

February, 1900.

THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE

A. Delos Wescott



CONTENTS

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT—

FRONTISPIECE—THATCHED HUTS, HONDURAS.	
EDITORIALS	51
THE GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA [ILLUSTRATED]	54
MISSIONARY OPENINGS IN HONDURAS [ILLUSTRATED]	59
THE GOSPEL THROUGHOUT THE AGES	61
MATABELELAND [ILLUSTRATED]	63
IN CHILE AND PERU [ILLUSTRATED]	67
MISSIONARY WORK IN UNION COLLEGE, SOUTH AFRICA [ILLUSTRATED]	68
THE UNOCCUPIED FIELDS OF EASTERN ASIA [ILLUSTRATED]	70
"WHAT SHALL BE DONE?"	76
FROM TRINIDAD	77

HOME DEPARTMENT—

"GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD" (FOURTH SABBATH READING)	78
MISSIONARY READING CIRCLE STUDIES	80
A REVIEW OF OUR MISSIONS [SECOND SABBATH EXERCISE]	87
MISSION BOARD RECEIPTS	92
BRIEF MENTION	95

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
Foreign Mission Board of Seventh Day Adventists,
150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Subscription
25 Cents a Year.

50 Cents
To Foreign Countries.

HONOLULU

The "Island Paradise" of the Pacific has more to attract and fascinate than any spot you may select.

Oceanic Steamship Company

The only steamship line to
**Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and
Australia, and
Islands of the South Sea.**

Send **TEN CENTS** in stamps for **Hawaii**, an illustrated pamphlet; **TWENTY CENTS** for **Talafo, Samoa**, illustrated with colored plates.

**J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.,
114 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.**

Philadelphia & Reading Railway.

**2 HOUR TRAINS
BETWEEN
PHILADELPHIA
AND
NEW YORK.**

All Fast Trains to New York now make connection at Jersey City with Liberty Street Ferry as formerly, and also with

A NEW FERRY LINE
which runs to

Whitehall Terminal, New York.
The terminal of the Elevated Railroad, all lines (2d, 3d, 6th and 9th Aves.) is under same roof as Whitehall Terminal; also the Cable Cars up Broadway; the Belt Line, both East and West Side; ferries to Brooklyn, Staten Island, Bay Ridge, Governor's Island, Liberty and Ellis Islands.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Banking Department 305 and 307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn on all Foreign Countries, bought and sold.

TRANSFER MONEY by cable.

FOREIGN COIN AND BANK NOTES bought and sold.

MAKE FOREIGN COLLECTIONS in all parts of the world.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed thereon.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Philadelphia and N. Y. Exchanges.

PRIME INVESTMENT SECURITIES dealt in.

B & O
**VESTIBULED
TRAINS
TO
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA
BALTIMORE
WASHINGTON**
Stop over allowed at
WASHINGTON

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER
Two Periodicals for the Price of One
MISSIONARY MAGAZINE practically FREE

Arrangements have been effected enabling us

to offer the

Missionary Magazine

and the

American Sentinel

for

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.



The **AMERICAN SENTINEL**, published in New York City, is an advocate of world-wide Religious Liberty.

The **MISSIONARY MAGAZINE** is the official organ of the Foreign Mission Board of Seventh Day Adventists, and representative of the progress of the Third Angel's Message among every nation and kindred and tongue and people.

Let every one improve this opportunity to secure these excellent companion journals.

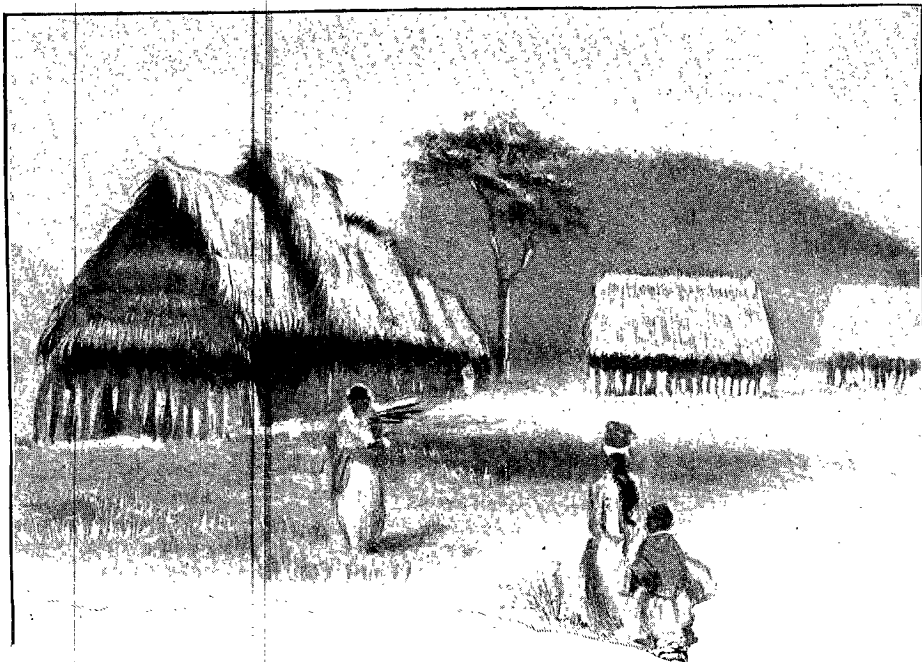
Order of your State Tract Society, or of the

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD

OF SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS,

150 NASSAU STREET,

NEW YORK CITY.



THATCHED HUTS, HONDURAS.

See p. 59.

THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1900.

NO. 2.

THE GOSPEL
MEANS
SELF-DENIAL.

THE entire history of the plan of salvation is but a continued story of self-denial. No sooner had the holy pair sinned than the plan of salvation was made known to man. He Who "spake and it was," Who "commanded and it stood fast," could have said, "Let what is, be not," and man would have been no more. But no. Man's redemption must be purchased at infinite cost. The Best Beloved of heaven must be sacrificed to convince man that God loves him. The whole story of the birth, the life of toil, the ministration, and the death of Christ, reveals but a part of the sacrifice heaven has made for man's redemption. The call to His service is a call to self-denial: "If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself." In the history of the true Christ-followers, the ages bear record only of denial of self, of the sacrifice of every earthly tie, of the giving up of *all* for His dear sake. The apostle Paul voiced the sentiment of every real Christian when he said, "Neither count I my life dear unto myself." In writing to the Hebrews, the apostle says: "For ye had compassion of me in my bonds, and took joyfully the spoiling of your goods, knowing in yourselves that ye have in heaven a better and more enduring substance."

THE BLOOD OF MARTYRS
THE SEED OF
THE CHURCH.

Strange as it may seem, the spread of the Gospel has ever been attended with the sacrifice of human life and earthly treasure. Its Author gave His life. For us He left these words: "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated Me before it hated you."

His chosen Twelve, save one, all gave their lives in evidence of the truthfulness of the Gospel they preached. Paul, the Gentile Apostle, having fought the good fight and finished his course, was beheaded at Rome. What a host of martyrs can testify of the sacrifice of every human tie, of the spoiling of every earthly treasure, and of the suffering of death for His dear sake! But the blood of martyrs is the seed of the Church. How many are the nations that have not received Christ and the Bible until many of His messengers have given up their lives in order to bring them the glad tidings! Is the remnant Church to triumph in glory without becoming partakers of His sufferings?

"Must I be carried to the skies
On flowery beds of ease,
Whilst others fought to win the prize,
And sailed through bloody seas?"

THE PREACHING OF THE WORD. The Gospel ministry is God's appointed agency of saving souls. Let those decry who will; still it is the faithful ministry of the Word that converts sinners, and makes them heirs of the kingdom. The Third Angel's Message has reached its present stage of development largely through the "foolishness of preaching," and the circulation of denominational literature. One of our greatest needs to-day is more faithful ministers of the Word, and the greatest hindrance to the progress of our work is our failure to train young men for active field service. The brightest, the truest, and the most devoted of our youth should give their lives to the Gospel ministry. Herein lies the hope of the Church; herein is solved the future of this great work. Wherever the Word has been preached in foreign fields—whether they be Catholic, semi-heathen, or heathen—there souls have been saved, churches have been built, and the standard of truth erected. Wherever we have followed other than the Gospel plan, we have signally failed. God has set His seal to the preaching of the Gospel. It is the course set by Christ, and followed by His inspired apostles. At its last session the Foreign Mission Board passed the following preamble and recommendation concerning its future policy:—

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that in all foreign fields to the extent we have left the Gospel plan of "preaching the Word," we have failed in bringing souls to Christ; and—

Whereas, Building institutions and running industrial schools and missions before we have a constituency of believers to assist in sustaining them by moral and financial support seems unwise, and often tends rather to embarrass the work than to help it; therefore,—

We recommend, That the future policy of the Board shall be to encourage its workers in foreign fields to adhere closely to teaching the Word of God, and the circulating of literature on present truth.

We believe this clear, out-spoken purpose will inspire the hearts of our people with hope and courage to sacrifice for the promulgation of the Gospel in all parts of the world. Let all be faithful in praying for and making their weekly donations to missions, and the truth will move on to victory.

January 1, 1900, the office of the Foreign Mission Board received the following cablegram from Calcutta, India:
 SAD NEWS FROM THE ORIENT. "Elders Robinson Brown died smallpox Karmatar." By this we understand that reference is made to Elder D. A. Robinson, Superintendent of our missions in India, and Elder F. W. Brown, one of our ordained ministers in that field. At this time we have no information except that contained in the cablegram.

By letters received from Brethren Robinson and Brown we know that they were at Karmatar. This place is on the main line of the East Indian Railroad, about 160 miles northwest of Calcutta. It is 1000 feet higher, and therefore much drier and cooler than the latter city. It is surrounded by many native villages, among which no other missionary societies are operating. Brother and Sister G. P. Edwards were our first representatives in this place. They began operations soon after the close of the last General Conference. The work prospered, and it was

planned to remove the orphanage from Calcutta to Karmatar, and so arrange that laborers who become worn by work in heated localities can go there and receive treatment while taking a rest.

When Brother and Sister Edwards were obliged to return to America, Brother and Sister Brown were transferred from Naini Tal to take charge of the work in Karmatar. At just about this date there was a severe earthquake in Darjeeling where Elder Robinson was laboring. Railroad travel was interrupted for a time. Elder Robinson left his family in Darjeeling and went to Calcutta, from whence he wrote to the Foreign Mission Board of his intention to proceed to Karmatar, and assist in making the arrangements previously mentioned. A few days later he wrote a brief note to the Board, dated at Karmatar, and stating that he had arrived safely, and was laboring with his hands, assisting in the work of preparation to remove the orphans to the place. This letter did not reach us until after the arrival of the cablegram announcing his death, from which we judge that in some manner they have fallen victims to smallpox. We understand that Elder Brown's family were with him. We not know whether Sister Robinson had rejoined her husband or not.

Within a few brief weeks the grim reaper has gathered to himself three of our laborers in the Orient—Brother Grainger in Japan, and Brethren Robinson and Brown in India. These things bring home to us anew the terrible realities of what it cost to purchase our redemption, and of what it means to give all to carry the Third Angel's Message to this world. What can a man do more than to give his life for his friends? Our Lord did this. These brethren have followed in His steps. They have fallen at their post of duty, having given their lives for those who live in a darkness as dense as the tomb in which they are laid. They have labored faithfully. The earnest appeals they have been sending for assistance to advance the work will come no more. Their voices are silent forever, but the cry of the perishing millions of the Orient continues to come up before God. Who would respond? Would you be willing to go?

We cannot understand why our dear Lord permits these things to occur, but as He said concerning His own death, "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, it bringeth forth much fruit," so it may be that in giving their lives, these our brethren may arouse others, and even in their death accomplish much for God. May the dear Lord grant that their sacrifice be not in vain.

In this connection, we are sorry to announce the death of Miss Elsie Gates, of Cooranbong, N. S. W., sister of Elder E. H. Gates, Superintendent of our Polynesian Mission. Miss Gates was out driving with Sister Sarah Peck and Sister Boyd's daughter Ella, when the horse became unmanageable, and backed the wagon over a cliff into the river. Sister Peck was thrown out on the bank, and the carriage in its descent passed over her, but she was not hurt much. Ella Boyd and Sister Gates were both thrown into the water. Sister Peck helped Ella out of the river, but Sister Gates was beyond their reach. They ran to the Avondale school, and called for help, and in about three minutes the men who had answered the call, had rescued the body. Everything possible was done to restore Miss Gates' life,

but in vain. As Sister Gates made no struggle to save herself, it seems evident that she did not drown, but was killed by the nervous shock caused by the accident. She was buried Monday, December 4.

OUR MATABELE Since going to press last month, we have received
MISSIONARIES. several letters from Elder F. L. Mead, of our Matabele
Mission; the last was mailed in Buluwayo, November 15.

At that time all were able to be around, although Brethren Anderson and Chaney were somewhat ill. Unconfirmed rumors of disaster to Brother Mead and his daughter have been current in this country, but the Foreign Mission Board has investigated these reports, and so far as can be ascertained, they are without foundation. Let us all hope for the best, and continue to remember these our brethren at the altar of prayer. We have received no news from Brother J. V. Wilson, who had charge of the benevolent home in Kimberley.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF CHINA.

W. E. HOWELL.

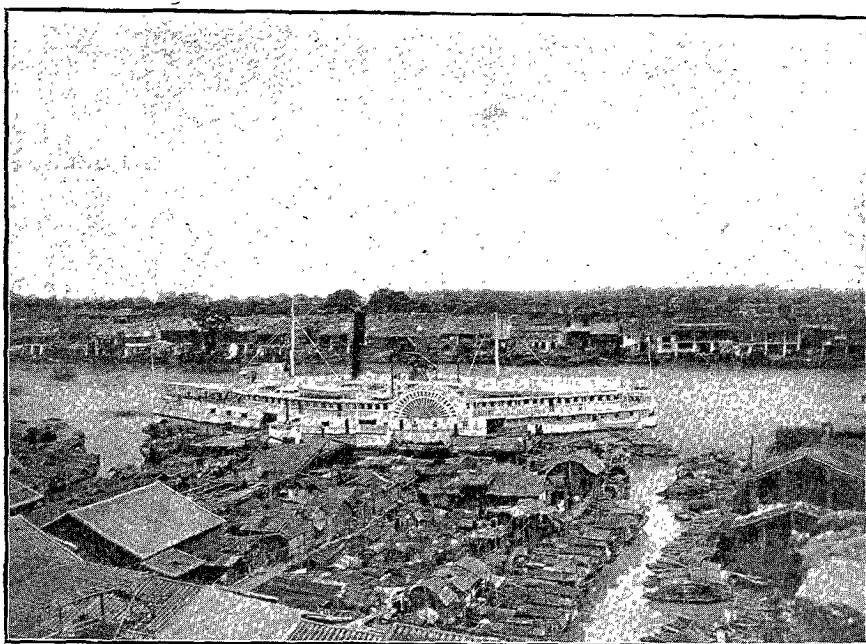
Political Divisions

“THAT spacious seat of ancient civilization” called the Chinese Empire, comprises one-third of Asia, one-tenth of the inhabitable globe, and incloses an estimated area of 5,000,000 square miles. Its greatest breadth is 2,150 miles, and the circuit of the empire is 14,000 miles—more than half the circumference of the globe. It is divided into China Proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and East Turkestan. The name China, though generally used in speaking of the whole Chinese Empire, more correctly applies to China Proper only, which is divided into eighteen provinces or states, containing the most productive soil, the densest population, and the most advanced civilization of the empire. The names of these provinces usually have some local significance; as Chihli, “Direct Rule,” because it contains the seat of government; Shantung, “East of the Hills;” Kwangsi, “The Broad West;” Yunnan, “The Cloudy South,” etc.

China itself, which will be our principal study, contains more than 1,300,000 square miles, being eleven times the size of Great Britain, and equivalent to that portion of the United States lying east of the Mississippi with the addition of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa. Its latitude extends from about eighteen to forty-one degrees north.

Names.

China has been and is known by a variety of names. To voyagers from southern seas it has been known as Sin, Chin, Jin, Thin, Sinae, Thinae, China; to the ancients traversing the continent from the west and to the Latins and Greeks, as Seres, from the silkworm and its product; to the middle ages as Cathay, a name now applied to it by the Russians, Persians, nations of Turkestan, and



HOUSE BOATS, CANTON RIVER.

others; to Isaiah as Sinim, as recognized by the "Standard Dictionary." The Chinese themselves call their country Tin Ha (Beneath the Sky, i. e. the World); Sz Hai (All Within) the four seas; and Chung Kwoh (Middle Kingdom). The latter idea is graphically represented on some of the Chinese maps by a rectangle with China occupying the central portion, England one small corner, and America nowhere. The Chinese speak of their country familiarly as Tong San (Chinese Land). It is often popularly called "The Celestial Empire" and its people "Celestials," because they regard their emperor as the Son of Heaven. It is sometimes also called the "Flowery Kingdom."

Natural Features.

In the northeast of China is the Great Plain, extending from the Great Wall north of Peking to the Yang-tse-Kiang, 700 miles long, and averaging 300 miles in width—about as large as Montana and Missouri together, yet containing 177,000,000 souls, being more densely populated than any other part of the world of equal size. The remainder of China is divided into three basins, separated by mountain ranges, and drained by the Hwang Ho (Yellow River), Yang-tse-Kiang (Yang-tse River), and the Chu-Kiang (Peal River). The Yellow River rises high in Tibet, and is 2,000 miles long. Its current is very rapid, and as it flows through the loose soil of the Great Plain, often inundates as much as 10,000 square miles of the adjacent country, frequently making for itself a new course

and forming a new mouth as far as eighty miles from its former mouth, causing untold loss of life and property. It is justly called "China's Sorrow," and is of little use for navigation. The Yang-tse River rises in Tibet near the Yellow River, is 3,000 miles long, and drains a basin of 548,000 square miles. "What the Mississippi is to the American Union, the Yang-tse is to the union of the Chinese Empire." The Pearl River is formed at Canton by the union of the North, East, and West Rivers, which drain southwestern China, 130,000 square miles, forming a network of streams which afford communication among three provinces. The whole coast of China is thickly indented with mouths of rivers varying in length and volume. The Chinese depend almost entirely on water for transportation.

There are few large lakes in China, the largest being 266 miles in circumference. All the lakes, as well as the rivers, support a large number of people, who live and die on boats and rafts.

Except among the mountains there are no forests, for every available foot of land is required for cultivation. Only around the villages and farmhouses are the most useful trees allowed to grow. The mountains produce pine, fir, larch, cypress, chestnut, oak, banyan and camphor.

There is no place for wild animals in the thickly settled parts, but great care is taken of swine, sheep, goats, ducks and chickens for food, and of the "water-cow" or caribou (seldom eaten) for domestic service, millions of Chinese not having even seen a horse. In sparsely settled regions are found the bear, wolf, panther, fox, wild goat, badger, and others.

Aside from the national flower, the Chinese Lily, varieties of camellia and azalea are said to be very common, though endless numbers of others grow in different parts.

The Grand Canal of China is the greatest canal ever constructed. It connects Hangchow, 150 miles southwest of Shanghai, with Peking, 700 miles distant. Parts of it are more costly and artistic than any part of the Erie or Buckingham Canals.

Products and Foods.

The chief products for export are opium (from the poppy), silk, rice, and tea. In the southern half of China the chief article of food is rice, together with such vegetables as sweet potatoes, yams, taro, onions, garlic, peas, beans, turnips, carrots, various greens, cucumbers, bamboo shoots, and eggplant. Fish is used extensively with rice, as also sheep, swine and goat flesh. The poorest of the natives will devour dogs, cats and rats, these being exposed for sale with the fur on the tail for identification. The fruits are peaches, plums, lemons, oranges, cherries, pears, apples, grapes, loquat, arbutus, persimmons, mangoes, chestnuts, lichee nuts, and walnuts. In the north of China varieties of millet take the place of rice, and possess more nourishment but less relish. Wheat, barley, peanuts, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, tobacco, maize, oats, hemp, and buckwheat, are also grown. Among the minerals are found gold, copper, silver, coal, salt, lead, iron, tin, zinc, antimony, sulphur, agates, saltpeter, marble, granite, and lime. Other products are camphor, varnish, works in ivory, wood, glass, and lacquer-ware;

also paper, fine ink, and the best China and Porcelain ware in the world. "The most useful of all plants in the world," the bamboo, must not be omitted; for one who has seen its almost endless and curious uses, can scarcely think of a Chinaman without its suggesting bamboo. Its young shoots are a palatable article of food, and are canned, like fruit, for shipment. The bamboo furnishes masts and rigging for ships, fish nets, scaffolding, roofs, eaves, and water pipes for buildings, half of all kinds of furniture for houses, paper, pens, tobacco pipes, poles for carrying burdens, agricultural implements, shafts for animals, bridges, drinking cups, fans, flutes, ornamental work, toys, hats, umbrella frames, baskets, brooms, brushes, measuring rules, lanterns, etc., etc. It must not be supposed that all these products are found everywhere, any more than nor as much as it is true in America and other countries where facilities for transportation are vastly superior to those of China.

Occupations.

The Chinese are agricultural in much larger proportion than any other country in the world; and so far as it is of practical value to them they are familiar with the operations of nature's laws. Next to education, the government is the patron of agriculture. The lands are held by families and cultivated, by the masses, in small farms of one or two acres, with the rudest of tools. Few tillable spots in this vast empire are left untouched.

Being a nation of fish-eaters, fishing is extensively practised and very strictly regulated by the government. Artificial ponds are common throughout the country, and the Chinese have made so close a study of fish culture that they know exactly what kinds of plants to cultivate about their ponds to promote the health of the fish. They catch fish with the net, spear, hook and line, the hands, with cormorants, and by frightening the fish out of the water into boats. In the case of the birds a ring is put around the neck so they cannot swallow the fish, and they are trained to dive from boats and bring them up. Among others, the oyster is caught, but is not eaten raw, as it is too cold for the stomach. Small images of Buddha are placed in shells, and thrown back into the water till a deposit is formed over them, when they are taken out and sold as a miraculous creation.

Manufacturing, chiefly by hand, and domestic and foreign commerce occupy thousands of the people.

Climate.

The average temperature of China is lower than that of any other country in the same latitude, there being about eight degrees difference in latitude for the same mean annual temperature. For the sake of reference, the climate of some of the chief places is given in detail. The northernmost part has a "healthy and moderate climate, the ground freezing to the depth of three feet in the winter. In Peking, which is characteristic of the climate of the Great Plain, the thermometer ranges from 105° F. to zero, the mean annual temperature being 52.3° F., the mean winter range 12° above freezing. July and August are the rainy months. Dust and sand storms are common in the spring. Drouths are frequent and seem

to be growing more common. Though the climate of the Great Plain, as a rule, is healthy, along the Grand Canal bowel complaint and ague are common. Around Nanking the moisture is excessive and gives rise to strange diseases. The seaside climate is affected as far north as 31 degrees by the monsoons or trade-winds. The northeast monsoon blows during October, November and December, and is dry, bracing and healthy. The southwest monsoon brings showers in the summer and cools the night. In Shanghai there are rapid changes in the autumn and spring, and there are great extremes of temperature, from 100° to 24°. The average temperature in summer is from 80° to 93° by day, 60° to 75° by night; in winter 45° to 60° by day, 36° to 45° by night. Ning-po is considered the most unhealthy situation on the coast; during the year there are extremes of 24° to 107°, and a change of 20° in twenty-four hours is not uncommon. The hot and cold seasons last three months each. The climate of Amoy is very delightful, with a yearly range of 40° to 96°. At Fuchau the extremes are 38° to 95°, with an average of 56° in December and 82° in August. At Canton in July and August the average is from 80° to 88°, and in January and February 50° to 60°. The rainy season is usually in May or June, and the excessive humidity during the summer months makes the heat very debilitating. In 1890 the five months from February were generally rainy. The dampness is so great that furniture swells, the glue on books and upholstery melts, and mold forms thickly on everything. The annual rainfall is about sixty inches, and in June, 1885, alone, the fall was thirty inches. Snow is rarely seen and there is very little ice formed. Within the last ten years malaria has developed, though there are few epidemics; and considering its tropical position, it is remarkably healthy. Macao has a very salubrious climate. The maximum is 90°, with an average summer heat of 84°; the average winter weather is 68°. Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan are considered the most unhealthy of the provinces." The western provinces are cooler, being higher. "Thunderstorms occur in the southern provinces. The excessive heat causes the prevalence of typhoons during July, August, and September. These are storms of cyclonic nature, but usually spend their force at sea."

No complete census has been taken by the Chinese government during the present century. The number with which most readers are familiar is 400,000,000, which estimate there seems to be no good ground to dispute. But such an immense number is beyond our comprehension. I can do no better than to give the language of Mr. Bainbridge in his "Round the World Tour of Christian Missions." He says: "It is difficult to realize such a vast aggregation of human beings, nearly all of one race, having almost the same manners and customs everywhere, but, though speaking a variety of dialects, having but one written language and literature. Here are a third more people than in all the countries of Europe together; twice as many as in the four continents of North and South America, Africa, and Oceanica. Only one-tenth of them are reached by the Gospel, and 33,000 of the Chinese are passing away from time into eternity every day. If the population of this immense empire should join hands singly in an unbroken line, they would reach ten times around our world. Let them march before us as

an army at the rate of thirty miles a day, and the days will become weeks, and the weeks months, and the months years, yes, twenty-three long years must pass, before the tramp, tramp of the martial host is ended. One-third nearly, of all the human race is Chinese; a third of all for whom Christ died, and for whom the Gospel is to be proclaimed; a third of all in whose keeping is wrapped up the future of our world; a third of all our fallen race, who are to appear at the last great day before the judgment seat of Almighty God."

Outside the crowded cities, Mr. Bainbridge says that from an eminence he looked out over a stretch of rural district six to eight miles in extent, and counted eighty-three villages, from a half mile to a mile apart, estimated to contain 50,000 souls. Yet can it be that these overwhelming numbers constitute so serious an obstacle to the advance of the Gospel, as the character of the Chinese institutions, their unbending customs, and the deep-rooted idolatry and superstition that have flourished in their hearts for ages?

So that superlative China, with the loftiest mountains, the highest plateau, the longest rivers, largest and densest population, next to the largest connected territory, most ancient history, longest national life, the deepest seated superstition, the most rigid customs, and the most destitute of the Gospel, of any nation under the sun, ought to receive a proportionate measure of attention in the work of the Third Angel's Message.

MISSIONARY OPENINGS IN HONDURAS.

H. A. OWEN.

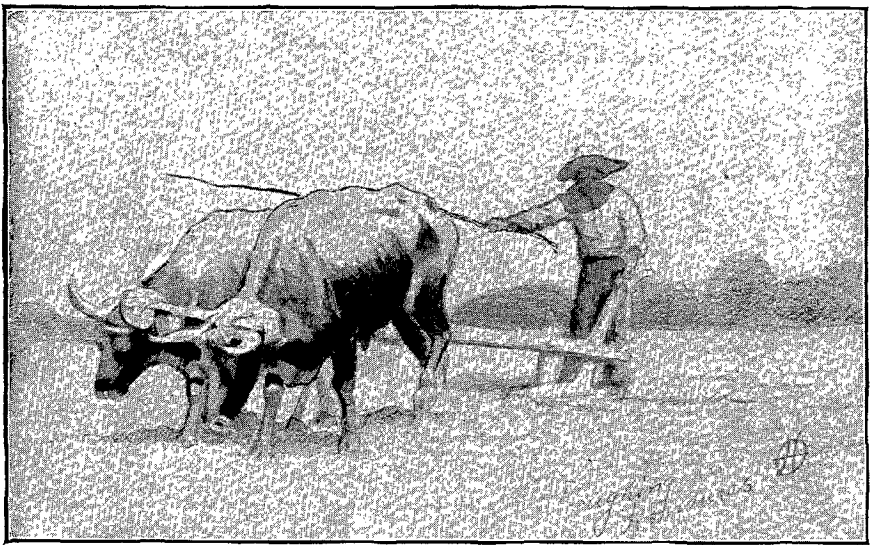
CENTRAL AMERICA will yet hear the sound of the Third Angel's voice. The same work that is going forward in the United States of America will be accomplished in a proportionately thorough manner in Catholic Honduras.

Here is a republic a little larger than the State of Virginia. Its inhabitants number 431,000. Nearly half of the country is inhabited by isolated Indian tribes whose habits and customs are but little known.

In Honduras those who are unaccustomed to the tropical climates can, with ordinary precaution, preserve their health. Of course there is malaria in the dense growth of tropical vegetation along the low coast lands, but there are mountains from five to seven or eight thousand feet high in the interior, and towns and villages in the more elevated valleys and plateaus where this condition does not exist. In these higher lands the atmosphere is more bracing and the nights are cool. In the markets of Tegucigalpa, the capital city, we have seen tomatoes, Irish potatoes, corn, pumpkins, radishes, cabbage, lettuce, and other products of our North American gardens. American physicians who have spent many years in Honduras testify to the general healthfulness of its climate. Other persons who have come to the more elevated valleys to seek relief from pulmonary troubles, cannot speak too highly in praise of the uniform temperature, and the atmosphere which is moderately dry, and rare enough to meet their needs.

The people of Honduras are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood. Of course the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. In the larger towns are local priests. The villagers are hospitable and free from care. They have but very few wants, and supply these with less labor than the average North American would consider necessary for the support of himself and family.

Much of the land is devoted to cattle raising. Cattle roam at large. The gardens are usually enclosed by rail or stone fences. As shown in the accompanying picture, the method of plowing is very primitive. In the better cultivated districts these wooden plows are used, but the tools most commonly found are the machete, the hoe, and an instrument resembling a small spade. While



PLOWING IN HONDURAS.

agriculture is in a higher stage of advancement in the interior of the republic than it is on the Bay Islands, still the men who are now in charge of the various departments of state are welcoming to Honduras those that will illustrate the true principles of tilling the soil.

Farmers and gardeners who have some capital could come here and receive a grant of land from the government for a nominal sum; then they could live out the Third Angel's Message among the people, while teaching, by their example at least, more advanced methods of cultivating the ground.

We would speak again of the need for an agricultural school in the department of Santa Barbara, the western province of the republic, or in Olancho, which is situated in the eastern part of the country. The demand is not for an exhaustive course in botany, chemistry of the soil, etc., but for a school farm where boys may be taken and trained to use improved implements, and learn better methods of cultivating the soil. As stated last month, the government will assist in any way

it can to have such a school started and supported, and is not particular with reference to what denominational influence may be thrown around the students. A thousand dollars would erect a building sufficiently large for the beginning of this work.

It seems to us that this would make a grand opening for the introduction of the true principles of education and healthful living and free salvation. Is not this an open door for the entrance of the Third Angel's Message among the natives of Honduras? Shall it be embraced, or shall it be left to the enemy of truth?

THE GOSPEL THROUGHOUT THE AGES.

G. C. EMERY.

God's purpose in placing Adam and Eve on this earth was that it might be peopled with beings made in His image and obedient to His laws. But sin entered. Man was no longer in harmony with God's government, and the divine image was sadly marred. God, in His infinite love, devised a plan for man's salvation—his restoration to what he would have been had he never sinned.

In the carrying out of this plan, the first-born "was to be the priest of his family." But many despised their birthright, and gave themselves up to seeking the things pertaining to this present life. Thus the knowledge and worship of God gradually faded from the mind of man until "every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually."

Had man been faithful to His God, how different would have been the record of this world's history! Had Adam and Eve not disobeyed their Creator, sin, with all its train of evils, would never have been inscribed across its pages. Had the first-born, the mediators between God and their families, been true to their charge, the knowledge of God would not have been lost by their children, and the earth would never have needed cleansing by a flood.

Not many generations after the flood, God called Abraham to leave his kindred and his father's house, and go forth into another land. He was there to become the founder of a nation whom God would choose as His peculiar people. Instead of each family having a priest, as in olden time, there was to be a family of priests, chosen by God to minister in His sanctuary and proclaim His will to the people.

Upon the priests and rulers of ancient Israel rested, in large measure, the responsibility of maintaining that nation's allegiance to God: "He purposed, through them (the Jews) to preserve among men the knowledge of Himself. Thus the light of heaven was to shine out to a world enshrouded in darkness, and a voice was to be heard appealing to all peoples to turn from their idolatry to serve the living God."

But Israel was disobedient to the One who had made the sea and the river to be dry ground, Who gave them bread in the wilderness and streams in the desert, Who caused the cities to become an heap and the strength of the nations weak-

ness. "They soon forgot His works and waited not for His counsel." The whole history of the Jewish nation is that they turned away from God, were visited by divine wrath in being given "into the hand of the heathen; and they that hated them ruled over them:" "Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble and He delivered them out of their distresses." Finally, the limit of God's mercy and forbearance was passed, and He commanded His servant, "Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up a cry or prayer for them: for I will not hear them in the time that they cry unto Me for their trouble." The Shekinah of His presence was withdrawn from above the mercy-seat, and God no more dwelt among them. They did not know, in their day, the things that belonged to their peace; therefore their house was left unto them desolate.

When the angelic host made known the glad tidings, "Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord," but few were ready to echo this joyous refrain in the words of the prophet, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." As they had refused to be led by God when He came as the mighty ruler of the universe, and proclaimed His law amid the thunders of Sinai; so they would not see in the Babe of Bethlehem the promised Deliverer. Though, like Esau, they had sold their birthright, they still thought themselves the chosen people of God. The worship of the temple was carried on with rigorous exactness; but "among them, unrecognized and unhonored, stood the One symbolized by all their service."

They crucified the Son of God; and thus sealed forever their doom as a nation.

By this act, the Jews finally cut themselves off from being the people of God; and it became necessary for Him to adopt, as it were, another plan for giving a knowledge of Himself to the world. Therefore, the risen Saviour, victor over death and the grave, before ascending to His Father, commissioned His disciples to "Go. . . . make disciples of all nations," "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

Unto the Jews had been given the privilege of doing this work under conditions of unprecedented national prosperity. God's promises to them were: "Thou shalt be blessed above all people." "The Lord will take away from thee all sickness." "The Lord shall make thee the head and not the tail;" and many others of like import.

Had they been faithful to God, all these promises would have been fulfilled to them. They would have stood foremost among the nations of earth; and into that nation would have been gathered from all parts of the world those who through them had obtained a knowledge of the true God. They would have continued a united people, glorious in the strength of Jehovah. Jerusalem, the place of God's habitation, would have stood forever the capital of the nation, the center of their worship, and the metropolis of the world.

That which the Jews might have accomplished in prosperity, the followers of the despised Nazarene had to do in adversity. They were feared and honored of all nations; while the disciples dared meet together only in an upper room. Their faithfulness to God was to give them a "land flowing with milk and honey;" to those obedient to Christ's command came exile, imprisonment, scourging, the loss

of all things temporal, and even life itself. Their path of obedience led to riches and honor; the path of the Christian led to the dungeon, the cross, the Roman amphitheater—to torture and death.

The apostles went forth in the power of the Holy Spirit, and thousands were converted in a day. Had they remained true to their commission, how long, think you, before Christ's words would have been fulfilled, "This Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come"? But even in Paul's day there was such a departing from the faith that he declared, "the mystery of iniquity doth already work." Succeeding generations turned farther and farther away, until their torch of truth was nearly extinguished; and the world was plunged into that long night of gloom—the Dark Ages. Because they failed, the pages of history were stained with the blood of millions of martyrs.

In this day, God has, in a special sense, recommitted to His church the duty of carrying the Gosepel to all the world. At no previous time has such a burden of responsibility rested upon His people: for is not this the last message of warning to be given to a dying world?

Do we realize that if we, as the people unto whom God has given a message for this time, had been faithful to that trust, we might even now be enjoying the pleasures of the eternal world? That this present world, with its sin and its misery, would be a thing of the past? How long shall we, by our inactivity, our unfaithfulness, delay the time when the dawn of eternity shall break on this night of gloom?

Brethren and sisters, God has a message for the world to-day. *That message will be given.* He has committed that message to us. Will we give it?

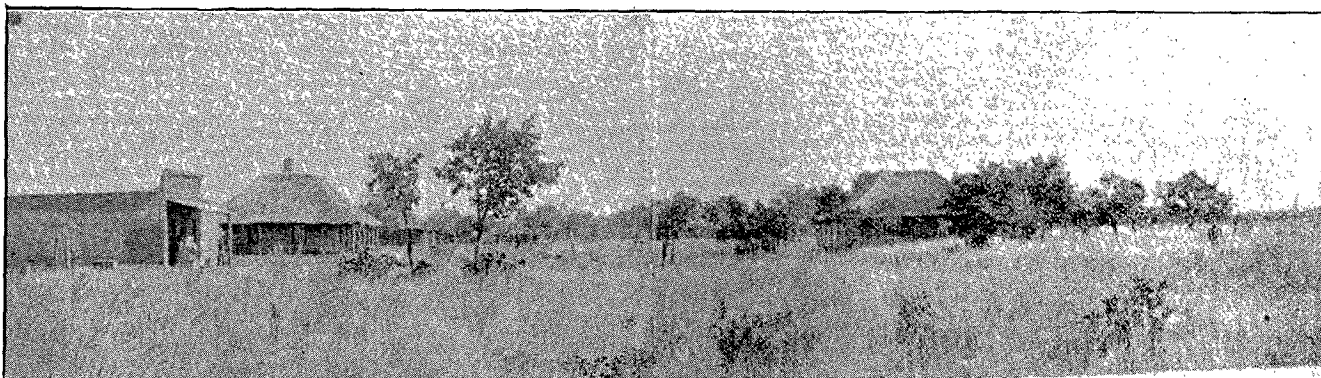
MATABELELAND.

F. L. MEAD.

PREVIOUS to my arrival in this field, I had very crude ideas with reference to the country and people of Rhodesia. The climate was also a surprise to us. During the winter we found that our heavy clothing was none too thick and warm. My ulster overcoat was prized as highly as any garment I brought with me. The nights were cold, and the wind raw, while the direct rays of the sun during the middle of the day were warm, especially in places that were sheltered from the wind. Now, (October 30), the weather is quite warm, but in a short time we expect the rains will begin, and then, at least while the clouds are overhead, it will be cooler.

The soil is a mixture of red sand and clay. As the sand is course, the water goes through it very quickly. For this reason the ground is soon drained, and drouth follows.

The trees are short and scraggy, with large, broad, flat tops. They are not close together, but are scattered, and their trunks are small and very crooked.



The top section is a view of our Matabele Mission looking west. The buildings are as follows, beginning at the left: 1. The Store; 2. Brother Armitage's house; 3. The Children's home; 4. Brother Mead's house; 5. Across the road, Brother Anderson's house. The small building in front of Brother Mead's was Brother Armitage's first house, which has lately been torn down. A little of the old church is seen behind the trees beyond Brother Anderson's house. Since this view was taken, the church has been torn down, and Brother Anderson's burned down by accident.

The bottom section is a view of our Matabele Mission village, looking east. The first building at the left is our blacksmith-shop. The large round hut was built by the natives previous to Brother Tripp's arrival, for his use. Next is the old church. On the opposite side of the road, in the extreme background is the store. 2. Brother Armitage's house; 3. The Children's home; 4. Brother Armitage's first house, now torn down; 5. Brother Mead's house.

A straight tree fourteen feet tall is seldom seen. I hauled a stick for a wagon tongue a distance of twenty-five miles, and was very glad to get it then.

The grass, except in low, moist meadows, is of a tall, coarse bunch variety, which grows from three to seven or eight feet high, and has a stalk larger than wheat straw; at the base of the bunch are some finer spears which the cattle like quite well. About one-fourth of the ground is covered by this bunch grass.

Among the animals we find the antelope, wildcat, spotted hyena, jackal and ant-bear. The principal birds are the hawk, eagle, prairie-chicken, guinea-fowl, mourning-dove and a bird something like the blue jay, called the *guwe*. No songsters live here.

Four years ago there were excellent opportunities for carrying on trade with the natives, but there is a vast difference between the markets now and then. Kafir-corn is worth only fifteen or seventeen shillings per bag to-day, while it formerly brought twenty-five to forty shillings. Even last June we could have made ready sales for twenty-five shillings, but the extra large crops, and the Transvaal affair have stagnated all business enterprise. Buluwayo is so dead that about all it needs is a funeral to finish it. Instead of some six thousand inhabitants there cannot be over two thousand people in the city, excepting the police corps, which is constantly changing.

On account of the war between England and the Transvaal, we are cut off from the outside world. The railroad is torn up in different places, and the telegraph wires are cut. When they will be repaired and the trains running again, I do not know. We are not promised any English mail for a month yet, as it will have to come around by way of Salisbury. What the future has in store for us, it is hard even to guess. I wish we were so situated that we might pursue our legitimate Gospel work, and not be hampered by the ups and downs of the markets, etc.

We are endeavoring to make such arrangements as will leave our laborers free to spend more time in the study of the Matabele language, and in teaching the Gospel to the natives. Our workers should be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to study each day. When I left America, I believed, in common with many others, that it did not matter whether one had much education or not—that by mingling with this people for a few weeks, one could learn enough of their language to tell them the story of the Cross. I am free to admit that I have radically changed my views on that point. A worker from America or elsewhere can do very little here until he is able to talk with the natives, and it requires some time to be sufficiently skilled in the use of the Matabele tongue to teach them the Third Angel's Message. I believe we should have a school in which the workers of this field may make a more careful study of the language.

I do not mean that one cannot pick up some of the language unless we have such a school, for he can in time learn to talk Matabele as the Frenchman or Italian learns to speak English upon arriving in America. But we would hardly think such an one able to go out and preach to English-speaking people, if he could use that language only in a very broken manner. That is just the way it is here with the man who undertakes to teach the people in a language he does not understand. If the natives were educated, they might be able to perceive what we

were trying to tell them, but when we in our ignorance undertake to teach this ignorant people something of which they know absolutely nothing, we attempt the impossible.

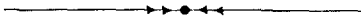
This people do not have any conception of the term mercy. They have no word in their language to express such an idea. How can workers who have obtained simply a "picked-up" knowledge of the Matabele tongue intelligently explain to these natives the merciful character of God? Of the company which reached here the 5th of last April, Brother Chaney and my son Walter can talk with the people most intelligently, but they are confined largely to conversing upon topics relating to the affairs of every day life. A few weeks ago we were visited by a gentleman, who had been doing more or less business with the Matabele people for five years. Being a Christian, we invited him to open our Sabbath-school by prayer, but he declined to do so in Matabele, because he could not use the language well enough to offer a prayer in public. He prayed in the Kafir tongue, however, and many of the natives present understood him very well.

I cannot express to you the sad results I see coming solely from our lack of ability to converse understandingly with these natives. It often occurs that a native will come and want to talk with me, but when told where to find me, this is his reply: "He cannot hear what I want to say." Suppose you had to talk through an interpreter all the time: would you enjoy that confidence and feel that freedom that you would were you talking alone to one individual?

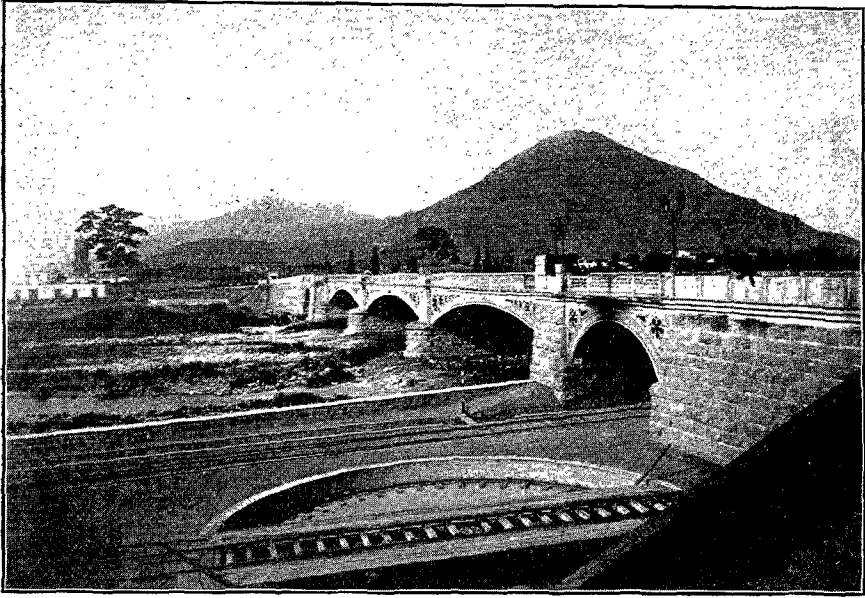
In my judgment we are working upon a wrong basis, and instead of "farming," "trading," and working early and late, and then picking up as best we can a little smattering knowledge of the language, we should reverse the order, and learn the language first, and make our trading and farming and much of the hard night and day manual work come later.

My last letter told you of the loss which Brother Anderson and Dr. Green had sustained by fire. The fire has made us pretty crowded, but we are all comfortable. Dr. and Mrs. Green are living in the building which was erected for an office and treatment room. Brother and Sister Anderson have a bed in one of the rooms in the children's home, where they sleep at night while they share our small house during the day.

For two weeks Brother Anderson has not been well enough to attend to his work and at the present time he is just able to walk around and direct the boys a little in their work. He needs a change of climate for a time at least. Brother Chaney has gone to Umkupavula to look after the work at that place, and a line from him to-day tells us that he is not at all well. We hope for the best, but feel rather anxious for the future.



LET me plead for the foreign missionary idea as the necessary completion of the Christian life. It is the apex to which all the lines of the pyramid leap up. The Christian life without it, is a mangled and imperfect theory. The glory and heroism of Christianity lie in its missionary life.—*Phillips Brooks.*



STONE BRIDGE OVER RIMAC RIVER, LIMA.

IN CHILE AND PERU.

G. H. BABER.

I HAVE been away on a trip to the north of Chile and into Peru. Although I did not begin to reach the northern terminus of the district assigned to this mission (which includes Chile, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador), yet I went far enough to be overwhelmed by its dimensions.

With ten days of good weather we can reach Lima, Peru, and seven or eight days more are necessary to reach Guayaquil, Ecuador. We went no farther than Lima. Brother Escobar is there doing what he can, but as he has to work the *five* working days at his bench, he does not have much time to study or hunt up others. The work there has to be carried on in a very quiet way. The law does not permit the doors or windows of the houses where meetings are held to be opened to the street. There is much fanaticism in Lima, less in Callao, and more in the interior. The people are ignorant, cruel, proud, corrupt—they go to mass every Sunday morning, to bull fights in the afternoon. There is less drunkenness than in Chile. More, or a greater per cent. of the people can read than of the *Chileanos*, but they are as ignorant of the Gospel of Christ, apparently, as the Hottentot.

The Methodists, under the superintendency of Dr. Wood, have established a system of schools in Callao, and a commercial college at Lima. Recently there has been an effort to close the schools by order of the state. The American consul took the matter in hand, and agreed to close all American schools if at the same

time the government would close all the French, Italian, German and other foreign schools, but if the state allowed one nation to have schools, it should allow others also. This seems to have had the desired effect for the present.

There is a lawyer in Peru who is much interested in present truth, and he is studying with a zeal rarely to be seen. He says he wants to preach the Gospel. Has been ill for several months so he could not attend to business, and believes the Lord had a design in it all, to bring him into the light. We were with him a number of times teaching all we could. He is anxious to unite with Brother Escobar, rent a hall, and go to preaching the Third Angel's Message. May God direct and bring about that which will redound to His glory. There are several others of intelligence who are interested. We did not baptize any there, but one especially, told me the day we left she wanted to be baptized. I told her she was too late, but that Brother Escobar could attend to that. If we could manage to help them with a few dollars a month, I think the work would grow there. Oh, if we could but realize the need of the Gospel in such fields, we would deny ourselves many comforts to send the light of life to perishing souls!

While in Lima, we were informed that several more wanted to be baptized in Iquique, so we stopped there on our return. We remained nearly two weeks, and baptized nine more, making twenty-four in all during the trip. There is quite an interesting company at that place. Brother Davis will look after them the best he can, while carrying on his canvassing work. He seems quite well satisfied, although everything is very high-priced. He writes me that another young man with whom we talked now desires baptism.

One of the families baptized during this trip belongs to the aristocratic circles of Santiago society. We hardly dared to hope that this noble looking man and woman, young and handsome, would condescend to go down into the sea and be baptized with those in so much humbler circumstances, but such was the case. Oh, that we might be able to get the truth before all classes! May God lead these dear people.

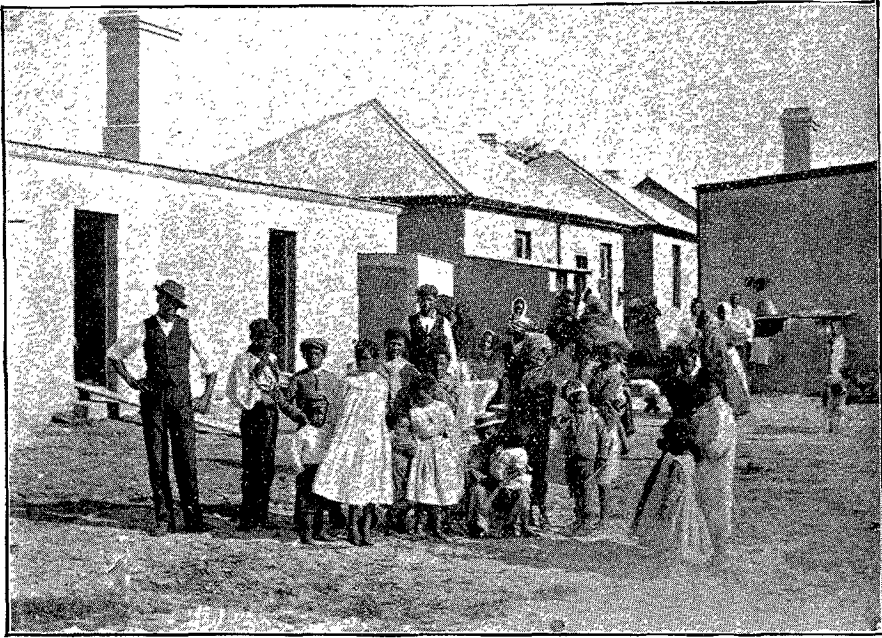
Brother Thomann, who was with me on the trip to Lima, is here with us now. We are preparing our first number of the "Signs of the Times," in Spanish. It will bear date of January, 1900. May the Lord grant that it may redound to the glory of His name.



MISSIONARY WORK IN UNION COLLEGE, SOUTH AFRICA.

MRS. BESSIE L. SHAW.

No doubt the readers of the *MISSIONARY MAGAZINE* would be glad to know what is being done in missionary lines by our school in South Africa. It is the object of the college to make the missionary work the leading feature in the school, and it is a great encouragement to all the teachers to see that spirit developing in the lives and hearts of many of the students. There is probably no school that has the opportunities for work that are afforded in Cape Town and its suburbs.



AFRICAN NATIVES IN CAPE TOWN.

Here are represented nearly every nationality in every station of life. Besides the nations more largely represented in this place, we find scattered through the Colony, Germans, French, Italians, Arabians, Indians, and all the native classes. One hears on the streets of Cape Town these different languages and their dialects. If the truth once reaches these people we have no idea to what parts of the world it will go.

A few minutes walk from the college, and we find some of these very people who know nothing of God and His love. The students find indeed the heathen at their door and they are grasping these opportunities given them to enter the missionary field. Some months ago the young men banded themselves into an organized company for the purpose of helping others. So far, they have been engaged in our paper work, selling and giving away papers, and assisting in the street meetings that the school holds in one of the suburbs of Cape Town every evening after the Sabbath. This work has greatly blessed all students that have taken hold of it, and every week brings interesting experiences. Some of our young ladies are conducting a Sunday-school just a few minutes walk from the college, for children who never take the opportunity to go to church. Sabbath afternoon Mrs. Hayton takes with her two girls and they gather together on the green common a group of mothers and their children, the Malays forming their share of the company. The children learn Bible verses and Gospel songs, and a practical lesson is given them from the Scriptures each time.

Over a year ago the teachers and students in the home commenced cottage

meetings. That line of work still forms a part of the missionary program. Miss Amadon has Bible lessons, and gives instruction in health principles Friday nights in certain homes near by, and the work that has been carried on so long is now bearing fruit in the lives of some. There is much interest in the medical missionary work. Every week finds some one of the bands ministering to the wants of the suffering. While the young ladies and gentlemen are doing active service, the children of the home have banded together into a helping-hand society, and they supply flowers for the suffering and lonely ones. Sunday afternoon a little free time is given to the children, and the boys have chosen to devote this to the gathering of flowers. Here at the Cape the year round the fields and mountains abound with most beautiful flowers and brilliant heath, so the students have abundant opportunity to do this work and form a love for the things of nature. During the week these flowers are tastefully arranged, and sent to the most needy with occasionally a verse or note from the sender. Thus the thoughtful floral gifts and willing hands of the children gladden many hearts.

There never was a more favorable time for every line of missionary service than the present. The Cape is thronged with people of all ranks and classes who are driven from their homes by the war. In this time of trouble their hearts may be ready for the Gospel of salvation and message of peace, that even the humblest may carry, if his own heart is touched with the spirit of the great Missionary. If there is one thing which we desire here in our college home it is to see the missionary spirit grow, that our students may go forth true missionaries to the millions in Africa who are in utter darkness.



THE UNOCCUPIED FIELDS OF EASTERN ASIA.*

A. B. SIMPSON.

THE remarkable advance of our missionaries over the frontiers of Tibet and the planting of missions at La Brang and Paonang, and the brave advances of Miss Taylor, Cecil Polhill Turner, and others have awakened intense interest in the evangelization of this country and given new hope and courage to those who have long prayed and hoped for the evangelization of this last stronghold of Satan.

Tibet is peculiarly interesting because it is the capital of Buddhism, the Grand Lama of Tibet being the pope of four hundred millions of followers of Buddha. It must not, however, be supposed, notwithstanding the encouraging and delightful fact that our missionaries have been able to reach these important stations that the strategic points of Tibet have yet been captured. The stations occupied, while most important, are as yet only skirmishing lines and frontier posts. The real heart of Tibet, crystallized around the old city of Lhasa, is yet far from open and its walls of adamant will only yield to mighty faith, believing prayer and divine omnipotence. While we thank God and take courage let us not cease to

*Condensed from "Christian and Missionary Alliance."

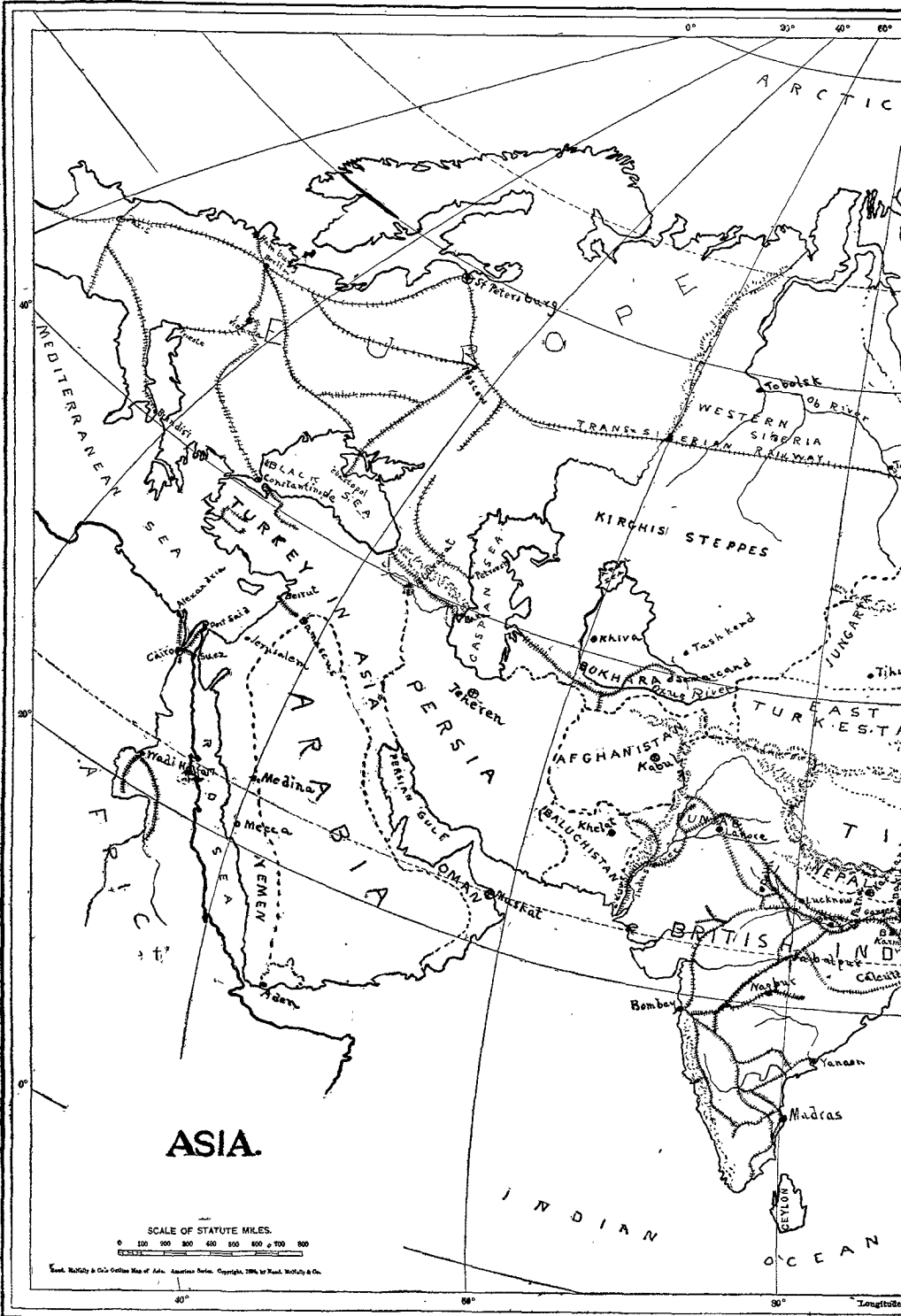


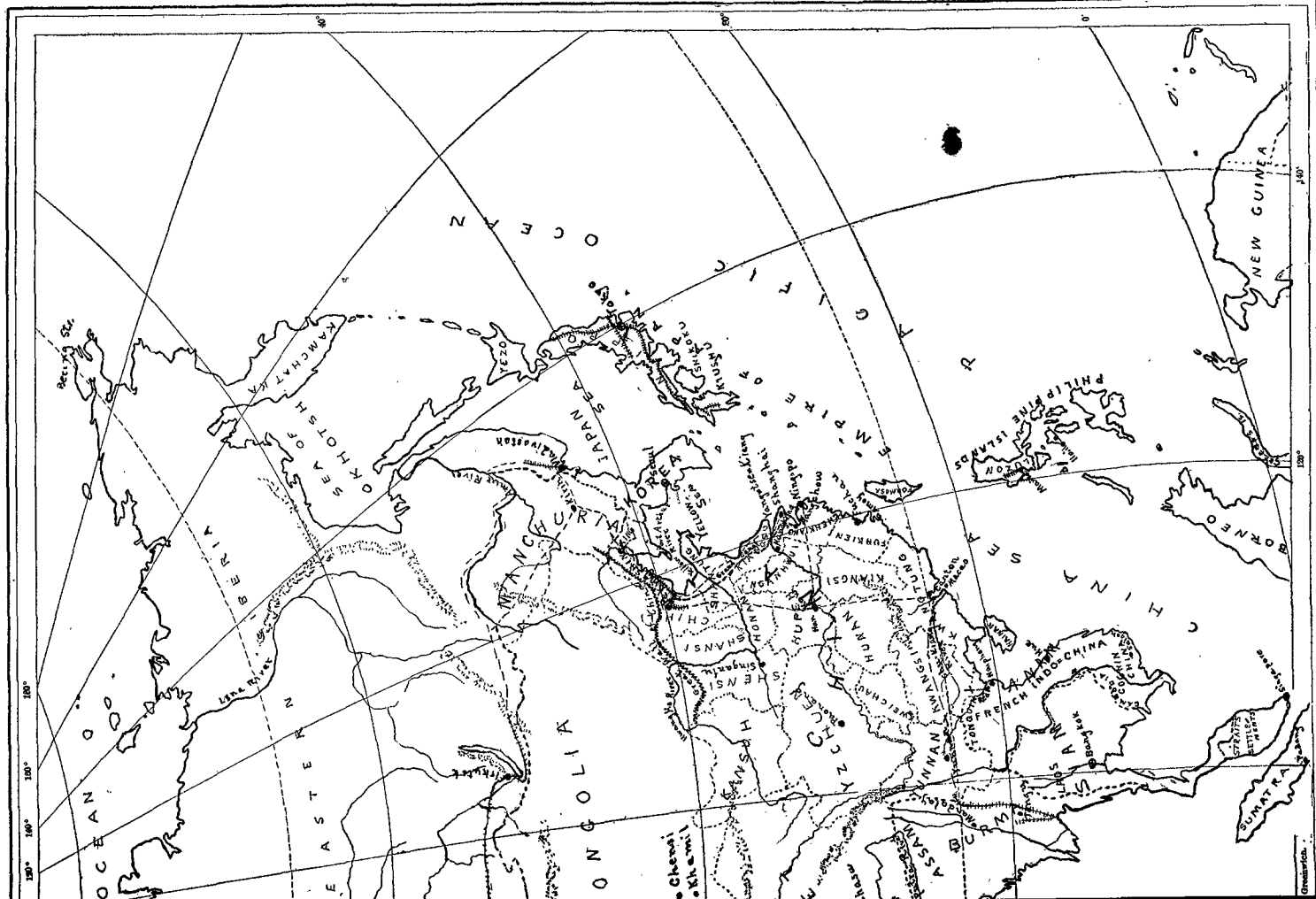
PRIEST MUSICIANS TO GRAND LAMA, LHASA.

pray until this Jericho shall have been encompassed seven days and God shall summon us to the shout of faith that claims the final fall of its mighty portals.

Tibet has an area of about 650,000 square miles and a population of from six to ten millions. It is wholly under the domination of Buddhist priests. It is a tributary of China and the fate of the Chinese empire will have an important bearing on the opening of Tibet. The custom of polyandry (multiplicity of husbands) while it has given woman a certain ascendancy has at the same time degraded her. The people are sunk in the grossest superstition, and they are bitterly hostile to foreigners, especially English-speaking people, as they associate the English nation with the loss of the province of Sikkim and have never forgotten their bitter grudge. God has given us a foothold but let us press forward. Our latest reports from our Tibetan missionaries, while full of hope and courage, yet speak with the deepest sorrow of the dense superstition of the priests and people and their bitter antagonism to Christianity and foreigners.

Stretching north along the border of China is the vast region of Mongolia with an area more than twice as great as Tibet—about 1,288,000 square miles, or a territory as great as that region of the United States from Maine to Kansas and Minnesota to Florida. A region, much of which is desert, supports a population of over 2,000,000 people, nomadic in their habits, ever moving with their flocks of sheep and camels across the desert and living in tribal communities. They are, however, a most interesting people and worthy of our earnest endeavors to win





them to Christ. A most beautiful work was begun among them by Mr. Gilmour some twenty years ago, and is now being continued by Mr. and Mrs. Larson but they are a mere fringe of the skirmishing line, just enough to call attention to the dense darkness and the dreadful destitution.

Passing by the vast Russian territory north of Mongolia which includes Siberia and the country of the Amur representing nearly 5,000,000 square miles and about 5,000,000 of people, we come to the vast region of Russian Turkestan, including the provinces of Samarcand, the Kirghis Steppes and the country of Bokhara, containing altogether about a million and a half square miles and a population of about six million of people.

Not a missionary is to be found over all this immense region extending a thousand miles in one direction and nearly twice as far in the other. While as yet the population of this region is limited, the resistless advance of the Russian military and commercial system and the opening of the great Trans-Siberian railway are yet to give to this old center of the mighty Mongol people a new importance in the future history of the world.

Closely contiguous to this region is Chinese Turkestan including Jungaria and Eastern Turkestan containing an area of about 600,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000. This country we believe has been visited by a couple of missionaries but they have simply sufficed to show that it is within our reach and it is in utter destitution.

Coming nearer to the more civilized regions of Eastern Asia we reach Afghanistan and Baluchistan lying between British India and the Russian possessions of Central Asia and forming a kind of buffer state between these two jealous neighbors. Baluchistan has an area of about 170,000 square miles and a population of half a million. Part of this state containing the two districts of Quetta and Bolan are under British rule and the Church Missionary Society of England has a mission at the former, but in Baluchistan proper there are no missionaries. The people are fierce and warlike.

Afghanistan, just north of Baluchistan, has an area of 300,000 square miles with a population of five or six millions. Most of the Afgans are fanatical Moslems and while the country has been approached by pioneers yet it is still without resident missionaries. The Afgans are the great travelers and brokers of the East and they have had ample opportunities of getting under the influence of British rule and Christian missions in India. Much prayer has long been going up for the planting of the Gospel among these tribes, but as yet the work has not permanently advanced beyond Peshawar, a frontier British station.

Lying between Tibet and India is the native state of Nepal with an area of about 54,000 square miles and a population of over 2,000,000. The Nepalese are a bright and warlike people and the government is intensely jealous of English interference and no Englishman has been allowed to pass beyond the Katmandu valley. The moral character of the Nepalese is very degraded. Among all the atrocious things which the writer of this article saw on his visit to Benares a few years ago, the vilest were the sculpture and pictures in one of the Nepalese temples on the Ganges. They are sadly in need of the Gospel of Christ.



NATIVES OF BHUTAN.

Closely adjoining Nepal is the independent state of Bhutan. It lies immediately south of the Himalaya mountains. It is a small state of about 16,000 square miles and quarter of a million of people, who are Buddhists and bitterly superstitious and hostile to foreigners. The Church of Scotland has some missionaries at the stations on the borders of Nepal and Bhutan which they reach from their headquarters at Darjeeling and Goom.

Passing farther east we come to the French possessions immediately south of China. These include the province of Tonquin, with an area of 34,000 square miles and a population of 9,000,000; Anam, Cochin China and Cambodia with an area of about 150,000 square miles and a population of ten millions. There are many important cities in these French colonies including Hue, the capital, Saigon, the commercial port, and Haiphong, at the entrance of the river and railway lines of communication. Important concessions have recently been obtained from China for the construction of railroads, and the French are pressing their colonial and commercial system up the Red River and across the Chinese border into the great provinces of western Kwangsi and Yunnan where a population of ten or fifteen millions of people and a large trade would find this the natural outlet for a vast and lucrative commerce. Our missionaries in Kwangsi are earnestly looking over the border into this great and neglected field and preparing for an advance movement as soon as the way is clear.

The French colonies of Southeast Asia are under the control of a multitude of priests and prelates as bigoted, intolerant and almost as corrupt as the Spanish priests and monks from whom the Spanish Isles have just been set free. There is a vast army of priests and friars all over this country and the power of Romanism in the French colonies is much more exclusive and intolerant than in France itself and the clerical element practically controls the local government. This has made the opening of missions extremely difficult in these countries but God is opening them up by commercial highways and the interchange of races and the spirit of faith and courage is daring to go forward in the name of Christ and give the Gospel as a witness even in these most difficult regions.

Such is a rapid survey of some of the neglected fields of Eastern Asia. One turns away from the survey feeling that we might well be discouraged if the Master had not left this one resource and command, "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that He would thrust forth laborers into His harvest."

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE?"

"WHAT shall be done? If funds cannot be sent and that soon, something must go to the wall. What has the Foreign Mission Board to advise in the matter? Shall we watch for opportunities for some of the workers to work their passage back home? Shall we cease publishing our paper? These questions seem absurd, but we are considering what will be done after the payment of rents which will come due in about a week.

"Please send us some money or else call a lot of these workers back, and change the program entirely. Next week, if funds do not come, we must either hire some money, if we can, or let things break and go the wall. We cannot hope to hire money for any length of time, but hope we can get along until we can hear from the Board. That will be two months, yet, if in response to this letter.

"We are conscious of the fact that the calls on our Board are numerous, but it is simply madness to go on here another year, or attempt to do so, unless there can be a change. If the funds cannot be increased, then we must cut down the work very materially. We have reached the end of our chain already, and more; for, as I wrote last week, if it were not for a little money we had amongst us, we would have been in absolute want ere this. We are not panic-stricken, but what we shall do for money with which to pay rent and buy food, when you will be reading these lines, is what we have yet to find out."

Thus writes one of our most earnest and successful foreign workers. We are glad that money was sent the mission previous to the reception of this urgent appeal, so that it afforded temporary relief at least, but are sorry that the Board did not have enough funds to supply one-fifth of their needs.

The quotations speak for themselves. What shall we do during the coming year? Shall not we all, as a united body of true believers, covenant with the Lord to do what is within our power to support the cause both at home and in other lands? Reader, what doth God ask of thee?

FROM TRINIDAD.

J. O. JOHNSTON.

THE work in this island is onward. Although we have experienced many trials and perplexities, yet we have no discouraging report to bring. Every effort put forth for the advancement of the cause has been attended by the blessing of God.

Our first tent effort in Trinidad has been greatly blessed by the Lord. As a result, something like fifty souls have embraced the message thus far, and others are being added daily. The meetings still continue and the interest holds good. On account of the rains we will have to move into a hall, where the services can still be carried on, and we can bind off the work and more fully instruct those who have lately taken their stand for present truth. Among those who recently embraced the message is a young minister; amidst opposition and persecution he has fully identified himself with our work. He has been the means in the hands of God of bringing many of his former friends into the light with him. As our tried laborers are taken from the field by death, we are made glad to see others coming in to take up the banner, and carry it on to victory.

A few words with reference to the manner in which these meetings have been conducted may be of interest. At the first, September 27, Elder Haysmer, Elder Webster and the writer were on the ground; about the first of December, Brother George Best, the minister referred to above, united with us. Something like four hundred were in attendance when the effort began. We gathered around us those who could sing; during the first month they met together every day for practise. As the meetings progressed, we added instrumental music according to our ability.

Sometimes, after a stirring discourse on the truths applicable to our time, the Spirit of the Lord would come in and rest upon the people. We knew that the power of God was present to heal the sin-sick soul, and although we would plead with sinners to give themselves to the blessed Saviour who died for them—yet no one would make a move. All seemed to be spellbound by the power of darkness. Some one to whom the Master had given the talent of song would step forward and sing, asking the congregation to join in the chorus. Between each stanza a few words of entreaty would be spoken, and then the break would come—souls would make a rush for the kingdom, and sinners would be converted to God.

This has ever been the way in which the Lord has given His people victory over their enemies. Anciently Jehoshaphat “appointed singers unto the Lord,” “that should praise the beauty of holiness, as they went out before the army, and to say, Praise the Lord; for His mercy endureth forever. And when they began to *sing* and to *praise*, the Lord set ambushments against the children of Ammon, Moab, and mount Seir, which were come against Judah; and they were smitten.” 2 Chron. 20:21, 22. “Therefore the redeemed of the Lord shall return, and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy shall be upon their head.” Isa. 51:11.

I have been called to leave Trinidad for the present, but I shall not forget these experiences, and I pray that God’s richest blessings may ever rest upon the work and workers in the West Indian mission field.

HOME DEPARTMENT

FOURTH SABBATH READING—SABBATH, FEBRUARY 24, 1900.

“GO YE INTO ALL THE WORLD AND PREACH THE
GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.”

S. N. HASKELL.

NATIONS may rise and fall, and the signs of the coming of the Son of Man be seen in the heavens and on earth and sea; but all these are subject to the controlling influence of the power of God. There is one sign of the second coming of Christ that is sure and certain; namely, “This Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come.” Matt. 24:14. When that work is done, the Lord will come. He proposes out of the last generation to take a people out of every nation and kindred and tongue for His name; and this is the rebuilding of the tabernacle of David which is fallen down. It is the building of the ruins thereof; it is the accomplishment of the words of the prophets that relate to the restoring of Jerusalem, “that the residue of men might seek after the Lord, and all the Gentiles, upon whom My name is called, saith the Lord, Who doeth all these things.” Acts 15:14-17.

Several expressions occur in the Scripture containing the three angels’ messages, which prove that the proclamation of these messages will be world-wide in extent. A word-by-word study of the verses reveals this. For illustration, notice verse 6: “And I saw another angel fly in the midst of heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people.” “Fly in the midst of heaven”—no matter on what portion of the globe a person may be, “the midst of heaven” is above him; hence this expression applies everywhere. “Unto them that dwell on the earth”—this certainly includes everyone. “And to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people”—no one can think of any human being on earth who would not be in this enumeration.

In verses 7 and 9 are the words, “saying with a loud voice.” In Revelation 19:17 an angel is spoken of as crying “with a loud voice,” and being heard by “all the fowls that fly in the midst of heaven,” hence these words also prove the world-wide proclamation of the message, as the phrase “in the midst of heaven,”

where the voice is heard, is applicable to every place in the world. In verse 8 the words "all nations" also embrace everyone. The words, "if *any* man worship the beast and his image," verse 9, take in every person. The messages are a final warning against the beast and his image, which stand in direct opposition to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus; and this warning is to go to every person in the world; for all will take sides in the final great struggle.

In studying the Bible, God would have us notice even the repetition of words; for there is a meaning attached to every word God has given. The phrase "saying with a loud voice" occurs twice in these verses containing the message (verses 7, 9), and signifies that "the thing is established by God, and God will shortly bring it to pass." Gen. 41:32. Other instances of repetition are found in the expression, "is fallen, is fallen" (verse 8), and the word "here" (verse 12).

Much light is thrown upon the Third Angel's Message as given in Revelation 14, by studying it word by word. For illustration, take the word "here" in the 12th verse—"Here is the patience of the saints: here are they that keep the commandments of God, and the faith of Jesus." The word "here" will be spoken wherever there are commandment-keepers: and since the proclamation of the message is world-wide, extending to "every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people," we know that in the closing work companies of the people of God will be heard all over the world saying, "Here are those who keep the commandments of God; here we are; come over to us;" and thus every person will be invited to join those who are keeping the commandments.

The work of the people of God at the present time is to make God their defense, and to present to the people of every nation a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. There will be but two classes in the world. The highest earthly authority will issue the decree for all to worship the beast and receive his mark, under pain of persecution and death. With this work of the dissemination of the knowledge of the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus before us, we need courage, fortitude, faith, and implicit trust in God's power to save. But these graces do not come in a moment. It requires the zeal of the apostles, the courage of the martyrs, and the faith of Caleb and Joshua to unfold the banner of the cross and take it to those who sit in darkness.

It is thus that we stand upon the very threshold of the eternal world. We have before us every indication of the second coming of Christ; and those who take part and become coworkers in enlightening the world by proclaiming the Gospel of Christ, must do it now. They must have their lips touched with a live coal from off the altar, and be ready to say, "Send me." Who will consecrate their lives to the giving of this final warning, and be ready to meet their Lord when He comes?

It may be said, "our numbers are comparatively few, our facilities small when compared with the magnitude of the work to be done; therefore we can not look for the coming of the Lord soon." Let such study how "an exceeding great city of three days' journey" could be warned by one man's entering "into the city a day's journey." Jonah 3:3-10. It is "not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." Zech. 4:6. The power to warn Nineveh was a living faith in these words of the Lord, "Arise, go unto Nineveh, that great city,

and preach unto it the preaching that I bid thee." Jon.3:2. The power to accomplish the work was in obeying God. So it is now.

MISSIONARY READING CIRCLE STUDIES.

FIRST WEEK.—JANUARY 28—FEBRUARY 3.

THE FIELD.

NOTE.—The study this week is based upon the article entitled "Belgium," found on page 17 of the January number of the MISSIONARY MAGAZINE. This article was overlooked last month; and as the first of the field study upon the February MAGAZINE will be dated February 4 to 10, these questions will not appear in the "Review and Herald." This is an extra lesson, inserted in the MISSIONARY MAGAZINE for the benefit of those who may desire to make a closer study of Belgium, the most densely populated country in all the world.

1. GIVE the area of Belgium. Its population.
2. What languages are spoken?
3. What is the state religion? Of the vast population, how many are Protestants?
4. Relate the experience of those who dared preach or teach the Gospel during the time of the Reformation.
5. What can you say of the curses of intemperance and vice that have taken possession of this country? How much money is expended each year for alcoholic drinks?
6. What is the occupation of the greater number of the inhabitants?
7. State the freedom allowed by the government in preaching and holding meetings.
8. How was the Third Angel's Message first carried to Belgium?
9. After two years' work, what result was seen?
10. State why the medical missionary work would be especially adapted to this field.

THE MESSAGE.

Do you remember the particular thing which is to "be a sign to us that the limit of God's forbearance is reached, that the measure of our nation's iniquity is full, and that the angel of mercy is about to take her flight, never to return?" This was brought out in one of the week-of-prayer readings; but lest some should forget it, and because of its connection with this lesson, we repeat it here: "When . . . our country shall repudiate every principle of its Constitution as a Protestant and Republican Government, and shall make provision for the propagation of papal falsehoods and delusions, then we may know that the time has come for the marvelous working of Satan, and that the end is near."—*Testimony No. 32, p. 207.* In this week's study we have the symbol of the papal power as set forth in the prophecy, and a distinct outline of the work that power should do. We have, likewise, a clear, concise history of the development of the papacy, and of the marvelous fulfilment in every detail, of the prophecy concerning it. Study the prophecy of the papacy; study the history of the papacy; and study current events in the light of both prophecy and history. Help the young people and children to understand it all; for we have had no more important lesson than this.

Dan. 7:19-28; "Thoughts on Daniel," pages 124-144.

1. Review Dan. 7:1-18.
2. Describe the unusual characteristics of the fourth beast.
3. What additional information was given to Daniel in reply to his question concerning this symbol?

4. Describe the conditions which made possible the supremacy of the bishop of the church at Rome.

5. Fix in mind a few extracts from historians, that indicate which powers were "plucked up by the roots," because of their opposition to the establishment of the papacy. Note especially the *time* when these powers were to be subdued.

6. Note carefully the fulfilment of each of the following specifications of the work that power represented by the little horn should do. (a) "He shall speak great words against the Most High." (b) "And shall wear out the saints of the Most High." (c) "And think to change times and laws."

7. What combination of texts proves the length of time meant by "a time and times and the dividing of times?" What events and dates mark the beginning and the end of this period?

6. Study the description of the judgment, in Dan. 7:9-14, 26-28, and discern its connection with the subject of this lesson.

REVIEW TOPICS.

1. Make a list of the specifications of the "little horn" of Dan. 7, and the work that should be done by the power it represents.
2. Cite briefly the fulfilment by the papacy of each requirement.
3. Work out the mathematical problem of the lesson.
4. Connect important events with each of the following dates: A. D. 493, 533, 534, 538, 1798.

SECOND WEEK.—FEBRUARY 4-10.

THE FIELD.

NOTE.—For the benefit of those who may not have as much time to devote to the Reading Circle work as some, we have prepared two weeks' studies upon "The Geography of China." This article contains a great many facts, and can be studied with advantage during the two weeks. We would urge the use of the map in the *MISSIONARY MAGAZINE* in connection with the study, as this will aid much in locating the different places mentioned.

"The Geography of China."

1. What proportion of the territory of Asia does the Chinese empire cover? Of the habitable globe?
2. Give its area and extent. How is it divided?
3. How is China proper divided? What can you say of its population and civilization?
4. How does the area of this division compare with that of Great Britain? The United States?
5. Mention some of the names by which China has been, and is, known. What does Isaiah call it? Give reference. Why has it been called the Celestial Empire?
6. Describe the Great Wall, and the rivers of China.
7. Upon what does China depend almost entirely for transportation?
8. What can you say of the forests? The wild animals? The flowers?
9. Tell what you can of the Grand Canal.
10. Mention some of the products and foods.

THE MESSAGE.

A member of the Circle writes: "It would be much easier for me to get my lessons if the page and paragraph answering each question were given in connection with the questions." Of what value is a question which points out the answer so clearly that the one studying may read the answer, or tell the answer *without thinking*? The value of any question is measured by the stimulus it gives to thought. First study carefully the pages assigned for the lesson, without reference to the questions. Then take each question, and review all that pertains to the answer. Next boil down the knowledge you have gained concerning that point into a clear, definite statement which will be an answer to the question in your own words. In order to increase your ability to express intelligently what you have learned, tell it to some one, or repeat it to yourself, a number of times. If it be a particularly hard point, write it out, just for your own benefit. Keep thinking of it, and talking of it, until you have mastered it. In this way these studies may be made of far more benefit than if the questions were so arranged that certain sentences or paragraphs could be cited as the direct answers.

Dan. 8:1-14; "Thoughts on Daniel," pages 145-159.

1. Why were different portions of the book of Daniel originally written in different languages?
2. When, where, and under what circumstances was the vision of Dan. 8 given?
3. Study the symbol of the ram, and describe the special features of the Medo-Persian kingdom, which are revealed by it.
4. Describe the appearance and movements of the goat, and cite the corresponding history of Grecia.
5. What tradition caused the Grecian people to be called "the goats' people?"
6. Give a concise account of the overthrow of the Persian empire by Alexander, connecting each point with the prophecy of Dan. 8:6, 7.
7. Describe the remarkable fulfilment of Dan. 8:8, fixing in mind particularly the divisions of the empire, represented by the four horns.
8. What two applications of the symbol of the little horn are given consideration in the text-book?
9. Try to become so familiar with each of the ten points which denote that the little horn is a symbol of Rome, that you can show the proper application of each expression in Dan. 8:9-12.
10. How does the vision close? What is meant by the "daily sacrifice," and the "transgression of desolation?" What is the literal rendering of the sentence? What powers are embraced under each of these heads?
11. Whom does the Lord consider the objects of greatest importance upon earth?

REVIEW TOPICS.

1. Describe the symbols representing Medo-Persia, in the second, seventh, and eighth chapters of Daniel, and review the corresponding characteristics of that kingdom.
2. Review the various symbols used to represent Grecia, in Daniel's prophecies, pointing out the fitness of each one in portraying that kingdom.
3. What has been the prominent characteristic of Rome, as set forth in the prophecies previously studied?
4. Present in a connected way the history of Rome as foretold in Dan. 8:9-12.
5. What is meant by the question asked in Dan. 8:13?
6. Recount the marvelous care of God for His people, during the contest between the Persian and Grecian armies. (See notes on these studies in this week's "Youths' Instructor.")

THIRD WEEK.—FEBRUARY 11-17.

THE FIELD.

"Geography of China" (concluded).

1. Mention a number of ways in which the bamboo is used.
2. What is the chief occupation of the people of China?
3. Tell what you can of the fishing industry.
4. Describe the climate of this vast empire.
5. What is the population?
6. How does the population compare with that of the countries of Europe? The Western Hemisphere, Africa, and Oceania combined?
7. What picture is given representing the vastness of the population?
8. What proportion of the inhabitants of the world is found in this country?
9. How many have been reached by the Gospel?
10. How rapidly are these people dying?
11. What reasons can you give showing that the Third Angel's Message should be carried into this field?

THE MESSAGE.

The study this week is but a continuation of the last lesson, and the entire prophecy should carefully be reviewed. The question of the sanctuary is here introduced. When we consider that the origin of every Bible doctrine is revealed in the sanctuary and its service, it would seem that no other exhortation to careful study would be needed. The importance of this subject has been most fittingly illustrated by a drawing which represents the sanctuary as the center-piece of truth, the rays of light proceeding from it radiating in every direction, each ray developing into a completed subject of present truth. Would you understand the work of Christ in this dispensation? Study the type,—the sanctuary service.

(Dan. 8:14-27; "Thoughts on Daniel," pages 160-182.)

1. Why is not the period of days spoken of in Dan. 8:14 next considered?
2. What reasons may be given to show that the sanctuary is not this earth?
3. Study the following texts, and determine for yourself whether or not they teach that the land of Canaan is the sanctuary: Ex. 15:17; Ps. 78:53, 54, 68, 69; Isa. 63:18.
4. Is the Church the sanctuary? Ps. 114:1, 2.
5. What would Daniel understand by the word sanctuary?
6. What was the sanctuary of the first covenant? Describe it briefly as first constructed, and also in its more permanent form.
7. Give proof of the existence of a pattern for the first sanctuary, and also show that the original is the sanctuary of the second covenant.
8. To which sanctuary must Daniel 8:14 refer?
9. Describe the process by which the earthly sanctuary became defiled, and the ceremony which cleansed it.
10. Describe a similar work carried on in the heavenly sanctuary.
11. Note one important distinction between the two ministrations, with reference to the completed round of service.

12. What, then, is the nature of the work that is to be done in the heavenly sanctuary when the 2300 days are ended?
13. What was the further experience of Daniel in connection with the vision?
14. Give Gabriel's interpretation of the vision, noting especially the description of the power symbolized by the little horn.

REVIEW TOPICS.

1. Give a brief summary of Dan. 8:1-27.
2. Define the word sanctuary according to its use in the Bible. Show that the term cannot properly be applied either to the earth, the land of Canaan, or to the Church.
3. Describe briefly the earthly sanctuary, the service by which sin was transferred to it, and the ceremony by which it was cleansed.
4. Give Bible proof of the existence of a sanctuary in heaven, and of the priestly service of Christ. How is the heavenly sanctuary to be cleansed?
5. Review the additional facts brought out in this chapter concerning the development of the Roman power.
6. Sketch briefly the history of the earthly sanctuary from the erection of the tabernacle in the wilderness to the final destruction of the temple at Jerusalem. (See notes on these studies in this week's "Youths' Instructor.")

FOURTH WEEK.—FEBRUARY 18-24.

THE FIELD.

"Work in Union College, South Africa;" "From Matabeleland;"
"Missionary Openings in Honduras."

1. What can you say of the opportunities for missionary work in Union College?
2. Name some of the nationalities represented in Cape Town.
3. Describe some lines of missionary work engaged in by these students. By the children.
4. Why is now a favorable time for missionary work in Cape Town?
5. What does Elder Mead say of the climate of Matabeleland? Of the soil?
6. Describe the trees. The grass. The animals.
7. How does the condition of the country to-day compare with that of four years ago?
8. What plans are being made by the laborers here for more efficient work?
9. What can you say of the language?
10. Give the size and population of Honduras. What seems to be a favorable opening for missionary work in this field?
11. What appeal does Professor Owen make?

THE MESSAGE.

But few prayers are recorded in the Bible. From those that are thus given to us, we may learn much. The petition of Daniel is what James calls "effectual, fervent prayer." The following from "Testimony No. 33," page 164, should increase our interest in this lesson: "Daniel did not seek to excuse himself or his

people before God; but in humility and contrition of soul he confessed the full extent and demerit of their transgressions, and vindicated God's dealings as just toward a nation that had set at nought His requirements, and would not profit by His entreaties. *There is great need to-day of just such sincere heart-felt repentance and confession.*" In what contrast to this petition are the feeble, heartless prayers of those who offer but a lip-service to the Majesty of heaven.

(Dan. 9:1-24; "Thoughts on Daniel," pages 183-196.)

1. In what way does this lesson teach that we should never allow ourselves to be too busy, nor think ourselves too learned, to study the Word of God?

2. What prophecies relate to the captivity of Israel? How did Daniel understand these?

3. How might Daniel have reasoned concerning the matter of praying for the fulfilment of prophecy?

4. Study the prayer of Daniel under each of the following heads: (a) Confession of Israel's sins. (b) Self-humiliation. (c) Vindication of God's dealings with Israel. (d) References to the honor of God's name. (e) Specific requests.

5. How was Daniel's prayer interrupted?

6. Give five points showing the connection between the eighth and ninth chapters of Daniel.

7. How is this connection further shown by Gabriel's words?

8. What tender expressions of regard show the special love which God has for those who are true to Him? How close must be the union between God and His remnant people?

9. In explaining the vision, with what point does the angel begin?

10. What is the significance of the word "determined" in Dan. 9:24?

11. What six events were to be consummated within the period represented by the seventy weeks allotted to Jerusalem and the Jews?

REVIEW TOPICS.

1. Review the history of the captivity of the Jews in Babylon, and cite the Scriptures alluding to it.

2. Note the prominent points in Daniel's prayer (Dan. 9:4-19), and develop the practical lessons taught thereby.

3. Show the different points of connection existing between the eighth and ninth chapters of Daniel.

4. Give brief character sketches of Enoch, Abraham, and Daniel. In what respects was their situation similar to that of the people of God to-day?

5. Carefully consider Dan. 9:24, showing the application of each separate expression.

FIFTH WEEK.—FEBRUARY 25—MARCH 3.

THE FIELD.

We would urge a careful study of this article in connection with the map, as it presents an open door to many fields for the Third Angel's Message. Let all answers to the field questions be sent as heretofore—to the State Secretary or to the office of the Foreign Mission Board.

1. Why is Tibet interesting?
2. State the population and area of this closed country?
3. To what country is it tributary?
4. What custom has degraded woman?
5. What can you say of Mongolia? How does its area compare with that of the United States?
6. Although much of this country is desert, what is the number of the population it supports?
7. Tell what you can of the habits of the people.
8. Locate Turkestan.
9. Give its population.
10. Name and locate other countries as yet untouched by the Gospel. In all, how many people are represented in these fields?
11. What can you say of the power of Romanism in Indo-China?
12. What claim have these people upon the Third Angel's Message?

THE MESSAGE. ■

It may seem to some that this lesson is a difficult one; but it may be thoroughly mastered by every one, if faithful study is given to it. We have this instruction for our encouragement: "The noble powers of the mind may be so dwarfed by lack of exercise on themes worthy of their concentration as to lose their ability to grasp the deep meaning of the Word of God. The mind will enlarge if it is employed in tracing out the relation of the subjects of the Bible, comparing Scripture with Scripture, and spiritual things with spiritual. There is nothing more calculated to strengthen the intellect than the study of the Scriptures." Take up the arithmetical calculation carefully, step by step. Go over it again and again, until even the children can take the dates and solve the problem. Draw a simple diagram, indicating the different periods of time mentioned, and the events connected therewith. No review topics are suggested, as it will perhaps be more helpful to review the regular lesson.

Dan. 9:24-27; "Thoughts on Daniel," pages 196-212.

1. How long a time was to be allotted to the Jewish people? What events were to occur during that period?
2. Divide the seventy weeks into the three divisions given, fixing in mind the events that were to mark each division.
3. With what commandment were the seventy weeks to begin? Study the history of the various decrees issued for the restoration and rebuilding of Jerusalem, and determine the date from which to reckon.
4. Review the texts which indicate that in symbolic prophecy each day stands for a year.
5. Beginning with 457 B. C., and counting forty-nine years (the seven weeks), where does this period end? How fully had the church been restored in Jerusalem at that time?
6. Beginning with 457 B. C., and counting 483 years (the seven weeks, and the threescore and two weeks), when would this period end? (Allowance must be made for the fact that the decree of 457 B. C. was not issued until after several months of the year had passed. This throws the date of the ending of the time

into the autumn of A. D. 27, instead of on the last day of A. D. 26, as might at first be thought).

7. What event marked the close of the 483 years? What is the cause of the difference between Luke 3:21-25, and the date given in the margin?

8. Beginning in the autumn of A. D. 27, and reckoning by the passovers, when did the ministry of Christ close? What date and what event marked the "midst" of the seven years (the one week)? What date and events marked the close of the seven years, which is the close of the time allotted to the Jews?

9. How many years remain of the 2300 after the 490 years (the seventy weeks) are passed? If the 490 years end in A. D. 34, when would the 2300 years end?

10. What is the nature of the event which began in 1844, and is called in the prophecy the cleansing of the sanctuary?

SECOND SABBATH MISSIONARY EXERCISE, January 13, 1900.

A REVIEW OF OUR CHURCHES AND MISSIONARY STATIONS.

NOTE.—The object of inserting the January Second Sabbath Reading in the February issue of the MAGAZINE is for the benefit of those who did not have the opportunity of attending the Second Sabbath Service.

WE have just entered upon the threshold of the new year. It seems fitting on this, our first missionary Sabbath of 1900, to take a review of our churches and missionary stations. The year 1899 was freighted with opportunities, openings, and calls to enter new fields. Eternity will reveal how many of these we might have heeded but did not.

There have not been as many workers sent out during the past twelve months as in some preceding years. We need not again tell you why this is true, as the condition of the treasury, and the needs of the field have been laid before you several times during the past months. But even though this is true, God has wrought for our missionaries who are giving this closing message in some of the dark corners of the earth, and there is not a field but that reports some advancement, some souls rejoicing in the truth who a year ago knew nothing of it.

In laying our plans for the missionary Sabbaths of the new year, it seemed appropriate to devote the first one to a bird's eye view of the progress of the message at home and abroad. The map which appeared in the January number of the MISSIONARY MAGAZINE will aid you very much in forming an idea of the strength and extent of our work throughout the world.

Just about 580 miles southeast of Cape Hatteras lie the Bermuda Islands.

Our work here, until a little more than a year ago, was carried on entirely by a brother and his wife, who labored as self-supporting missionaries. At that time the school which this sister was teaching became so large that a teacher was sent to take charge of it. During the past year this school, which is conducted as a private school, became so large that it has been divided, and they are now calling for another teacher, to open another school. Although there has been no ministerial labor, a few have embraced the truth, one a young man of promise who has been for several years in the government employ. The people of these islands are English-speaking, and of an intelligent class. A call has been made for a minister, but as yet this has not been supplied.

Our nearest neighbor in the South is Mexico, a country groping in papal darkness. A sanitarium has been conducted at Guadalajara for several years, and a few have embraced the truth. Last October, 8 evangelistic laborers who speak the Spanish language located near Mexico City, and we may be able to report additional Sabbath-keepers ere the close of this year.

In Central America and the Bay Islands we have about 100 Sabbath-keepers. One family went to this field as self-supporting missionaries, during the past year. They have secured land in the interior of Bonacca, and hope to be able to encourage the natives to do the same. The majority of the people live along the water's edge, huddled together, and know nothing of the resources of the soil. At the recent Board meeting, plans were laid to extend the work here.

In the West Indies the truth has made rapid progress. A large number have accepted the message, and several new churches have been organized. This field was reinforced by 5 workers during the year, and yet the laborers write that the cause has grown to such proportions that they can scarcely think of undertaking aggressive work with their present corps of laborers. These people need more care and help than our home churches.

In Trinidad and the Antilles the same good report is received. More than 50 began to keep the Sabbath in Trinidad alone during the recent tent meetings which were held in Port of Spain.

We next reach South America, "The Neglected Continent" by us as much as by any other people, which we will readily see when we view our work. In the north it is confined to British Guiana, where there are about 200 Sabbath-keepers. The church at Georgetown has grown so rapidly that the present building is too small to accommodate the membership, and a call has been made for assistance to erect a larger edifice. All through this field the Lord is blessing, and progress is reported. Here is located our only work among the the Indians, a mission on the Essequibo River. Although some have fallen off during the past year, those who have remained have been strengthened and established in the present truth as they have not been before.

Brazil is the next field we touch; yes, touch, for with a territory larger than the United States, not including Alaska, and a population of at least one-fifth of that of our own country, we have only 18 workers, 9 of whom are canvassers, and 14 churches and companies. The work in Brazil is in a prosperous condition. Among those who have embraced the message have been more than 20 Brazilians,

and the Lord has opened hearts in this field to aid financially, so that the work is moving at an encouraging pace.

Next to Brazil is the Argentine Mission, with more than 300 Sabbath-keepers. Yet the work is only in its infancy; for this field has but 13 workers of all classes, and 21 churches and unorganized companies, with a population of over 4,000,000 and an area of more than a million and a quarter square miles. Only a few years ago the message entered Chile, and besides almost 100 Sabbath-keepers, 8 native laborers have been raised up. We have one lone representative in Bolivia, a missionary who recently accepted the Third Angel's Message through reading, and is now devoting his time to its promulgation. This covers our work in the Western Hemisphere, besides a few isolated Sabbath-keepers in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. Outside of the United States we have 35 ministers, licentiates, and Bible workers, both native and foreign, and about 70 churches and unorganized companies to a population of at least 60,000,000.

In the Eastern Hemisphere the work has made a healthy progress in all the European conferences. Outside of Turkey, very little has been done in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. We have one worker in Greece, who went there last spring to study the language. In a letter of recent date he reports two men keeping the Sabbath. There are four workers located in France. In Palestine the Lord has especially blessed, as reported in the January number of the *MISSIONARY MAGAZINE*. In Egypt a ship missionary has been located at Port Said for a number of years. Last November Elder H. P. Holser, with his family and three workers, went to this field. We would not fail to mention Iceland, with its one lone worker, whom the Lord has blessed by giving him a Lutheran minister, who will be an assistant in his work. In Finland the work is prospering, although much time must be consumed in learning the language. The laws are becoming more stringent there every year, and what may now be accomplished with some show of security will no doubt soon be very difficult.

In Asia, outside of a few who have been banished to Siberia as exiles for their faith, and the work in Palestine, our efforts are almost wholly confined to India and Japan. The blessing of the Lord has attended the laborers in these two fields, yet they give us the saddest reports. On October 31, Prof. W. C. Grainger, the Superintendent of the Japan Mission, died. It is expected that Elder G. W. Reaser, President of the Upper Columbia Conference, will go to this field. The work here has advanced encouragingly, although confined simply to school work in Tokio; while Japan outside, with her 42,000,000, has not been touched. In Tokio a few have embraced the truth who are developing into efficient workers.

A cablegram received January 1 brought the sad intelligence of the death of Elders Robinson and Brown at Karmatar, India, from smallpox. They had gone to this place to establish our orphan's home and a recruiting station for the workers in this field. Brother D. A. Robinson has been a pioneer in India, and has experienced some of the hardships of the missionary's life. Only a few weeks before his death he wrote of the shortness of funds and of his willingness to suffer need, only that the cause of God might not be brought into dishonor. Brother Brown has scarcely been in this field a year, although he and his wife were mission-

aries in India before becoming Seventh-day Adventists. Nine laborers were sent to India during the past year, the majority of these being medical workers and canvassers. The work is prospering both in the evangelical and medical lines.

In the vast Chinese Empire we have one worker, Brother A. La Rue, who devotes his time to ship missionary work. This great field is unentered. We have constant reminders that it is ripe to the harvest, in the volunteers who desire to go, and the openings that are presented, but which can not be filled, because of a lack of means. Two of our western conferences have taken an interest in this mighty empire and have solicited enough funds to open one mission station. We thank the Lord for this; but think of the millions in this country alone to be warned. Is not the Lord laying a burden for this field upon some heart to-day?

We now come to the Dark Continent, Africa. Our mission on the Gold Coast has simply been maintained during the year. No new workers have been sent, the farm being cared for by the natives. In Matabeleland the work was reinforced by the addition of 9 workers. Two new stations have been opened, but because of a lack of funds the workers have been compelled to devote much of their time to making a living, and have been able to do very little missionary work. On account of the war, communication has been almost cut off. The latest letter from Elder Mead is dated November 2. In this he urges the necessity of the workers having more time to devote to the study of the language, and teaching the natives. The South African Conference has commenced work in Basutoland, and although conducted on a small scale, the work has made progress, and has been marked with much of the blessing of the Lord. A good interest is being awakened among the natives. The South African Conference has made some progress, although it, too, is hampered because of the condition of its finances.

In Malaysia, the most extensive group of islands on the globe, containing Borneo, Celebes, Sumatra, Java, the Philippines, New Guinea, etc., (in all many hundreds of islands), we have one missionary, Brother R. W. Munson, who has only reached his field, Padang, Sumatra. This whole island group is untouched, while in Polynesia we have workers located in but five of the groups—Samoa, Fiji, Friendly, Society, and Cook Islands. The work in all these islands has been especially blessed of the Lord. There are between 150 and 200 Sabbath-keepers in these groups, about 50 accepting the truth during the past year. In Fiji the largest number has been added to the church, almost all natives, and calls are being made from all parts of the group for help. In the Cook Islands many of the natives seem to appreciate the Sabbath of the Lord, and a few have been baptized. Let us pray that the Master may give these people courage and power to stand for the truth.

Our work in Samoa has been somewhat retarded, on account of the political troubles, and yet the war has given the laborers opportunity to help the needy, sick, and wounded. Two workers went to this field last year, but they are devoting their time to the study of the language, doing what missionary work they can. In the Society Islands material progress has been made. A farm has been secured by one of the laborers, who proposes to use it as a training-school for workers. These missions are but a beginning in the island groups, yet they give evidence of

what may be accomplished in the other fields. Besides these we have a successful mission station and two schools in the Hawaiian Islands. Especially has the school work been prospered. The Chinese are now erecting a commodious school building in Honolulu for our use. Quite a number of Chinese young men have embraced the truth. Some desire to prepare for work in their own country, China.

In Australia the Lord has blessed the work in a marked manner. Several churches have been organized. There is a combined membership in the four conferences and one mission field of almost 2000, with about 50 ministers, licentiates, and Bible workers.

We have thus briefly reviewed our work throughout the world. In the United States we have about 1500 churches and more than 800 ministers, licentiates and Bible workers, to a population of about 80,000,000. While in the mission fields outside, not including Europe, South Africa, and Australia, we have about 120 churches and companies and about 95 ministers, licentiates, and Bible workers, foreign and native, to a population of about 1,200,000,000. These figures show the vastness of the foreign field as compared with the home field, and should arouse us to action. If God intends that these fields shall be warned as thoroughly as the home field, as He has said, it certainly means at least that we have some responsibility. What can we do? We have just entered upon a new year, and it is our privilege to do much this year, if we will, that the millions who have never heard the name of Christ, and the many millions more who have never heard the Third Angel's Message, may hear it. If we would faithfully do our part, the world would soon be warned. Indeed, the Lord has promised to make a short work upon the earth. Will we share it?

If we do, it means that we will look upon foreign missions as our work just as much as our own conference is our work, and that we will bind about our wants, and sacrifice until we feel it, that this message may go to the uttermost parts of the earth. The plan of each individual giving ten cents a week has already been placed before you. We trust that we shall at least reach that average from every Seventh-day Adventist this year. Much might be accomplished with this amount; and yet if we give this message to the world—if we heed the Master's command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and "this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come"—we will do even more. Let every one as God has prospered him remember His work. Remember the souls that bow down in heathen darkness. And then, "Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly or of necessity, for God loveth a cheerful giver;" for "God is able to make all grace abound toward you: that ye always, having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work." You can give yourselves to it, your means, and first and last and all along, your prayers.

Will not every Seventh day Adventist covenant with God to-day to remember the cause of missions in prayer at least once a day this year? Pray definitely and intelligently for the different mission stations and laborers by name, as far as you know them. "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." May the God of missions inspire our hearts to see the privileges in this work during the year 1900.

RECEIPTS OF THE FOREIGN MISSION TREASURER FOR QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

FIRST DAY OFFERINGS.

District No. 1.

Atlantic, \$5.76; Maine, \$42.99; Maritime, 50 cents; New England, \$171.75; New York, \$115.08; Pennsylvania, \$188.76; Vermont, \$25.15; West Virginia, \$10; total, \$559.99.

District No. 2.

Florida, \$28.36; Southern, \$98.98; Tennessee River, \$21.15; total, \$148.49.

District No. 3.

Indiana, \$35.47; Illinois, \$10; Michigan, \$360.92; Wisconsin, \$395.23; total, \$801.62.

District No. 4.

Dakota, \$207.48; Iowa, \$203.70; Manitoba, \$5; Nebraska, \$30.76; total, \$446.94.

District No. 5.

Arkansas, \$3.03; Colorado, \$291.31; Kansas, \$399.70; Missouri, \$217.80; Oklahoma, \$135.01; Texas, \$182.51; total, \$1229.35.

District No. 6.

California, \$456.28; North Pacific, \$592.04; Upper Columbia, \$40; Wyoming, \$3.15; total, \$1091.47.

Miscellaneous.

Brazil, \$8.75. Sum total, \$4286.61.

Foreign Mission Fund.

Argentina, \$527.79; Arizona, \$10; Arkansas, \$2; Atlantic, \$49.18; Brazil, \$70.20; California, \$467.41; Central Europe, 97 cents; Chesapeake, \$189.39; Colorado, \$67.50; Dakota, \$151.48; England, \$39.97; Florida, \$55.30; Illinois, \$49.59; Indiana, \$82.56; International Sabbath School Association, \$4107.62; Iowa, \$770.80; Kansas, \$1295.07; Maine, \$21.93; Manitoba, \$4.50; Maritime, \$14.63; Michigan,

\$1680.51; Minnesota, \$1664.38; Missouri, \$81.75; Montana, \$36.36; Nebraska, \$326.07; Nevada, \$1; New England, \$1120.92; New Mexico, \$5.25; New York, \$358.43; North Pacific, \$72; Ohio, \$214.54; Oklahoma, \$329.28; Ontario, \$62.59; Pennsylvania, \$287.61; Southern, \$55.45; Tennessee River, \$7.43; Texas, \$200.75; Upper Columbia, \$77.50; Vermont, \$120; Virginia, \$147.65; Wisconsin, \$110.02; Wyoming, \$22.02; total, \$14,959.40.

ANNUAL OFFERINGS.

Previously reported, \$17,496.62; Michigan, \$4; New England, \$25; total, \$29. Total received to date, \$17,525.62.

ARGENTINE MISSION.

Michigan, 75 cents; West Virginia, \$50; total, \$50.75.

ARMENIAN MISSION.

Argentine, \$3.50.

AUSTRALIAN MISSION.

California, \$10; Nebraska, \$21; total, \$31.

BELIGUM MISSION.

Argentine, \$7.55.

BRAZIL MISSION.

California, \$3.

BRITISH GUIANA MISSION.

Iowa, \$15.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN MISSION.

Argentine, \$3.50.

CHINA MISSION.

Colorado, \$5; Dakota, \$2; Michigan, \$1; Minnesota, \$14.50; total, \$22.50.

FINLAND MISSION.

Argentine, 50 cents.

HAYTI MISSION.

Argentine, 50 cents.

INDIA MISSION.

Atlantic, \$7; Central Europe, \$15.54; Colorado, \$15; Dakota, \$5.23; Michigan, \$5; Minnesota, 5 cents; Nebraska,

\$5; New England, \$13.15; Texas, 25 cents; total, \$66.22.

JAPAN MISSION.

Iowa, \$3.50; New York, \$5.00; total, \$8.60.

MATABELE MISSION.

Chesapeake, \$10; Dakota, \$13.23; Indiana, \$20.26; Michigan, \$5.50; Montana, \$10; total, \$58.99.

MEXICAN MISSION.

West Virginia, \$50.

RUSSIAN MISSION.

Argentine, \$11.41; Wisconsin, \$5; total, \$16.41.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION.

Atlantic, \$11; California, \$25.54; Colorado, \$13; Dakota, \$7; England, \$5.36; Idaho, \$10; Illinois, \$13; Indiana, \$10.91; Iowa, \$4.03; Kansas, \$17; Michigan, \$89.20; Minnesota, \$34.25; Montana, \$7; New England, \$2; New York, \$136.30; Ohio, \$2; Southern, \$3; Texas, \$6; Vermont, \$1.50; Wisconsin, \$50; Wyoming, \$2; total, \$400.59.

SOUTH AFRICAN MISSION.

Virginia, \$1.

TAHITIAN MISSION.

Iowa, \$5.

WEST INDIAN MISSION.

California, \$8.25.

India Mission	66.22
Japan Mission	8.60
Matabele Mission	58.99
Mexican Mission	50.00
Russian Mission	16.31
Scandinavian Mission	400.51
South African Mission	1.00
Tahitian Mission	5.00
West Indian Mission	8.25

Grand Total . . . \$20,027.79

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

First Day Offerings . . . \$	11,212.24
Foreign Mission Fund . . .	34,230.59
Annual Offerings	
1899.	\$11,981.56
Paid in at Holydays 1898.	5,544.06
	17,525.62
Donation to Specific Objects and credited to their individual accounts	3,793.20
Total for 1899	\$66,761.65

Not only another quarter has passed since our last financial report was given, but the year 1899, with all its privileges and opportunities has vanished with the quarter. Those of us who have lived are a year older in the truth and presumably a year wiser. Many things have happened within the last twelve months. There have been wars and rumors of wars, but the end is not yet. There is still a work unfinished committed to the Church, and happy is that individual or Church who hears and recognizes the voice saying: Work, while it is yet day, for the night cometh when no man can work.

While nations are fighting to gain earthly advantages in one line or another, the Church of God in the last dregs of time should be waging just as energetic a warfare, though from a different standpoint. The vantage ground to be gained in the Christian warfare and with weapons not carnal

GENERAL SUMMARY.

First Day Offerings	\$ 4,286.61
Foreign Mission Fund	14,959.40
Annual Offerings	29.00
Argentine Mission	50.75
Armenian Mission	3.50
Australian Mission	31.00
Belgium Mission	7.55
Brazil Mission	3.00
British Guiana Mission	15.00
Central European Mission	3.50
China Mission	22.50
Finland Mission50
Hayti Mission50

but mighty through God for pulling down the strongholds of sin, even the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God, is the star-gemmed land above us, beyond the smell of powder and the din of martial strife and combat. In the vast glory-land during a thousand years' visit with the King of Glory, the Millenium will compensate for a lifetime of toil here, and the rest will be the sweeter for the labor we perform in this life.

But beyond the one thousand years will stretch eternity in a renewed earth, not heaven this time, but a bower of beauty and gratification especially prepared for the human family, delighting the senses. My soul cries out for these edenic scenes. It is sometimes hard to wait for the glory that shall be revealed. Are you weary? Is the journey long? Have you been a great while in the way—twenty, thirty, or forty years? Then look up; lift up your heads; and rejoice, for your redemption draweth nigh. Toil on a little longer here, for God has not dismissed His school yet. We are still in training, still in the school of Christ, still to pluck souls as brands from the burning, and point the way to Christ, the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world. The longer the waiting, the sweeter will be the release, the more peaceful the repose.

God knows how to prepare His faithful workers to enjoy what He has in store for them that love Him. These glorious restful things, however, are only prospective, and at present they are good only for encouragement, and to revive us when we become depressed. "Look not here to find repose. This is but thy battle-ground."

As we have still to labor for humanity it is well to study plans and methods, and see what will accomplish the most in the shortest time in these days of rush and bustle.

In God's work He has arranged that

His cause shall be carried on by the use of money: by sacrifice of money, or labor, its equivalent. After years of study and experimenting, after many of the older members of the denomination are unable to cast in their five-hundreds and their one-hundreds, while the rank and file do little, as has been the custom for years, the plan has been laid out before you in the "Review and Herald" by the General Conference Committee and the President of the Foreign Mission Board which is startling in results because of its simplicity. It gives all but the very poorest the chance to carry it out, and there are those who will double or quadruple their offerings to cover the cases of the widow or orphan members who can do nothing at all.

Let us look for a moment at the possibilities of the ten cents-a-week plan: \$5.20 a year from each of our 60,000 Seventh-day Adventists gives the enormous sum of \$312,000.00, and the burden resting lightly on the rich and poor alike. But it means nothing if the plan is not taken up universally in the denomination and carried out practically.

But let us make another showing: Allowing that one-half the membership are too poor or forgetful to give one-cent a year, which is not probable, the same result is reached that we ought to strike for, namely, \$312,000.00 a year, if the faithful half give but twenty cents a week, or \$10.40 a year; but allow for argument that only one-fourth our members will take any recognition of this plan: if that one-fourth will give forty cents a week, or \$20.80 a year (and many give five times that sum a year) the grand result is still reached \$312,000.00 a year: and who for a moment will admit that one-fourth of the membership of this people cannot do this? We are sure they can, and without injury to their prospects. At

the rate given in the foregoing, the Foreign Mission Board would receive \$78,000.00 quarterly, for the purpose of pushing the work in other lands.

But now take a look for a moment at the report for the quarter just closed, accompanying these notes. On the present basis of giving, it is a splendid report, being \$8,000.00 more than for the quarter before, and showing the hearty response of our people to the appeals in the "Review" made in October. What we want to inaugurate is a plan for the steady flow of money into the treasury of the Foreign Mission Board, so that these calls will not have to be made in spurts and for exigencies, and we think the ten cents-a-week plan, if adopted by all and not relinquished after a short trial, will bring that result. It will amount to four times as much as this Board is now receiving annually from all sources.

To see what large results are reached by concerted action even in penny gifts, note that of the aggregate in the annual report here shown, nearly \$13,000 was given by the Sabbath-schools: almost one-fourth of the whole income of the Foreign Mission Board for the year from the Sabbath-school offerings.

Who will give serious consideration to the ten cents-a-week plan suggested? We are glad to report that this system of giving is being adopted in several States with good results, but the beauty of the outcome will not be seen until enacted by all.

We wish, before closing, to express our deep gratitude for help we have received in the last quarter from the friends of foreign missions. We have tried to so state it in our personal receipts to Conferences and individual donors.

May God bless His believing children with abundance to enable them to carry

out the generous impulses of their hearts in thus restoring to Him through the channels of His cause a portion of what He may place in their possession.

That this present income of the Board is far too small for the work in progress, and that fields are untouched that should long ago have been entered, has been laid before the denomination in the "Review and Herald" and MISSIONARY MAGAZINE for months. May we hope that all will take on new vigor and energy and work and pray and give to hasten the coming of the King of Glory that His people may soon enter into His rest.

W. H. EDWARDS,

Treas. For. Mission Board.

BRIEF MENTION.

—A LETTER received from C. H. Jones, of Oakland, California, just as we go to press, states that Elliott C. Chapman and family, of that city, and Miss Hattie Andre, of the Huntsville (Alabama) Industrial School, expected to sail from San Francisco, en route to Australia, on the steamer "Moana," February 24. Professor W. E. Howell and family who have been taking a few months' rest in California, had also engaged berths on the same boat; they will return to Honolulu to continue their work among the Chinese.

—The International Tract Society would make grateful mention of the generosity of the Review and Herald in recently donating nearly four thousand tracts and a quantity of back numbers of the "Review" and "Instructor," to an assignment of literature for free distribution in Barbados, West Indies.

—The publication of the annual report of the tract societies is delayed, waiting the completion of the State reports. The librarians throughout the field are especially requested to forward their

reports to their respective State secretaries at the earliest possible date. If it is impossible to obtain a full report from the members, do not let that prevent making the report to the State secretary.

—The International Tract Society shipped four boxes of well assorted literature from New York City, during January, to the Philippine Islands, for United States soldiers. The boxes were carried on United States transports, free of charge, and assurances were given that the reading matter sent would be properly distributed among the soldiers by an officer in special charge of that line of work.

—A sister residing at Newport, N. H., sent the International Tract Society a quantity of reading matter in response to their call in the January MAGAZINE for reading for the United States soldiers in the Philippines. Her notification read: "In response to the call in the MISSIONARY MAGAZINE, I gathered up a box of reading matter which has been accumulating for a long time, but was too good to throw away. I am glad to have an opportunity to dispose of it where I hope and pray it may benefit some precious souls."

—The New York Harbor boat, the "Sentinel," went into winter quarters about the first of December. Captain Johnson continues his harbor work, however, and is meeting with better success than usual for winter work. From the first to the middle of January, the present year, he sold four times as many dollar's worth of books as during the entire month of January a year ago.

—The officers of our tract societies should be especially alert in respect to the circulation of our reading matter. The times, as regards finances, have greatly improved of late. Papers, books, and tracts can be more success-

fully sold than for several years. The people read; they appreciate good literature. Is not the present opportune for extending the influence of our literature? Who can be excused if he slights the present favorable opportunities for doing the work of God?

✧ **Missionary Magazine** ✧

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
Foreign Mission Board of Seventh Day Adventists,
150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT NEW YORK CITY
AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

Yearly Subscription - - - - - 25 Cents
To Foreign Countries - - - - - 50 Cents

All subscriptions commence with the issue on press when the order is received, unless otherwise designated.

Expirations.—All subscriptions to the MISSIONARY MAGAZINE are discontinued on the date of expiration.

The date on the "yellow label" shows the time to which each subscriber has paid, and answers for a receipt.

Time to renew.—Subscriptions should be renewed during the month previous to the date of expiration. When renewing your subscription do not fail to say it is a renewal.

Payment for the Missionary Magazine, when sent by mail, may be made in Express or Post-office Money-order. Stamps, coin and bills are mailed at the sender's risk.

In asking for change of address or renewing give your name and initials just as now on the yellow address label. Always name your post-office.

Those who wish to make donations can send their offerings direct to the "Foreign Mission Board of Seventh Day Adventists," 150 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., or through their State Tract Society.

Complaints have reached our office that some of our readers do not receive their MAGAZINE regularly. The management desire each subscriber to have every issue. Missing numbers will be supplied upon application.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE
Foreign Mission Board of
Seventh Day Adventists,
 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.
 (Incorporated March, 1899.)

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD:

PRES., I. H. EVANS, Office Address.
 SEC'Y, J. E. JAYNE, Office Address.
 TREAS., W. H. EDWARDS, Office Address.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD:

I. H. EVANS, Office Address.
 J. E. JAYNE, Office Address.
 G. A. IRWIN, Battle Creek, Mich.
 ALLEN MOON, Chicago, Ill.
 C. H. JONES, Oakland, Cal.
 R. A. UNDERWOOD, Mesopotamia, Ohio.
 H. W. COTTRELL, So. Lancaster, Mass.
 A. E. PLACE, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 G. B. THOMPSON, Rome, N. Y.

**The Signs of
 the Times**

An illustrated 16-page weekly, religious, home paper. It stands by the Word of God. It is truly evangelical. It preaches the righteousness by faith which results in right doing. It deals with prophetic exposition. It is an earnest exponent of practical missionary work. It presents to the reader the meaning of the revolutions and changes now taking place in the political, social, physical, and religious worlds, in the light of prophecy. It is wholesome, clean, elevating, whether you agree with it or not.

Price \$1.00 a year
Sample copy free

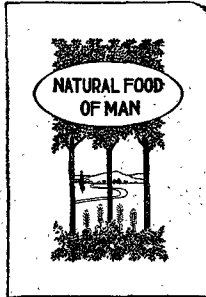
Address, Signs of the Times
Oakland, Cal.

**ALERT
 PRINTING
 COMPANY**

J. B. FARRA, MGR.
1000 Arch St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**BOOK AND
 JOB
 PRINTING
 —
 MAGAZINES
 A
 SPECIALTY**

THE NATURAL FOOD OF MAN
 And How to Prepare It.



A small book of recipes intended as a guide to those who wish to discard not only MEAT, but ALL ANIMAL PRODUCTS, such as milk, butter, eggs, etc.

One edition already sold and scores of testimonials received from those who have found the recipes satisfactory.

Paper Covers, Price 25 cents.

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING CO.,
 39 Bond St., New York City.

Kansas City, Mo.
 Oakland, Cal.

TRADE EDITION, Price \$1.50.
"Desire of Ages."

IN answer to an urgent demand we have gotten out an edition of "Desire of Ages" without illustrations, in small compass, on light paper, for the convenient use of those who want to carry a copy with them when traveling. There is also a class who do not feel that they can afford to pay \$3.50 for the beautiful subscription edition. To all these this plain edition will appeal.

It contains all the text of the subscription edition, including General and Scriptural Indexes and Appendix, but no illustrations except the frontispiece.

THE TRADE EDITION is 5½x7½ inches in size, and contains 1042 pages.

PRICES:

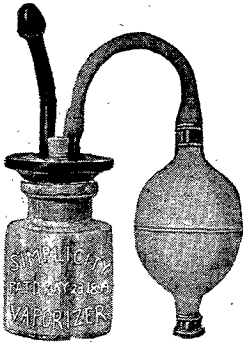
Cloth, \$1.50
 Full leather, round corners, 2.00

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING CO
 39 Bond St., New York City.

Kansas City, Mo.
 Oakland, Cal.

TESTIMONIALS

Like the following from all parts of the country are convincing proof of the merits and value of the Simplicity Vaporizer in the treatment of Catarrh, etc.



MR. ALFRED MALLET, 39 Bond St., N. Y.

DEAR SIR: I received your Simplicity Vaporizer and have used it one day and it gave me great relief. If it does for me in the future what it has done for me in the last 24 hours, I will dispose of many of them in the near future.

J. H. BAKER, Willow Hill, Ill., January 16, 1900.

After only two days trial with your Simplicity Vaporizer I am more than pleased with the relief it has given me. So I will ask you to send me half a dozen by return mail. I wish to act as an agent, for I am quite sure I can sell many of them in this locality.

J. H. BAKER, Box 122, Willow Hill, Ill.

ALFRED MALLET, New York City.

Orange City, Fla., Nov. 23, 1899.

DEAR BRO: Your favor was received yesterday. Many thanks. I can say last night is the first night I have had any rest in a week or more, but after getting the vaporizer, I took about 15 minutes of a draw, and went to sleep and slept until morning.

HENRY IRVING.

Enclosed find money order for which send me one quarter dozen Simplicity Vaporizers. I have been wonderfully benefited by using the one I got of you two or three months ago.

C. L. WOODWARD, Carpenter, Pa.

WRITE FOR AGENT'S PRICES.

Sent with a bottle of Catarrh medicine, postpaid, on receipt of \$1.50.

Address,

ALFRED MALLET, 39 Bond St., New York.

JAMAICA

Queen of the Tropics

HEALTH AND PLEASURE

Hotel Accommodations Excellent
Beautiful Drives
Scenery Unsurpassed

United Fruit Co. Line.

Steamers sail every Wednesday, 2 P. M.

PASSENGERS AND MAIL

For full information apply at Company's office,
PIER NO. 5, NORTH WHARVES
Above Arch St., PHILADELPHIA

Hartel Photo-Engraving Co.,

DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING,

37 E. 8th St.,

NEW YORK.

BET. BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.

TELEPHONE 2537 18TH ST.



to an independent and honorable career for both men and women is often found in the

Compact and Easily Operated Keyboard of the

Remington Standard Typewriter.

A thorough mastery of the Remington means ability to do the work that the Business World has need of.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,
327 Broadway, New York.

THE PAPER

on which this Magazine is printed is the No. 45 Super, from

Chas. M. Stoeber & Co.,

manufacturers and wholesale dealer of all kinds of flat and cover papers, typewriter stock and envelopes.

520 Minor St.,
PHILADELPHIA.