The Central Advance

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward"

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Headquarters at Washington

WE have been pleased to learn that a favorable location for the headquarters of our work has been secured near Washington, only seven miles from the national Capitol building. A fifty-acre tract of land, which a few years ago was sold for sixty thousand dollars, has been purchased for six thousand.

The transfer of the office of the General Conference from Battle Creek to Washington is to be made at once. In a letter dated July 27, Elder Daniells says: "The Lord wonderfully favored us in securing a location at Washington for our headquarters. We are now packing our goods with the expectation of shipping everything from Battle Creek, Wednesday, Aug. 5."

This move is significant. Vital interest on both sides of the great conflict are now centering at Washington. Quietly but rapidly the National Reform movement has been entrenching itself there. Through its quiet but persistent efforts, and recent liberal donations of friends.it is now erecting large office buildings in that city.

For years also the Papacy has had its eye on Washington, and has been quietly establishing itself at the heart of this nation, as the following from the St. Joseph (Mo.) News, of July 20, indicates:—

At no time have so many plans of far-reaching importance been in process of maturity between the American

church and the holy see. As an instance of the pope's estimation and love for the United States, the following authentic incident may be related; The general of the Dominicans was laying before the pope his difficulties incident to the operations of the recent French laws. The great distributing house of the Dominicans has been located at Paris since 1300. Their great plant was wreck ed, and the general thought of bringing what could be saved to Rome. Pope Leo astonished the Dominican by suggesting that he transfer his partisan establishment bodily to Washington, and stated emphatically that the United States was the one government in the world which offered the church free and untrammeled opportunities to carry forward its work. The Dominicans are now engaged in erecting a gigantic building near the Catholic University at Washington at a cost of \$300,000, whence its army of missionaries will be sent throughout the world.

It was also by pope Leo's advice that the great order of the Franciscans transferred their commissariat to a location near the Catholic University. Acting upon similar suggestions, other orders and congregations are considering plans to make their working headquarters at Wushington. All this has been so quietly accomplished during the last half dozen years that little attention has been attracted, even in Roman Catholic circles.

We can but believe that the Lord has directed us in locating our headquarters at the national capital, and that all these things indicate that we are entering upon a new era of our work, and that the closing and final conflict is just ahead. We are glad also that a good church building, in a favorable locality, has been purchased in Washington, and that it is so nearly paid for. We feel certain also that, situated as it is in its relation to North and South, Washington will be a far better place from which to have our denominational paper, the Review and Herald, issued, than its former place of publication. Let all take fresh courage in the Lord. Let all reconsecrate themselves and their all to God, and renew their covenant relation and altegiance to the closing message.

"The battle's almost o'er,
The race is nearly run,
Then with our glorious conquering King,
We'll sit down on His throne."

W. A. COLCORD.

Union College Press

THE late General Conference, held at Oakland, Cal., recommended that the printing of our German, Swedish, and Danish-Norwegian papers be done by the Union College Printing department. Also that they publish tracts, and pamphlets in their respective languages.

It was further recommended that the Central Union Conference Committee assist Union College in raising about \$4,000 for furnishing the printing department with a good sized printing press and other necessary facilities. The need of increased facilities is almost imperative. At present they are using a pony drum cylinder press, and in order to print a twelve page paper they have to make three impressions. Our foreign papers have a circulation of from twenty-two to thirty-five hundred copies each. It will be seen that this is a slow and expensive way of doing the work.

About \$1,500 have already been pledged to the enterprise, and the balance should be provided for soon. Shall we not receive a pledge or contribution from every reader of this article, and will not our church officers take note of this and place it before their churches? Our people could not contribute to a more worthy enterprise, as the press will be used to print religious papers, tracts, and pamphlets. As we draw near the close of time, it may have an important part in helping to swell the loud cry of the Third Angel's Message. Besides, it will give employment to student help in type-setting, press work, etc., and this will prove a strong industrial and educational feature connected with the College.

Please send all contributions to your state treasurer, to the German, Swedish, Danish-Norwegian papers, or THE CENTRAL ADVANCE, College View, Neb. A list of the donors will be published from time to time in all of the above-mentioned papers. Let all contribute liberally. If you cannot give much, give a little. Every little helps. We will be thankful for all that the Lord may impress you to give. May the burden of the work of raising this amount be near to the hearts of all the brethren in the Central Union Conference. It can be raised without distressing anyone, as the amount is not large for this wealthy conference. But in order to raise it, we must all feel an interest in the work, and contribute ourselves, and influence others to do the same.

E. T. Russell.

The Ten-Cent-a-Week Plan

THE support of foreign missions is becoming a question of great concern in carrying out the work of the Third Angel's Message.

The tithes, as taught by the word of God, are to sustain the ministry that they may devote their entire time to spiritual work. The tithes, however, are not sufficient to sustain all the work of God; nor were they during the Levitical priesthood. Then they had not only the tithes, but also the offerings of Israel besides. Whenever God rebukes His people for their neglect in faithfully paying tithes, He nearly always rebukes them for their unfaithfulness in making offerings. Thus we read: "Ye have robbed Me in tithes and offerings."

The mission work among Seventh-day Adventists is sssuming gigantic proportions. The band of workers scattered to every nation under heaven is fast becoming a noble army of consecrated souls giving their lives for the salvation of lost humanity. If the ministry at home is to be sustained by a constantly incoming fund, why should not the worker who undergoes the sacrifice attending the opening up of the work in these more difficult fields have the same assurance of sustenance? If while in Michigan, or Iowa, or California a worker is assured of constant support, is he less deserving of support while in Africa, or Asia, or some island of the sea? Surely we must say: "Those in the distant fields are doubly deserving of support providing they are consecrated workers."

In order that these workers abroad may have support, and that there may be a continual stream of money coming in for their support, the "ten cent-a-week plan" has been suggested, and where carried out, it has proved a blessing to all who engage in it.

First, there is something definite in it. It may be hard for some to give this amount weekly, but most persons can give this sum, and many can give much more.

Second, the sum is so small that generally it can be saved by careful forethought out of money we otherwise would spend needlessly. Our old habits of tobacco, tea and coffee, meat eating, gum chewing, and unnecessary expense in dress, consumed much more than this small sum of money nearly every week. How can we do less than to plan systematically to give ten cents a week to carry on the work of

God in heathen lands? The plan is for all, each Sabbath, to place in an envelope the amount we will give to help on the work in these benighted regions, and hand it in to the church librarian or treasurer, Sabbath by Sabbath.

Ten cents a week for every Sabbath-keeper in America means nearly \$350,000 a year donated to foreign missions. Surely it can be done if each one of us will take hold and do our individual part.

I. H. EVANS,

General Conference Treasurer.

Our Weekly Offering

TEN cents a week, faithfully set aside and forwarded at the end of each month to the mission board, by every Seventh day Adventist in America would create one of the greatest mission funds in the history of this message. With such a fund, our work in foreign lands would be hastened forward as never before. More laborers would be sent, more fields would be opened, all countries would soon be entered, and the gospel would go with great power.

Ten cents a week does not seem much for each individual. It would not be missed if set aside each week. But if every church member would give it, the amount received by the mission board by this means alone would be more than a third of a million dollars each year.—

Mission Leaflet.

Importance of Attending Camp-meeting

Selections from "Testimonies." Vol. VI

"The camp-meeting is one of the most important agencies in our work. It is one of the most effective methods of arresting the attention of the people, and reaching all classes with the gospel invitation."

"The reasons of our faith are not understood by the people, and we have been regarded as fanatics, who were ignorantly keeping Saturday for Sunday. In our work we have been perplexed to know how to break through the barriers of worldliness and prejudice and bring before the people the precious truth which means so much to them. The Lord has instructed us that the camp-meeting is one of the most important instrumentalities for the accomplishment of this work."

"Our camp-meetings have another object preparatory to this. They are to promote

spiritual life among our own people. The world in its wisdom knows not God. The world cannot see the beauty, the lovliness, the goodness, the holiness of divine truth. And in order that men may understand this, there must be a channel through which it shall come to the world. The church has been constituted that channel. Christ reveals Himself to us, that we' may reveal Him to others. Through His people are to be manifested the riches and glory of His unspeakable gift."

"The special object of the camp-meeting is to lead people to discern what they must do to inherit eternal life. Those who gather at camp-meetings must be impressed with the fact that the object of camp-meetings is to attain to a higher Christian experience, to advance in the knowledge of God, to become strengthened with spiritual vigor; and unless we realize this, the meetings will be fruitless to us."

AN OBJECT LESSON

"Every camp-meeting should be an objectlesson of neatness, order, and good taste. We must give careful regard to economy and must avoid display; but everything connected with the grounds should be neat and tidy. In all our work we should present the discipline of organization and order. Everything should be so arranged as to impress both our own people and the world with the sacredness and importance of the work of God. The regulations observed in the encampment of the Israelites are an example to us. It was Christ who gave these special instructions to Israel, and He intended them for us also, upon whom the ends of the world are come. We should study carefully the specifications of God's word and practise these directions as the will of God. Let everything connected with the encampment be pure, wholesome, and cleanly. Special attention should be given to all sanitary arrangements, and men of sound judgment and discernment should see that nothing is permitted to sow the seeds of sickness and death throughout the encampment.

"The tents should be securely staked, and whenever there is liability of rain, every tent should be trenched. On no account let this be neglected. Serious and even fatal illness has been contracted through neglect of this precaution.

"We shoud feel that we are representatives of truth of heavenly origin. We show forth the praises of Him who has called us out of darkness into His marvelous light. We should ever bear in mind that angels of God are walking through the encampment beholding the order and arrangement in every tent. large numbers of people who come to the ground, all the arrangements are an illustration of the belief and principles of the people conducting the meeting. It should be the best illustration posssible. All the surroundings should be a lesson. Especially should the family tents, in their neatness and order, giving a glimpse of home life, be a constant sermon as to the habits, customs, and practices of Seventh-day Adventists."

ATTENDANCE OF CHURCH-MEMBERS

"It is important that the members of our churches should attend our camp meetings. The enemies of truth are many; and because our numbers are few, we should present as strong a front as possible. Individually you need the benefits of the meeting, and God calls upon you to number one in the ranks of truth."

"Some will say, 'It is expensive to travel, and it would be better for us to save the money, and give it for the advancement of the work where it is much needed.' Do not reason this way; God calls upon you to take your place among the rank and file of His people. Strengthen the meeting all you possibly can by being present with your families. Put forth extra exertion to attend the gathering of God's people.

"It would be far better for you to let your business suffer than to neglect the opportunity of hearing the message God has for you. Make no excuse that will keep you from gaining every spiritual advantage possible. You need every ray of light. You need to become qualified to give a reason of the hope that is in you with meekness and fear. You cannot afford to lose one such privilege.

"Anciently the Lord instructed Hippeople to gather three times a year for His worship. To these holy convocations the Children of Israel came, bringing to the house of God their tithes, their sin-offerings, and their offerings of gratitude. They met to recount God's mercies, to make known His wonderfuf works, and to offer praise and thanksgiving to His name. And they were to unite in the sacrificial service which pointed to Christ as the Son of God that taketh away the sin of the world. Thus they

were to be preserved from the corrupting power of worldliness and idolatry. Faith and love and gratitude were kept alive in their hearts, and through their assocation together in this sacred service they were to be bound closer to God and to one another.

"With those who lived at a distance from the tabernacle, more than a month of every year must have been occupied in attendance upon these holy convocations. The Lord saw that these gatherings were necessary for the spiritual life of His people. They needed to turn away from their worldly cares, to commune with God and to contemplate unseen realities.

"If the Children of Israel needed the benefit of these holy convocations in their time, how much more do we need them in these last days of peril and conflict! And if the people of the world then needed the light which God had committed to His church, how much more do we need it now.

"This is a time for everyone to come up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The forces of the enemy are strengthening, and as a people we are misrepresented. We desire the people to become acquainted with our doctrines and work. want them to know what we are and what we believe. We must find our way to their hearts. Let the army of the Lord be on the ground to represent the work and cause of God. Do not plead an excuse. The Lord has need of you. He does not do His work without the co-operation of the human agent. Go to the campmeeting, even though you have to make a sacrifice to do so. Go with a will to work. And make every effort to induce your friends to go, not in your place, but to go with you, to stand on the Lord's side, and obey His commandments. Help those who are interested to attend, if necessary providing them with food and lodging. Angels who are commissioned to minister to those who are heirs of salvation will accompany you. God will do great things for His people. He will bless every effort to honor His cause and advance His work."

"A man can no more take in a supply of grace for the future than he can eat enough to-day to last him for the next six months, or take sufficient air into his lungs at once to sustain life for a week to come. We must draw upon God's boundless stores of grace from day to day as we need it."—D. L. Moody.

Washington, D. C.

TEN thousand four hundred dollars have now been paid on the Washington Memorial Church, and the debt is now \$2,500. There is to day (July 24) \$400. in hand toward another payment, so that the debt really stands at \$2 .-100. The interest has been paid up to July 5, the date of the last payment. The total interest from Nov. 1, 1902, up to this day is \$309.30 and now stands at 38 cents per day. If we had been able to pay the whole amount, \$12,900, on Nov. 1 we should have saved to the work \$309.30. Yet we have been greatly encouraged and cheered by the deep interest manifested by our people not only in every state and territory of the United States, but also in Honolulu, the West Indies, Canada, British Columbia, England, and New Zealand.

A very recent testimony dated July 9, published in the *Review* of July 28, contains with other matter of thrilling and vital importance, the following statements:—

If there is any place in the world that should have the full rays of present truth, it is Washington, the city that is the very heart of this nation. Those who act a prominent part in framing laws for the nation should understand what is written in the law of God, which lies at the foundation of all right laws. There has been on the part of our people a great neglect of stewardship. God has looked with displeasure on the neglect that has been shown this city.

In the days of the apostles, Jerusalem was a great center of influence, and in this place light from heaven was to shine in its most powerful rays upon the Lord's witnesses, who were to hear the gospel message.

Read the whole of the second chapter of Acts and see if you are not convinced that there has been a decided failure to understand that one of our first duties is to make at the nation's capital a special representation of the truth for this time. Why did we so long pass by Washington, neglecting to establish one signal memorial in this city? Let us determine that we will no longer be unfaithful stewards of this part of the Lord's vineyard.

Our brethren in Washington have been favored in finding properties suitable to use in carrying on various lines of our work. This is a fulfilment of the light given me, that in different sections of the country we should be able to secure, at low prices, properties that could be utilized for our institutional work. In Washington a few months ago a meeting-house, in good condition, and admirably adapted to the needs of our work, was offered for sale at a price much below its first cost, and was purchased by our people there. I am glad that this church is so nearly paid for.

We are unspeakably thankful to God for His wonderful providence and His direct leadings in the work here in Washington, where the diffi-

culties to be met, and the vital importance of having our work rightly represented, have been so little understood. We are deeply grateful to God that He has spoken to His people so directly and positively in regard to the work here in the nation's capital. We rejoice in the substantial interest manifested by our people, and now that a little over five-sixths of the debt is paid, and we have now reached the best season of the year to raise money, we trust that all will unite in a last effort to pay this whole amount immediately. If a second call has come to you after you have already given, I am sure you will gladly help again, for surely you do not desire to see a cause in which you have already put means in any other condition than absolute freedom from any financial weight, Several individuals and at least one conference have promised to continue to help, over and over again, until this memorial for God in the nation's capital stands clear and free, that the light may shine forth from this city as a city set on a hill, and the truth go forth from this place as a lamp that burneth.

A crisis is upon us. We have been startled to see evidences that the National Reform work is not dead, but that in silence while we have slept, has tunneled its way into the very heart of the nation's citadel. Oh, let us awake to the awful needs of the hour. Let us finish this work at once, and be ready for the greater things in the immediate future. I feel that I must write more on this subject later.

Are there not several readers of the Advance who will send us one hundred dollars or at least fifty, and will not all tract societies having any money in hand on this fund forward the same to us at once? Let every individual who is able and willing send in contributions great or small either to the office of the Advance, to the Gen. Conf. Agent, Prof. P. T. Magan. Berrien Springs, Mich., or directly to the writer.

J. S. Washburn.

1728 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Working with God

"My father worketh hitherto, and I work." And I work. Say that, too. If you destroy the sequence, life loses heart and joy and meaning and value. Swing into line with the eternal energy: be a force among forces, a toiler, a producer, a factor, and life never loses its tone and flavor, its bead of glamour. There is no real taste to bread nor bliss in sleep for the idler. He is the doubter, the skeptic, the unhappy man. His idleness proclaims him diseased and decaying.—Sunday-School Times.

From the Field &

Colorado

THE work at Fruita looks very encouraging. Elder Loughborough has been with us at Palisades and Grant Junction during the last few days. We all appreciate greatly the labors of this tried and faithful servant of God. His instructions were most timely, and we feel thankful for the help received. May the Lord long spare and strengthen His aged servant to labor and bear His testimony among this people.

The work at Palisades is encouraging. Several have taken their stand for the truth. Brother Meade McGuire and wife are assisting in the work at this place.

H. M. J. RICHARDS.

Camp-meeting at Cherokee, Kansas

A LOCAL camp-meeting was held at Cherokee, in south eastern Kansas, July 16–26. The meeting was appointed to continue only six days, but soon after it opened it was decided to continue it over two Sabbaths instead of one.

Twenty-one tents were pitched in a small, shady grove only a few blocks from the center of the town, which has a population of about 2,000. Including children, there were about 120 of our people in attendance from the churches in that part of the state.

The laborers present were Elds. Russell, McReynolds, and the writer, and also Dr. Lydia Parmele, J. W. Norwood and W. M. Stone, who had been conducting tent-meetings in the place for a short time previous to the camp-meeting, and who remained after the meeting to follow up the work.

There was a good and increasing interest from the outside, and all our people who attended were much blessed and encouraged as the result of the meeting. Miss Nettie Hardiman conducted the children's meetings, and the writer held several meetings with the young people. Six persons, mostly young people, were baptized during the course of the meeting.

Quite a quantity of books were sold, about eighty "Object Lessons" being taken by our people for disposal. The weather was good throughout, and at the close all felt that a profitable time had been spent.

W. A. COLCORD.

Norfolk, Nebraska

FOR months a number of workers have been engaged in this city, of about five thousand inhabitants, in distributing tracts on the envelope plan. The call for public meetings became so urgent that we put up two tents, one for English and one for German meetings.

Our attendance so far has been very small, but we hope for better things. A Firemen's Tournament, which lasted nearly two weeks, took the attention of this community. The week before when we opened our meetings rain and other things hindered; but on the whole, it is quite apparent that an unusual degree of indifference and considerable prejudice is felt in this place.

We are glad and thankful however, that even under these conditions we have found a few souls who manifest a real interest. One woman and her two children have already begun to keep the Sabbath of the Lord. We hope and pray for others. I am hopeful and courageous.

J. J. GRAF.

July 30, 1903.

Wymore and Blue Springs, Nebraska

For the past six weeks I have labored in connection with Eld. Geo. Berry. We held a four week's meeting at Blue Springs.

Some have taken their stand for the truth, and we believe that there are others who will obey. We had a fair attendance although the churches were thoroughly organized to keep the people away.

We are now holding a series of meetings at Wymore, about one and a half miles from Blue Springs. We have had four meetings, with the tent full and a number outside. We are also following up the interest at Blue Springs.

Our company is composed of Eld. Geo. Berry, Sister Maggie Warnock and the writer. We are truly thankful to God for His sweet Spirit which continues within us.

O. E. JONES.

Stromsburg, Nebraska

WE are glad to send a report of our work here to the readers of the ADVANCE. We pitched our tent the last of June, and have had a good attendance and good interest.

Brother Wallenkampf was with us at the beginning of our meeting, but was obliged to visit Kansas for about two weeks. He is now with us again. Brother Nettleton, of College View, spent Sabbath and Sunday, July 25 and 26, with us. Sunday afternoon he gave a temperance lecture, using some experiments with alcohol in the course of his talk, and explaining from charts the effect of its use upon the human system. Sunday evening he delivered a discourse on "Who Changed the Sabbath," to a large audience. All seemed to be favorably impressed, for it was presented in a Christ-like spirit. We are of good courage, and pray that the Lord will give us souls for our hire. Brethren, remember us before the throne of grace, that we may have heavenly wisdom in seeking to save those who are lost.

ALBERT ANDERSON.

The Swedish Work at Stromsburg, Nebraska

STROMSBURG, NEB., is a Swedish town. The name itself is of Swedish origin. The Swedish language is spoken on the streets, and there is hardly a store in the place where it can not be used. The population is 1,500, and there are seven large churches here of which five are Swedish. Judging from the devotions, they must be a very religious people. They are very kind and sociable. They granted us a nice place for our tents in the central part of town, namely, the public school grounds. Here among the green trees our camp is located, and it can be said, "How beautiful are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel."

Our tent company consists of the following persons: Carl Swenson, Albert Anderson, Mrs. Annie Brandes, her daughter, Miss Pearl Brandes, and the writer. We have seven meetings a week. They have been attended by interested listeners, and some are seriously considering the subjects presented.

On Sunday afternoon, July 12, there was a severe wind and rain storm. It took a streuuous effort to keep the tents from being damaged, but by the help of the Lord we succeeded in saving them. The evening services were held on the lawn, as it was too wet inside the gospel tent. About two hundred were present at the meeting, the starry canopy of heaven being our tabernacle.

Brethren pray that God may let the Holy Spirit accompany the word which is spoken here that upright souls may fervently join the remnant people, which "keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."

J. WALLENKAMPF.

From Brooklyn, N. Y. to Friedensau, Germany

I STAYED five days in Brooklyn at Elder O. E. Reinke's house. He had just begun a series of meetings in a tent. There are many Germans in Brooklyn. They live in buildings from 3 to 5 stories high, which can hardly be distinguished from the regular business blocks.

The last evening of my stay I spoke to quite a large audience in the tent. The next day, accompanied by my sister and Elder Reinke and wife, I left Brooklyn and, crossing the great Brooklyn Bridge, came to New York City where I saw some of the high "sky-scrapers," one a new thirty-story building, said to be the tallest in the world. After crossing the Hudson River on a ferry boat, we came to the Hoboken piers, where the steamer "Auguste Victoria" lay. After bidding good-bye to my friends, I went on board, accompanied by a young lady who had recently been brought into the truth in Brooklyn, and had decided to go to Friedensau to take the nurses' course.

Soon the steamer left the harbor. This was on the 18th of June. It was several hours before we lost sight of land. No sooner had we got out on the ocean than some of the passengers became seasick. Luckily I was not affected in this way. The weather was fair all the way over. We had no storms nor high sea.

The ship lost some time, as much sea-moss and slime had gathered on its sides under the water. But on the eighth morning of our journey, as we came out on deck we were surprised to find that we were in a harbor. It was the harbor of Plymouth, Eng., where they stopped to unload mail and passengers. Here we saw most beautiful scenery all around us. There was Plymouth in front, and an old castle to the left. Beyond these were hills with green fields, while in the quiet harbor were several gunboats and a fort.

At 6 A. M. we left the place and sailed on to Cherbonry, France, where they also stopped for mail and passengers.

Another twenty-four hours brought us to the mouth of the Elbe, on which Hamburg is situated. Here we landed, and after our baggage had been examined by the custom officers, it was conveyed to Hamburg by railroad.

In Hamburg I stayed one day, visiting the Tract Society and Publishing House there. The next morning I took the train for Friedensau, arriving there in the afternoon, June 29.

This is really a beautiful place. The brethren here have done all they could to make it homelike in appearance. Compared in size it is not much smaller than the College buildings in College View. School is still in session and every day the students work several hours pitching the tents for the camp-meeting which begins the 9th of July. I myself am helping them in this work. We expect to have a good camp-meeting.

My dear friends, pray for the work here, for there there is much to be done. Many are accepting the truth of the Third Angel's Message. It is said that as many as 300 were baptized in

one quarter.

The students in the school here are working hard preparing to go out after camp meeting. Some go to Africa to sow the precious seed there. May God give a great harvest, is my prayer. May His blessings attend you in America and raise up more workers there.

M. H. WENTLAND.

Missionary *

Conducted by Miss Ratic Coleman

What Are We Doing to Save Our Neighbors?

I MET a canvasser in the state of Wisconsin, who said that he met a lady who was very sad. He inquired of her why she was so sad, and she pointed to some ashes not far distant, and asked if he saw them. He said, "Yes." "Well," she said, "that is the place where our home stood, but it is burned down." The canvasser responded that even though the house was burned, the Lord could prepare a better home than that one had been. He who came here to die had risen again, and had gone to heaven to prepare beautiful mansions for those that love Him.

The lady said she did not feel so sad because the house was burned, but because her son was burned to ashes with the house. She stated that they had rented the first story to a family, while they themselves occupied the second story. One night the house took fire. The family in the lower story discovered the fire, but were so much concerned in saving their furniture that they did not attempt to awaken the family in the second story. They succeeded in getting out every piece of their furniture. None of their belongings were destroyed in the fire.

Some of the neighbors saw the fire. They ran to the place and enquired if the family in the second story were awake. The others answered that they did not know, as they had been trying to save their furniture from the flames. They had not had time to see about that. By calling loudly, one of the neighbors awakened the family above. The mother grasped two of the children in her arms, and the father took two more, and told another, a boy, to take hold of his clothes and follow him. As they opened the door the smoke and fire rushed into the room, and the little boy ran back.

When they had reached the ground, the mother enquired if all were safe. The father said he thought so. Suddenly there was a cry heard in the flames. It was the voice of little Willie, who had run back. No help could be rendered him, so he perished in the flames. This is what broke this poor mother's heart.

Who was responsible for the death of this child? Were not the people who were so busy with their furniture that they could not find time to awaken the family in the second story? Reproach and shame falls on them for this great crime. Their furniture was of more value to them than the life of an innocent child; yes, than the lives and happiness of an entire family.

The great day of the Lord is right upon us. Soon Jesus will come. The heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and the earth and the works that are therein shall be burned up. What are we doing to save our fellow-men from destruction? Are we so busy and so absorbed in the cares of this life that we cannot spare a little of our time or earthly treasure to save them? Can we not spare ten cents a week to give the gospel to a perishing world? The brethren in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba have decided to give ten cents a week per member in order to carry the message of Christ's soon coming to the world. Shall the rank and file of our people fall in and make a united effort? We believe that they will do this. If each member did this, the Mission Board would have money to send more workers into the field, as well as support those already

If we fail to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, souls will be charged up to

us because we let them perish. The blood of souls will be found on our garments. Why should we be so absorbed with our, trinkets, which are but for a moment, and let souls for whom Christ died perish? May God forbid, and may every Seventh-day Adventist fall into line and do his duty to carry the work to a glorious success. Ten cents per week from each member will make over three hundred thousand dollars for foreign missions every year besides what is now being given.

F. H. WESTPHAL.

Canvassing Work in Nebraska

THE Lord is richly blessing the canvassers with many precious experiences, and good sales. Most of our canvassers are new in the work. After spending the year in school, they desired to do something for the advancement of the message, so they decided to enter the canvassing field, realizing it was a very important branch of the Lord's work. We only wish many more of our people would view the matter in the same light.

Some of the canvassers have said to me, "I am glad you spoke to me about going out to canvass this summer. I believe I can study better when I get back to school after spending the summer in the canvassing field." Others have said, "I expect to canvass again next spring and summer," and still others have said, "I expect to remain in the work until the Lord comes."

We feel very grateful to the Lord for what He has done for us so far this summer in the canvassing work. May He continue to bestow upon us His divine blessings.

Brother Eden writes: "I am glad to be out in the canvassing field. It gives me a good chance to work for the Lord."

Brother Carr: "We are nicely located with excellent prospects before us, pleasant weather, sunshine within and sunshine without. The first half day I worked I sold a book at every house I entered, giving six exhibitions."

Brother Wilbur writes: "I met a man who said 'I have no time to read or look at books," but after giving him a tract it created an interest, and he allowed me to give him a canvass, so I sold him 'Great Controversy' and 'Daniel and the Revelation.'"

W. F. SURBER.

In the Canvassing Field

FRIDAY I came to Loup City, Neb., where there is a fine little company of our people. I think I shall make this place my headquarters, as I have the whole county to canvass, this being near the center of my work. On Sabbath I met with the brethren and sisters in the church here, and we all felt that the presence of the Lord was very near. The thoughts I received then have left a very deep impression upon my mind.

Since school I have had much of the blessing of the Lord upon me as I have tried to engage in the Lord's work. In more ways than one I can see God's blessing upon His followers. The experience is worth everything to me, and and as I go from place to place and see the needs of the people, my heart is filled with a longing to speedily prepare myself for more efficient service. Do pray for me, dear brethren and sisters, that I may lose sight of the financial side of the work, that I may put forth every effort to help give this message to the world that is dying without a knowledge of a redeeming Saviour. I believe many lose sight of the prime object of the canvassing work, of placing the truth before the people, by allowing their absorbing thought to be on how much they can earn, not the souls they may win. I feel that I need a closer connection with my Saviour, and I consecrate myself to the Lord as never before. Myron. B. Jenkins.

Canvassers' Report

IOWA For Four Weeks Ending July 17, 1903.

I OI I OHI W COME ZAME	18 1011 111	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Names	Orders	Value	Helps
Lewis Hilliard	74	\$111.90	\$14.60
Mrs. M. Cummins	10	25.75	17.70
Carrie B ock	3	3.75	
J. H. Schmidt	20	20.00	
Elsie Fulton	8	37.50	1.80
H. P. Hansen	44	90.50	1.70
Mrs. P. J. Parker	1	1.00	
Sam Gatenby	1	4.50	4.30
P. O. Ness	65	80.50	1.50
C. W. Hollingswor		5.75	7.50
F. O. Canaday	2	6.70	6.35
G. W. Graham	22	108.00	7.75
Lizzie K ar	8	8.90	4.35
II. F. Meeker	13	40.85	12 95
No. Agents 14.	272	\$545.60	\$80.50

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.—Emerson.

He who can suppress a moment's anger, may prevent a day of sorrow.

@ Health Department @

Conducted by Mrs. Lyra to George, M. D.
"Prosper and be in Bealth"

Hints Concerning Diet for Summer

For the summer time when everything is abundant in the way of vegetables and fruits many people become sick on account of carelessness in eating.

While all about us is green and full of life, and all things are favorable to growth and development, multitudes of living things too small to be seen with the naked eye are often growing on the very food we eat. These things are called germs. They grow most abundant in a moist, warm atmosphere and are therefore almost everywhere present in the summer. This accounts for the fact that milk and all substances which contain moisture, such as fruits and cooked vegetables, spoil more quickly in summer than in winter. It is, therefore, very important in warm weather to have all the food freshly prepared. When eaten otherwise it is very liable to produce disease, such as cholera morbus, or such unpleasant symptoms as diarrhoea, vomiting, loss of appetite, general weakness, and with all loss of good nature and happiness, for a sour stomach makes a sour countenance.

Another serious mistake in summer is the eating of many foods with seeds and skins thus producing irritation of the digestive organs. Many articles of diet used at this season contain so much woody fiber, and are eaten so carelessly that sudden attacks of illness are brought on. One of the best illustrations of this is the eating of green corn by hastily "gnawing" it, from the cob and swallowing it with very little or no mastication. Children and even older people are often taken violently sick with cramps from eating corn, cabbage, or un ripe fruit in a hasty manner. A long sickness or even death may result from this.

Many green vegetables if properly prepared, eaten, and combined with other foods, can be digested by a normal stomach. Those however who have weak digestive organs will find it necessary to abstain very largely from all coarse vegetables. Some vegetables may be eaten raw, but most of them should be thoroughly cooked and then well masticated, so

that no large pieces shall be swallowed. A very common mistake is the eating of fruit that is not entirely ripe, and is then very indigestible. Fresh fruit should be selected with great care. It should be well ripened, decayed specks removed, and always washed and dried. Some fruits if slightly green are better cooked; for example, apples may be stewed, or bananas baked. Fruits and vegetables should not be taken at the same meal. It is better to combine vegetables with grains or bread for one meal, and fruit with bread for the next meal. Ripe seeds, as beans, peas and nuts, may be considered as grains' and eaten with either fruits or vegetable. W. A. GEORGE, M. D.

Delegates to Nebraska Conference

THE time is again at hand when the delegates to the annual Conference should be elected. Blanks have been sent to all the churches, and we trust the officers in charge will give this matter immediate attention. We are seeing many things transpiring around us in the social, political, physical, and religious world that tell us unmistakeably that Jesus is soon, very soon, coming. This it would seem, demands a full representation from all our churches. The nearer we come to the end, the more important the questions that will come up for consideration at our annual meetings, and we surely need the counsel and help of all. After the election of the delegates, the clerk should fill out the blanks sent, and mail them to me at 1505 E St., Lincoln, Neb. Each church is entitled to one delegate, and one additional for each fifteen members. C. H. MILLER.

Nebraska Notice

DURING the time of the Nebraska camp-meeting, September 3-13, the office of the Nebraska Tract Society will be closed, and all mail should be sent to Grand Island, in care of the S. D. A. Camp-ground.

C. H. M.

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Butte, Helena, Salt Lake, Ogden.

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Mews and Motes

Our next number will be an illustrated campmeeting number.

The Missouri state camp-meeting will be held at Windsor, Aug. 13-23.

Special efforts are being made to organize two church schools in Lincoln, Neb., this fall.

The following local camp-meetings will be held in Iowa: Cedar Rapids, Aug. 18-23; Alta, Sept. 1-6.

Elder Lewis Johnson is now engaged in the tent work at Story City, Iowa. A good interest is reported.

Sister Pearl West, who taught in the Lincoln, Neb., church school last year, has been engaged to teach the school at Decatur, Neb.

Prof. Floyd Bralliar left College View last week for Berrien Springs, Mich., to assist in in the work the summer school there.

Martin Anderson, a Nebraska canvasser, recently took \$52.50 worth of orders for "Home Hand Book" in two and one-half days.

Five have taken their stand for the truth at Hampton, Iowa, as the result of the tent meeting being conducted by brethren E. E. Gardner and Paul Curtis.

Elder A. T. Robinson, President of the Nebraska Conference, is at present making a tour among some of the churches in the south and west part of the state.

Elders Robinson and Russell visited Blue Springs, Neb., July 30 and 31, on business. They report a good interest at Wymore, Neb., where Brethren Berry and Jones have a tent located.

The 26th annual session of the Nebraska Seventh-day Adventist Conference will be held in connection with the Grand Island camp-meeting. The first meeting will convene at nine o'clock, Thursday morning, Sept. 3.

Sister F. J. Thompson writes from Preston, that her sister and three daughters have accepted the truth. They have now ordered a supply of tracts and envelopes, and are expecting to do systematic tract work among their neighbors.

Sister Phebe Hamp, of Fontenelle, Wyo., writes: "I love to read the pages of the ADVANCE. There is always something encouraging in them. I hope and pray that God may bless you in your efforts to spread the light of truth through the printed page."

Five have lately begun to obey the truth at Ramah, Colo., and more are inquiring for light.

Elder J. N. Loughborough is expecting to attend the Kansas and Nebraska state campmeetings.

At the Epworth annual convention now in session at Lincoln, Neb., Mr. W. F. Crafts is on for fourteen talks and addresses.

A new, large power paper cutter has recently been purchased for the Union College Press, at a cost of \$527, also a new power wire stitcher costing \$275.

J. Sutherland, Business Manager of Union College, returned last week from a six weeks' visit in Oklahoma. We are pleased to have him with a sagain.

For the present the address of the offices of the General Conference, Mission Board, Review and Herald, and Youth's Instructor is 222 North Capitol St., Washington, D. C.

The College View Church is now using the envelopes sent out by the Mission Board in carrying out the ten-cent-a-week plan. The first Sabbath after the decision to adopt their use, the church placed in the envelopes \$16.47.

Rates to the Grand Island (Neb.) Camp-meeting

The railroads have kindly given us the rate of one and one-third fare to the Grand Island camp-meeting from all points in Nebraska, the Black Hills district of South Dakota, and from Cheyenne, Wyoming. The plan is the same as has been followed in the past. You pay your agent full fare for the ticket to Grand Island, and have him give you a certificate for the amount paid. If it is necessary for you to travel over more than one road, buy separate tickets, and take certificates for each. Have your certificate signed by C. H. Miller, the conference secretary, as soon as possible after coming on the camp-ground, and you will then be entitled to purchase your return ticket at one-Tickets purchased amounting to third rate. only fifty cents or less will not entitle the holder to the reduced rate. For such short distances full fare will be charged both ways.

All tickets must be bought on Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8, in order to entitle you to a reduction. No ticket purchased on any other day than the above-named will allow special rates. These certificates will hold good until Sept. 16. The above arrangement is made, however, with the understanding that there be at least 100 certificates presented for signature. Almost every year there are some who fail to follow the instructions, hence fail getting a reduction on the return tickets. In view of this we advise all to follow the above instructions carefully, and there will be no difficulty.

C. H. MILLER.