The Review and Herald

"Here is the Patience of the Saints: Here are they that keep the Commandments of God, and the Faith of Jesus." Rev. 14:12.

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A PETITION.

Sweet and calm, sweet and calm,
Keep Thou my spirit from life's harm!
Guard me, guide me,
Ever lead me
Through cloud and storm!
Plain and clear, plain and clear,
Ever may Thy way appear
Heal me, hold me,
Ever show me
Thou art near!
Pure and free, pure and free,
Help Them my thoughts to wing to Thee!
Teach me, keep me,
Ever teach me
All Thy mystery.

Lena A. Fletcher.

Our Contributors.

"Then they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another; and the Lord helped them, and gave them power over their enemies. They had power over lions and serpents; they were invincible against every power of darkness. All the people, great and small, believed in God, and in the Lord Jesus Christ; and those who were willing to be saved were saved without Christ. It is the virtue that can come only from Christ our Lord! If you will join the work for salvation, pray and work, and voice to answer. Some of our brethren have expressed fears that there will be no sufficient means of making known the message of justification by faith, but I hope and pray that none will be needlessly alarmed; for there is no danger in presenting this doctrine as it is set forth in the Scriptures. If there had not been a remnant who in the past to properly instruct the people of God, there would not now be a necessity of calling especial attention to it. Some of our brethren are not receiving the message of God upon this subject. They appear to be anxious that none of our ministers shall depart from their former manner of teaching the good old doctrines. We inquire, Is it not true that fresh light should come to the people of God, to awaken them to greater righteousness and zeal? The exceeding grace and precious promises given us in the Holy Scriptures have been lost sight of to a great extent, just as the energy of all righteousness designed that they should be. We will, in our own dark shadows between us and our God, that we may not see the true character of the Lord. The Lord has promised to be "merciful and gracious, long-suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth." "Several have written to me, inquiring if the message of justification by faith is the third angel's message, and I have answered, "It is the third angel's message in reality." The prophetic and evangelical things we saw before, and the angel came down from heaven having great power; and the earth was lightened with his glory. Brightness, glory, and power are to be connected with the third angel's message, and con-"
We can imagine that had we been living in the days of Noah, we would have received the warning, "Flee from the coming fateful fate and its creeping, drowning world. We can think that had it been ours to live when John in the wilderness was heralding the coming of the Messiah, how gladly would we have received him, and the angels welcomed Jesus, and received him as our Saviour! We can boast that had we been numbered with Israel, and witnessed the mighty hand of God as it wrought for their deliverance from Egyptian bondage. But had we not been as we were, our voices would not have mingled with their murmurings against God in the wilderness.

And yet while we are so ready to condemn a Christian for not repenting at the preaching of Noah; while we are so ready to denounce the Jews for rejecting the work of John, and the first advent of Christ; while we so boastingly declare how willingly we would have borne the trials, and accepted all of God's requirements in the wilderness,—how many of us to-day are receiving only in part the message God has sent to save us from the destruction that awaits a wicked world, and to prepare us for the second advent of Jesus? Oh, my dear brethren! The Lord's work is to last past generations, but how hard to discern the truth for us, and how difficult to see our own duty!

We love to study and admire the types and shadows of the Levitical dispensation. How ready we are to concede that these types and shadows have their antitype and substance in the Christian dispensation; how ready we are to admit that we are to retain the golden standard of God for the support of his work in the earth during the reign of types and shadows; but how hard for some of us to see that this plan, like the immediate objects referred to in the parable, have been changed! I shall not enter into a lengthy argument, neither do I deem it necessary to produce a great array of Scripture texts to prove that the Lord's plan of supporting his work in the gospel dispensation is just the same to-day as it has been in the past.

Paul, the great apostle to the Gentiles, says on this subject: "Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things live of the things of God? but they that minister of the temple, theiraltars are partakers with the altar?" 1 Cor. 9:13. It will require neither argument nor additional proof to determine to whom Paul refers when he speaks of "ministering about holy things, and wait at the altar. All will agree that it was the tribe of Levi. But fearing that some may not remember just how they lived of the things of the temple and the altar, we will go back to Num. 18:21 and read: "And the Lord spake unto Aaron, Thou shalt have no inheritance in their land, neither shalt thou have any part among them: I am thy part and thy inheritance: because thou givest all the children of Israel, and, behold, I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance, for their service which they serve, even the service of the tabernacle of the congregation." How clear from this Scripture it escape the fact that the Levites were the means of their support!

Now listen again to Paul: "Even so hath the Lord ordained that which they preach the gospel, that they should live of the things of the gospel." 1 Cor. 9:14. "Even so," that is, in just the same way, by the tithe, or tenth. But who is the author of this means of supporting the gospel?—"Even so hath the Lord ordained." Then Jesus is the one who has established this plan, and is the source of his work on earth. This makes Lev. 27:30-33 in binding force to-day. Let us read now two verses: "And all the tithe of the land, whether of the seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's: it is holy unto the Lord. And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord." This places upon the sacred duty of rendering the tithe unto the Lord. He says it is holy, and belongs to him. Then if the tithe or any part thereof is withheld, with propriety may God ask: 'Will a man rob God?' Mal. 3:8-10. "That which is enwrapped in your midst, and seeth the love of the Lord thereof? If we love God, we will love his cause, and cheerfully render to him that which he has ordained for his support.

We are constantly in receipt of letters calling for some one to come and preach the truth to the writers and their neighbors. We could find work for more than double the laborers in the field to-day; but from whence would come their support? "Bride of heaven, you are to do the Lord's work. Build Him a store-house, that there may be meat in mine house." Mal. 3:10. I am persuaded that if this were done, the amount of tithe would be abundant to meet all the necessary expenses.

LIGHTEST AND JESTING.

"As a mad man who casteth fire-brands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in sport? Eze. 16:18. How easy to see the application of Bible truth in this direction. The Bible contains no exception for those who are "in fun." Yet, although the influence spread by them is compared to casting forth death, how prevalent is this "jesting" and "foolish talking"? 1 Tim. 5:11. But when a sin becomes popular, the law of God is forgotten, and public opinion is made the standard. Instead of Jesus, custom is followed. Paul plainly said, "Be ye not therefore partakers with them." And as long as the use of "edifying" should take the place of "jesting" and "foolish talking," and "let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth." Eph. 4:29.

Many think that unless they indulge in a little nonsense and foolish talking now and then, life is made dull and blank. Do they ever pause to think how they will get along without all this in the life and world to come or do they suppose that its lack will make existence there dull! Such have lost sight of that "joy" which is the fruit of the Spirit; of the richness there is in the wonderful intermixture of "lightness and jesting" with sincere hearts, and shed abroad the love of God therein? If we love God, we will love his cause, and cheerfully render to him that which he has ordained for its support.
holly desires from the heart, leaving it cold and destitute of true love for God and his truth.
I feel ashamed as I witness everywhere the frivolity of young men and young women who believe in God and his truth.

God is distinguished by the frivolity and fashion and empty, vain talking and laughing that characterize the life of the profane, who are called by the book of Proverbs foolish and insignificant. But the Bible says, "Youth must be in the exercise of kindness and love. When speaking contrary to the truth. In our words we may deny him, and say, 'I do not believe.'" We may speak, and say, 'I believe.' We may say, 'I will do it.' We may say, 'I will not do it.' And yet we may be doing the very thing that we say we will not do.

God's mercy and love.

BY JOHN W. BARBER

("Oakland, Cal.")

"Buy the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon them that fear him, and his righteousness unto children's children." Ps. 103:17

We cannot conceive the magnitude of the mercy of God. Like his love, it is incalculable. It is from everlasting to everlasting. As we cannot solve the great problem of eternity, neither can we comprehend the magnificence of the love and mercy that will call the sleeping ones from their tombs. It is this which will change the righteous living, and take them where they can show the state of love they so beheld in the Father and in the Son, mercy indescribable.
The worlds that shall be visited by the redeemed will be the world the Lord will bring to them. The Lord will give them the world. It is a world of peace, and an inheritance in which there is no end of joy. The world will be their dwelling place for ever and ever.

MADAGASCAR AND ITS PEOPLE.

By E. J. SMITH

("Grandville, Mich.")

In the Indian Ocean, about 250 miles from the southeast coast of Africa, lies Madagascar, in magnitude the third greatest island of the world. Its length from northeast to southwest is 800 miles; its breadth, at the broadest point, 250 miles; and its area, 200,000 square miles. Its form is regular and compact, there being but little indentation of the coast. Diávaro Bay, at the northern point of the island, is said to be one of the finest harbors in the world; and on its shore lies Constance, a city, which by cutting short channels to connect, would afford an easy access to the island. There are a number of fine ports and harbors on the island, which will enable American or British enterprise and capital, if they be introduced, to greatly develop the commercial importance of this considerable tropical continent.

The natives of Madagascar, who number more than 8,000,000, are divided into many tribes, with different customs and languages. They are generally tall, well proportioned, and strong. They are generally dressed in white, and are constantly engaged in trade and commerce.

The island is doubtless largely of volcanic origin, with an altitude above the sea of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. This region is surrounded by extensive fertile plains, of much less altitude, from ten to 100 miles in width, broken more or less by hills. The loveliest mountain on the island is the highest, at 4,000 feet, and is called the Ifira-hafi-jo; i.e., that which the mists cannot climb. In the northern part of the island is another remarkable mountain, rising above the plain to a height of 5,000 feet.

In the highland the soil is bright red and brown clay, and in the valleys a bluish black alluvium. On the coast, in the southern portion of the island, it is low and flat, but in the northern portion it is high and hilly. The elevation of the coast is so high as to prevent the passage of any large boat, except an unbroken line of dense forest surrounds the island not far from the sea, on an average of from sixteen to twenty miles in width, abounding in a large variety of hardwoods, as mahogany, teak, timbers, palm, bamboo, baobabs, tamarind, and others.

In Madagascar, the island is divided into three districts, each of which contains a large variety of hardwoods, and trees peculiar to Madagascar, one of which is the "traveler's tree," with a graceful crown of plant-like leaves, growing in fan shape at the top of a lofty trunk, and supplying a quantity of pure cold water.

Rice, maize, millet, manioc, yams, sweet potatoes, and many other vegetables introduced from Europe, are cultivated. Sugarcane, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cotton, hemp, etc., are also cultivated. Among the fruits are the peach, pineapple, banana, orange, lemon, and raspberry.

The soil is very rich that rice is said to yield one hundred fold.

In the lakes and rivers crocodiles are abundant, and are often very dangerous to those going into the water or upon it in light canoes. But the people become accustomed to them, and will not kill them. There are but few venomous serpents. Among the wild animals the largest and most fierce is a plantigrade three feet long, resembling a weasel. Wild dogs, cats, monkeys, baboons, etc., abound. Cats are not domesticated. Birds are numerous, and many of them peculiar to the island; but they are not bred for brilliancy of plumage, nor for form. Among the minerals the largest are copper and silver. Coal has been found in several places, which, with the abundant supply of timber, would enable American or British enterprise and capital, to be introduced, to greatly develop the commercial importance of this considerable tropical continent.

The natives of Madagascar, who number more than 8,000,000, are divided into many tribes, with different customs and languages. They are generally tall, well proportioned, and strong. They are generally dressed in white, and are constantly engaged in trade and commerce. The island is divided into three districts, each of which contains a large variety of hardwoods, and trees peculiar to Madagascar, one of which is the "traveler's tree," with a graceful crown of plant-like leaves, growing in fan shape at the top of a lofty trunk, and supplying a quantity of pure cold water.
There are no roads or wheeled carriages in Madagascar, canoes (where navigation is practicable), and men-carriers by well-beaten paths being employed instead. There are no cities, properly such, but a great many villages. The houses are made in various places.

**(To be continued.)**

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*PAGH'TH ON THE EARTH.*

BY A. W. ROTHEIM.

(St. Louis, Mo.)

"NEVERTHELESS, when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" Luke 18: 8.

There have always been special truths applicable in different ages of the world. The apostle Peter alludes to this when he speaks of "present evil," and one which we must each answer for ourselves. May the Lord help us to love his truth, and rejoice in the hope of his second coming.

DOES ACTS 15: 14-17, TEACH PROPHETICAL FULFILLMENT FOR A FUTURE AGE? *BY ELD. Wm. HOWARD.* (Indianapolis, Ind.)

This scripture is cited by all advocates of the age-to-come theory as evidence that there will be a second coming of Christ after the millennium, and for the second coming of Christ. They argue that verse 16 refers to the second coming of Christ, and that after he comes he will build up, or restore, the kingdom of David. Verse 17 is claimed to teach that the prophecy is to be fulfilled in the kingdom of God, the Gadite and the "residence of men" (the Jews) may seek after God.

Let us inquire concerning what is taught by the apostle in this chapter. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the duties and the privileges of Gentile converts in the Christian dispensation. The apostles saw no evidence of its nearness. The antediluvians for their blindness in not receiving the light that Noah had brought to them, and at the same time they were rejecting greater light. How many to-day severely blame the children of Israel for their murmurings in the wilderness, and even those who have been living in those days, they would have believed God, and would have been very good and obedient children! Oh, yes; but when questioned upon some point of present truth, as the second coming of Christ, who are so ready to take root again; but for the time, we do not know, nor can we know anything about it." When Paul wrote that those things happened unto the children of Israel for our examples, he added, "As therefore they were not fit then, neither are we fit now." 1 Cor. 10: 11, 12. No doubt many thought that they were right in the sight of God. But God, who knoweth the secrets of men's hearts, knoweth now. He knows to day as well as he knew then, and knows the way down the stream of time. He says: "I know the blasphemy of them which say they are Jews, and are not, but are the synagogue of Satan. They, the writers of his prophecy in the last generations, for his say, he says, I know thy works, thou that art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spit thee out of my mouth." Between July 16th and Sep tember 1st, 1869. (See Acts 10.) He also put you always in remembrance of these things, that after he comes he will build up, or restore, the kingdom of David. Verse 17 is claimed to teach that he will build up the church of God in a manner quite different from what we might do if left to our own wisdom. But when the Lord authorizes an explanation of a scripture, we should be willing to let the matter remain as he has settled it.

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**SAD, BUT TRUE.**

BY GEORGE A. THOMPSON.

(Toulon Hill, Ind.)

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Boston Christian Witness:—

"We are in a big fight just now on the dancing question. Our members are going mad after the dance. Last week a Methodist church was opened up in this place as a dancing hall, and by a member of the Methodist Ep iscopal Church. The old church was idle in the grave-yard one-half mile out of town, so the man mentioned built it, moved it into the town, and gave a free dance last week on prayer-meeting evenings—a few at prayer-meeting, but many at the dance. Pray for us."—

Such circumstances as these cause feelings of sadness akin to pity. When churches, dedicated to the worship of the Lord, are converted by his professed followers into scenes of low revelry in honor of the "god of this world," it is certainly time for the professional Church of God to be wholly separated from all such quarters. The call, "Pray for us," is certainly appropriate as well as a Christian duty. "Few at the prayer-meeting, but many at the dance,"—"lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God." The fulfillment of this prophecy is in the act of striking. The churches are no more crowded. Their walls reverberate the footsteps of but few worshippers. The foretold spiritual declension of the last days is coming; and in a very few years the Lord, the Lord of all, his Son, will literally come in glory, and the earth will be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God, like the sea.

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"FAITH ON THE EARTH."

BY A. W. ROTHEIM.

(Onarga, Ill.)

"NEVERTHELESS, when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" Luke 18: 8.

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TONGUE CANNOT DESCRIBE THE LOVE OF CHRIST; FINITE MINDS CANNOT CONCEIVE OF IT; AND THOSE WHO KNOW MOST OF IT CAN ONLY SAY WITH INSCRIPTION, THAT IT IS "PASTORI KNEWLEDGE."—Ecc. 3: 6.
TRIALS OF CHINESE MISSION LIFE.

Mr. Morrison sailed from New York about the middle of May, 1807, for Canton. He first landed, however, at Macao, an island on the Chinese coast, about ninety miles from Canton. Morrison, like so many of the early missionaries who were in the employ of the East India Company, they told him that while they wished him success in his enterprise, he would find it next to impossible to reside there for the purpose of learning the Chinese language, as the Chinese were prohibited from teaching foreigners their language, under penalty of death.

But Mr. Morrison was not to be discouraged at so formidable an obstacle as this was made to appearing in his native land. He continued his study of the gospel among that people, and was determined not to be thwarted in his purpose. After a long and earnest conversation with Sir George Staunton, the president of the Select Committee of the East India Company, and finding him at that time powerless to give him the assistance he desired, he sailed again for his destination. Arriving in Canton, he immediately sought accommodations for himself. Carrying with him the American Consul to China, and presented his letter of recommendation from Mr. Madison. The Consul gave him a cordial reception, and also invited him for the time being to reside in his own house, which was gladly accepted.

But the Consul's house being thronged with visitors, Mr. Morrison soon found a more quiet place, at the home of a prominent merchant, where he lived for some time with the Chinese. As an Englishman he dared not be known, lest he should be ejected from the country. He soon succeeded in obtaining a teacher, a Roman Catholic by the name of Morton. A warm attachment sprang up between him and the daughter of Mr. Morton, as a result of which he was soon permitted to leave there, and settle at Penang, where he hoped to pursue his studies until the way should open for him to return to China. But just a few days before he was to start on his journey, he received an offer of $2,500 per year from the East India Company, to become their official translator of the Chinese language. This offer he gladly accepted, because it gave him the privilege of residing at either Macao or Canton, where he could freely pursue the great object for which he had left home and native land.

But still his trials were not ended. His Chinese assistants were ill-tempered and capricious, and sometimes accused him of speaking the language, which he knew was a most miserable condition, which made it unfit to live in. He would have endured to remain in it, but for the landlord's having raised the rent, on account, as he said, of its having been furnished by the Chinese, and the wife also began to fail, and she soon became a confirmed invalid. In short, trials came from within and without. But the purpose of Mr. Morrison was so firmly fixed to pursue his work, that nothing but death could restrain him.

J. O. C.

MEXICO AS A MISSION FIELD.

The first known inhabitants of Mexico were known as Toltecs. According to Mexican annals, the Toltecs entered the country in the seventh century; but their origin is unknown. Tradition, however, ascribes to them a knowledge of many useful arts and sciences, such as astronomy, architecture, agriculture, weaving, etc.

The Spaniards held control of the country for powerful governments of that age. There is a middle class, in a sense, an equivalent of the American middle class, and a lower class, which is paid, cared for, or educated. The poor herd together in rows, live in houses or rooms in the lower latitudes, or in caves, where they are exposed to the greatest oppres- sion against the cold of winter or of night. There is often but one room in the house, in which gather all the members of one, two, or more families. The bed is a straw mat in the corner; the stove, a few stones piled in the corner, from which smoke blackens the walls and rafters. The dishes are of coarsest kind, pottery, with only banners of canonized saints were carried in the church. The Spaniards held control of the country for nearly two hundred years. The Legislative power was vested in a Senate, with a president as the executive and a House of Representa- tives and a Senate, with a president as the executive. Mexico has a superficial area of 743,948 square miles, with a population of nearly 11,000,000. Twenty per cent of the people are white, fifty per cent are a native mixed race, and the remainder (numbering nearly 3,500,000) are Indians. Mexico is the principal city, with 300,000 inhabitants, and other cities have from 120,000 to 22,000 dwellers.

The language used in that country is an admixture of Spanish and the old Aztec, the latter predominating in expressions about home, house- hold, and general native intercourse. The noble, independent spirit of the Aztec blood infused throughout the country, that impelled the people to break the yoke of Spain, and of the Spaniards, their present nationality.

Foreigners have not been slow to avail themselves of the opening made for their residence in a country of such great commercial importance. Much of the energy and capital which have lately developed the resources of Mexico, have been furnished by German, French, English, and American residents. Speaking of the natives of Mexico, it may be said that they are more religiously inclined than any other people in Central America.

Some Mexican families are exceedingly wealthy, but comparatively few (only about 4,000) form the landed proprietors. The principal class (caste distinctions are now neglected) is called Spanish. There is a middle class, in a sense, an equivalent of the American middle class, and a lower class, which is paid, cared for, or educated. The poor herd together in rows, live in houses or rooms in the lower latitudes, or in caves, where they are exposed to the greatest oppression against the cold of winter or of night. There is often but one room in the house, in which gather all the members of one, two, or more families. The bed is a straw mat in the corner; the stove, a few stones piled in the corner, from which smoke blackens the walls and rafters. The dishes are of coarsest kind, pottery, with only banners of canonized saints were carried in the church. The Spaniards held control of the country for nearly two hundred years. The Legislative power was vested in a Senate, with a president as the executive and a House of Representa-
inquirers for Protestant teachers, and as fast as these be provided, give over to their use the old churches once used for Catholic worship. It has been truly said, by Bishop Hurst: "The bolts are all broken, and the doors are wide open for Protestant work among all the thirty-two provinces and regions, and the harvest is about past."

The present situation in this territory, one of our nearest neighbors, worthy of consideration by those who believe they have a mission to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people! J. O. C.

WEST AFRICA.

The readers of the Review have been kept well informed for the last three years in regard to the progress of our work in South Africa, and we have all been glad to know that the Lord has blessed the efforts of his servants in establishing the work of the third angel's message in that field. I wish in this article to call attention to a work that is being done (by correspondence thus far) on the west coast of that great country.

If you will take your map, you will find just south of Senegambia, a British colonial settlement, called Sierra Leone. The area is only about 470 square miles, and the population less than 76,000. The International Tract Society has been sending reading-matter to, and corresponding with, a few individuals there for some time, and some publications from the British Tract Society have been received in the Wesleyan mission house, for several books, including "Bible Readings" and "Great Controversy," which have been sent. What the result will be we cannot tell, but the seeds of truth, now sown, and the correspondence indicates that it will not be without fruit in the near future.

Looking farther down on the coast, you will find at the southern extremity of Liberia, Cape Palmas, a city called Ceylon, which has embraced the truth through missionary correspondence, and who is pleading earnestly for a laborer to be sent there to instruct others. We have sent out publications to this place, and are trying to plan for him to sell some of our subscription books.

Passing along still farther, we find the Gold Coast. This is one of the divisions of Ghana. In a later division, the International Cyclopedia says:--

The Dutch, French, English, Danes, and even the English have established various settlements in Upper Guinea, the coast of which is now divided into Grain Coast, and the Dutch, French, English, Danes, and even the English have established various settlements in Upper Guinea, the coast of which is now divided into Grain Coast, and Sierra Leone. The area is only about 470 square miles, and the population less than 76,000. The International Tract Society has been sending reading-matter to, and corresponding with, a few individuals there for some time, and some publications from the British Tract Society have been received in the Wesleyan mission house, for several books, including "Bible Readings" and "Great Controversy," which have been sent. What the result will be we cannot tell, but the seeds of truth, now sown, and the correspondence indicates that it will not be without fruit in the near future.

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The Dutch, French, English, Danes, and even the English have established various settlements in Upper Guinea, the coast of which is now divided into Grain Coast, and Sierra Leone. The area is only about 470 square miles, and the population less than 76,000. The International Tract Society has been sending reading-matter to, and corresponding with, a few individuals there for some time, and some publications from the British Tract Society have been received in the Wesleyan mission house, for several books, including "Bible Readings" and "Great Controversy," which have been sent. What the result will be we cannot tell, but the seeds of truth, now sown, and the correspondence indicates that it will not be without fruit in the near future.

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PAPAL FINANCES.

The Independent publishes the following figures relative to the annual financial cost of maintaining the papacy:

The average annual income of the richest hundred Americans cannot be less than $1,200,000, and can be made whose wealth averages $100,000 each; and he says that a list of ten persons—


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made room for an article on Samos, because if these contributions were held till they could be used in the regular course, they would lose their special interest to the reader. It sometimes happens, also, that the editor is greatly struck by some manuscript, and prints it, while his hands are still on the ink. Mrs. Cathro's work on "Romance of Dollard" is one of these exceptions.

The editor of the Century told her frankly that he had stories enough for years, and that even if he was inclined to strike out her heart sick waiting for it to be published. On reading it, however, he was so pleased with it that he not only accepted it at once, but published it very shortly afterward.

Such instances are rare, indeed, almost phenomenal. But of great manuscripts it is rarely the case that one is, or can be considered; or he may greatly inconvenience a needy author. A consequence to the author, excepting that he is setting a price upon his own productions. After stating this incident, he wrote an article at the invitation of the editor of Century, for which he was paid a liberal offer to write out his reminiscences for publication, and probably never will be, but its author is doubtless patiently waiting for its appearance, and wondering how long editors keep manuscripts before they publish them.

SPIRITUAL FOOD.

The spiritual life of an individual is determined by the quantity and quality of his spiritual food. The same rule of growth applies to this part of development. The great majority of men seem almost entirely oblivious to the material part. Neglect and lack of nourishment are no more surely followed by deterioration in the one than in the other. To this fact, however, the great majority of men seem almost entirely oblivious. It is one of those truths which people assent to abstractly, but in which they do not feel a personal, practical interest.

No matter can be of greater importance to the Christian than that of his spiritual growth. The Scriptures recognize this importance by numerous precepts and admonitions, and its prominence is justified by the strong tendency on the part of almost all converts to remain beginners in the school of Christ. They are satisfied with the smallest amount of food which they think will maintain any degree of spiritual life. But it is not alone the quantity of spiritual food which interferes with spiritual development. The quality often has an important influence in this direction.

Spiritual food is absorbed by the mind. Whatever the thoughts which occupy the mind, the Scriptural command to "Meditate on these things," implies that "the mind" is to be the organ of reception. The truths of that word are not husks and chaff. It is upon such material, how-
show how well the wicked world is fulfilling its part. The language employed by the inspired apostle is, if anything, too weak to describe the real state of affairs which characterize the families of the present generation. Children have broken down the restrictions which the law of God imposes upon them, and parents who have it in their hearts to enforce right principles are met with an opposition which they know not how to meet, while with the majority of families youth and innocence are left to choose their own ways, directed only by the evil influences which prevail around them, and the evil tendencies of their own hearts. If we were to follow the natural course of our present history for two or three generations in the future, we should have before us a picture of wrecked homes and families, of depravity of children, and wickedness of parents, which would sink society far below any point reached in the past. But we are not looking that far in the future. This fact is sufficient to excite us to feel the willful and disobedient child, the negligent and heedless parent will soon be called to meet their count.

It becomes us to ask ourselves, How are we fulfilling the work which the Spirit of God has assigned to us, and how are we meeting the attempts being turned with intense anxiety toward our children? Are our children's hearts being drawn out to us? Do we appreciate the great temptations to which our children are exposed? Do we sympathize with them in their trials and struggles? Are we presenting them with the things that will be helpful to make them strong enough to restrain from paths of vice; but surrounded, nor are the influences at home always powerful influence of sin with which the child is left to choose his own ways, directed only by the evil influences which prevail around them, and the evil tendencies of their own hearts. If we were to follow the natural course of our present history for two or three generations in the future, we should have before us a picture of wrecked homes and families, of depravity of children, and wickedness of parents, which would sink society far below any point reached in the past. But we are not looking that far in the future. This fact is sufficient to excite us to feel the

Whereas, Our experience in this school the past few months has been marked by such evidences of the Lord's guidance in leading the General Conference Committee to plan for this special course of instruction; and—

Whereas, We have in the Bible School a great benefit, and, spiritually, from this instruction and association; therefore—

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the General Conference Committee, the Educational Committee, and the instructors, for their untiring and patient efforts, which, thenceforth, have changed the state of our Sabbath School work to the highest point of efficiency. We would say that we have brought our Sabbath-school work up to the highest point of efficiency. We would say that we have

Esther, as a leading instrument, in the hands of God's providence, of first bringing upon the Jews a national calamity. No other nation of antiquity was left to choose their own ways, directed only by the evil influences which prevail around them, and the evil tendencies of their own hearts. If we were to follow the natural course of our present history for two or three generations in the future, we should have before us a picture of wrecked homes and families, of depravity of children, and wickedness of parents, which would sink society far below any point reached in the past. But we are not looking that far in the future. This fact is sufficient to excite us to feel the

That we express our thanks to the General Conference Committee, to plan for this special course of instruction; and—

That we ask the General Conference Committee to lay plans at its earliest convenience, for another ministerial course of instruction, similar to the one just concluded; and we hereby pledge to the committee our hearty co-operation and influence to secure as large an attendance as possible.

The experience this year will enable the General Conference Committee to make even better arrangements for the Ministers' Bible School for the next school year. We hope that the attendance may be much larger than this year.

Due notice will be given of the commencement of the next term, which will be in the fall. In the meantime, all who can should make arrangements to attend.

The school just closed was the first effort of the kind that has been made, and much connected with it can be improved in many ways; but we feel very thankful for the blessing of God and the success that has attended the present effort. We cannot value too much the importance of this blessing. May God greatly bless the enterprise to the advancement of this important work.

O. A. OLSEN, Pres. Gen'l Conf.

PARENTS AND THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

One of the prophecies which refer definitely to our work, states that the hearts of the fathers will be turned to the children, and the hearts of the children to the fathers. In order to distinguish this work, we read that in their family relations in the last days, people will be disobedient to parents, unto avenging, without natural affection. According to this, those who are connected with the work of God will have to pursue a very different course in their families from that pursued by the world at large. It needs no argument to

The Sabbath-school teacher, working in harmony with the parents, will exert a powerful influence for good in the home and in the Sabbath-school; but only where children are so unfortunate as to be deprived of the care of godly parents should the teacher seek to gain the first place in the child's heart. One of the most prominent duties of the teacher will be to co-operate with the parent, and if there is a deficiency in the home training of the child, the Sabbath-school is the place where the power to correct, the parent should receive the necessary

ADVENT REVIEW AND SABBATH HERALD.
vaded Greece, his scouring the sea because of a storm, and his putting to death the engineers who held the bridge in the sea, in the court of the town.

His marriage of Esther the Jewess was, no doubt, designed as a means of relating and elevating the condition of God's people, who were still mostly scattered throughout the Persian Empire. Mordecai, who we may suppose was a man of high estate in the family of the Jews in the king's household, was the kinsman of Esther, and was therefore the representative of the Jewish nation. It seems to have had no wife or children of his own.

Esther in her own house, his situation at the king's court. Her life and character in great distress for her people, yet she knew not what was the end thereof. She could not in the king's house, distributing literature on different points of the truth, and there must be a sentiment created in the South in favor of Religious Liberty, that an influence can be brought to bear on the legislatures of the different States to repeal or modify their Sunday laws. This is a good opportunity for our brethren and sisters to make an investment of a portion of their means in the Lord's work. We hope to receive early and liberal responses to this call.

In another column will be found the names of those who have already contributed to this fund. Other contributions will be acknowledged from week to week, as they come in. Contributions to this fund should be sent to W. H. Edwards, Battle Creek, Mich.

The following extraordinary paragraph is going the round of the English papers:—

The Woe in the Southern Field.

We made a call a few weeks ago, through the columns of the Review, for a fund of $5,000 to be used in the circulation of Religious Liberty literature in States and Territories in the Southern field, through the preacher alone. The people of the truth, and there must be a sentiment created in the South in favor of Religious Liberty, that an influence can be brought to bear on the legislatures of the different States to repeal or modify their Sunday laws. This is a good opportunity for our brethren and sisters to make an investment of a portion of their means in the Lord's work. We hope to receive early and liberal responses to this call.

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I showed that only the carnal heart disobeys the law.

Rom. 8: 17. Almost the entire community are dis-
gusted with his course, and clearly see that I have
been more loyal to the doctrines of his church than
he has been to the Bible.

The Spirit of the Lord has been richly bestowed
in our meetings, and hearts have been melted to
tenderness by the message. One man has been
in the most striking way led to the Saviour. He
was never more peaceful and calm, and my cour-
age and confidence in God and his blessed truth
dwindle daily. The work of God, I am sure, has
never been so sweet to me. It seems clearer than
ever to me.

March 21.

W. C. WALKS.

BLOOMINGTON, KANKAKEE, and ST. ANNE.—Our
house of worship at Bloomington is now completed.
It is 36 x 56 ft. in size, with a basement under the
whole, over which has been built for preaching,
tents and camp-meeting material. Etd. Tact came
Feb. 21, and we held meetings over a week. A
very good interest could not have been sustained,
but the outside attendance was small; but the meet-
ing were beneficial to us. I moved to Bloomington
immediately after the meeting of the General
Conference. Mr. R. D. G. had begun to keep the
Sabbath, and two weeks after began to work. I
held a short season, and found many here who have
been engaged in the Bible work, and now there are
twelve new Sabbath-keepers at that place, and
there are others in the valley of decision.

March 1.

Dover Hill.—I have now been at this place over
three weeks, and the interest has been good. Five adults
have signed the Ten Commandments covenant, and
one or two more will soon take their stand with
them. I am now visiting Pitwood and Watseka.

March 16.

F. B. JOHNSON.

MISOURI.

INDIANA.

DOVER HILL.—I have now been at this place over
three weeks, and the interest has been good from the
first. Six districts have been kept away two weeks.
Six were baptized; others were persuaded that the
subjects presented were sustained by the evidences
of the Bible, yet because of the straightforward
way they have been handled, I think some future
labor may be profitably done.

MINNESOTA.

CORRIL.—We are still at this place holding meet-
ings. The interest is still good. Five adults have
signed the Ten Commandments covenant, and
other are still under determination. Many have been
driven to deep penitence, and quite a number observed last Sabbath.

We have organized a Bible class, and hold a Bible-
reading every afternoon. That Sabbath interest is taken in
these readings. I have sold some tracts and pamphlets, and
received nearly ten dollars in dona-
tions.

I have told the Lord oft that the secret of
our success seems to lie in the fact that I have not
spoken in any public place for the last three
months. Standing upon the street corners,
he fiercely denounced my work, and said
that I dare not meet him in public. This led
the people to do the same, and kept away the men.
A disputed question was held in the opera-
house last Friday, lasting four hours. The house
was packed, and there were two thousand there.
Pamphlets have been sold in every place.

March 3.

The brethren and sisters here are
very enthusiastic. The brethren are
particularly so near to us at that time.

N. W. ALLE.

SOUTH DAKOTA TRACT SOCIETY.


No. of members. 850

reports returned 29

letters received 320

misionary visits 57

people attending 685

yearly subscriptions for periodicals 101

periodicals received worked up 394

pp. books and tracts sold, donated, 470,923

pp. books and tracts sent to societies 665,611; Christmas donations, $144,560; other funds, $159,18.

Societies at Watertown, Ellsworth, Great Meadow, Crumblin, Highmore, Canton, and Tyndall failed to report.

E. L. BEAUMONT, Sec.

AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

The second annual session of the Australian
Conference of Seventh-day Adventists was held
in Federal Hall, North Fitzroy, Melbourne, Jan. 17-
23, 1869, the President, G. C. Tenney. In the chair,
we had no connection with prayer. The next conference
and the present truth, thereby enabling the institution
to more effectually carry forward its noble mission;
therefore,—

Resolved, That we extend an earnest invitation to all
who are interested in the advancement of the last
messiahship of mercy and warning to the world, to assist in
this branch of the work, by taking stocks (shares of which are
$1 each) also that we request persons having money on
reserve, who wish to aid in advancing the cause, to place
this money in a deposit, with a low rate of interest, or without interest, if it is disposed of.

We recognize the importance of the gift be-
stowed upon the church through the labors of sister E. G. White, and that there is a strong desire upon the part of many in this conference to further the beneficent of her personal labor and acquaintance; therefore,—

Resolved, That this Conference extend to sister White an invitation to visit the Australian field as soon as practicable.

Whereas, There still remains a large amount of stock
unsubscribed in the Echo Publishing Co., Limited, which
the present Conference feels it is the duty of the
progress of present truth, thereby enabling the institution
to more effectually carry forward its noble mission;
therefore,—

Resolved, That we extend an earnest invitation to all
who are interested in the advancement of the last
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this money in a deposit, with a low rate of interest, or without interest, if it is disposed of.

Whereas, There still remains a large amount of stock
unsubscribed in the Echo Publishing Co., Limited, which
the present Conference feels it is the duty of the
Resolved, That we earnestly request that some one be authorized to visit every school at least once during the year, in the interest of the Sabbath-school work.

Resolved, That the names of the Sabbath-School Worker have been beneficial to the Sabbath-school committee; therefore, —

Resolved, That we recommend that every officer and teacher in the Sabbath-schools become a subscriber to the "Worker."—

Resolved, That we acknowledge the Sabbath-school work to be an important factor in bringing all who come under its influence, to a knowledge of the truth; therefore,—

Resolved, That we adopt some plan (and use strenuous efforts to carry it out) that children of parents not connected with the truth may be brought into our Sabbath-schools.

We feel the necessity of our people's becoming acquainted with the work of the Sabbath-schools. That we recognize in the Sabbath-school the means provided of God for the moral and religious instruction of both children and adults; therefore,—

Resolved, That we review our resolutions of one year ago, upon this point, and urge upon officers and teachers the importance of following up the names and paying forth special efforts to secure a full attendance of all believers upon our Sabbath-schools.

Resolved, That we have demonstrated that when secretaries of kindred associations have been able to devote their time to the advancement of the cause, and that great success has resulted thereby, and we recommend that this Association select a secretary who can and will devote the necessary time to the work that its interests demand, and that a continual correspondence be kept between the Secretary and the schools.

Resolved, That we urge our Officers to earnestly consider the importance of our locating a place that will suitably represent our work, as soon as practicable.

The following were elected Directors for the current year: G. C. Tenney, Henry Scott, H. Mock- rey, E. M. Morrison, W. J. Pransull, N. D. Faulkhead, and A. Carter.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AUSTRALIAN SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Sabbath-school Association was held on the 20th of January, 1890, and adjourned meetings on the 20th and 22d, in the Federal Hall, Bank St., W. L. H. Baker in the chair. Geo. T. Shannan was elected Secretary pro tem.

The Chair appointed the following committees: On Nominations, W. L. Curtis, W. J. McIlhenny, and A. Carter; on Resolutions, S. McCallagh, Mrs. Florence J. Morrison, and J. H. Woods.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following names for the ensuing year: President, W. L. H. Baker; Vice-President, Joseph Steed; Secretary, Mrs. Florence J. Morrison; Executive Committees, W. L. Baker, Joseph Steed, Mrs. Florence J. Morrison, D. Steed, J. H. Woods. These candidates were elected to their respective places.

The following resolutions were introduced, each of which was considered and adopted:—

Whereas, The blessing of God has rested upon the Sabbath-schools during the past year, and we feel it is incumbent upon us, if the cause is to be made to advance, to increase its support; therefore,—

Resolved, That we express our deep gratitude to God for the measure of his Spirit that has attended the tract work the past year, as shown by reports given.

Resolved, That the sick and the erring should have a more personal and earnest contact with the cause; and that we endeavor to extend its influence upon other people; therefore,—

Resolved, That we urge all our people to become its patrons; and that we pledge ourselves to extend its influence; therefore,—

Resolved, That we recognize the admissions now being taken by the Lord's Day Observation Society and other bodies; and that they be a means of reformation, and that the whole of the cause be used by our people with the most satisfactory results; therefore,—

Resolved, That we request the President of this Association to forward articles from different sources for the "Echo," using as soon as the resolutions passed by this meeting.

M. C. ISRAEL, Pres.

JOSEPH BAKER, Sec.

THE WORK IN BATTLE CREEK.

The last few months have marked an important era in our work. For some time our leading brethren have been making the statement that "something more must be done for the education of workers." The growth of the work, and the way it is reaching the people, and the amount of money and the importance laid upon the work, makes it impossible in this brief statement to do justice to the work and its results.

On motion, the Chair was empowered to appoint the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. C. Tenney; Vice-President, E. H. Morrison; Secretary, Josie Steed; Treasurer, A. Carter. The following committees were appointed for that purpose:—


The following resolutions were introduced, each of which was considered and adopted:—

Resolved, That we urge all our people to become its patrons; and that we pledge ourselves to extend its influence; therefore,—

Resolved, That we urge upon our members the great importance of reporting, and exhibit them to faithfulness in this direction.

Whereas, We read in the Bible of the wise words, "And not as the wages of the world, to do the work of the faith; therefore,—

Resolved, That we request the President of this Association to forward articles from different sources for the "Echo," using as soon as the resolutions passed by this meeting.

M. C. ISRAEL, Pres.

JOSEPH BAKER, Sec.

THE WINTER IN BATCHEL CREEK.
on the part of some connected with the school was removed by explanations that were made, and a tender spirit came in. The subjects of faith and the love of God were largely dwelt upon, greatly to encourage the most of those present. As the news of the encouragement of all present. As the news of the love of God were largely dwelt upon, greatly to encourage the most of those present.

**GOD’S FORGIVENESS.**

1. What does the Lord say he has done with our sins?

2. Why has he blotted out, forgiven, or covered our transgressions?

3. If, then, he blots out our sins for his own sake, is it that we are of such great value, or is it on the part of some connected with the school was removed by explanations that were made, and a tender spirit came in. The subjects of faith and the love of God were largely dwelt upon, greatly to encourage the most of those present. As the news of the encouragement of all present. As the news of the love of God were largely dwelt upon, greatly to encourage the most of those present.

**APRIL 1, 1890**

**ADVENT REVIEW AND SABBATH HERALD.**

**Bible Readings.**

"Search the Scriptures."—John 5:39.

**Special Notices.**

**NORTH PACIFIC CAMP-MEETING.**

The camp-meeting for the North Pacific Conference will be held in East Portand, May 28 to June 4. This meeting will be preceded by a work-ers’ institute connected with it, commencing May 21. Further particulars will be given in the future.

**INSTITUTE FOR MISSOURI.**

As already noticed in the Review, we have appointed a workers’ institute for Missouri, to be held at St. Louis, May 1, and will begin April 15, 1890. A large company of canvassers will be at the meeting. Nearly 100 names are already due consideration. Plans will be laid for the work-ers’ institute connected with it, commencing May 21. Further particulars will be given in the future.

**TEXAS WORKERS, ATTENTION!**

As the ministers, canvassers, and Bible workers go to their different fields of labor for the coming season, we wish them to remember the resolution passed at the last session of our Sabbath-school association, to send in the names and addresses of the officers of all new schools that are organized, those they find not reporting, and the names and addresses of all Sabbath-school organizations, to send in the names and addresses of the officers of all new schools that are organized, those they find not reporting, and the names and addresses of all Sabbath-school organizations.

**THE MICHIGAN STATE MEETING.**

As previously appointed, this meeting will be held at Flint, and will begin April 15, 1890. The State meeting proper will continue one week, but the canvassers’ institute connected with it will continue a month. As already noticed in the Review, we have appointed a workers’ institute for Missouri, to be held at St. Louis, May 1, and will begin April 15, 1890. A large company of canvassers will be at the meeting. Nearly 100 names are already due consideration. Plans will be laid for the work-ers’ institute connected with it, commencing May 21. Further particulars will be given in the future.

**MRS. MAMIE CRUZAN,**

Sec. Texas S. S. Assn.

**MO. CONF. COM.**

**TEXAS WORKERS, ATTENTION!**

As the ministers, canvassers, and Bible workers go to their different fields of labor for the coming season, we wish them to remember the resolution passed at the last session of our Sabbath-school association, to send in the names and addresses of the officers of all new schools that are organized, those they find not reporting, and the names and addresses of all Sabbath-school organizations, to send in the names and addresses of the officers of all new schools that are organized, those they find not reporting, and the names and addresses of all Sabbath-school organizations.

**MRS. MAMIE CRUZAN,**

Sec. Texas S. S. Assn.

**THE MICHIGAN STATE MEETING.**

As previously appointed, this meeting will be held at Flint, and will begin April 15, 1890. The State meeting proper will continue one week, but the canvassers’ institute connected with it will continue a month. As already noticed in the Review, we have appointed a workers’ institute for Missouri, to be held at St. Louis, May 1, and will begin April 15, 1890. A large company of canvassers will be at the meeting. Nearly 100 names are already due consideration. Plans will be laid for the work-ers’ institute connected with it, commencing May 21. Further particulars will be given in the future.

**MRS. MAMIE CRUZAN,**

Sec. Texas S. S. Assn.
NOTES.
This lesson should be considered in connection with the preceding one. After going through with this, a general view of the subject should be taken, from the beginning of the preceding lesson, observing the fact that the judgments of God, who despise it and oppose it, are brought upon itself, and that in the midst of wrath God remembers mercy.

"God is love." This attribute is inseparable from his character. His law, which is the transcript of his character, is a law of love, and it was given in love. Deut. 5:1-2. The love of God is a living, moving force of attraction. Those who despise it and oppose it are crushed by it, while those who place themselves upon it, find it a sure and safe refuge from all evil. Government exists for the benefit of the subjects. Truth will make itself known to the public; for he who persecutes the wolf among sheep, who despises it and opposes it, will be crushed by it. Those who are loyal. When men despise God and his law, and also his mercy, they declare themselves not his subjects, and it is but a manifestation of his love to those who trust him when God removes the dangerous element from his kingdom. How much better to place ourselves in the hands of God than to fall into them in vain attempt to escape from him!

The Sabbath-School.

["The extent of thy words given light." -Ps. 19:14]

LETTER TO THE HEBREWS.

Lesson 28.-Hebrews 12:19-32.

1. What kind of sin is there no forgiveness for? Heb. 8:12.
2. What does he do to the Spirit of grace? Id.
4. What has the Lord said to deter us from such straits? Ps. 106:20.
5. Out of the seventy or eighty Sabbath-keepers in our State, there are now only six engaged in the work in the field, and two of this number are from another State. This is certainly not as it should be. There should be fifteen or twenty regular workers in the field now. If we can find as many as ten of our brethren who will faithfully engage in the canvassing work for one year, we can assure ourselves that God's signal blessing will rest upon us in this State. Our tract society treasury will be replenished, and damage from the fire may be prevented forward; souls who are now in the darkness of error will be rejoicing in the truth; the canvassers will be in a happy spiritual condition, and will enjoy the temple services, and be engaging in the work of light and courage through which others will be impelled to join the force of workers.

26. While it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of God, where is our only place of safety? John 10:27-29.

28. What shall we thus find him to be? Nah. 1:7.
32. What is told us for our comfort? Deut. 33:27.

30. What shall we thus find him to be? Nah. 1:7.

TEN TO INDIANA.

The Indiana spring State meeting will be held May 1-7. The place and other particulars will be given next week.

F. D. STARR.

NOTICE, NORTH CAROLINA!

A course of instruction in the canvassing work will be given at the Cove creek church, Watauga Co., beginning April 11, to continue one week, or longer, if necessary, to thoroughly fit all who desire to follow God's calling in this work, with the necessary knowledge. Brethren and sisters, shall we not come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty? God has promised to abundantly bless every faithful work, but a curse is pronounced upon every one that does the work of the Lord deceitfully (margin, negligently).

"Out of the seventy or eighty Sabbath-keepers in our State, there are now only six engaged in the work in the field, and two of this number are from another State. This is certainly not as it should be. There should be fifteen or twenty regular workers in the field now. If we can find as many as ten of our brethren who will faithfully engage in the canvassing work for one year, we can assure ourselves that God's signal blessing will rest upon us in this State. Our tract society treasury will be replenished, and damage from the fire may be prevented forward; souls who are now in the darkness of error will be rejoicing in the truth; the canvassers will be in a happy spiritual condition, and will enjoy the temple services, and be engaging in the work of light and courage through which others will be impelled to join the force of workers.

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parliament to negotiate with the United States Government for the reciprocal right of trade between the two countries.

—A severe drought in Havana has caused great damage to crops and the price of grain has risen during the past six months. Many of the cattle are dying, and nearly a third of the sugar-cane has been destroyed.

—A number of Russian refugees met in New York on the anniversary of the commune, and protested against the recent Siberian outrages. There is an agitation among the Poles at Petrograd, with a similar object, and in connection with the St. Petersburg movement. In a fight with gendarmes 200 of the students were arrested.

—Large meetings were held, Wednesday, in New- foundland, to protest against the Anglo-French media evasion regarding the beaver fisheries. At St. John's the revolutionists were displayed, and the speaker advocated an appeal to the United States in case En- gland would not grant the people the protection they ask.

RELIGIOUS.

—The vote of the Atlantic presbytery is unanimously against revision.

—Archbishop Michael Hays died Wednesday night, at La Crosse, Wis.

—There are about 100 Sunday-schools for Chilmen in the United States.

—The Baptist Year Book, just issued, shows the num- ber of Baptists in the United States to be 3,070,047.

—A dispatch from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "The School Act, abolishing the right of the Roman Catholics to attend the public schools is about to pass the Lower Legislature on Thursday, and goes into force May 1. The act was bitterly opposed."

—Rev. W. P. Craft, Field Secretary of the American Sabbath School Union, made a two weeks' lecture tour in the interests of National Reform work. Their object is to hold the Sabbath quickly and efficiently.

—Arranged, in connection with the Sabbath School Mission, at Toronto, Ontario.

—The Quarterly meeting of the Palermo (Kan.) church is postponed until the 15th of April, at which time Bro. James K. Morrow, of Lebanon, will be with us. Let all come at the earliest possible hour and make the meeting as profitable and successful as possible.

—No prevailing localism. I will attend the quarterly meeting with the Rome, N. Y., church, April 5, 6; Bric- kens, April 5, 6. We hope to see all who can con- nect.

—A. E. Pleas.

—The quarterly meeting for Dist. No. 2, N. Y., will be held at New London, April 23rd, 24th. All brethren are requested to be present.

—A general attendance of all is desired, as important mat- ters are to be considered. We hope for some labor of the Conference to be with us.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Our Review's library has received from the Pacific Publishing Company, Limited, GEO. T. ILB, a letter from the "Sentinel Library," a series of publications on reform movements, the Union of Church and State, and Civil and Religious Liberty. Among these we publish the "Anti-Slavery Congress of Brussels," saying that the representatives were satisfied to take no part in the anti-rum congress at Khartoum.

Among the topics to be considered at the approaching labor conference in Berlin, is that of the "Five Thousand Dollar Fund for Religious Liberty." Will the year 1890 be as conspicuous in the annals of death and disaster as its predecessor? Judging from present indications, this is not likely.

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The Detroit Floral Charity Festival, to be held April 22-25, under the management of the Detroit Journal, will afford a rare opportunity to witness, at a minimum cost, an exhibition of floral movement. Our brethren in or near these places, would do well to prepare the communities for what we believe will be an exhibition of floral movement. Our brethren in or near these places, would do well to prepare the communities for what we believe will be an exhibition of floral movement. Our brethren in or near these places, would do well to prepare the communities for what we believe will be an exhibition of floral movement. Our brethren in or near these places, would do well to prepare the communities for what we believe will be an exhibition of floral movement. Our brethren in or near these places, would do well to prepare the communities for what we believe will be an exhibition of floral movement. 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