“The Manner of the Kingdom”

“And Samuel told the people the manner of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book, and laid it up before the Lord.”

“And Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle.”

There is much that is told
In that story of old,
As to me it is given to know,
With a pathos as deep
As the Keeper of Sheep
Ever sang in The Song of the Bow.

From the giver who loved
Were the weapons that proved;
And they won in the warfare, at length:
’Twas a girdle of might
With a sword for the fight,
And a bow that abide in strength.

It was love in accord
With the will of the Lord,
When the prince did bestow of his own;
But they passed from his hand,
At his spirit’s command,
With a scepter, a crown, and a throne.

When on Gilboa’s height,
In the thick of the fight
With the archers that sorely oppressed,
Though now evil done,
Like that other King’s Son,
He was numbered with those who transgressed.

Though the shafts that he flung,
Ere his bow was unstrung,
From the mighty not backward did turn,
’Twas a song that was wailed
For the weapons that failed
That the children of Judah did learn.

Then I read it once more;
And I ponder it o’er
For the lesson to me it shall show;
Then I lift up my eyes
On the fields, and the skies,
And the Life of the world that I know.

From the seed that is sown
’Neath the covering clo’
Where it dieth the blade to sustain,
To the bread that is mine,
In the order divine;
From the sheaves that have studded the plain;

From the nestling at rest
’Neath the sheltering breast
Of the mother that buffets the storm,
To the she-wolf at bay,
As she dies, and doth slay,
For the sheeps that she guardeth from harm;

From the mother who dies
Ere she knows the first cries
Or the touch that her firstborn may give,
To the upturned eyes
That behold not the skies,
That the land that he loveth may live;

From the striving with sin,
And the wrestling within,
That the life of the spirit be true,
To the life He did live
Who said, “Father, forgive,
For they know not the things that they do;”

From the counting as loss,
And from sharing the cross,
That the life of the Risen be shared,
To the, “Come ye, mine own,
And inherit the throne
That for you from of old was prepared;”

And I hear Him again
Who did walk among men,
As He spake to His learners below:
Unto them is the sign
Of the kingdom divine,
But to you it is given to know.

Then the truth doth unfold
From that story of old:
All the way from the throne to the clod,
Where a David doth reign
Lies a Jonathan slain,
For of such is the kingdom of God.

And I read it afresh.
Then, in weakness of flesh,
Do I say, with a strength that is given:
Even so may I live;
Even so may I give;
For of such is the kingdom of heaven.
— Lindley M. Stevens, in The American Friend.
The Seed and the Sowers

"He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

What are you doing in your "little corner" to help along in the missionary campaign? There is work which the Master is waiting for you to perform. No one else can do it so well. Will you disappoint him?

Why not order some reading-racks, and secure permission to put them up in the depot, the post-office, barber shops, or other public places, and keep them supplied with tracts, "Signs of the Times Leaflets," or some other literature? This is one good way to sow the seed beside all waters. The price of the rack is 20 cents, post-paid.

Some will be interested in such a tract as the "Celestial Railroad" who could not be easily influenced to read one treating the subject in the ordinary way. "Celestial Railroad" is allegorical, after the style of "Pilgrim's Progress," but it can hardly fail to impress its lessons upon all who read it. It contains 32 pages, with illustrated heading for first page. The price is 2 cents each, or $1.60 a hundred, post-paid.

Life and Health for October is a special issue for use in the missionary campaign, and can be handled to advantage with either the Signs or the Watchman. It is attractive in appearance, has a full-page illustration for frontispiece, and is full of good, practical, helpful articles which all will appreciate. You can easily sell a hundred copies this month. Single copy, 5 cents, or 2½ cents each where 25 or more copies are sent to one address. Order through your conference tract society, or from Life and Health, Washington, D. C.

Some who have never attempted to sell or give away tracts or papers will try this work and gain a new experience this fall. Others who have already been successful in this work will try to sell some of the books especially prepared for "Home Workers," and will doubtless be surprised to find how well they can do. Still others who have already sold a few books in their own neighborhood will find their hearts long- ing for more experiences of this kind, and will arrange to devote their entire time to canvassing with some of our larger and more important books. These are the results for which we look, and thus our various corps of workers should be recruited, and a continuous missionary campaign carried on.

"SEER OF PATMOS," Elder Haskell's latest book, is ready for delivery, and thousands of copies of it ought to be circulated during this fall and winter. This story of the wonderful book of Revelation, written by a devout Bible student of so many years' experience, together with the very voluminous Scripture references which accompany the text, is certainly a rich mine of Biblical treasure for every one who desires to understand this important last-day prophecy. It is written simply but forcibly, and the lessons drawn can hardly fail to impress and remain with the reader. All our young people should have this book, and our Bible workers, colporteurs, and canvassers should sell large numbers in the next few months. It is uniform in size of page and style of binding with its companion volume, "Story of Daniel," and the price is the same. $1 a copy. Send your orders to your regular source of supply.

"Signs of the Times Leaflets," sixteen in number, covering the vital points of the message in a pointed way, are furnished by the pound for 50 cents, post-paid. A pound comprises about 300 tracts, re- sorted, and it is expected that during this fall campaign every Seventh-day Adventist will buy and circulate at least one pound. Order your supply early.

The Nebraska Conference recently ordered two thousand sets of "Religious Liberty Leaflets" for use in Lincoln. Sunday law issues are being pressed to the front in many places, and work of this kind will be more and more frequent as the conflict deepens. The set of four "Religious Liberty Leaflets" covers the ground quite thoroughly yet briefly, and they should be used liberally wherever there is need for such literature. Any of our publishing houses can supply them.

Said Dr. Torrey in giving instructions to a company of new converts, "Go to work. You have taken Christ. Bring some one else to Christ between now and to-morrow night." But the tempter says, "Wait until next week. Don't be rash. What will people think of you?" And so we wait until the first love and zeal has grown cold, and we wonder why we do not enjoy Christian experience as we did at first. Here is one means by which we may retain all the freshness of the first love: "Try to bring some one else to Christ every day."

When some one who has but a little time to read asks you what are the fundamental principles of Seventh-day Adventists, loan him your copy of the 1905 "Year-book," and let him read pages 188-192. This brief statement of principles may create a desire to read more on some special point of faith, and then the way will be open for further missionary effort. If you have not a copy of the "Year-book," you ought to have one. It costs 25 cents.

Do you love the birds? Do you desire them to be on friendly terms with you, whether you live in the country or in a city tenement? If so, then study the chapter "Invitations to the Birds," in Dr. L. A. Reed's new book, entitled "My Garden Neighbors." Young and old will be interested in this delightful volume just fresh from the press. Have you a restless boy who wants to be doing something all the time, and who is inclined to be mischievous, and possibly even cruel, with dumb animals? Place this little book in his hands, and see how quickly he will be interested, and how differently he will feel and act toward his dumb friends. Buy it for your children, or send it to your friends. It can not but be helpful. It is not a large book, but a good one. Price, $1. Order from your conference tract society, or our nearest publishing house.

Outlets for any publication mentioned on this page may be sent to any conference tract society or to any of the following: Review and Herald Publishing Association, Washington, D. C.; Pacific Press Publishing Company, Mountain View, Cal.; Pacific Publishing House, Portland, Ore.; Southern Publishing Association, Nashville, Tenn., and Fort Worth, Tex.
Abiding in the Lord

It is not sufficient that we should occasionally come into fellowship with God. We must abide in him. “As the branch can not bear fruit of itself,” said Jesus, “except it abide in the vine; no more can ye, except ye abide in me.” It is by abiding in him that we are kept from sin. “Whosoever abideth in him sinneth not.” “He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, even as he walked.”

“I have learned the wondrous secret Of abiding in the Lord; I have found the strength and sweetness Of confiding in his word; I have tasted life’s pure fountain, I am trusting in his blood, I have lost myself in Jesus, I am sinking into God.

“I’m abiding in the Lord, And confiding in his word, And I’m hiding, safely hiding, In the bosom of his love.”

“And now, little children, abide in him; that, when he shall appear, we may have confidence, and not be ashamed before him at his coming.”

A Note of Warning

Our Educational Institutions

A large proportion of our schools and colleges are just beginning another school year, and many family circles are broken by the departure of one or more of the younger members who have gone to seek a better preparation for the work of the world in building up great universities. Large gifts have been made to nearly all of the older colleges and universities, which have made it possible to erect fine buildings, extend their courses of study, and largely add to their faculties. But with all these additional facilities there has come a great departure from the fundamental and old-time standards of Christianity. The Bible has been disposed of its place of authority. A false science has been exalted in the place of Bible truth. A new philosophy has superseded the revelation of the gospel made in the Scriptures, and human speculation and human reasoning have been given the precedence over the Word of God. “The master mind in the confederacy of evil is ever working to keep out of sight the words of God, and to bring into full view the opinions of men. . . . Through educational processes he is doing all in his power to obscure heaven’s light. Philothetical speculation and scientific research in which God is not acknowledged are ma-
In view of the situation as it exists both within and without the denomina-
tion it is plain that there is a more posi-
tive demand than ever before for schools
where our young people can be safely
sent without the fear that they will be
educated away from this message, and
be led to despise the simple faith of their
fathers. After the experience of more
than a quarter of a century, and after
receiving so many warnings and coun-
sels against the insidious character of
this modern sophistry, will any of our
people be caught by popular announce-
ments and flattering inducements?
We have resisted these inducements when
they came to us openly from the world;
shall we yield to them when they come
from any other source? It may be time
to repeat the instruction which was given
about a year ago: "God forbid that
one word of encouragement should be
spoken to call our youth to a place
where they will be beavened by mis-
representations and falsehoods regard-
ing the Testimonies, and the work and
character of the ministers of God."
The efforts which are now being made
to counterwork the leadings of God's
providence, and to make of no effect his
laws concerning the education of his
young people, lead us to sound this
note of warning. We urge both par-
ents and youth to consider well the
principles involved before responding to
any call, however favorable it may seem
to be, to an education under influences
which lead away from the message and
work committed to this people. Further-
more, we urge upon all our schools to
meet conscientiously the demand upon
them at this time to provide such an
education as will hold our young people
loyal to this advent movement, and as
far as possible to plan such means of
support for students as will enable those
with limited means to secure the bene-
fits of a genuine Christian education.
These serious problems should be grap-
pled with and solved. The present situa-
tion urgently demands this.

The Near Eastern Question
For some years the political storm-
center of the Old World has been in the
far East, and the solution of the far
Eastern question has been the problem
which has occupied the attention of
statesmen and inspired the utterances
of political prophets. The agitation over
that question has culminated in the Rus-
sso-Japanese War, and the result of that
conflict, together with the new Anglo-
Japanese treaty, having called a halt
on the program for the dismemberment
of China and apparently settled condi-
tions in Asia for some time to come, the
storm-center seems now to be shifting
back to the near East, where the sultan,
who writes the following:—
Abdul Hamid is evidently preparing
for this time, and the danger
shall we yield to them when they come
from any other source? It may be time
to repeat the instruction which was given
about a year ago: "God forbid that
one word of encouragement should be
spoken to call our youth to a place
where they will be beavened by mis-
representations and falsehoods regard-
ing the Testimonies, and the work and
character of the ministers of God."
The efforts which are now being made
to counterwork the leadings of God's
providence, and to make of no effect his
laws concerning the education of his
young people, lead us to sound this
note of warning. We urge both par-
ents and youth to consider well the
principles involved before responding to
any call, however favorable it may seem
to be, to an education under influences
which lead away from the message and
work committed to this people. Further-
more, we urge upon all our schools to
meet conscientiously the demand upon
them at this time to provide such an
education as will hold our young people
loyal to this advent movement, and as
far as possible to plan such means of
support for students as will enable those
with limited means to secure the bene-
fits of a genuine Christian education.
These serious problems should be grap-
pled with and solved. The present situa-
tion urgently demands this.

The Work of the Two Witnesses
Gratefully the light of God's Word is
streaming into the dark corners of this
earth. The two witnesses—the Old and
New Testaments—are bearing the mes-

age of the coming of the Lord to the
utmost parts. The rapid spread of
the Scriptures is a constantly brighten-
ning sign of the times to cheer our hearts.

How wonderfully God has dealt with
his Holy Book! In the long dark period
of the papal supremacy he cared for it
according to the prophecy: "I will give
power unto my two witnesses, and they
shall prophesy a thousand two hundred
days, [that is, about 1,440 years of our
calendar], dressed in sackcloth." And
those days of papal rule and dark-
ness as of sackcloth were shortened by
the powerful witnessing of the Holy
Scriptures that brought in the Reforma-
tion.
The Signs of His Coming

It seems strange that professors Adventists should question whether the darkening of the sun and moon and the falling of the stars have actually taken place, or whether they are still in the future, and stranger still that any who attempt to prove that the coming of the Lord is near should think it unnecessary to believe that these signs have any essential bearing upon a belief in the second advent as an imminent event.

Some things ought to be regarded as settled beyond controversy among Adventists, and especially among Seventh-day Adventists. One of these is that the "signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars" have already been fulfilled, and that they introduce us to the general principles which shall all be made evident before the coming of the Master. Those who become unsettled concerning such fundamental positions as these can hardly hope to be certain of anything.

The testimony of history is very explicit concerning these signs. It is only necessary to read the authentic records of what actually took place on May 19, 1780, and on Nov. 13, 1833, and then to compare these statements with the prophecies, in order to see that they answer to each other. There could be no benefit whatever in studying the prophecies if it were not possible to recognize those events which constitute a fulfillment of definite predictions; and when such events do occur as meet all the specifications of any prophecy, we may rest assured that the prophecy has been fulfilled. On this basis we are sure that the darkening of the sun and of the moon, and the falling of the stars, foretold by Jesus, are in the past, and that they constitute definite signs of the near coming of our Lord.

Taken by Surprise

Beware of a surprise. In all the records of the past is written this warning. Both history and Scripture are full of admonitions upon this point. The worst calamities that have fallen upon men are those which have taken their victims unawares. Very little chance has one in such a case either for escape or for successful resistance.

The antediluvian world perished by a calamity which took its inhabitants by surprise. They "knew not until the flood came and took them all away." The men of Sodom and Gomorrah came unawares to the day when their chance to suffer the vengeance of eternal fire. Belshazzar, reveling in his palace, suddenly beheld the handwriting upon the wall, announcing his doom and the overthrow of his kingdom. Jerusalem of old had its day of visitation, and knew it not. Pompeii and Herculaneum were lulled to sleep, so that in spite of heaven-sent warnings, they will come unawares to the day of doom. Many, even of those who profess to be looking for him, will share in this fatal surprise, for many will say in their hearts, "My lord delayeth his coming," and cease to watch and keep in readiness for his return. "In such an hour as ye think not the Son of man cometh." When it is least expected, suddenly the mystery of God will be finished in the earth, and the destiny of every individual will be unalterably fixed.

Beware of a surprise. "Now is the day of salvation."  

A Rally in Behalf of the Young

November 4 has been set apart by the officers of the Central Union Conference as "Young People's day" in all our churches in the Union. Judging from the program just received from Professor Kern, secretary of the Young People's work in that territory, it will be a most interesting and exceedingly profitable day, not only for the youth, but for the churches as well. Professor Kern contributes an interesting paper entitled, "The Message of Elijah;" Sister L. F. Plummer one on "Our Young People's Call to Service." These readings, together with extracts from the "Testimonies," will be published in a special number of the Educational Messenger of Oct. 13, 1905. Other helpful articles, hints, etc., will appear in the Review and the Instructor.

It is encouraging to see these earnest efforts put forth for the youth in this union conference. If each church will do what it can, it will be a success. As an elder, leader, or Sabbath-school superintendent, have you not longed for some one to help you in your labors in behalf of the young people in your church? Here is help within your reach, and this is a splendid opportunity to co-operate with those who are struggling to place this important work where it should be.

Why should not other union and local conferences take some similar steps in behalf of the young within their borders? It needs no argument to emphasize the need. We are losing more young Sabbath-keepers from our ranks in many conferences than will equal the number brought into the truth by the workers. Are those young people not worth saving? Why not put forth as earnest efforts in their behalf as for those who know nothing of this message? When we do this, we shall see large numbers of them turning unto the Lord. The spirit of prophecy has said, "Let the
My Visit to the European Field

Friedensau

The German word "Friedensau" signifies a place of peace. This is the name given to the place selected by our brethren in Germany for the headquarters of their educational and medical work. Friedensau is in the country. It lies east of Berlin and south of Hamburg, in the vicinity of Magdeburg.

I believe that the enterprises established at this place, and the work they are doing for our cause in Europe, should be understood by all our people. Those who are acquainted with the small beginning of the undertaking, the many difficulties that have been met, the signal victories that have been gained, and the blessings that have been received by many of our fellow men in that part of the world, are able to appreciate the blessings of God which have attended the work from its inception.

In the fall of 1899 the brethren purchased a farm of some ninety acres, at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. Most of the ground was then under cultivation, and had been for perhaps centuries. There were a few small ancient buildings on the place. One of these was a small brick mill that had been used for grinding grain. A pretty little stream flows through the place, and this supplied power for the mill.

It was my privilege to attend a camp-meeting at Friedensau in the autumn of 1900. At that time the brethren had just begun to develop the place. A school had been opened, and a small food factory had been started in the old mill. The school was under the direction of Professor Lupke, who has remained with the enterprise until the present time, and is still the head of the institution. When the school opened, there were no real school buildings. The classes were held in a part of the mill, and the students lived in the mill loft. In temporary sheds called "barracks," erected for the purpose,

In the illustration accompanying this article there may be seen the school building now being used. This is a brick structure of three stories, with a good basement. The class rooms and chapel occupy the center of the building. The gentlemen's dormitory is on the right, and the ladies' is on the left. This building will accommodate nearly two hundred students on the plan of housing students in that country. The chapel will seat four hundred or more. It is a comfortable, practical, creditable building for school purposes.

The students who attend this school come from all parts of Germany, from German-Switzerland, Holland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt. Every one who comes must present letters of commendation from some minister or church officer. Before they are admitted, the board of directors pass upon all cases. It is the policy of the Board to secure the most promising young people in all the countries named above, and give them the education and training they need to fit them to labor for the extension of our cause in their native lands. One beautiful feature is the fact that poverty does not prevent any worthy and promising young person in those countries from attending this school and securing the very best that can be given. Provision is made by the establishment of varied industries for those without funds to pay their way, at least partially, by work. Then each year the Hamburg publishing house generously appropriates from three to five thousand dollars of its profits to the students' aid fund. Thus provision is made for the young people of Russia and other countries where the young know nothing but the severest poverty, to rise to a place of usefulness and honor in the cause of God. This is a grand, good work.

The sanitarium is only a few rods from the school. This institution will accommodate fifty or seventy-five boarding patients. Dr. Hoenes, who stands at the head of the medical work, is a member of the school faculty. The sanitarium is really a part of the educational enterprise. Those who are suited for the work are given instruction in nursing. As a result of this work, good nurses are being placed in Berlin and other large cities as medical missionary nurses. They are meeting with success as nurses, and are doing good missionary work as well.

The sanitarium has developed steadily and substantially from the first. At the time of my recent visit every room was occupied, and some were living in tents. No doubt other sanitariums will be established in different parts of Germany, but this institution will remain a valuable part of the educational work at Friedensau.

The food factory has done well from the start. At first our health foods were not known in Germany. The sales the first year were very small, but during 1904 they reached twenty-five thousand dollars. The manufacture and sale of foods representing this value provide employment for many of the students the entire year. The mill has been repaired, good machinery has been installed, and the factory now presents a busy, thrifty appearance.

In addition to these leading enterprises, there have been provided a steam laundry, a good dairy, an electric-lighting plant, water-works, and a fire station. The steam laundry has been fitted up with a full equipment of machinery. The dairy is a three-concrete structure,
with modern sanitary arrangements. The electric plant provides light for all the buildings, and the water-works carries water of excellent quality secured from artesian wells, to the various buildings. The large vegetable garden will provide vegetables of every description for those at Friedensau.

All these enterprises represent an investment of about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. This entire amount has been furnished by our people in that part of the field. No loans nor contributions have been made by our people in America, unless it may be a small amount from the sale of German "Christ's Object Lessons" in America. If I am not mistaken, the indebtedness on the entire enterprise is about fifty thousand dollars. This is being paid off quite rapidly, now that the building operations are finished, and the required facilities are provided.

The best part of Friedensau can not be expressed in writing, nor understood by reading. That is the personal experience of the founders, directors, students, workmen, and patients. This part of the movement can be known only by experience, and this is for those only who go there. But all are able to see that God has done great things for our people in Germany. We can see that he is still able to spread tables in the wilderness, and is doing it. We can rejoice with our brethren across the sea, and pray for the continued prosperity of Friedensau, that it may be a great blessing to our fellow men until our work is finished.

A. G. DANIELLS.

Our Work at Washington, D. C.

On returning to Washington after spending the summer with our brethren in Great Britain and on the Continent, I am pleased to find the various departments of the work at our headquarters making progress. The building being erected for the General Conference offices is enclosed, and is nearly ready for the plasterers. This is a plain, substantial, creditable building. It will provide light, well-ventilated rooms for the officers of all the departments of the General Conference who may be located here. As soon as the building is finished, a photograph will be taken for the Review, so that our people may get some idea of the structure.

The Review and Herald building is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. The frame of the structure is up, and the work of enclosing is progressing nicely. The cut of this building which appeared in the Review some weeks ago, has given our brethren some idea as to the general appearance of the new Review and Herald Publishing office.

The three school buildings erected last winter are now entirely finished. They look very neat and inviting. The second year has opened, and teachers and students are hard at work. The attendance is not large, but those who have come to the school are of mature age, and are here to fit themselves for work in God's cause.

Work has not yet been begun at the sanitarium building. The chairman and secretaries of the Board have been absent from the city all summer. Now that the students are all here, plans are being worked out, and it is hoped that enrolling the building operations will be commenced.

In the meantime medical work is being carried on in our rented buildings in the city. We find that the work being done at this sanitarium, and the circulation of our medical journal, Life and Health, are calling attention to this branch of our work, and a favorable impression is being made. Plans are being laid to do a larger work this winter.

Dr. G. A. Hare, who was called to Washington two years ago to aid in starting the medical work here, has requested to be relieved. Dr. G. T. Harding, Jr., has been chosen to fill his place, and Dr. Patience Bourdeau-Sisco has been added to the medical staff as lady physician. These new physicians coming to us well recommended by those with whom they have been associated. Now that the heat of the summer is over, and Washington is filling up, our patronage is increasing. We have reason for planning for a good attendance as soon as Congress convenes.

The evangelistic work being carried on in the city during the summer has borne good fruit. We are earnestly praying that our entire work at headquarters shall be presided over by the Holy Spirit, whom Jesus has sent to take his place in his church.

A. G. DANIELLS.

Note and Comment

A NEW alignment of the powers of Europe is in progress, following the political upheaval caused by the Russo-Japanese War. A Paris dispatch states:

The various proposed realignments of European powers are divided into three main movements: first, British inclination toward an accord with Russia; second, a German movement for an alliance offsetting the Anglo-Japanese alliance; and third, Russo-German overtures to induce France to join the latter group.

A significant feature of the prospective rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia, as reported, is that the former is willing to withdraw much of her opposition to Russia's progress along the Bosporus and toward Constantinople. Heretofore England has been the chief obstacle in the way of Russia's advance toward this coveted goal.

At the thirteenth annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of the District of Columbia, which closed October 4, a resolution was passed protesting against making Sunday a holiday, after the manner of the "European sabbath," and also one calling upon Congress to provide an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy. As regards the Sabbath, the W. C. T. U. would do well to consider whether anything else but a holiday or a working day can be made out of Sunday, there being no act of God by which that day was made either a rest day or a holy day. If God has not sanctified the day, it can not be made holy by any act of man. As regards polygamy, there is reason for believing that the worst form of this evil is what has been termed "consecutive polygamy"—the product of the divorce courts and of the "pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness" of the moneyed class. The Mormon menace lies not so much in the tendency to practise polygamy, as in the move to obtain political control in the northwestern states, and thus to send a strong Mormon delegation to the national Congress.

The restlessness of the nations, stirred by the war spirit which springs from jealousy, ambition, and greed of conquest, is becoming a subject of frequent comment in the secular press. The following is from a London dispatch to the Washington Times of September 25:

Europe just at present seems to be suffering from an attack of war fever, and an epidemic of international quarrels is sweeping over the Continent. No less than ten countries are engaged in making war grannies at one another, and in some of the quarrels there is an element of seriousness that might lead to unpleasant results.

Germany and France have not been in accord over the Moroccan question, and while apparently a final settlement has been reached, diplomats consider that there is more or less seriousness in the situation. Russia and Finland are quarreling over the methods which the bureaucracy has adopted dealing with the grand dukes, and Austria and Hungary have apparently reached a crisis in their dispute over the subject of whether the Hungarian language shall be used in giving commands to the Hungarian soldiers.

At the same time Servia and Turkey have a dispute of their own arising from the raids made by Turkish troops into Servian territory.

Rumania and Greece are at odds over the attacks made by Rumanians upon Greek subjects.
General Articles

Whosoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these things. Phil. 4:8.

"I Shall Be Satisfied"

Nor here! not here! not where the sparkling waters
Fade into mocking sands as we draw near.

Where in the wilderness each footstep falters:
I shall be satisfied — but O! not here.

Not here! where every dream of bliss deceives us,
Where the worn spirit never gains its goal,
Where, haunted ever by the thoughts that grieve us,
Across us floods of bitter memory roll.

There is a land where pulses will be thrilling
With rapture earth's sojourners may not know;
Where heaven's repose all hearts will then be stilling,
And peacefully life's time-tossed currents flow.

Far out of sight while yet the flesh endures,
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide,
And of its bliss is naught more wonderful,
Than these few words, "I shall be satisfied."

Satisfied! satisfied! the spirit's yearning
For sweet companionship with kindred minds.
The silent love that here meets no returning,
The inspiration which no language finds,—

Shall they be satisfied? the soul's vague longing,
The aching void which nothing earthily fills?
O, what desires upon my soul are thronging
As I look upward to the heavenly hills!

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending,
Saviour and Lord! with thy frail child abide!
Guide me toward home, where, all my wanderings ended,
I shall see thee, and "shall be satisfied."

—Henry Mills.

Lessons From the Life of Solomon—No. 5

Order and Organization

MRS. B. G. WHITE

Our God is a God of order. Everything connected with heaven is in perfect order; subjection and thorough discipline mark the movements of the angelic host.

The Jewish Economy

During the days of Moses, the government of Israel was characterized by the most thorough organization, wonderful alike for its completeness and its simplicity. The order so strikingly displayed in the perfection and arrangement of all God's created works is manifest in the Hebrew economy. God was the center of authority and government, the sovereign of Israel. Moses stood as their visible leader, by God's appointment, to administer the laws in his name. From the elders of the twelve tribes, as a council of unity, was afterward chosen to assist Moses in the general affairs of the nation. Next came the priests, who consulted the Lord in the sanctuary. Chiefs, or princes, ruled over the tribes. Under these were "captains over thousands, captains over hundreds, captains over fifties, and captains over tens;" and, lastly, officers who might be employed for special duties.

Reorganization at the Beginning of Solomon's Reign

In planning for the administration of the affairs of the kingdom, after David had abdicated in favor of Solomon, the aged king and his son and their counselors regarded it as essential that everything be done with regularity, propriety, fidelity, and dispatch. So far as possible, they followed the system of organization given Israel soon after the deliverance from Egypt. The Levites were assigned the work connected with the temple service, including the ministry of song and instrumental music, and the keeping of the treasures.

The men capable of bearing arms and of serving the king were divided into two courses, every four thousand being an army. Over every course was a captain. "The general of the king's army was Joash. "The courses... came in and went out month by month throughout all the months of the year." Thus every group of twenty-four thousand served the king one month during each year.

David appointed Jonathan, his uncle, as "a counselor, a wise man, and a scribe;" Ahithophel also was "the king's counselor.... And after Ahithophel was Joab... and Abiathar." Hushai was "the king's friend." By his prudent example the aged king taught Solomon that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety."

The thoroughness and completeness of the organization perfected at the beginning of Solomon's reign; the comprehensiveness of the plans for bringing the largest number of all the people into active service; the wide distribution of responsibility, so that the service of God and of the king should not be unduly burdensome to any individual or class,—these are lessons which all may study with profit, and which the leaders of the Christian church should understand and follow.

This picture of a great and mighty nation living in simplicity and comfort in rural homes, every person rendering willing and unselfish service to God and the king for a portion of each year, is one from which we may gather many helpful suggestions.

Order in the Christian Church

There was order in the church when Christ was upon the earth, and after his departure, order was strictly observed among his apostles. And now in these last days, while God is bringing his children into the unity of the faith, there is more real need of order than ever before; for, as the Lord unites his people, Satan and his evil angels are very busy to undo this unity and to destroy it.

It is Satan's studied effort to lead professed Christians just as far from heaven's arrangement as he can; therefore he sometimes deceives even the professed people of God, and makes them believe that order and discipline are enemies to spirituality; that the only safety for their souls lies in disorderly, undisciplined, and disorganized methods of service. But we must remember that order and discipline are necessary to harmonious action, and that the heavenly messengers must work in union with them. Those who have the motion from on high, will in all their efforts encourage order, discipline, and the unity of action; and so they will work with God in co-operating with him. But never, never will these heavenly messengers place their indorsement upon irregularity, disorder, and disorganization.

All who desire the co-operation of the heavenly messengers must work in unison with them. Those who have the motion from on high, will in all their efforts encourage order, discipline, and the unity of action; and so they will work with God in co-operating with him. But never, never will these heavenly messengers place their indorsement upon irregularity, disorder, and disorganization.

The Result of Organized Effort

It is nearly half a century since order and organization were established among us as a people. I was one of the number who had an experience in laboring for their establishment. I know of the difficulties that had to be met, the evils that threatened our work. It is Satan's studied effort to lead us into disorder, and to promote successful action. God desires that his work shall be done with system and exactness, in order that he may place upon it the seal of his approval.

The Result of Organized Effort

It is nearly half a century since order and organization were established among us as a people. I was one of the number who had an experience in laboring for their establishment. I know of the difficulties that had to be met, the evils that threatened our work. It is Satan's studied effort to lead us into disorder, and to promote successful action. God desires that his work shall be done with system and exactness, in order that he may place upon it the seal of his approval.

The Result of Organized Effort

It is nearly half a century since order and organization were established among us as a people. I was one of the number who had an experience in laboring for their establishment. I know of the difficulties that had to be met, the evils that threatened our work. It is Satan's studied effort to lead us into disorder, and to promote successful action. God desires that his work shall be done with system and exactness, in order that he may place upon it the seal of his approval.

The Result of Organized Effort

It is nearly half a century since order and organization were established among us as a people. I was one of the number who had an experience in laboring for their establishment. I know of the difficulties that had to be met, the evils that threatened our work. It is Satan's studied effort to lead us into disorder, and to promote successful action. God desires that his work shall be done with system and exactness, in order that he may place upon it the seal of his approval.

The Result of Organized Effort

It is nearly half a century since order and organization were established among us as a people. I was one of the number who had an experience in laboring for their establishment. I know of the difficulties that had to be met, the evils that threatened our work. It is Satan's studied effort to lead us into disorder, and to promote successful action. God desires that his work shall be done with system and exactness, in order that he may place upon it the seal of his approval.
not many mighty, not many noble, are called: but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise; and God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nothing things that are: that no flesh shall glory in his presence. But of him are ye in Christ Jesus, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption: that, according to the grace of God given unto me, to be a minister of Jesus Christ among the Gentiles, teaching the gospel of God, that salvation of the world to come might be declared, and that I might minister the gospel of Jesus Christ with the testimony of the Apostles, and the doctrine of God. And I coveted not riches, yet I count all things lose for Christ's sake. Now verily I travel in tents, sleeping upon the ground; as being destitute, and naked, and pertaining not to the world, and denying myself; that I might preach the gospel without restraint. For I have no man to minister unto me, but mine own hand to minister unto my necessities. Besides those things which are outward, that with me is the labour of many years, which the Lord, who now maketh me to rest from my labours, occasioned me. And, brethren, I.addRow text here.
excellence, which he has framed. In the regeneration of the soul, the law is again written on the heart, but this is no new law, but is to be understood of the moral law, as exhibited to the mind in its purity, and engaging the love and homage of the heart by its excellence and power.

Also, upon the question and answer concerning the fourth commandment, he gives the following: "The position of this commandment first claims our notice. It is placed at the close of the first table of the law, because in the observance of it security for the safekeeping of the name of Jehovah is to be found for the reverence of God's name, and the most effectual preservative from idolatry and superstition. And standing as it does before the precepts of the second table, it intimates that in the united homage of this day, every kind of homage shall be rendered, and the worshipers will rise from the sanctuary disposed and strengthened for every social duty. Placed in the center of the commandments, it is like the heart in the human frame, from which the blood circulates over the body, and returns to it again, thus maintaining a connection with its upper and lower extremities, and influencing them all for their proper functions, and for the general good.

"The institution which this commandment respects is the most ancient in the world; it is as old as the creation, and was ordained for man, even in the state of Eden. It was intended to be the day of man's brightest light, his most intense contemplation, and his unremitting praise. But while this day was thus originally set apart for the worship of innocence, it was destined to be the grand means of salvation to fallen men, a day above all others marked by the conversion of sinners, and by their advancement in knowledge, holiness, and peace. It is an institution which no policy nor power shall ever be able to set aside, and which, when earth and time shall pass away, shall issue in the rest, light, and sanctity of the heavenly home."

"The memento in the commandment of this commandment claims our notice also. The call to remember the Sabbath day intimates that this was no new institution, but the revival of one pointed long before, but which, during the bondage of Egypt, had been interred with the rigor of their taskmasters, or through their own degeneracy had fallen into neglect. It is the only commandment which hath this moment, and thus we are taught how prone men are to forget the Sabbath, and to appropriate that time to ourselves, which should be kept sacred to Jehovah."

"After a few arguments on one seventh of time, and a change to the first day, he says: "There is indeed no precept in the New Testament enjoining this change. . . . The last reason is his blessing the Sabbath day. And did he set apart that day for himself, and shall we break down the sacred enclosure which his hands have reared, and turn the hallowed spot into common ground? . . . And let us consider that for our treatment of this day we shall be called to account." There are good, sound statements of truth given early, in fact, enough to show placed before the Church of Christ the privilege of giving the third angel's message to the world. But another people has arisen to grasp the banner which began to wave in the dark, and to begin the march on the fortress of the world, thus for the first time seizing its victorious end. May the banner never be lowered until Jesus takes his people home.

Lisbon, Portugal.

The Eternal Word

A. E. CHRISTIAN

All things earthly are mutable. We pass away. Nations rise and decline. Art and literature have their periods of advance and retrogression. There is life and death on every hand.

Through the changes of time and environments "the word of the Lord endures forever." It is its unchangeable truth. It is destined for all ages and adapted for all classes and conditions. No power on earth can supersede it or destroy it.

We now hear much about science. Many intelligent minds have used it to defy God's Word, while some tremble for the Bible with every new advance in scientific research. This fear is unwarranted. Nature and revelation have the same God, and there can be no conflict between them when rightly understood. God will see that his truth is vindicated. Researches in nature have developed no well-established fact to invalidate the Scriptures. It verifies the Word. Astronomical and geological records and explorations of Bible lands, have wonderfully corroborated the Scriptural accounts of the world. We need not be frightened by what the scientific world boastsingly affirms. We should not be hostile to any true development of science. The more we know about God's laws in nature, the better we shall understand his Word.

This world has been subject to political changes and commotions for nearly six thousand years. But this does not affect the durability of the Word. Nations have changed their boundaries and forms of government, still the Word changes not. God says, "I will not . . . alter the thing that has gone out of my mouth." Many of these changes are plainly foretold in the prophetic word centuries before they came. These fulfillments are an undeniable evidence of the truthfulness of inspiration. Let us study it more.

Rapid and vast has been the advance of learning. Centuries ago the human race was steeped in ignorance. Knowledge was accessible only to a few. Now education is within the reach of all. Many and wonderful are the results of learning. Still it was not God's purpose that it should supersede his Word. Education is one means through which the gospel is to be carried to the regions beyond. It can act as a handmaid to religion, but can never take its place. There is a want in the human soul which nothing but the consoling influence of God's Word can satisfy.

The Bible still survives. Many a good cause has expired with its propagator. Others have been smothered by confusion in gloomy dungeons, by its persecutors. God's Word is independent of all human agents. It is still the grand, living Word of the unchangeable God. It works in its own time and way, winning victories when and where least expected.

Its vitality and immutability is very evident by the power to withstand all attacks of its enemies, pagan, Jew, or infidel. It has now won its way through all human opposition to earth's remotest bounds, and is lighting gloomy, godless homes in all heathen lands. It goes forth conquering and to conquer.

The Word of the Lord never fails; it invites our confidence, and guarantees our present and eternal happiness. Then, brother, sister, let us accept it as our guide and instructor.

Arvilla, N. D.

Faith

J. F. BAHLER

"But without faith it is impossible to please Him." Heb. 11:6. We can not please God without living faith in him. A faith that will keep the commandments is the faith that is needed. "Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid, yea, we establish the law." Rom. 3:31. A faith that comes short of this is not a saving faith.

When justified by faith and through faith, we are made Christlike, because that justification embraces the keeping of Jehovah's precepts. Faith never makes void the power of God's word in our hearts, but it fixes, or establishes, the ten commandments in the heart of each child of God.

The Holy Ghost is a witness to the fact that God will put his law into our hearts, and sin shall have no more dominion over us. The perfecting word shall control us, and thus our sins are remembered no more against us. "Whereof the Holy Ghost also is a witness to us: for after that he had said before, This is the covenant that I will make with them after those days, saith the Lord, I will put my laws into their hearts, and in their minds will I write them; and their sins and iniquities will I remember no more." Heb. 10:15-17.

We should desire this holy condition, and should live and pray for it; for inspiration declares: "Therefore I say unto you, What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Mark 11:24.

Keene, Tex.
I was with the relief column that
In that column of some, thirty thousand
not the tall men, nor the short men, nor
of poison."

a moment, and after it has passed away,
the capacity for work falls. It does this:
body and throws them into action, with
it brings up the reserve forces of the
. The effect, however, lasts only for
There is no need, supposing this property
of alcohol to be true, to use anything
ground I think there is not much to be
cohol has undoubtedly a stimulating ef-

A Seed

"A wonderful thing is a seed.
The one thing deathless forever;
Forever old and forever new,
Forever faithful and utterly true,
Fickle and faithless never.
"Plant lilies, and lilies will bloom;
Plant roses, and roses will grow;
Plant hate, and hate to life will spring;
Plant love, and love to you will bring
The fruit of the seed you sow."

A Master Opinion

Sir Frederic Treves, the illustrious
surgeon, speaking at a London temper-
amence meeting in May, made a sensation
by his outspoken condemnation of the
use of alcohol. The Quaker says:—

The high rank of the speaker, his dis-
istinguished position in the world of
science, and his extraordinary popularity
in society, combine to give a distinction
to his deliverance upon alcohol which
must compel the attention of those whose
habit it is to give a wide berth to the
consideration of the temperance ques-
tion. Sir Frederic's testimony stands
out among medical opinions for the sim-
plicity and clearness of its statement.
He says:—

"The point with regard to alcohol is
simple enough. It is a poison, and it is
a poison which, like other poisons, has
certain uses; but the limitations in the
use of alcohol should be as strict as the
limitations in the use of any other kind
of poison."

Sir Frederic Treves's indictment of
alcohol may be summarized in the fol-
lowing sentences, which are given as
nearly as possible in his own words:—

1. It is Not an Appetizer. "No
apetite needs to be artificially stimulated.
There is no need, supposing this property
of alcohol to be true, to use anything
that will excite an appetite. So on that
ground I think there is not much to be
made out for its use."

2. It is Not a Work Producer. "Al-
cohol has undoubtedly a stimulating ef-
flect, and that is the unfortunate part of
it. The effect, however, lasts only for a
moment, and after it has passed away,
the capacity for work falls. It does this:
— it brings up the reserve forces of the
body and throws them into action, with
the result that when these are used up,
there is nothing to fall back upon."

3. It Leads to Physical Bankruptcy.
"I was with the relief column that
was sent to the Boer War. I found an
extremely trying time, apart from the heat.
In that column of some thirty thousand
men the first who dropped out were
not the tall men, nor the short men, nor
the big men, nor the little men—but the
drinkers; and they dropped out as clearly
as if they had been labeled with a big
letter on their backs."

4. Its Action on the Heart. "Alcohol
produces an increased heart beat, a fuller
pulse, and a redder skin. It calls upon
the reserve power of the organ, but the
spent the effect has passed off, the
action of the heart is actually weakened."

5. Its Action on the Nerves. "It first
stimulates the nervous system, and then
depresses it, and, as with other poisons
which act upon this part of the body,
the higher centers are affected first."

6. The Testimony of Professional Men. "I
am much struck with the fact that
many professional men have discontinued
the use of stimulants in the middle of the
day. Why? For no other reason, prob-
able, in ninety-nine cases out of a hun-
dred, that they find they can do better
work without it."

7. Alcohol and Young Men. "A young
man can not be fit if he takes
cohol. By no possibility can he want
it. No one who is young and healthy can
want alcohol more than he can want
strychnin."

8. Alcohol and Surgery. "Having
the greater part of my life in
operating, I can assure you that the per-
on of all others that I dread to see enter
the operating theater is the drinker.
I share with the late Sir James Paget his
absolute dread of the secret drinker."

Two Preachers

Two preachers went to the post-office
to get their mail; one of them had been
writing a sermon, and continued to think
on the subject as he walked down the
street. He decided to change the lan-
guage on the last page, and elaborate
more fully an argument in the middle of
the sermon. He got his letters from
the office, went home, made the changes
he intended, and was utterly unconscious
of the sermon. He got his letters from
the post-office, got his mail, and went home,
without any idea that he had done any-
thing unusual. But he had made four
people feel glad. He had drawn to him-
self the good feeling and kind thoughts
of four hearts, and they all went to hear
him preach the next Sunday morning,
for people love to be noticed; every
human heart loves to be appreciated, for
God has made that a part of our com-
mon nature.

Both these men were perfectly natural;
both were good preachers and Christian
gentlemen; each one had acted according
to his nature; but one was fortunately
constituted in himself naturally sociable,
and the other had a very unfortunate de-
fect and a very small congregation, for
"a man that hath friends must show
himself friendly." Prov. 18:24. This
is just as true now as in Solomon's day.
—Selected.

Wireless Telegraphy in Africa

"Many explorers have commented on
the speed with which news travels
among savage tribes," says Amateur
Literary Digest. "A curious observation as to a
possible solution of the problem of their
methods has been made by the Rev. A.
Rideout, who, as a missionary among
the Basutos, has noticed their method of
sending messages from village to village
by means of a signal drum or gourd.
This gourd, filled with the dried and
dried skins of a kid, gives out a sound
which travels and can be heard at
distances of from five to eight miles.
The transmission and reception of mes-
gages on these drums is entrusted to
special corps of signalers, some one
of whom is always on duty, and who
beats the Morse alphabet. 'On hearing the
message,' says Mr. Rideout, 'the signaler
can always tell whether it is for his
chief or for some distant village, and
delivers it verbally or sends it on accord-
ingly, and it is thus carried on with
surprising rapidity, reaching another vil-
lage and the other had a very unfortunate de-
terial solutions with gourd line to
which travels and can be heard at
distances of from five to eight miles.
The transmission and reception of mes-
gages on these drums is entrusted to
special corps of signalers, some one
of whom is always on duty, and who
beats the Morse alphabet. 'On hearing the
message,' says Mr. Rideout, 'the signaler
can always tell whether it is for his
chief or for some distant village, and
delivers it verbally or sends it on accord-
ingly, and it is thus carried on with
surprising rapidity, reaching another vil-
lage and the other had a very unfortunate de-
terial solutions with gourd line to
which travels and can be heard at
distances of from five to eight miles.

Literary Digest.
Greetings From the Field

A memorial presented to the churches in America from the foreign delegates at the General Conference.

To Believers in America,

Greeting:

The delegates who have come to the General Conference from lands abroad, representing all the great mission fields of the world, desire to send this united greeting and memorial to our beloved brethren in America.

We come from populous lands, where vast millions lie unwarned in the darkness of error. But we beseech you to look upon our mission fields. We are not envious of millions who know not the way to life, but are wandering untaught in the darkness.

With this cry ever in our hearts, we ask you to pray and plan, and work with us in the strengthening of the cause of this message in the great mission fields. We are not envious of our brethren and conferences in the home land of this movement for the development and multiplication of facilities with which to work. We rejoice at all that strengthens the cause in order that the cords may be lengthened to reach to the uttermost parts of the earth. But we beseech you to look upon our need in fields abroad, where the work is growing upon our hands. We ask no provision for the multiplication of institutions as such. But with our resources taken up in field work, which brings abundant fruit in converts to the truth, we sorely need here a mission station, there a small training center, and facilities for producing a literature for the many-tongued millions. In the roll-call of continents and great field divisions we respond as follows:

L. R. Conradt, for Europe: "To Europe, from ancient times, was the promise given: 'God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant.' Gen. 9:27.

While the thousands of faithful believers from all portions of Europe, and speaking more than a score of different tongues, send greeting to this World's Conference, they with their greeting mingle joyful praises unto God for his wonderful fulfilment of the prophecy quoted above, as applied to the spread of this message. They are living witnesses to the power of this last message, in not only raising a people among the different nations of Europe, but its workers are already pressing their way into Asia, the land of Shem, into Canaan of old, and into northern Africa, the land of Ham. To-day again we hear the call from Macedonia, Greece, Siberia, Servia, yea, from Asia Minor, Persia, and northern Africa. "Come over and help us to finish the work among the five hundred millions of people living in this field."

J. N. Anderson, for China: "Believe the Lord, the labor of Egypt, and Ethiopia shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall come after thee; . . . they shall make supplication unto thee, saying: Surely God is in thee." Isa. 45:14

With no provision for the multiplication of institutions, we trust that the truth may shine in the hearts of darkest Africa, and thus assist in the fulfillment of the prophecy, and in giving the bread of life to Ethiopia, as she waits, pleading with outstretched hands.

"They are waiting in the wild, Sick and weary and defiled, And the Saviour's healing word They have never, never heard; Ever hungry and unfed, Left without the living Bread — Waiting! Waiting!"

J. L. Shaw, for India: We have made a beginning. There are a few flickering lights among the darkened lands of India,— but the day is dawning, and the uplifted cross of Christ — is more than words can tell. They are moving, mighty multitudes are surging, hurrying on to Christless graves, without hope and without God. We feel helpless to tell their need. There are the eighty-seven millions of Hindustan, without a representative of present truth among them. The great city of Bombay remains still unentermed. Madras, and southern India, with her wealth of responsible and intelligent men and women, have scarcely heard a note of the message. Where is the cry of Burma and Ceylon. Some one must hear and lead the way among the Hindi, Marathi, Telegu, Gugerati, Tamil, Punjabi, and scores of other tongues of India. Where are the workers, trained, tried, and true, to pioneer the way among these people? Now is the hour of opportunity in India, and we have the message for the hour.

"Come, for time is quickly fleeting, Come along without delay; Hindostan needs more faithful workers. Come for Christ's dear sake we pray."

W. S. Hyatt, for Africa: The Lord has sent us the message: "Thus saith the Lord, The labor of Egypt, and the merchandise of Ethiopia . . . shall come over unto thee, and they shall be thine: they shall come after thee; . . . they shall make supplication unto thee, saying: Surely God is in thee." Isa. 45:14

And now by the spirit of prophecy it is declared that "Ethiopia is stretching out her hands unto God." We testify to you that this is the truth to-day.

Therefore we earnestly request you to hear the cry of the millions of Africa, as it ascends to heaven, pleading for the light of the everlasting gospel, and to place men in training for this work; also that missions be opened as soon as possible in a few great centers, such as Algeria, Sudan, Uganda, and the Kongo country, in order that the light of present truth may shine in the heart of darkest Africa, and thus assist in the fulfillment of the prophecy, and in giving the bread of life to Ethiopia, as she waits, pleading with outstretched hands.

Repairing a Chinese House

J. N. Anderson, for China: According to God's geography (Isa. 49:12), China is one of the four parts of the entire world; not in square miles, but in blood-bought souls. Four hundred millions are living, nay, existing, there. In a million villages and a few large cities they are scattered. This surging mass of humanity stalk the giants of superstition, idolatry, degradation, and despair. Despite her national pride, China has absolutely no light, no hope. Her need is the one all-sufficient remedy. "This gospel of the kingdom," the men who have made the missionary trustees of this sacred treasure. Present truth means present duty. Already three different provinces have been opened; a mere nucleus of our literature has been created. The advance guard of the last message has entered the land of Sin in, making a steady stream of consecrated reinforcements. The next four years should see no less than twenty-five additional workers.
among China's millions. Shall we have them? Who will go?

"O church of the living God!
Awake from thy sinful sleep!
Dost thou not hear thy awful cry
Still sounding o'er the deep?
Is it naught that one out of every three
Of all the human race
Should in China die, having never heard
The gospel of God's grace?
Canst thou shut thine ear to the awful sound—
The voice of thy brothers' blood?
A million a month in China
Ate dying without God!"

J. W. Field, for Japan and Korea:
Japan, the Kingdom of the Rising Sun,
and Korea, the Land of Morning Calm,
two families assigned to evangelical work in Japan, the need of increasing its unentered fields, long
bowed down in Romish error, call loudly
for help, and the working force in those already entered needs to be increased.
The once closed lands of Ecuador and Peru now call imperatively for an ordained minister for each to join the two
alone colporteurs who have entered these two republics. It is surely a modest, a too modest request, to ask for one colporteur to be sent to take up the work in waiting Bolivia, where as yet the banner of this truth has never been unfurled. One additional minister to the four already in Brazil is certainly not too much to reach the twenty-two millions of that land. Good office help is needed in Brazil. Argentina calls for a French laborer. Definite steps must soon be taken to reach the hundreds of thousands of Indians in our great field. "The King's business" and his speedy coming demand haste.

G. M. Brown, for Mexico: Nearest to your own borders lie these needy, mission fields. Persons have recently begun to keep the Sabbath in three districts of Mexico, and we need workers of some experience to follow up and extend these interests. Two active men are needed who can instruct the people, and work from house to house. And besides, we should have in Mexico three more field colporteurs to sell our literature. In that priest-ridden land we shall have to support such workers, and the answer to this call would mean eighteen hundred dollars added to our Mexican appropriations. Further, we need funds for the production of literature.

A. J. Haysmer, for the West Indies: This, our beloved brethren, is our island, and everywhere honest souls are found waiting for the message that we have sent to them this glorious message of the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

E. H. Gates, for Oceania: "The isles shall wait for his law." So wrote the prophet of God twenty-six hundred years ago. For ages Oceania waited in the South Seas to hear the precepts of the law of love which is to be written in the heart by the Spirit of God. Between Eastern Asia and the Americas are thousands of islands, with a population of between fifty and sixty millions. Of this vast multitude, millions are pagans, other millions are Mohammedans, while great numbers are cannibals.

The Philippines, with seven to ten millions of people, just arousing from their four hundred years' slavery to Romish superstition, cry aloud for release from Satan's shackles. Twenty-five millions in Java, many of them fierce, fanatical votaries of Islam, demand a share of our missionary efforts. The quarter of a million in Singapore, representing almost every language on earth, presents a most interesting field. Melanesia's savagery and ignorance call loudly for the gospel of peace and light. Australasia is standing manfully by this work for the populous fields round about.

This, our beloved brethren, is our briefest answer to the roll-call of the nations. Truly has it been said to us by the spirit of prophecy: "From India, from Africa, from China, from the islands of the sea, from the drown trodden millions of so-called Christian lands, the cry of human woe is ascending to God."—"Christ's Object Lessons," page 179. And devoutly do we thank God for the added words: "That cry will not long be unanswered." We can see the gleams of the golden morning piercing the darkness of our fields. The coming of Christ, the Desire of all nations, is heaven's answer to the world's cry. For this let us work and watch and pray together until the victory is won.

The delegates from other lands.

A CORNER OF AN AFRICAN VILLAGE
Alberta

EDMONTQ:- Soon after our good camp-meeting at Medicine Hat, we pitched our tents in Edmonton, and Tuesday evening, July 25, we began meetings with a small attendance. We had a pleasant location in one of the best parts of the city, with three churches, completely seated with folding seats. We advertised the meetings by means of bills and invitation cards, and announcements through the two daily papers; and day after day our company went out with signs, tracts, and invitation cards, and leave them in the homes of the people. Our congregation was small, but they were interested and came regularly. About twelve promised to keep all the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus.

During the meeting we sold upward of twenty dollars' worth of literature, and received in donations $9.55, besides some special offerings for foreign work. We also had the blessed privilege of baptizing fifty persons, and several others promised to go forward in that ordinance soon. We closed our meeting September 10, as the nights were getting so cool that we could not make the people comfortable. Brother and Sister Curtis remain to follow up the work with the interested ones for a time. We prize God for the work that was accomplished, and long to see more and more of his power manifest in saving souls.

J. W. BOYNTON,
PAUL CURTIS.

Mississippi

GREENBRIER.—During the latter part of July and the first of August, in company with Elder Shaffer, we held a tent-meeting in Sipco, Miss. Three persons were reclaimed, and one man promised to keep the Sabbath as soon as he could get his business in shape. After taking a few days' rest we pitched our old forty-foot tent in Greenbriar. We held our first meeting Sunday forenoon, with a good attendance. Sunday night the tent was full, and we had a good meeting. After leaving that night, some one cut nineteen of the short ropes and two of the center-pole ropes, and let the tent fall to the ground, tearing it badly. But some of the neighbors helped us put it up the next day, and we continued our meeting for two weeks, without further disturbance, and with good attendance and deep interest. The Lord blessed in a most remarkable way. While all who hear will not accept, many were convinced of the truth for this time, and acknowledged it. One sister who had been keeping the commandments for some time, was baptized. Four other persons manifest a deep interest, and two of them have begun keeping the Sabbath; we are anxiously waiting to see them all take a firm stand on the side of God's commandments. One of these is a prominent man, a leader in the Methodist church and Sunday-school.

We are of good courage, and never before have we so fully realized the necessity of pushing the battle to the front. The yellow fever has hindered us somewhat in our work. But this is just what we need. We want to go from here to Fulton, Miss., to hold a few meetings. The calls are more than we can fill. We want to do all we can to hasten the glad day when Jesus shall come to gather his children home.

JAS. BELLINGER,
CARRIE BELLINGER.

A Word From Mexico

I recently spent a few weeks in Torreon and its vicinity, where I found an interest had been awakened through distributing tracts and tracts. In the course of a few months, the special points of present truth were given to this brother and his wife, to establish them in the message and prepare them to enter the work. While studying, Brother Colunga canvassed Lerdo, and took over forty subscriptions for our Spanish paper. It might be interesting to know that Sister Colunga is a doctor, and has lived four years in the United States, part of which time she spent at Battle Creek. She is very favorably inclined toward our work. Brother Colunga is an intelligent and capable man about forty years of age.

In Gomez Palacio, also a suburb of Torreon, I found two keeping the Sabbath as a result of reading-matter left with them some time ago. One, a brother, is a storekeeper, and is doing missionary work among his acquaintances with the paper. The other is a sister, and is in very poor health. In Torreon I found two families, four persons, who had begun the observance of the Sabbath about four weeks before I arrived. I spent considerable time studying the Bible with them and confirming them in the truth.

There is also an independent Baptist church in Torreon that separated from the regular Baptist church because they were introducing views and speculations into the church which these brethren did not think were in harmony with the sacredness of the house of God. The pastor of the independent church is friendly to us. He set me in his church, which I did almost every Sunday that I was in that part of the country. I also gave him Bible studies on the message. I hope, he will obey all the commandments of the Lord, and bring the greater part of his flock with him. He had no objection to my working among his members; and in fact, the four Sabbath-keepers in Torreon are of his company. I expect to visit them little later with some canvassers if possible, and hold a series of meetings, and fill these places with our literature. It seems that with these brethren and sisters and Brother Blachly's fact of being invited to gather in a few more and organize a little church in that part of Mexico. Pray for the work in this difficult field.

G. W. CAVINESS.

Indiana Camp-Meeting

This meeting was held according to appointment, at Connersville, September 18. Connersville is a town of about ten thousand inhabitants, situated in the southeastern part of the State, about equally distant from Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

It will be seen that the location of the meeting was somewhat to one side of the State. There was, however, a fair attendance of our brethren from the different churches, there being about five hundred and fifty present.

The circumstances which led the brethren to locate the meeting in this place were as follows: Dr. McDaniel was invited two years ago by Dr. McDougall started treatment rooms here. Gradually the work enlarged, and at the same time gained the confidence of the leading citizens of the place, till they donated between three and four thousand dollars to furnish a sanitarium. Dr. W. W. Worster and his wife finally took charge of the work. The sanitarium has continued to grow in influence and favor. At the present time it seems to be held in high esteem by every one in the place.

The physicians furnish patronage by sending patients to the sanitarium.

During the development of the medical work a few Sabbath-keepers came to the city to live. Others accepted the message, and a church is now established. They felt the need of a church building, and so went to work to build it. The citizens, seeing the situation, and knowing the poverty of these people, contributed about one hundred dollars to assist this enterprise. This enabled the brethren to erect and finish a neat, respectable house of worship, which is nearly paid for.

With such an exhibition of good-will and kindness on the part of the people, our brethren naturally concluded this would be a good place for a camp-meeting. When the meetings opened, the people showed their hospitality by taking many of our brethren and sisters into their homes without charge.

There has been a reasonably good interest in the camp-meeting since it began. At this writing it has closed, but the meetings are still being continued with the expectation of good results.

There are a few features connected with this meeting which we wish to mention. The leading brethren have made a careful study of the Testimony in volumes VI concerning camp-meetings and how they should be conducted. They believe that the nearer we can follow the light given, the greater the results will be; hence for the past two years, we have refused to locate their camp-meetings a mile or two out of town, away from the city.
from the people; but have searched for and found vacant blocks of land in the cities, and have there pitched camp in the midst of the people, as the Testimony directs.

The Testimony also says: "If a press can be secured to be worked during the meeting, printing leaflets, notices, and papers for distribution, it will have a telling influence."—Vol. VI,, page 36.

The brethren in Indiana, for the past two years, have issued a Camp-Meeting Daily Bulletin, a four-page daily paper, and in it they publish all they can of the most vital truths of the past, and of the most important efforts of the present and the future; and in it they print, and any other matter calculated to interest and profit the people. In this way they can publish the truth in a way that the daily papers will not permit.

When the camp-meeting opens, a large number of the brethren and sisters volunteer to go out each day and distribute the Bulletin. Each afternoon, from four to six, is set apart for this work. The town is thus canvassed every day, and the people are given a personal invitation to attend the meetings. By this means a great testimony is spread in every home. Many people are persuaded to attend the camp-meeting who otherwise would not come. Our own people are greatly blessed by doing these things, and we know that those benefits are the most profitable of any in the day. The expense of issuing the paper is met by advertisements obtained from business men in the city. These are published in a supplement, and distributed with the paper. Our brethren in Indiana are much pleased with the results attending their efforts in this direction thus far.

Another feature of the meeting is: The Testimonies say that after the camp-meeting a strong company of workers should be left to continue work, and that it is a great mistake to have the work done for the people, but to allow them to continue the work. They have planned to follow up the work on "Christ's Object Lessons." When the camp-meeting opens, a large number of workers are present; vice-president, W. J. Stone was present; secretary, W. Ziegler; other members of the General Conference, were present, and rendered valuable assistance in this work.

One of the most impressive and profitable meetings we had during the camp-meeting, was the second Sabbath mission meeting. The readers will remember that the second Sabbath has been set apart each month as a missionary Sabbath. It was deemed best to carry on a missionary Sabbath every month in this city. The brethren have planned to follow up the work in this direction thus far. We were glad to see Elder G. A. Irwin, who was with us a part of the time. His testimony was a great source of strength to the people. Elders William Covert of Wisconsin, J. M. Rees of Illinois, and N. W. Kauble of Berrien Springs, Mich., were present. Many kind letters of assistance were received from many elders. Elder Allen Moon, president of the Lake Union Conference, was also present. We were sorry to learn that his health was not better, and that his recovery has been so slow.

The writer greatly enjoyed this meeting and the blessing that came to all the people of God. We believe the brethren have reason to be of good courage.

E. W. Farnsworth.

COLORADO CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

The twenty-third annual session of the Colorado Conference convened in Denver, Colo., Aug. 18, 1905. More than one hundred delegates were present in the audience. Four new churches were received into the conference, and plans were laid which it is hoped, with the blessing of God, will bring prosperity and success to our work this coming year.

Earnest and careful consideration was given to the various lines of conference work, including educational, tract society, Sabbath-school and Young People's Work, and the power and efficiency of our efforts the past year. Elder E. K. Slade was unanimously elected president. A spirit of liberality was manifested, the brethren giving about three thousand dollars in cash and pledges for various phases of the work. The brethren and sisters present promulgated the work, the two thousand copies of the "Ministry of Healing," and sell them. A goodly number banded themselves together to arise and finish the work on "Christ's Object Lessons."

We hope and believe they will not faint till that work is done.

Five new churches were admitted to the conference, and over two hundred members were admitted into the churches at the camp-meeting. A goodly number banded themselves together to arise and finish the work of reducing their indebtedness still more, and to carry the light of truth to every household in the State.

We were all glad to the meeting Elder G. A. Irwin, who was with us a part of the time. His testimony was a great source of strength to the people. Elders William Covert of Wisconsin, J. M. Rees of Illinois, and N. W. Kauble of Berrien Springs, Mich., were present. Many kind letters of assistance were received from many elders. Elder Allen Moon, president of the Lake Union Conference, was also present. We were sorry to learn that his health was not better, and that his recovery has been so slow.

The writer greatly enjoyed this meeting and the blessing that came to all the people of God. We believe the brethren have reason to be of good courage.

E. W. Farnsworth.

THE EAST MICHIGAN CAMP-MEETING

This meeting was held in Holly, Mich., September 12-19, on a very pleasant ground near the village. The ground, water, and electric lights were gratuitously furnished by the town.

There was a good attendance of our people from the first of the meeting, and the evening meetings were, in the main, attended by the citizens of the place.

In addition to the regular conference workers, there were present Brethren L. W. Jones, J. C. Deane, and A. C. Wilcox, who added zeal to the work. Steps were taken by the youth workers and all the people to support the young men in the conference.

MEADE MACGUIRE, President; MEADE MACGUIRE, Secretary.
One problem of special importance with which the conference is wrestling is the establishment of a conference school at Holly, Mich., which is known as the Advent Academy. Prof. C. W. Estes, who passed away last winter, was the principal of the school, and is also carrying the chief burden in the construction of the new building. The school at present is being conducted in the old building located upon a seventy-seven-acre farm, which is the property of the school.

Brother E. I. Beebe was set apart to labor among his countrymen; 'and all of these workers I extend thanks for the same to our American brethren.

We believe that the laborers will return to their fields with greater courage and an increased desire to spread the message of truth to the people of the East Michigan Conference.

Japan and Korea

This is my first report since returning from General Conference. The work in this field has been progressing during the past summer. Souls have accepted the truth, and are studying with our brethren. One of the new recruits is a young Korean student. He is studying Japanese and is also carrying the chief burden of evangelistic work in this field. A certain evangelist exhorted his hearers not to join in the rioting. This directed the wrath of a certain class against Christians in general, and the following night a number of churches were burned. We have not been molested in any way; but the vigilant authorities have caused our house, in common with other churches and meeting places, to be guarded by soldiers for several nights of late. Quiet is now restored, but the police are still very watchful against further disturbance. Since the 25th of July, we have serviced certain churches and these troubles make us long for the everlasting reign of peace, and lead us to pray, "Thy kingdom come."

Cook Islands

RAROTONGA.—We are glad to be back here again, after our furlough of eleven months, following our departure in August. We feel that there is no other place in the world where we would like to be so much as in the Cook Islands. We have not received any word from home, and expect to have none until after the New Year. Despite the fact that we were not able to get out as much this year as we had planned, we feel that the Lord has been very kind to us and we have had the privilege of witnessing to many people through Brother Keh, who is very anxious for help. Our coming has been very much appreciated by the people here to have more confidence in the English-speaking Chinese, but we hope before long to be able to make our- selves understood in this language.

China

KULANGSU.—Our hearts have been stirred as we have read of what God has wrought in the numerous mission fields; and our faith has become stronger in the speedy triumph of his cause in the earth, as we have read of the plans for a more aggressive work. We thank God that he is impressing the hearts of con- secrated men and women to give themselves for the work. As much as we would have liked to meet with the General Conference in its recent session, we are very thankful that we came to Annoy instead of waiting. The spiritual condition of the people here was beginning to be such that the work here was not going to be given foreign support, and Brother Keh was becoming discouraged. The Lord was coming to his heart, and caused the people here to have more confidence in our work.

As yet we are only able to work among the English-speaking Chinese, but we are progressing with the language and hope before long to be able to make ourselves understood. Now we are reaching many people through Brother Keh, who sends every Sunday morning giving him Bible readings, through an interpreter, on the fundamental principles of the message, and as fast as he gets hold of the truth, he passes it on. He is learning to write the Japanese, and is very anxious to spread the truth. He is a fine old man of the "old school," a deacon in one of the churches.
Some men of education who hold important positions here believe the Sabbath, and are investigating other points of the truth, but are still in the valley of unbelief. So Brother Ke is to Nicodemus, because he is inquiring secretly, for fear of what his superiors will say.

Just at present is the most exciting question over the way people from this province have been treated by the American authorities at Manilla. A paper has been circulated establishing an international boycott of everything American. They will not buy American goods, travel on American steamers, or work for American firms; and if any one belongs to an American motto or goes to an American school, he is commanded to leave and join some other; and any one working for American firms must leave, or he will be included in the boycott. This huge boycott extends throughout China, I am told. We are waiting to see what the outcome will be. Our teacher tells us that there is not much effect yet in Manilla, but that it is quite intense in Amoy.

We feel confident of the guiding hand of the Lord being upon all these events, and we are not afraid that it will not work out for the best. We are thankful to be here in China, and are hoping to see a goodly band of laborers enter this destined field to make a qualified and efficient army, to exchange our knowledge of the language; and then, when the providences of God are working out for our good, we shall be ready to respond. The language is not nearly so formidable as we supposed it would be. We hope no one will be held back for fear he cannot master it.

We have made only a small beginning in this vast field. Surely it is time that we went to work in earnest to give the third angel's message and to carry forward in that city. There are thousands of people to be reached.

The nurses' training-school has graduated some of its first workers, two of whom will doubtless start treatment work in some of the towns of eastern Canada. The Quebec Conference has a good number of young people engaged in business or attending school at South Stukely, Hitch Bay, and other places, who must be depended upon to grow into service in this needy field. A large proportion of the province of Quebec is French-speaking and Catholic. We know what this means as missionary undertaking. A special fund started at the camp-meeting for securing a church building or meeting hall in the city of Montreal. Brother George Skinner earnestly pleaded the cause of that great metropolis of Canada, two-thirds French and one-third English, and the city is united in supporting this strong, aggressive work carried forward in that city. They need the prayers and assistance of brethren in more favored parts as they enter upon the campaign in these populous centers which have been neglected so long.

Meetings of the Canadian Union Committee were held during the camp-meeting at Lorne Park, and reports from the Maritime Conference and Elders Thurston and Leland from Ontario, all rendering help in the meetings. All who attended are convinced that they confidently expect to see aggressive moves made in the province of Quebec during the coming year.

Ontario

The Ontario camp-meeting was held this year also in a country district rather than in a large town, inasmuch as the brethren decided to have it in the vicinity of their new school at Lorne Park, so that the brethren and sisters in attendance might get acquainted with the educational work now well started in Ontario. It was a small meeting, but a good meeting, with a double portion of blessing on each Sabbath. Seven were baptized during the meeting.

The work is moving on in Ontario. Here again one can see that no longer must plant and water; for its root is over the border in the United States as once it did. It has root in Canadian soil, and with the Lorne Park school established, we expect to see an increased work, and preparing to train Ontario's young people on their own soil, one can readily see that the truth is making long strides in Canada. Now with the educational training centers in the field mean fresh hope and courage to the believers, and new strength for the development of the work in Canada. Hitherto the small meeting has been sent into the States for training, too often to grow up into the work on this side, rather than in their own more needy Canadian field. Now with the educational advantages in evangelistic and medical lines which may be found in Canada, we shall see greater strength brought into the work.

Elder Lindsey and his wife are in charge of the training-school at Lorne Park, which has a substantial building, with a fifty-acre farm surrounding it. They are convincing that with proper attention to enriching the soil their land brings forth abundantly, and during the year, I believe, about fifteen hundred dollars has been paid on the school obligations by means of "Christ's Object Lessons" and otherwise. In fact, during the year about two thousand five hundred dollars of conference obligations has been met.

Elder A. O. Burrill was re-elected president of the conference, and it is planned that he with two assistants shall devote at least three months of the winter to a vigorous personal campaign among the companies with "Christ's Object Lessons," with a view to raising funds for the educational work.

One or two small treatment rooms have been opened in Ontario, one at Lindsay, with Sisters Baker and Johnson in charge, having been especially blessed in securing influence among the people and bringing souls into the truth. A company of believers has grown up around this little plant, and among the people in the neighborhood of what can be done by consecrated evangelistic nurses in all the country.

Elder Thurston, president of the Canadian Union, was present at the
Ontario, and Elder C. McVagh, of western Pennsylvania, also attended. Ontario gave Brother McVagh a warm invitation to come and keep the Sabbath, for personal and spiritual benefit in his native Canada wherever the way opens.

With the Knowlton Sanitarium growing in strength in Quebec, and with the Lorrie Park school continued to give a thorough training for field service, the Canadian Union brethren have good reason to thank God and take courage.

W. A. SPICER.

**Eastern Pennsylvania**

**Brother CHARLES LOUGHEAD and his wife, of Alba, Pa., were recently the guests at a Swedish-Swedish Thanksgiving Day. The farmers have already killed their poultry for the occasion. They are followed by the harvest of the early potatoes.**

Mr. Schwartz.

**Western Pennsylvania**

**SIX MILE RUN.—** The tent effort that was started in this place closed on July 17, but the interest being good, it was thought best to continue meetings for a time. The attendance has increased, and the whole village is stirred over the truth, which is presented with power. The minister of the Congregational church has discontinued his meetings, to give his people an opportunity to attend our services, and he himself is present at most of them. The testing truths of the message have as yet not been presented, but only the Bible texts that have already taken their stand with us, and promise to keep the Sabbath. The officers of the Congregational church have been highly interested in the movement, and he himself is present at most of our meetings.

**Missouri.**

On the first day of the session, the General Conference appointed to take charge of the Danish, Norwegian, and Sweden work in the United States, each of these territories to be placed in charge of a director. The appointments were accepted.

**Iowa.**

Brother and Sister L. J. Loughhead, of Iowa, were recently the guests of Brethren W. A. Spicer and Mrs. W. F. Schwartz.

**General Conference Committee Actions**

**Actions**

**Offer of the Vermont Conference to pay the salary of a worker in China was thankfully accepted.**

**Elder E. W. Snyder was appointed director of the Cuban mission field.**

**To send Brother B. L. Anderson to the German work, and that Elder O. E. Reinké act as superintendent of the German work in the eastern division.**

**To appoint the following committees to hold its medical missionary convention at College View in November:**

- **Brother and Sister L. J.**
The Opening at Walla Walla College

According to announcement the Walla Walla College was opened September 6, and the school has now been in operation for a little more than two weeks. The time of opening was about one month before the usual time of the vacation. When we consider that the month of September is the harvest month, and that students can make better wages during this month than any other time of the vacation, we feel that the opening has been better than we could expect. At the present time the entire enrolment of the college is one hundred and twenty; a few over than one hundred and twenty; a few over

Students can enter the college at any time of the year. Although it is far more convenient to come at the beginning of the year.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

Students can enter the college at any time of the year. Although it is far more convenient to come at the beginning of the year.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.

The brethren and sisters expressed themselves as greatly pleased with the camp-meeting and its results, and returned to their homes filled with greater courage in God and with a renewed determination to press the work forward each in his own locality.

W. A. Colcord, F. Griggs, Smith, Irene J. Cady, secretary, and treasurer, F. E. Painter, and the writer. There were twenty-two Baptized, these united with the various churches nearest them.
to God for the light and the counsel that has come to us by the spirit of prophecy, and—aiming out of this counsellor, and seek to act unitedly in building up the work of the International Publishing Association, and extending its mission.'

This motion was carried by a nearly unanimous rising vote.

Among important recommendations presented by the committee on plans and finances were the following:

1. That we request the Seventh-day Adventist publishing houses to recognize the International Publishing Association as a sister institution, and that it be granted publishing rates on its denominational literature.

2. That we request the Foreign Department of the General Conference and the International Publishing Association to jointly appoint a committee of five each, of the German, Swedish, and Danish-Norwegian languages to superintend the bringing out of literature in these respective languages.

3. That we recommend and earnestly solicit that every State conference cooperate with the management of the International Publishing Association to give its stimulation to the production of periodicals in their respective territories.

(a) By soliciting yearly subscriptions to all periodicals in their respective languages are spoken.

(b) By our American brethren, as well as the respective nationalities, talking clubs of these periodicals for missionary distribution.

(c) By organized effort to sell these publications from house to house.

(d) That whenever we have special issues of our foreign periodicals, workers, and churches do all they can to give these issues a wide circulation.

(a) That our conferences containing large populations of these various nationalities endeavor to place canvassers in the field who shall devote their time to the sale of literature in the German, Swedish, and Norwegian languages.

(b) That the respective conferences supply these canvassers with tracts on present truth for free distribution.

(c) That we encourage all our ministers, and workers, and churches to distribute this literature by selling the same wherever possible and encouraging others to do likewise.

5. That we earnestly request the conferences having a large element of these various nationalities in their midst to plan at the earliest possible date for workers to enter their fields and take up work in learning these national languages.

6. Whereas, The General Conference Committee has seen fit to create what is known as the Foreign Department of the General Conference, and—

7. Whereas, Said committee has appointed certain men to lead out in the work among the German and Scandinavian people in the United States and Canada, therefore—

That we request the men who have been selected to work upon this foreign committee, with the American brethren, to give their most earnest efforts in building up the third angel's message among the people whom they represent.

8. Whereas, There are large numbers of various nationalities in the United States and Canada, outside the Germans and Scandinavians, among whom we have no workers, assisting in giving out the closing message, therefore—

9. Whereas, We have no adequate means of writing the third angel's message, therefore—

10. Whereas, The General Conference a little more than a year ago endeavored to raise a donation for the assistance of the International Publishing Association, and—

11. Whereas, There was realized from this donation only about half the amount which the General Conference had anticipated would be raised, therefore—

12. Resolved, That said International Publishing Association pledges itself to cooperate with the General Conference in every possible way to secure said fund.

The following-named persons were elected as representatives of the American brethren on said committee, with power to call upon the General Conference Committee to assist in the work for the English-speaking people.


The Washington Training College

THIS institution opened on Wednesday, September 20, according to appointment, with a fair number of students in attendance. As this school has been established with reference to training men for foreign mission work. The effort has been to draw an older and more mature class of students, the result being a company of young men and women above the average both in age and in literary training. Some are preparing themselves for the ministry, others for teaching, others for medical missionary work, and a few are considered as preparatory for work of another kind. Both during the school may be, but are seeking an education with the thought of preparation for some kind of Christian work.

It was with the blessing of God that we take up the work for the English-speaking people, and that we accept this counsel, and also the spirit of prophecy, which has come to us by the spirit of prophecy, therefore,—

The Washington Training College

THE Wisconsin states that

Religious Liberty Notes

The Wisconsin Reporter states that Elder H. W. Reed attended the meeting of the Anti-Saloon League at Stevens Point, and will also attend the convention of the Sunday Rest Day Association, at Sparta.

The president of the Wisconsin Conference of Seventh-day Adventists, Elder C. McReynolds, reports that a campaign has been begun in Wisconsin in the interest of Sunday legislation, by two National Reformers, who are going from town to town on a lecture tour. It has been planned to supply these places with religious liberty leaflets.

The Literary Digest of September 30, in speaking of the great conference for religious co-operation, which is to begin in New York City November 15, says that it will have representatives of more
Christian Education

Conducted by the Department of Education of the General Conference
FREDERICK GRIFFIS, Chairman, C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

Our Summer Schools and Conventions

In accordance with the action of the General Conference Committee, I spent a number of weeks this past summer in visiting our schools and teachers in their conventions. It may be of interest to our educational workers and those concerned with educational work to have me speak concerning my visit to these schools.

I first went to the Southern Union Convention, visiting the summer school at Graysville, Tenn. Prof. P. T. Magan and Miss M. Beattie DeGraw, together with other teachers of the regular staff of the Southern Training-school, were instructors in this summer school.

I was much pleased with the work which I saw done here, as I was with all the schools and conventions which I visited. The work in the church-schools throughout the Southern Union Conference will certainly be advanced by the good instruction and the helpful spirit which was manifested throughout the summer school.

I had not visited the Southern Training-school, and was much interested in looking over its property. It has need of help in various lines. This has been spoken of in recent articles in the Review and Watchtower by Prof. Tenney and Elder Butler. Our people who do not read these articles should look them up and read them.

From Graysville I visited the Oak-wood Manual Training-school at Huntsville, Ala. The regular work of this school was being carried on. I visited this school about two years ago. I was much pleased to note the advancement made since then in so many ways in the school. The buildings, fences, and general appearance of the grounds are much improved, and the work which I saw done here, as I was with all the schools and conventions which I visited. The work in the church-schools throughout the Southern Union Conference will certainly be advanced by the good instruction and the helpful spirit which was manifested throughout the summer school.

I had not visited the Southern Training-school, and was much interested in looking over its property. It has need of help in various lines. This has been spoken of in recent articles in the Review and Watchtower by Prof. Tenney and Elder Butler. Our people who do not read these articles should look them up and read them.

From Graysville I visited the Oak-wood Manual Training-school at Huntsville, Ala. The regular work of this school was being carried on. I visited this school about two years ago. I was much pleased to note the advancement made since then in so many ways in the school. The buildings, fences, and general appearance of the grounds are much improved, and the work which I saw done here, as I was with all the schools and conventions which I visited. The work in the church-schools throughout the Southern Union Conference will certainly be advanced by the good instruction and the helpful spirit which was manifested throughout the summer school.

I had not visited the Southern Training-school, and was much interested in looking over its property. It has need of help in various lines. This has been spoken of in recent articles in the Review and Watchtower by Prof. Tenney and Elder Butler. Our people who do not read these articles should look them up and read them.

From Graysville I visited the Oak-wood Manual Training-school at Huntsville, Ala. The regular work of this school was being carried on. I visited this school about two years ago. I was much pleased to note the advancement made since then in so many ways in the school. The buildings, fences, and general appearance of the grounds are much improved, and the work which I saw done here, as I was with all the schools and conventions which I visited. The work in the church-schools throughout the Southern Union Conference will certainly be advanced by the good instruction and the helpful spirit which was manifested throughout the summer school.

I had not visited the Southern Training-school, and was much interested in looking over its property. It has need of help in various lines. This has been spoken of in recent articles in the Review and Watchtower by Prof. Tenney and Elder Butler. Our people who do not read these articles should look them up and read them.

From Graysville I visited the Oak-wood Manual Training-school at Huntsville, Ala. The regular work of this school was being carried on. I visited this school about two years ago. I was much pleased to note the advancement made since then in so many ways in the school. The buildings, fences, and general appearance of the grounds are much improved, and the work which I saw done here, as I was with all the schools and conventions which I visited. The work in the church-schools throughout the Southern Union Conference will certainly be advanced by the good instruction and the helpful spirit which was manifested throughout the summer school.

I had not visited the Southern Training-school, and was much interested in looking over its property. It has need of help in various lines. This has been spoken of in recent articles in the Review and Watchtower by Prof. Tenney and Elder Butler. Our people who do not read these articles should look them up and read them.

Opening of South Lancaster Academy

The twenty-fourth year of South Lancaster Academy began Wednesday morning, September 20. There were thirty-seven pupils about the school last year. There were more than this number in the Home above that of last year, consequently, as far as numbers are concerned, the outlook is good.

We have, however, been somewhat hindered in the beginning of our work, owing to the fact that the one whom we had hoped to have for our preceptor and teacher of science was not able to be with us. Accordingly Prof. H. G. Lindsay has been secured for this work. Prof. Lindsay has had considerable experience in connection with the school work in South Africa. We have also secured the services of Prof. W. A. Wilbur as teacher of stenography. Prof. Wilbur has had many years' experience as a teacher of this subject, and brings to the work a thorough knowledge of the work and ability which, we believe, will be highly valued by our pupils.

We had very pleasant chapel exercises at the opening of school. The pupils and the teachers and students spoke in thanksfulness for the privilege of again beginning a year's work, and the importance of the school and its work in the closing of this world's history.
There seems to be a very helpful spirit on the part of all connected with the school. The classes have been organized, and the work has begun in earnest, so we now look for a very prosperous year.

FREDERICK GRIGGS.

The Texas Institute

FRIDAY, September 15, the Texas teachers' institute closed. Twelve looked over the closing exercises.

Miss Lottie Farrell and Miss Ida Nelson assisted during two weeks of the institute. Professors Hughes and Curtis were with us the last two weeks. Professor French, Miss Ada Phillips, and myself were here all the time.

An earnest spirit of work was manifested by all present, and we trust that the enthusiasm shown at the institute will be a blessing to the conference this year through good schools taught by the teachers.

The attendance was not what it should have been, considering the expense and the effort that was made by the conference to forward the church-school work. Those who were here testified that they had been blessed. They wished to thank the conference for what had been done for them.

If there are any churches still desiring church-schools, I should be glad to help them from them. There are several teachers yet unemployed. Let us not be discouraged in the good way, but follow out the plan laid down by the Lord in the education of our children—Mrs. Ella E. Hughes, Supt. Texas Church-schools, in Southwestern Union Review.

Current Mention

—Four hundred people were left homeless at Rhineland, Wis., by a fire which visited that place October 4.

It is rumored at Peking that China is preparing for a forcible expulsion of the Germans from Shantung Province.

—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that bubonic plague threatens the Trans-Baikal district of Russia. The disease has appeared also in Portuguese East Africa.

—It is stated that during Secretary Taft's recent visit to Japan the Japa-

nese government made an explicit disavowal of any designs on the Philippine Islands.

—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Telegraph says the police privately state they have received alarming information from Finland warning of the fear of grave events.

—The four beef packers who recently entered a plea of guilty to the indictment presented in the grand jury at Chicago, have been sentenced to pay fines of $5,000 each, excepting one who is fined $10,000.

—A Chicago telegram states that John Alexander Dowie, head of the "protection" movement in Chicago, has suffered a stroke of paralysis while on a journey to Mexico, and has chosen his successor, whose name, however, is not to be revealed until after Dowie's death.

—There appears to be almost an epidemic of terrible murders in this coun-

try, and in the worst cases the police have been unable to apprehend the criminals.

—An epidemic of typhoid fever prevails in Nanticoke, Pa., 400 cases, with twenty-eight deaths, having been reported in the past few weeks. Protestant church ministers of the place recently united in a prayer service for relief.

—A Constantinople dispatch states that the Porte declines to yield to the note of the European powers regarding withdrawal of Macedonian finances. It remains to be seen what pressure will be brought to bear on Turkey by the powers.

—The loss of life and property from the recent typhoon in the Philippines is found to be much greater than at first reported. In the Camiguin district the property loss is over $2,000,000. The beach at Tycoa Island was found to be strewn with dead bodies.

—President Mitchell, of the coal miners' union, says that as the result of organizing in the Northern regions, 50,000 men have been added to the union in the last three months. He is quoted as saying that he does not anticipate a coal strike next April.

—There are indications that President Castro of Venezuela is getting ready for war. According to a Caracas dispatch, the Venezuelan government has ordered from the Creuset Works, France, thirty batteries of field artillery and twelve batteries of mountain guns of seventy millimeters caliber.

—The scandals which have come to light in the investigations of the life insurance companies of New York City by the legislative insurance committee are to be heard by District Attorney Jerome before a special grand jury, and it seems probable that some prosecutions will be the result.

—President Roosevelt is going on a trip to the South, and will visit New Orleans, where he will be shown through the yellow fever hospital, which, though it is filled with patients, is pronounced by the physicians to be the only place in New Orleans where it is absolutely im-

possible to catch the disease.

—A dark picture of life in Hankow, China, is drawn by the American consul at that place, Mr. G. L. Dobson. He says: "This is the filthiest city on earth. Hundreds of Chinese dropped dead on the streets this summer from sunstroke. Hundreds more died of cholera. One night at midnight the thermometer stood at ninety-five."

Mr. Dobson has re-

signed his position.

—A petition to permit analgy is the latest development of the spirit of law-

lessness that has become so marked in this country. A Houston, Tex., dispatch says: "A petition from a number of citizens of large and growing business to permit of painless suicide has been presented to Gov-

ernor Lanham, asking that the State permit mobs to punish negroes guilty of criminal assault."

—A great step in the interest of temperance was the recent decision of the courts from the commissioner of internal rev-

ue at Washington imposing a license tax upon all manufacturers of patent medicines containing alcohol. It is stated that hundreds of samples of such medicines are being analyzed by the gov-

ernment, and that the information thus gathered will be given to the public in a circular.

—W. J. Ghent, in Watson's Maga-

zine, makes the following statements: There were killed and wounded at Get-

tysburg, 32,000 persons; at Vicksburg, 27,101; at Chickamauga, 22,751; in the three battles 12,837 were killed and 69,408 wounded. By the interstate rail-

roads last year in this country 12,900 were killed, and 1,750 were wounded. To this must be added the numberless butcheries of trolley-cars that are mow-

ing down the people constantly.

The so-called Cuban republic is in a state of very unstable equilibrium at the present time, according to recent reports, and the indications are that the fiction of its political independence may soon be terminated by action of the United States, which, although its troops were withdrawn from the island, has exercised a virtual protectorate over it. Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez, candidate of the Liberal party for the presidency, says it is his intention to intervene in Cuba to secure honest elections.

The United States has expended $200,000,000 in the Philippine Islands since the battle of Manila Bay, and still the demand continues for a vast expendi-

ture to maintain the meager occupation forces. The Army and Navy Journal declares: "Things must be done in the Philippines to convince capitalists that the American occupation of the island is a permanent business, and that money invested there will be fully protected. No modern nation ever acquired a territory approaching the Philippines in value, and so persistently neglected to provide it with needful de-

fenses as we have neglected these islands."

Notices & Appointments

Notice!

The annual session of the South Lancaster Academy corporation of 1905, is in recess, but this school is now open. Those desiring to consult the minutes of this session, or to transact any business as may legally come before the constituency, are requested at the earliest opportunity to communicate with the Board of Trustees, and to transact such other business as may legally come before the constituency.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

H. W. COTTERELL, President.

Notice!

The regular annual session of the South Lancaster Academy corporation is hereby called to order at the school, at Chancel-

lorsville, Mass., on Nov. 8, 1905, at 10 A.M., at the Seventh-day Adventist church at South Lancaster, Mass.

H. W. COTTERELL, President.

Notice!

The Madison Sanitarium Nurses' Training-

school is thoroughly organized, and has already graduated one class of nurses who are doing practical work in the field, and another class of nurses will be graduated at the close of this fall. The course extends over three years, and every facility for all kinds of nursing is given, to-gether with thorough theoretical instruction. Young men and women of firm character and Christian experience are wanted to take up this work. Those desiring to enter will find the Madison Sanitarium Training-school may send in their applications to Dr. C. P. Farnsworth, Madison, Wis., at once.
Notice!

The second biennial session of the Atlantic Union Conference is herein called to be held Nov. 1-9, 1905, in the city of Boston, Mass.

All members of the Atlantic Union Conference Executive Committee are ex officio, and local conferences are entitled to one delegate, each of whom shall have one vote. An additional one for each two hundred and fifty of conference membership.

All members of the General Conference will be present, besides other General Conference help. The first meeting will be held at 10 a.m.

In behalf of the committee,
H. W. Cotterell, President.

Business Notices

Brief business notices will be published in this department subject to the discretion of the publishers. A minimum charge of one dollar will be made for one insertion of forty words or less. Three cents a word will be charged for each additional word, and remittance must accompany each order. Initials and figures count as words. Name and address of contributor must accompany each order.

All persons unknown to the managers of this paper must send satisfactory written recommendations whenever submitting notices for insertion.

In the case of poor persons who wish employment, the charge may be remitted, but in such cases the notice must be accompanied by a reference from the elder of the local church of which the advertiser is a member, or from one of our trusted ministers, must accompany the advertisement.

Wanted—Homes for two little boys, aged eight and ten, in a good Seventh-day Adventist family. Address Laura E. Charlton, Greenwhich, Kan.

Wanted—Apples, chestnuts, walnuts, butternuts, maple sugar and sirup, honey, etc.; B. gluten flour, cooked wheat grist, wheat meal, etc.—write at once if you wish any of the above from us. New York Food Company, Oxford, N. Y.

Wanted—For a short time we will fill your orders for strictly first-class peanut butter at 10 cents a pound in 50-pound cans or 12 cents in one-pound packages. Cash with order. Vegetarian Meat Co., Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A new Jewberry, originated at Keeen, Tex., has been tried out by the writer and is highly recommended by many horticulturists in Texas and other States. For folder giving a full description and price of plants, address J. T. Chesnot, Keene, Tex.

Wanted—A teacher for family school to begin about November 1st. It may be that others will join, making a school of ten or twelve. Children not far advanced. Write at once to R. D. Hotte, New Market, Va.

Wanted—To correspond with lady medical missionaries consecrated nurses. Opportunity for consecrated trained nurse to labor in the interesting mission field of Texas, and highly recommended by many horticulturists in Texas and other States. For folder giving a full description and price of plants, address J. T. Chesnot, Keene, Tex.

Business Notices

Notice!

The second biennial session of the Atlantic Union Conference is herein called to be held Nov. 1-9, 1905, in the city of Boston, Mass.

All members of the Atlantic Union Conference Executive Committee are ex officio, and local conferences are entitled to one delegate, each of whom shall have one vote. An additional one for each two hundred and fifty of conference membership.

All members of the General Conference will be present, besides other General Conference help. The first meeting will be held at 10 a.m.

In behalf of the committee,
H. W. Cotterell, President.

Business Notices

Brief business notices will be published in this department subject to the discretion of the publishers. A minimum charge of one dollar will be made for one insertion of forty words or less. Three cents a word will be charged for each additional word, and remittance must accompany each order. Initials and figures count as words. Name and address of contributor must accompany each order.

All persons unknown to the managers of this paper must send satisfactory written recommendations whenever submitting notices for insertion.

In the case of poor persons who wish employment, the charge may be remitted, but in such cases the notice must be accompanied by a reference from the elder of the local church of which the advertiser is a member, or from one of our trusted ministers, must accompany the advertisement.

Wanted—Homes for two little boys, aged eight and ten, in a good Seventh-day Adventist family. Address Laura E. Charlton, Greenwhich, Kan.

Wanted—Apples, chestnuts, walnuts, butternuts, maple sugar and sirup, honey, etc.; B. gluten flour, cooked wheat grist, wheat meal, etc.—write at once if you wish any of the above from us. New York Food Company, Oxford, N. Y.

Wanted—For a short time we will fill your orders for strictly first-class peanut butter at 10 cents a pound in 50-pound cans or 12 cents in one-pound packages. Cash with order. Vegetarian Meat Co., Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A new Jewberry, originated at Keeen, Tex., has been tried out by the writer and is highly recommended by many horticulturists in Texas and other States. For folder giving a full description and price of plants, address J. T. Chesnot, Keene, Tex.

Wanted—A teacher for family school to begin about November 1st. It may be that others will join, making a school of ten or twelve. Children not far advanced. Write at once to R. D. Hotte, New Market, Va.

Wanted—To correspond with lady medical missionaries consecrated nurses. Opportunity for consecrated trained nurse to labor in the interesting mission field of Texas, and highly recommended by many horticulturists in Texas and other States. For folder giving a full description and price of plants, address J. T. Chesnot, Keene, Tex.

Business Notices

Notice!

The second biennial session of the Atlantic Union Conference is herein called to be held Nov. 1-9, 1905, in the city of Boston, Mass.

All members of the Atlantic Union Conference Executive Committee are ex officio, and local conferences are entitled to one delegate, each of whom shall have one vote. An additional one for each two hundred and fifty of conference membership.

All members of the General Conference will be present, besides other General Conference help. The first meeting will be held at 10 a.m.

In behalf of the committee,
H. W. Cotterell, President.
We are sure that the following note from Brother H. H. Hall, of the Pacific Press, will be read with interest:—

One of the most encouraging features of the missionary campaign upon which we have entered is the systematic work many are planning to do. For example, here is an order just received: "Please mail one hundred sets of The Angel's Message Series of The Signs of the Times to John Adams, Logan, Utah, for which you will find ten dollars enclosed; also one hundred each of The Signs of the Times Leaflets, for which I send you $5.00. All orders of this kind are being received for a quantity of some of the special periodicals, together with one, two, three, or five pounds of leaflets. Such orders indicate a determination not only to circulate the papers, but to follow up and develop the interest they may awaken.

The following paragraph from The Signs of the Times expresses our own views so clearly that we commend it to the attention of our readers:—

There are good men, most earnest men, who use a form of address to the Deity which to many refined ears and sensitive hearts sounds shocking. The invariable Bible form of address to the Deity is "Thou," "Thee," "Thy," "Thine,"—second person singular. That form, because involuntarily ingrained into the heart and speech of every lover of good classic English. To such it sounds shocking to hear "you " used instead of "thee" or "thou" instead of "thy," "your" instead of "thine." It smacks of irreverence and thoughtless familiarity. It is a form one would expect to hear from a person who had just begun to pray, and was ignorant of Bible language. One does not expect it from a minister, and it strikes hard on the ear of the heart to hear it. We have heard a devoted minister in one sentence in his prayer a beautiful Biblical expression in which "thou" was used, and finish the sentence in his own words, addressing Deity by "you." Read the prayers of prophets, apostles, and Jesus Christ. Use the sacred, solemn form, brethren. The other hurts your influence with the best of people, and helps no one.

Medical Missionary Convention

This convention, appointed by the General Conference Medical Council in session at Washington last May, and mentioned in the Review of July 27, will be held at College View, Neb., November 21-26.

Other departments of our work, that is the educational and Sabbath-school, know by experience the benefits derived by holding annual conventions wholly in the interest of their special work. This is the first convention arranged for by the medical society, and are pleased with the hearty approval of the plan by the General Conference Committee, together with their assurance to do all they can to make it a profitable occasion. The program will be published later.

Efforts are being made to secure a representative attendance of physicians, nurses, and persons interested in any phase of the health work. The general attendance of nurses from the near-by sanitariums will afford them opportunities seldom enjoyed outside of our largest institutions.

The convention is to be truly medical and missionary, but neither one to the exclusion of the other. The Lord's plan is that the educational and Sabbath-school institutions located at various places throughout the field are being better fitted to train workers and advance the medical missionary work.

This is giving a broader mold, and developing individual experience with the Lord, who has given explicit instruction regarding our medical missionary work from its inception.

There is every reason to expect God's blessing to attend our efforts to advance the medical work of this cause, not by detracting from or antagonizing other lines of work, but by studying its relation to other lines. The scope of this work is broad, and we need our vision broadened. As a means to this end, let all interested in this work contribute their influence, their presence, or their views submitted in writing.

J. E. FROOM, M. D.,

The Appeal for the South

There are many indications that the collection on Sabbath, October 7, for the work among the colored people in the South has been a very liberal one, although it is too early yet to state anything definitely in regard to it.

We are hoping soon to be able to set forth definitely the exact needs, that the present situation may be clearly understood.

The Nashville Sanitarium needs immediate help. As far as we are able to understand, this institution should be the first to receive our contributions. And yet this is one of the places where a great work can be accomplished, and where there is suffering need of immediate help. Among others is the school for colored people at Huntsville, Ala., which has so long sent to us most earnest appeals. I send you $1.95. Scores of orders are being received asking for a quantity of Signs of the Times Leaflets, for which you will find ten dollars enclosed.

There is every reason to expect God's blessing to attend our efforts to advance the medical missionary work of this cause, not by detracting from or antagonizing other lines of work, but by studying its relation to other lines. The scope of this work is broad, and we need our vision broadened. As a means to this end, let all interested in this work contribute their influence, their presence, or their views submitted in writing.

J. E. FROOM, M. D.,

In an editorial comment upon a case of arrest for keeping open store on Sunday, reported in another part of this paper, the Star of Shank, Pa., says:—

Heathen gods and religions require the civil power to hold them up, but the Christian religion relies not on the puny arm of civil power, but on the mighty arm of the Creator of the universe, for the accomplishment of its glorious purposes. Whoever is not willing to accord the same privileges to his opponent in religious belief and conduct as he asks for himself has yet to learn the A B C of religious liberty.

These are sound principles which are too often overlooked.

We hope that the plans have already been made in all our churches for a profitable missionary convention next Sabbath. We should be glad to receive brief reports of any special experiences in connection with the meetings held on that day.

We are gratified to note that the Australasian Good Health, of which Dr. W. H. Kress is the editor, has had a steadily increasing circulation until the edition for September was 12,500 copies. This magazine has doubled its circulation during the last three years.

On account of the increase in the number of students attending the Avondale School for Christian Workers at Cooranbong, N. W. S. W., Australia, it has been found necessary to build an addition to the dining-hall and ladies' dormitory. It is expected that the new buildings will be ready for use at the opening of the next school year in February, 1906. This institution has been greatly prospered in its work.

For the benefit of its employees the Pacific Press Publishing Company of Mountain View, Cal., has established a training-school with evening sessions. The usual common school studies and the Bible are taught during the week, while Saturday evening is reserved "for entertaining instruction in the form of literary programs, reading circles, lectures on mechanical arts, travel, current topics, science, discussions, spelling-matches, vocal and instrumental music, etc." This is a worthy effort, and we hope it will result in much good.