 feet higher.

Lake Chapala, near Guadalajara, is the largest body of fresh water in the republic, and contains about 1,000 square miles. Its beach is as popular as are the beaches near Los Angeles. Steamers glide over its smooth surface, and its waters swarm with fish. The Santiago River carries the waters of the lake to the Pacific Ocean. A few miles from the lake, and not far distant from the city of Guadalajara, the entire volume of the river plunges over a great rock wall, forming a cataract known as "the Niagara of Mexico."

Dr. Swayze and wife have faithfully held up the standard of truth in Guadalajara, and by their efforts a good medical mission has been established which is quite well patronized. I am confident that no Americans in Guadalajara have the confidence of the leading people as have Brother and Sister Swayze.

We need additional workers to carry on definite missionary work in this city, which bears the title of the "Pearl of the West."

Brother W. E. Yarnell is attending the high school in Guadalajara in order to acquire the language, and is giving private treatments and also has a class of students in English in order to be self-supporting. Through his influence several of the students from the high school are attending some of our meetings.

G. W. Reaser.

Dec. 30, 1908.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Religious Liberty Offering

As the annual offering for the Religious Liberty work is to be taken up Sabbath, Feb. 6, I would like to call the attention of our brethren and sisters, especially those in the Southern California Conference, to the necessity

of contributing freely to this offering. There can be no doubt but that we are nearing the end of the work, and that the last opportunities for labor will soon have been past. The signs that show the rapid fulfillment of the thirteenth chapter of Revelation are multiplying on every side.

The Federal Council of Churches is taking steps that indicate preparations on their part for the enforcement of the mark of the beast on all the people at an early date. These things ought to arouse us to greater activity than ever before. Now is the time for us quickly to spread abroad the knowledge of true principles of religious liberty, and to do everything we can to lead the people to take their stand on the right side of this question. In a little while from this many will have become so firmly established in wrong principles that it will be impossible for them to be led to take a right stand. Now they may be influenced for the right.

In order to accomplish this work, it is necessary that we give of our means to the work of enlightening the people on the principles of religious liberty. The Lord has said that this is the very message for this time. I would therefore urge all to give freely to this most important work. While we give of our means, let us pray that God will hold the winds of strife, and grant a little further opportunity for the spread of the message in times of peace. The efforts that are being made here in the California Legislature to secure Sunday laws are indeed ominous, but from the reports we receive from our workers who are engaged in trying to enlighten the legislators with reference to the attitude they should maintain toward this movement, we are encouraged. We sincerely hope that we may be successful in defeating the Sunday bill now before that body.

We believe that our people will respond liberally to this call, and that they will continually pray for the success of all our efforts to lead the people to a right decision at this time.

E. E. Andross.

CALIFORNIA

A Committee Hearing

The following is a part of a personal letter written from the capitol at Sac-

ramento, dated January 21, by Elder J. O. Corliss. It gives an account of the hearing before the Assembly Constitutional Amendment Committee in better words than we could otherwise employ:

"Jan. 21, 1909.

"Elder H. W. Cottrell,

"Mountain View, Cal.

"Dear Brother:

"As I promised in my report yesterday, I will now briefly give you an account of the hearing we have just had before the Constitutional Amendment Committee. This is the committee to whom was assigned the question of reporting on the constitutionality of the Sunday law. Mr. Coghlan of San Francisco, chairman of the committee, was known to be favorable to our side before we went into the committee room. We had also sounded some of the members of the committee, and they had given us to understand their position in the matter. But some of the members of this committee we were not at all sure of.

"A lawyer of Sacramento by the name of Chauncey Dunn, the man who appeared here two years ago on the same measure at the hearing we had then, talked about half an hour, trying to make it appear that this proposed amendment was the very thing needed to make people shut up their business at the time stated in the bill, so that the minority who were so 'avaricious' could not take any advantage of them, and make a few dollars on that day. Then I was called upon and I used about fifteen minutes in examining the features of the bill, and left the technical points that they made, and other matters, to Elder Healey. Brother Healey used about twenty-five minutes, and I think he brought out some points that seemed to impress the committee very strongly. They paid strict attention to everything said. I sat and watched the faces of the men as his argument was brought out, and I could see by the light on their features that the whole argument was soaking into them good.

"Mr. Tufts then occupied about twenty-five minutes in a round-about sort of a talk, and began to say prejudicial things about the Adventists. To his own shame, the chairman of the committee called him to time, saying that all such talk was irrelevant, and that they wanted the bill discussed. Of course

he then had to subside, and I really felt sorry for the poor man who had to be called down in that way; but of course it was well deserved, for the temerity was beyond the ordinary. I was then allowed three minutes in which to deny some of the allegations that had been made on the other side in their speeches. A motion was made that the committee then should go into executive session, and we all filed out after I had shaken the hand of the chairman of the committee and thanked him and his committee for the courtesies shown to us.

"But within a very few minutes, before we had even left the capitol building, a member of the committee met us, saying that the executive session was ended, and that they were unanimous in agreeing that the amendment should be reported back to the Assembly adversely."

A clipping from *The Call* the next Saturday stated that when the bill was reported back to the Assembly adversely, Mr. Grove L. Johnson, a member of the committee who was not present at the hearing, presented a minority report in favor of the same, so the matter was given its place on the calendar for consideration and decision by the full body upon the floor of the Assembly. Let us pray God that He will influence the minds of these legislators to stand staunchly for the position which they have taken on the right side of this important question, and that the cause of liberty may still triumph in our fair State.

An Opinion

The following clipping is an editorial in the *Sacramento Bee*, of Jan. 16, 1909, and represents an opinion of a fair-minded, secular editor who is able to see through the arguments of those who seek for Sunday legislation:

"A Dead Man who Seems Not to Know It

"Rev. G. L. Tufts, leader of an organization created for the purpose of trying to force a Sunday law, spoke in Sacramento last Sunday evening. Among other things he declared the Sunday needed in California is 'the kind of a Sunday the Puritan Fathers brought with them on the "Mayflower."'

"So! so! Then the darkey has come down from the fence, and the cat is out of the meal bag!

"We had been told the object of this Sunday law is solely to give the laboring classes and the business men a chance to rest one day out of the seven.

"Benevolent philanthropists! Always endeavoring to lighten the burden on the shoulders of those who have never asked to have any burden lightened; ever planning to comfort other people by forcing them to take a vacation in a way delightful to the planners but extremely obnoxious to the victims.

"And so Rev. Tufts would bestow upon the benighted Californians the blessed rest and peace of the Puritan Sabbath—a day on which a man went to jail if he whistled, and was put in the stocks if he kissed his wife.

"Benevolent and philanthropic Tufts, we salute you!

"You come down to us from the past. The cobwebs of two centuries are upon you. Around you are the spirit forms of Cotton Mather and Jonathan Edwards, bidding you go forth to crush the vile spirit of worldly levity which has fallen away from the hallowed customs of the old Puritan Fathers—those delightful harbingers of the Sacred Codfish of Massachusetts who 'hoped to merit heaven by making earth a hell.'

"Brother Tufts, you are a 'delightful, delicious, delirious' antiquarian.

"You were dead 200 years ago, but you don't seem to know it."

Teachers' Exchange

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA San Bernardino

Having so thoroughly enjoyed the reports from other teachers, I wish to add my testimony to the goodness and love of God.

Our total enrolment now is only thirteen, with the first six grades represented. Our school is held in a room about twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, which was erected last summer as a church.

During the week of prayer the Lord wonderfully blessed us. The first part of the morning session we devoted to the studies in the *Review*, followed by prayer and social meeting. It was indeed encouraging to hear the earnest little voices lifted in prayer to God, and

the expressions of determination to live for the glory of His name.

With a few exceptions, all are striving to be among the number who will look up, and say, "Lo, this is our God, we have waited for Him, and He will save us."

We are now committing to memory texts of Scripture on each of the special points of our faith. Much interest is shown by all the children in this.

May God grant that the children of the church schools may have a part in giving this last message of mercy to a perishing world. Lena Clark.

Missionary Work in Schools

The following recommendation was passed at the teachers' institute last summer:

The book "Education" says: "The Heaven-appointed purpose of giving the gospel to the world in this generation is the noblest that can appeal to any human being. God's purpose for the children growing up beside our hearths is wider, deeper, higher, than our restricted vision has comprehended. Many a lad of to-day, growing up as did Daniel in his Judean home, studying God's word and His works, and learning the lessons of faithful service, will yet stand in legislative assemblies, in halls of justice as a witness for the King of kings." With this Heaven-appointed mission for our children in view, and knowing that success in any line demands a definite aim, we therefore recommend a missionary incentive to our children:

1. Our church schools take up some definite line of active work, centralizing their efforts in some foreign field, thereby gaining a practical experience.

2. Missionaries abroad must first be home missionaries. This opens up a broad field for the wide-awake teacher who can direct along such lines as missionary gardens, self-denial boxes, missionary shares, canvassing, remailing papers, missionary quilts, visiting the sick and public institutions, bringing sunshine to others by such little gifts as flowers, fruit, Scripture texts, and our periodicals, and in following God's plan for celebrating holidays.

3. God has especially enjoined tender respect toward the aged on the part of the children, using this means to bring grace and beauty into their young lives.

We therefore urge that they heed the command of Lev. 19:32, by remembering them with little tokens of love and respect, giving them pleasant hours in music, reciting, and running cheerful errands.

4. That we arouse a special interest in studying the reports of our missionaries, thus encouraging a wiser use of

our periodicals than that of adorning pantry shelves.

5. That we encourage the organization of such bands as Willing Workers, Sunshine Band, and Helping Hand.

We trust that teachers of our schools will at once take up this matter, and do all that they can to foster the missionary spirit. I have learned more and more that it is this spirit in the school that will make it a success. I shall be glad to hear from the teachers from time to time relative to their missionary work. H. G. Lucas.

CALIFORNIA

King's River School

We are now in the midst of our fifth school month. Old Father Time makes short visits to our school, and the children are fast realizing that every moment of his stay is precious.

We are all trying to cultivate cheerful dispositions, and, at present, are rejoicing with Old Sol as he occasionally peeps at us from behind his feathery banks of snow.

We are located on the Laguna De Tache Grant, seven miles west from Laton, a little town on the Santa Fe Railroad, twenty miles south of Fresno. The King's River, from which our school derives its name, flows across the Grant about two and one-half miles to the north.

This school was established here last year with an enrolment of nine. This year I have enrolled twenty, ten of whom are from the public school—noted for its rough boys. The element thus brought in has caused me many trials and perplexities, but the process of crushing it out is onward. I am truly thankful to my heavenly Guide for the progress being made spiritually as well as intellectually.

There are some in my first and second grade Bible who heard their first story of Jesus in our school. It makes my heart rejoice as I see them rise, face the class, and, with sparkling eyes, tell a Bible story, or repeat a memory verse—not forgetting the reference.

I have a part of all grades, and find that every moment of the time, from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon, is occupied in hearing recitations.

(Continued on page 6.)

PACIFIC UNION RECORDER

Published Weekly by the

*Pacific Union Conference of
Seventh-Day Adventists
Mountain View, Cal.*

Subscription Price - - Fifty Cents a Year

Editorial Committee

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

Entered as second-class matter July 6, 1906, at the Post-office at Mountain View, California, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1909

Elder W. B. White, president of the North Pacific Union Conference, is spending a few days at Mountain View. The occasion of his visit is the annual meetings of the Pacific Press Publishing Company and the Association, and the bookmen's convention. Old friends were glad to greet him, and to know that his health is so much improved from what it was when he left California three years ago.

Among those who are attending the meetings of the Pacific Press Publishing Company and the bookmen's convention this week, we have met the following: W. B. White, O. K. Butler, N. Z. Town, C. E. Weaks, Jas. Cochran, T. G. Johnson, A. D. Guthrie, W. E. Gillis, Frank Peterson, E. M. Oberg, E. S. Horsman, C. L. Davis, L. T. Curtis, J. F. Beatty, S. W. Nellis, A. Brorsen, S. N. Haskell, D. E. Robinson, S. G. Huntington, and others.

A meeting of the Pacific Union Conference Executive Committee was held at the office at Mountain View on Tuesday of this week. There were present Elders H. W. Cottrell, S. N. Haskell, H. G. Thurston, S. G. Huntington, M. C. Wilcox, J. O. Corliss, and Brother J. J. Ireland. The auditing of the year's accounts and voting of appropriations to the mission conferences were among the matters receiving due consideration.

The annual meeting of the Pacific Press Publishing Association was held Monday, Jan. 25, 1909. Full reports of the workings of the institution for the

past year were presented, of which more will be said in our next issue. The Board of Directors was enlarged from seven to thirteen members, and the following persons were chosen for the ensuing year: H. W. Cottrell, M. C. Wilcox, H. G. Childs, C. H. Jones, H. H. Hall, A. O. Tait, B. R. Nordyke, E. T. Russell, W. B. White, R. A. Underwood, W. T. Knox, S. N. Haskell, E. E. Andrews.

Annual Meeting of the California Conference

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the California Conference will convene at Oakland, Cal., Feb. 3, 1909, and continue until February 10. The first meeting of the session will be held at 9:00 A. M., February 3.

Each church is entitled to one delegate for the church, and one additional delegate for every twenty members. A full delegation is earnestly desired.

S. N. Haskell, *President*.
Claude Conard, *Secretary*.

Annual Meeting of the California Conference Association

The thirteenth annual meeting of the California Conference Association of the Seventh-day Adventists will be held in connection with the thirty-eighth annual session of the California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, at Oakland, Cal., Feb. 3 to 10, 1909, for the purpose of electing a board of seven directors and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.

The first meeting will be held at 9:00 A. M., February 4.

H. W. Cottrell, *President*.
Claude Conard, *Secretary*.

Wanted.—Graduate nurse in hydrotherapy. Must be Seventh-day Adventist in good standing, and especially strong for massage work. State wages expected. Dr. M. E. Eastman, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Olives

For Sale.—Five hundred gallons of mission olives, cured by the best and latest method. Put up in five-gallon cans only. 50 cents per gallon, F. O. B., Los Angeles. Send remittance with order. Vegetarian Cafe, 259 So. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Teachers' Exchange

(Continued from page 5.)

We must instil the precious truth into the hearts and minds of those among us who come from unbelieving families and who are as benighted as some living in heathen lands. In order to do this, some of my pupils have cooperated with me in presenting to them the cardinal points of our faith, in the form of short Bible-readings, thus encouraging a desire to search the Scriptures.

One day in November, when invited home with one of my pupils for lunch, I met an elderly man by the name of Mr. Dick. He was traveling through the country with an ironing-board, made by himself, and a good-sized telescope which he believed in putting to practical use. He had been to the Lick Observatory with his telescope, and said that the astronomers there had spent an enjoyable evening looking at some of the stellar bodies through his instrument. He possessed many views of the Lick Observatory, and of the great telescope there; also a chart of the solar system which was very comprehensive indeed, though he made it comprehensible to all, even to the smaller children.

He suggested bringing the telescope over that afternoon, and showing the children the pine-trees on the snow-capped Sierras. It is needless to say that all were delighted. Some such ejaculations as "O! look-e;" "Ain't it grand?" "O! are them pine-trees?" "W-e-l-l, w-e-l-l;" and "Dear, but that snow looks like it might friz a person right up," could be heard from those with whom grammar is, as it were, an unknown art.

That evening I found quite a gathering at my little schoolhouse to look through the wonderful "microscope," as some of the children called it. After all had had several "turns" looking at the beautiful planet Saturn, surrounded by its system of rings, we went inside to wait for the moon to rise. Mr. Dick used this time explaining, in plain, simple language, our solar system from his chart. At last the moon was up, full and round, and the children could scarcely wait their turn to see the mountains and craters upon its shining surface. I am sure they all returned to their homes that night wiser children.

January 19.

Genevieve Otis.