

[E-W.C.W.001]

Adams Cantre, N.Y. Oct 14, 1890

Francis Hope  
451 Holloway Road  
London, N.

Dear Brother, -- Your welcome letter of August 21 is before me. I should have answered sooner, but have been very busy. I thank you for your words of sympathy and comfort. I find everything has changed since Mary died, and I look with pleasure to the future.

I am much interested in what you have told me about your tent work in Ireland, and hope that some may be benefited by these meetings, and that you will gain experience which will be useful in the planning and execution of our future work in that country. There is one point on which I wish to make a suggestion, or rather give you a statement of the plan on which our brethren work on the continent under circumstances apparently similar.

You say, "Next week we present the Sabbath and I am rather dreading the result, for they know nothing of what is in store for them." I know something of what a trying task it is to present the Sabbath question to a community which know but little about it and where it will be exceedingly difficult for any one to obey. It seems a sad thing to present these truths only to be rejected by a large majority of the hearers, and yet as you say, the truth must be presented.

While in Europe I studied Eld. Conradi's method, for he was very successful in fields where others met only with failure. His plan was this: To present publicly the law, the duty of obedience, and similar subjects in a general way, but not to strike  
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the Sabbath directly and pointedly until he had visited those who seemed most interested, at their homes and had there presented the claims of the Sabbath and the duty of obedience. There was much gained by this plan of labor. First, by visiting the more intelligent members of the congregation and giving them an opportunity at their homes to ask questions, he more fully secured their confidence. Second, by unfolding to them carefully and judiciously the claims of God upon them, and by showing to those who were prepared to receive it, that the 7<sup>th</sup> day was the Sabbath, he almost wholly prevented that consternation and general stampede which sometimes follows the public presentation of the Sabbath. Third, by this work of visiting families he not only enlisted the sympathy of many, but secured their active co-operation in the work of interesting others so that they were an active power not only to hold the present congregation, but to increase it during the time that the Sabbath question was being presented.

One of the characteristics of his meeting was the fact that the congregation often increased while the Sabbath question was being presented, and having presented it at the homes of the people as there was occasion and opportunity there was no ground for any to say that they had kept this thing in the back-ground until other subjects were presented and then sprang it upon them suddenly.

I should think that in a field like Ireland that the final results of your efforts would depend more upon the faithfulness of your house to house work than upon your public efforts. I think your suggestion a good one that the country be filled with books

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as soon as possible.

I note what you say about our treatment of Argentine Republic in the Home Missionary. Our subject for Nov. is S. America and the W. Indies. And while Argentine will not be the leading topic still it will be treated more or less in the Home Missionary, and in the missionary department of the Review during that month. Will you kindly give us an article which we may use either in the Missionary or in the Review, presenting your opinion relative to the need of, and opportunity for missionary labor in Argentine. Our brethren at Basle have recommended that Eld Albert Vuilleumier be sent there to work among the Swiss and French of which there are many in that country, and I hope we shall be able to send a company from Battle Creek.

Our meeting here closes today, and then we go on to So. Lancaster. You may address me at Battle Creek.

Yours in haste,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.004]

Adams Centre, N.Y. Oct. 14, 1890

W.D. Salisbury

451 Holloway Road

London, N.

Dear Brothers, -- I was very glad to receive your letter of Sept. 23. I had been wishing for a letter from you for sometime. I am very glad to hear that your wife is better, and that you enjoy your work there. I certainly hope that the Lord will bless you both with health, and that your interest in the work there will increase. I feel very confident that there is plenty of work which can be done to advantage in London to keep your cylinder press busy all the time, and I think that Br. Jones will soon be able to so plan the work that it may be so, and to furnish the necessary capabilities.

You say, "It is expected I am to stay only long enough to teach a man to do press work." Please tell me who is the originator of this thought? Is this plan based upon instruction from C.H. Jones, or is it the result of your own desire? Whence is its source? I am not favorably impressed with any such plan and I should feel very much disappointed to see you leave London after breaking in some young man to do plain press work. I am fully satisfied that London is the place where nearly all our subscription books for Australia, S. Africa, India, and China should be printed; and although the work done in our own office may be comparatively small, it is important that we have in London some one to superintend the manufacturing of our books who will make a thorough and practical study of this part of the work. The men who have charge of our manufacturing departments should make a critical

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study of the composition and qualities of various styles of paper, of various inks, and also a thorough study of the latest and most improved styles of binding. He should become thoroughly acquainted not only with the prices, but with the wearing quality of the various styles of cloth and leather used in binding. We can never make London the center of our colonial book trade unless we have men in London who have a minute and thorough understanding of the branches of business with which they have to do, for it will be impossible, as the business grows, to have all the thinking and planning done in Oakland. I shall do all I can to encourage the development of the London business, but all our plans will fall to the ground, if we depend on one man, who may be ever so wise and earnest, to take charge of all departments of the work.

I thank you for saying what you have about Bro. Morrison's coming, and the difficulties that he will meet because of the feelings of some. I will do what I can to prepare the way for his coming. When he comes he will, not interfere with your work, or that of Bro. Gibson. He will come to assist Bro. Elery Robinson, and to give such information about the work in that field as will enable him to make a wise selection of agents to be sent to that field, and also to give us a general council in our planning for the work in Great Britain and on the continent. Br. Morrison, Elery Robinson, and J.J. Devereaux will be settled with from Michigan funds. Their wages will not be drawn from Pacific Press. If Pacific Press desires to economize I would advise closing the Paternoster Row Place and thus dispose with a second book-keeper

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rather than some other changes that have been proposed.

I am glad that you realize that other offices are turning out finer work than ours. I hope you will make a thorough study as to how to produce attractive books in the least expensive manner. Please remember that I have no official connections with the Pacific Press, and that nothing that I have said has any authority. I have written freely expressing my opinions as an outsider, and you must take it only for what it is worth. I shall send a copy of this to C.H. Jones, for I want him to know that I shall do whatever I can to encourage the development of that branch. I write this from Adams Centre. The first time I saw you it was here. You were then about four years old. We have had good meetings here and shall go on to So. Lancaster tomorrow.

Praying that you may be prospered, and have divine guidance day by day,

I am yours truly,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.007]

Adams Centre, October 14, 1890  
Brethren Ertzenberger, Compt, and Gomis

Dear Friends and Fellow-laborers, -- Hearing that you are associated together in labor I have thought to write to you all knowing that Eld. Ertsenberger can read my English and translate it into French. I have been greatly interested in the very brief account which Eld. Holser gave me of your good camp-meeting. How I wish I could have been present with you. We are all pleased to learn that the Lord's blessing attended this meeting in such a marked manner, and that some souls were won to the truth as a result of the meeting. We were also pleased to learn that Bro. Gomis was to labor with Elders Ertzenberger and Compt. We pray that the Lord may bless this experience to his good.

You will be interested to know that quite a number of our young men at Battle Creek and in the west are anxious to study the Spanish and thus fit themselves for labor in So. Africa. I wish we had a good Spanish teacher at Battle Creek.

We are sorry that Eld. Ertzenberger could not come over to assist in our German Bible school. Who we shall secure as teacher I do not know. I am thankful to Bro. Gomis and Compt for writing me so fully about the work in Algeria. You will soon see in the Review an extract from Bro. Gomis' letter prepared by John Vuilleumier. I wish you would tell me what you can relative to the present address of the Sabbath-keepers who went from Relizane to Brazil or Argentine. I would like to request one or two persons in this country who write the Spanish to correspond with them.

Praying the Lord to guide you in your labors,  
I am yours in haste,  
W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.008]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct 16, 1890

John I. Gibson

451 Holloway Road

London, N.

Dear Brother, -- Your letter of Sept. 30 was forwarded to this place where I found it on our arrival last evening. We have just closed a very interesting meeting at Adams Centre N.Y., and this evening the meetings begin here. So far mother has endured the journey and the labor very well and we have reason to hope that she will be able to fill the appointments made for her in these eastern conferences.

I see that you supposed it was understood that plates of Patriarchs & Prophets were to be forwarded to you. I supposed so also, and did not know until the reception of this letter but what you had already had them. I will immediately write to Review & Herald and to C. H. Jones about this matter. If your letter had contained a definite and positive order to have the plates forwarded, it would have only been necessary for me to hand it to Review and Herald; as it is I shall ask them to get the plates in readiness and wait for a definite order from C.H. Jones before shipping.

I am glad that you feel so deeply the importance of copyrighting in England. We are equally anxious to have this done, but have not know exactly how to get at it. In time passed, I have written many letters of inquiry, but have received more discouragement than information. I will see what can be done in the way of revision and change in the introduction and first chapter.

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Is there not some way by which the cuts can be copyrighted separately in England? Reaser has nearly all the originals over there, why cannot they be treated as other English and French wood cuts are, which are protected by law?

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.010]

So. Lancaster, Mass, Oct 16, 1890

C. Eldridge

Review & Herald

Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brother, -- I have just received a letter from J.I. Gibson stating that they wish to print Patriarchs & Prophets very soon in London, and asking if we cannot make some slight changes in the introductions so that it may be copyrighted there. He seems to think that arrangements have already been made for the shipment of the plates. I hope this is so because his letter to me is not exactly in the form of an order and I have therefore sent it to C.H. Jones. I suppose you will soon receive an order from him, if he has not already given one for the shipment of the plates or shells, and I write you this so that any necessary corrections which might delay the plates might be made at once.

I am really sorry that we had to leave Battle Creek before your return; I should so much liked to have heard from your about the meetings in California and the trip.

With best wishes for the success of your work,

I am yours truly,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.011]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct 16, 1890

C.H. Jones

Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother, -- Our New York meeting just closed was held in Adams Centre which is in the northern part of the state, and so there was not a very general representation of our people. We had a very good and profitable meeting, however, and the meeting house was packed full Sabbath, Sunday, and Monday. The congregations were made up largely of the members of the Baptist and 7<sup>th</sup> day Baptist churches. We reached this place last evening and I found the enclosed letter from Bro. Gibson. I hardly know whether to do anything about this or not. I think that definite orders should be given Review & Herald by yourself relative to the shipment of the plates. I shall however, write to Capt. Eldridge and request that the plates shall all be prepared for shipment that they may go as soon as orders are received from you. I think there will be quite a demand for Patriarchs & Prophets in So. Africa and also in Australia, and it seems to me that your London house needs the work. It would be much better for the sale of this book in these fields if they could have them from London from the beginning and thus save the annoyance and loss to agents which often comes from a slight difference in the style of manufacture.

If you have time I wish you would write me something about the camp-meeting and the prospects for future work in Cal.

We left Battle Creek before Capt. Eldridge returned and as our friends in Cal. have been too busy to write, we know but little as to how matters are there.

I hear that Willie Reaser is on his way back. I shall endeavor to meet him in N.Y.

Yours in Haste,

W. C. White

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[E-W.C.W.013]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct 16, 1890

J. W. Moore

175 Central Ave.

Indianapolis, Ind.

My Dear Brother, -- I have your [letter] of recent date in which you tell me about the blessed meeting during the special season of prayer, and make inquiry about the missionary books you ordered. I turned your order over to the International Tract Society, as they seem to be willing to handle such orders practically without profit. They had on hand only a few of the books called for, but promised to get the list as soon as possible and to fill your order as soon as they could.

With this I will send you a few sample tracts which I have procured. Please examine them carefully and if you want a quantity for distribution you can order them also from the International Society. In your order please state who publishes them as the secretary may not be acquainted with them.

Hoping to hear from you again soon relative to the success attending the effort of Brn. Craig and McMeans.

I am yours truly,  
W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.014]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 17, 1890

Eld. J.O. Corliss

Review & Herald

Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear brother, -- I have your [letter] of Oct. 14 and hasten to reply. Our meeting in N.Y. was too far north to secure a representative attendance. It was a great encouragement to the people in that section of the state. Mother stood the labor very well, and seems to be gaining strength.

I note what you say about Dowkontt's school. I shall visit him at the close of this meeting. Eld. A.T. Robinson says that he is rather non-committal; talked at first as though he knew nothing of our people, but is at heart an Adventist and knows all about the Sabbath for he has an S.D. Baptist as his assistant. He is struggling against financial embarrassment, and I imagine that he is afraid to do anything that will offend those who give the most liberally for the support of his school. I wish we could make up a small list of contributors. I think I shall try to do this after visiting the school if I find it as good a thing as it seems to be.

And now I come to the more important part of your letter: The school district canvass for Nov. and December to be followed by two or three lectures in each district during Jan. and Feb. I am deeply impressed with the fact that the time has fully come when it is our duty as a people to plan the labor that the message of warning against religious legislation which is to prepare the way for the final warning of the Third Angel's Message

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shall be carried to every family in the state of Mich. And to every family in the United States as far and as fast as our numbers and our means make it possible. As far as numbers are concerned we can do it by enlisting the co-operation of intelligent and influential men in every community. As far as means is concerned we can do one hundred times more than has been done, by adopting the economical methods which proved so successful in our school district canvass last winter in Mich. It is a fact that our people seldom do their best except under pressure. They will work very hard for a few weeks while there is an impending crisis, and then relax their efforts as soon as the Lord begins to work, to check for a time the impending evil. It is not our duty to submit to this state of things, but to correct it. And in order to correct it we must present repeatedly and forcibly before our people the following considerations: -

First, in the success of Sunday Laws, we have ten times more to fear from the indifference and the ignorance of the masses as to the effect of such laws, than we have from the press, the influence and the activity of the Sunday Law advocates.

Second, while the work of opposing the National Reformers is important, the work of enlightening the masses and forewarning them of the issue that is coming, and of the dangerous consequence which will follow the enactment of religious laws, is ten times more important, for it is very poor policy for those wishing to advocate truth to sit still and wait till the seeds of error have been thoroughly sown, with the expectation that this will

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arouse the interests of the people to hear the truth. It does arouse a certain kind of interest, but there are no doubt thousands of souls who may be won to the truth if we would be active and present to them correct principles, and a warning against this union of politics and religion, who will be lost to the cause if we wait until the National Reformers have presented their views first. Therefore,

Third, the indifference of the people is not sufficient excuse for us to neglect our present duty, and to postpone our efforts till some future time.

Fourth, a quite good time like the present is our best and only opportunity to reach the people in the rural districts, because in any great crisis, our whole time and strength will be required in the cities and villages. Let us improve the present, golden opportunity to do an aggressive work and carry this warning message to tens of thousands of school districts, enlisting noble men – men of experience, in the work, and furnish them with literature to place before their friends and neighbors.

In your letter you say, “What is to be the work of the school district canvass?” Many think that petition work is not important this fall.

It is true that there is not that immediate demand for petitions that there was last winter, at least it appears that there will not be, because from our inside knowledge of affairs at Washington we think the Blair Educational [Amendment], the Blair Sunday-law, and the Breckenridge Bill will not be pressed to the  
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front during this congress, but we know that the National Reformers will not rest for any length of time, and we expect that at the next congress a stronger bill will be introduced. Why then should we not prepare for this? The National Reformers and their allies, by their favorite methods, can collect millions of petitions in a few weeks, whereas, with us it is a slow and laborious work. Let us then take time by the fore-lock and gather millions of petitions this winter from the rural districts, and then when the crisis comes, turn our trained workers into the cities and villages. And right here we see the strength and value of our petition. It is not directed against any one bill which may be thrown aside for another, but against this kind of legislation as a whole. Therefore we can gather petitions this winter to be presented when necessity requires.

The Blair Educational Amendment has not been defeated, nor has the committee reported adversely to its passage. It may be brought up at any time, and although a few of us may think that for policy's sake it will not be brought up during this congress, we do not know but it will. We cannot tell what changes will occur in public sentiment at Washington and as far as its usefulness as a leader for our school district colporters, in introducing themselves and their work, I cannot see why it is not just as good this year as last. It is true we do not have the excitement, and the great fear of a crisis calling for immediate action before we are ready for it, but shall we always wait for such excitement, and such fear before we act? I hope not. The Blair Sunday Bill and the  
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Breckenridge Bill have never been withdrawn or adversely reported, yet in the school district canvass I think we have but little to do with them as the Educational Amendment seems so much more to the point.

It has been suggested that the school district work should be carried on largely in the interest of heading off the work of the National Reformers in their efforts to close the World's Fair on Sunday. It may be that some interest can be aroused in the country over

this question, but I think ten times more will be gained by our colporters in the rural district, if they direct their efforts to enlightening the people as to the dangers which threaten our educational system through the Blair Educational Amendment and similar legislation. Country people care but very little whether city libraries are opened or closed on Sunday, and they will naturally take much less interest in the question of Sunday closing at the World's Fair than people in the cities who are struggling with the Sunday saloon, Sunday base ball games, and the like; but when you show these people that there is a gigantic octopod trying to fasten its tentacles about our public school system that will surely in the end crush out freedom and liberty and bring it under the control of a hierarchy, they are aroused for that comes right home to them in every district. I am profoundly convinced that it is a wise, intelligent opposition to the Blair Educational Amendment which will give to our coleporters influence, and the attention of the people, and that in this we can enlist thousands of noble men to circulate our leaflets among the people of their district to circulate petitions as they may

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have opportunity, and that these men may be influenced to open the way for successful lectures in the winter by brethren whom we may send out to spend two or three days in each district.

Last year there was an immediate demand for petitions, and we made the necessity for petitions the primary thing, and to encourage immediate action had these petitions sent direct to Washington. This year let us make the circulation of literature imparting information relative to our future danger the principle thing, regarding the petitions as important, but as secondary to the other. Some will ask, how can you urge the gathering of petitions where there is no immediate, pressing demand for their presentation? I would suggest presenting it in this way: The advocates of the Educational Amendment are very persistent, and terribly in earnest. By their peculiar methods they can gather millions of petitions in a short time, and we must have millions to off-set them. We want our petitions already to present at any moment when they spring this question upon us. It is best that the petitions from each state be presented by some senator or representative from that state who favors the protection of our public school system. Therefore the N.R.L.A. has appointed a secretary in each state [who] will receive these petitions and forward them on to Washington to be presented there at the proper moment. Therefore send your petitions to our state secretary as fast as you can gather them.

By this plan our state officers will have complete control of the work in their state. The coleporters will send in weekly

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the names of all who have been enlisted as workers and in addition to this, lists of influential and liberal-minded citizens to whom reading matter should be sent; and we can supply this people with copies of the sentinel, the Breckenridge hearing, and other important publications. By sticking closely to the educational question we shall secure the sympathy and co-operation of the very best citizens; but when we leave this issue and take up Sunday closing, and the World's Fair, we shall have the prejudices of the very best people against us on the start, and to a great extent all the way through, and I fear our canvass will be unpopular as the test of the negro preacher in Indianapolis. I mean the forenoon test. "A Dead Dog After a Flea." I tell you the truth, I am afraid of any movement which treats the Sunday closing as a separate and important issue. It seems to

me that we want to direct our efforts against the great foundation principles, against the root of this iniquity, rather than against the blossoming out of the movement as the Sunday Closing.

In N.Y. state I found that our people were preparing to send one good man into the fields. I plead with them to send ten, but financial embarrassments hinder so that we could not raise the number above six. I urged that if they had only a little money to spend on this work that they spend it early in the season.

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First, because when our people see the results I think they will make contributions that the work may continue. Second, because if this work, is done early in the season it opens the way for lectures later in the winter. Bro. Wilson, the secretary of their Tract Society is now in the west visiting and his place is temporarily filled by Bro. Kinney. They decided that it was best for Wilson to go into the field as leader in this canvass during Nov. and Dec.. Therefore they will advise him to stop in Battle Creek on his way East, to receive instruction for two or three days from Brethren Corliss, Reavis, and others that will help him about this work.

Praying that the Lord will guide you in your consideration of this important matter, and that he will bless in the presentation of it before the Michigan Conference.

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.022]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 19, 1890

C. H. Jones  
Pacific Press  
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother, -- The evening mail brought me four letters from you with several enclosures. I will begin with one of those dated Oct. 9 making the inquiry about the future work of Charlie Driver. There is very little I can tell you. We were informed that stereotyping was profitable in Melbourne, and sent him over. On his arrival it was discovered that stereotyping was not profitable, but that electrotyping was, but the putting in of the electrotyping plant required changes involving thousands of dollars, and we advised them not to do it. I think he could help our people in Basle but I find that they are not prepared to meet the additional expense of his returning from Australia by way of Switzerland, and I have written to Tenney that while they would be glad to employ him for a short time at good wages, they cannot do more. I do not think that the Mission Board is willing to incur any additional expense on his account, and as there is nothing in Tenney's letters which give any clue to Driver's future plans, I have formed the opinion that he is planning to remain in Australia. It may be my conclusion is not well founded, but I have formed this opinion. If you are in immediate need of help, I think you would do well to secure Powelson. I wish I could give you some information about Driver.

I note with sorrow the report of the committee relative to Matteson's book which occupies your short letter of Oct. 10.

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I hoped that he would be able to prepare something which would be useful. I think his first book could be worked over so as to be suitable and that it would do ten times as much good as some others which you will publish in the Library. If he were present to defend it with half the vigor displayed in the defense of Savonarolla, I presume it would be corrected and published.

This brings me to your longer letter of Oct. 9. As regards Savonarolla I shall hope that when it is printed that a sufficient number of its readers will be enough interested in the story to over-look the fact that it teaches nothing of importance.

I am glad that you are going on with Ministration of Angels. I hope you will decide soon to send the plates of Patriarchs and Prophets on to London.

And now I come to your statement about the So. African book business, and Mrs. Drulard's letter. If she made a false statement to me relative to the discount given her, it can be proved, and I shall give Gibson an opportunity to do this. If her statement was correct, then I think your remarks about the Gen. Conf. Association grinding down Pacific Press any more were out of place. If the Gen. Conf. Association has done Pacific Press any wrong you should convince us that wrong before making such comments.

A few days after I wrote to you quoting from Mrs. Drulard's letter I received from Gibson a statement of discounts issued for the So. African business and I think that I wrote to you that

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this was wholly satisfactory, with the possible exception of some pamphlets like Social Purity which ought to be rated as subscription books.

I am sorry that you feel that Mrs. Drulard is unreasonable. I presume you are influenced in this by Gibson, who is rather hasty in his criticisms. It seems to me that considerable patience is required, all around, in doing business which reaches out to those distant continents, and if I have said anything to annoy you I will try to be more careful hereafter.

Now I will ask you to put yourself in Mrs. Drulard's place and see how you would feel relative to circumstances like the following. She had worked up, with the temperance people of So. Africa, quite a sale for Social Purity; and paid about three cents and a half for them in Battle Creek, then, when, according to the arrangements we have made that they shall get all the books from London, they are charged to her at nearly seven cents apiece. She is obliged to lose money on them or raise the price to her customers. Is she unreasonable for making complaint? She can see that either the price had been raised more than is just, or else that our plans are wrong in turning all the So. African trade into the London office.

I have labored faithfully to secure to the London Pacific Press all of the African business believing that it was better for the press to handle all the business at a small margin and thus have a continual encouragement for the publication in London of such works as may be demanded, than to have the business cut up

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by competition with Review and Herald, so that you would not dare to publish anything, depending upon the African trade. If I had received Gibson's memoranda of discounts established, before sending you the extracts from Mrs. Drulard's letter, it would not have been necessary to write you about it. But you may remember now, as I call your attention to it, that we have been for several months asking that you establish such discounts, and that you have been very non-committal as to what you were willing to do. I think if you will judge our questions and criticisms in the light of the information which we had at the time, that you will not regard them as unreasonable.

I am much pleased with the memoranda of agreement made between Review and Herald and Pacific Press. I think it will result in a benefit to both offices and to the general cause. I hope it will be adopted by Review and Herald.

Yours in great haste,  
W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.026]

No. 2

C.H. Jones

I will now make some suggestions relative to matters referred to in your letter of Oct. 6. I am sure you have much to be encourage you in the results of the year's work, and I hope that you will find in Bro. Durland that which you need. I think that Sr. Vesta Olsen will make a competent secretary. I think I am prepared to give my vote in favor of all the decisions made by the committee. I am much pleased with the proposition relative to intermediate lessons to be published in the Instructor. I am also glad that we are to spend a year on Luke and John. Yes, after reading the report the second time I will add my vote in favor of all the plans adopted.

You ask my opinion regarding Wilcox and Durland as lesson writers. I don't think Durland is much of a writer in any line. I think that E.B. Miller, and M.C. Wilcox or R.D. Owen would do good work. If Bro. Waggoner is to write the Senior lessons in Battle Creek, it would be well to encourage Miller to prepare the intermediate as they could thus help each other.

As regards foreign lessons, I am somewhat surprised at the statements of Holser and Conradi. But in view of what they have said, we shall be justified in suspending the issue of the French lessons in the quarterly pamphlet. Let us send them the new lessons in time so they can translate or re-write and then they can change to suit the European taste; and let them print them in

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our French paper.

Plans have been adopted for the publication of a semi-monthly church paper in the Danish, and a similar one in the Swedish. This will give room for a S.S. department; so we can suspend the Danish and Swedish lesson pamphlet. Matteson is chairman of the Editorial committee of the Danish paper, and Swedberg of the Swedish. You would better correspond with them early. When we come to consider the German, the case is not so easy. Our German paper is small and printed from mattresses received from Basle. I think we shall have to continue the lesson quarterly in German until some change is made in the matter of the church paper similar to the Danish and Swedish. I think we shall be ready for this next year.

I think it is useless for us to ask the foreign offices to bear half the loss on lessons. Let us bear it all this year and be more cautious in the future.

I think you could safely appoint Gilbert Wilson as district superintendent of the S.S. work in number two. I cannot name any one at present for five or three. Rosseau would do well in three during the summer vacation, but you want a man to depend on all the year round.

I think we shall find a better way to issue our pamphlets on Mission Fields, and Mission Work than to have them done by the S.S. association.

I am truly sorry to hear that Pacific Press is still losing heavily. I hope this will not continue. I am glad that Derrick has been made state canvassing agent for Cal. I think many books can be sold in that great conf. if the matter shall be worked as thoroughly there as it is by Bro. Miles in this country.

Hoping to hear that matters are lightening up with you, that your custom work is picking up, and that our own books may have a true revival,

I am yours in haste,

W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.028]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct 19, 1890  
Eld. R.A. Underwood  
E. Portland, Or.

My Dear Brother, -- I received your welcome letter of October 2 just before leaving Battle Creek, but this is my first opportunity to reply. Our meeting at Adams Centre N.Y. was not really a state meeting. The notice was short and the meeting being so far north, it was not representative. Our people in that part of the state were very much encouraged by it, and something was done by way of laying plans for the winter work. Mother has endured the labor very well so far.

I was very thankful for the information you gave me about the California camp-meeting. I was somewhat surprised at your new committee, and at Durland's position as president of the Tract Society, without having a place on the Conf. Committee. I presume there is some unwritten history connected with this which is quite interesting. I am glad that Geo. Derrick was made Vice President of Cal. Tract Society and that he is also state canvassing agent. I am sorry however that he has been appointed district agent, for this is spreading him out pretty thin, and I think the Cal. Society needed all his time and strength. I am glad Bro. Derrick displays the qualities of a manager. How I wish there were more young men capable of bearing similar responsibilities.

You suggest that more ought to have been done in Cal. In the matter of putting burdens upon young men, and I want to ask you three questions:

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First, do you know of a conference that has done more for its young men, or has risked more, in putting burdens upon those who gave promise of intelligence and faithfulness, than California has done?

Second, can you name any young men in Cal. who have not been pushed forward as fast as was good for them?

Third, can you suggest any remedy for such men as Frank Lamb who was borne license for many years, who sometimes do real good work, but who have so little judgment and common sense, that each year they commit some folly, bringing discredit and trouble, and thus making it seem impossible to [ordain] them?

I am glad to hear from the college, that there is good attendance. Please tell me how Bro. Owens gets along with his additional responsibilities. Does he continue to command the affection and respect of all our people? Is his health good, and his mind clear? Does he realize the weakness in the school which you have mentioned, or is that weakness with himself? I am heartily glad that Eld. Olsen can attend those general meetings with you in Portland and Milton. I hope our brethren in the N.P. conference will take a proper view of the work, and will unite with all our people in the north Pacific states and Territories in building up a good strong school east of the Cascade Mountains.

What are the plans relative to building at Crystal Springs? Will they take time to get their money in hand so as to buy for cash? Will they work up a good plan, and secure a competent

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builder, or will they begin as heretofore with a cheap man to manage, and a defective plan; and this by a misguided effort at economy, waste about one-third of their money? I most earnestly hope that they will not begin this fall. If any of them are broad-minded enough to take in the financial situation as it is, to see that people have strained their credit to the very last notch at every point, and that a little not-headed haste just now may bring a crisis that will put lasting disgrace upon the whole denomination, if they will stop to consider how that when they were on the verge of bankruptcy the Pacific Press has lent them its credit, and that now when the Press is in peril, it is their duty to be considerate; and if they will consider that they have only one physician and that he is taking the same course which we have condemned in Dr. Kellogg by trying to do everything himself, if they will consider that it is vastly better to be crowded with their present facilities, than to largely increase their present debt until several years of success have demonstrated that they have sound management, if they will look at these things in a cool, dispassionate way, I think they will see that there is vastly more to be gained by caution and deliberation, and delay until they have the money in hand to work with, without drawing it away from, and imperiling the Pacific Press. I tell you Bro. Underwood, I am thoroughly alarmed at our financial situation, and I beg of you to use your influence for economy and delay in the matter of increasing debt on our institutions: In the east, everything is strained to the last notch, and we cannot as heretofore depend upon getting five or ten thousand

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from Review and Herald.

I note with deepest interest what you say about the work in London. I have very little sympathy for those who are making a raid against Bro. D.A. Robinson, and I am surprised that so many of our own brethren have so little breadth of thought that they cannot see that he is doing a good work, and that, in the main, he is working in the only way in which he is fitted to work. They could not work in his way; he cannot work in theirs. It is no use to put a round man into a square box, or a square man onto a round box, and that is what some of our folks are always trying to do.

I don't think that Bro. Robinson's management is perfect by any means, but I believe he is doing the best he can, and that may be more than can be said of all who are criticizing him. Why do we wait in cases like this until the courage and reputation and the strength of such a man is broken, before we send anyone to his assistance. I feel as deeply as during our committee meeting the necessity of sending a strong man to England. Not to interfere with the work Bro. Robinson is doing well, but to do the work which he cannot do.

Our work in Africa is in worse condition, and the situation is growing more and more perplexing. Boyd us already to return, and no one has been selected to take his place.

Praying that the Lord may guide and bless you in all your labors,

I am yours truly,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.032]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 22, 1890

Eld. O.A. Olsen

Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brother, -- I have mislaid your kind letter written from Portland, Oregon, so I cannot answer it in particular, but will write about some matters that are upon my mind, and about which I need your counsel. I have hoped that you would say something about Magan and what you thought he ought to do. In a letter just received from him, he intimates that his trip to Oregon was partly the result of a message which I sent by Alonzo. When Alonzo was going west I told him he would meet Magan, and that I thought it would be a mistake for him to come east so quickly as not to get acquainted with our people on the coast. My mind rested upon Oakland, St. Helena, and Healdsburg. If his trip to Oregon had done any good, and if you have thereby become better acquainted with him, I shall be glad. You know that I have long desired that he should be employed as my assistant in the foreign missionary correspondence, and have supposed that you would want him to take a leading part in teaching the missionary class. I have hoped that you would talk with him about these things, and that I should receive some word as to your conclusions. I have written to him as definitely as seemed best, under the circumstances, about the work to be done, and my wishes to what he should do first.

My work divides itself into three general divisions which stand about as follows:  
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First, the correspondence with foreign laborers, which I have pretty well in hand, and can manage I think with some of Sara's help while attending the general meetings.

Second, the editing of the foreign department in the Home Missionary, and the preparing of reports for the Year Book, which I cannot do to any advantage while traveling, but which Magan can do well I think with the advice and help I can give.

Third, the home correspondence which includes, first, a systematic effort to get regular reports of the F.D. offerings; second, a general correspondence with conference officers, and with our ministers, in which we place before them the information relative to the work and needs of our foreign missions, and appeal to them to labor wherever they go, to raise an interest in the missions.

Miss Walling seems well adapted to assist in carrying forward this line of correspondence. She understands my plans quite well, and is very careful and thoughtful about her work, and if you are willing to have her continue in this work until I return, I think I can keep her busy in work which will count. I shall soon send her a letter to ministers, to be mimeographed and sent out with some tracts which I am selecting. So much for my plans.

Now I wish you would talk with Magan and Miss Walling, and if you think I am asking for too many helpers, I will notify Miss Walling to cut her work short and take up something else.

Now the main question about which I wish you counsel is this: Shall I remain in the east for a few weeks after the Atlantic

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Conference to attend general meetings with mother, providing her health will permit, and she feels inclined to respond to the many requests which are coming in from such places

as Williamsport, Pa.; Norwich, Conn.; Providence, R.I.; Syracuse, N.Y. & c.” She does not seem inclined to attend such meetings unless I can accompany her, and the brethren here seem very anxious that meetings be held. There are a hundred reasons why my personal preference would be to return as soon as possible to Battle Creek, but I do not wish to allow personal reference to have any part in deciding this question.

In the letter just received from Magan he expresses a desire to join us in the east. He desires to purchase quite a library of missionary books, and wishes to select them himself in N.Y. City. I am not prepared to advise him in this matter, and I wish to turn the question over to you. I should very much enjoy his company and assistance as a correspondent, but his ability to present the cause of foreign missions is not so much needed at these meetings which Bro. Chadwick attends, as elsewhere; for Chadwick gives two or three excellent talks on foreign missions wherever he goes. Of course I would like to see Magan and talk with him about the work, especially if I should remain sometime in the east, but I think it possible to give him in writing all the suggestions necessary to his working intelligently, and successfully, until our return. Of course there is no one that could do a satisfactory job in selecting books for him, but I would do what I can while in N.Y. if it is decided that it is not best for him to go east.

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Another important matter for which I ask a little of your time and attention, is the school district canvass with the N.R.L.A. literature. You were much interested in this last year, and I hope you will give it sufficient thought this year so as to counsel wise and practical plans that will accomplish the greatest amount of good with the least expenditure.

I joined Eld. Corliss, and Bro. Reavis in drawing up a memorial to the Michigan conference, with the expectation that we were to work upon the same issues as last year. Namely: Opposition to the Blair Educational Amendment. But after reaching this place, I learned by letters from Brn. Chadwick, and Corliss, that there was some misunderstanding or indecision relative to this, and that a proposition was made that opposition to Sunday closing of the World’s Fair should be the principle issue. I see no light in this whatever, and I request you to ask Corliss to let you read my letter to him about this.

Brn. Chadwick and Robinson are convinced that this would be an unpopular issue, and that there is no necessity for change from our method of work last year, and resolutions adopted at the Cal. Tract Society show that Eld’s Waggoner, and At. Jones are of the same opinion. Please talk with Dr. Waggoner about this and do what you can to save the N.R.L.A. from making a fatal mistake of taking up the unpopular issue when there is provided a popular one that will serve our purpose much better.

This morning Bro. Chadwick left us intending to visit Williamsport before the meeting at Salamanca.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.036]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct 22, 1890  
Eld. E.J. Waggoner  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brother, -- I have only a few moments to write you before our afternoon meeting, so I will copy from a letter just written to Eld. Olsen.

“Another important matter for which I ask a little of your time and attention is, the school district canvass with the N.R.L.A. literature. You were much interested in this last year, and I hope you will give it sufficient thought this year so as to counsel wise and practical plans that will accomplish the greatest amount of good with the least expenditure.

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same opinion. Please talk with Dr. Waggoner about this and do what you can to save the N.R.L.A. from making a fatal mistake of taking up the unpopular issue, when there is provided a popular one that will serve our purpose much better.”

Please talk with Corliss, Eldridge, and D.T. Jones and do what you can to save us from leaving our grand and noble fight, over the subversion of our school system, to take up an unimportant and unpopular quarrel relative to the closing of the World’s Fair. It is true the Sabbath Union is making a great ado over the Sunday closing of the Fair, and we should take advantage of the agitation thus aroused to present the principles of religious liberty. But I think we must be careful how it is done, and as far as possible direct the minds of the people to the more important questions and the principles underlying the whole business.

I am inclined to think that we shall gain more by sending our men out to do aggressive work among those who are not yet engaged in this controversy, than by spending all our strength to neutralize the work of the Religious Reformers.

Praying that the Lord may guide you and bless you abundantly,

I am yours in haste,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.038

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 24, 1890

D. T. Jones

Battle Creek, Michigan

My Dear Brother, -- I was glad to receive your kind letter of Oct. 21, in which you tell me about the openings for a Sanitarium in Colorado, and something about matters at Battle Creek. It is quite a comfort to one who is so much interested in what is going on there, to hear particularly about the arrivals, and your plans for the Michigan meetings. Our meetings here have been in progress one week and there is yet two days. The attendance from abroad has not been very large but it has been representative. Good, intelligent people from all parts of the conference, and quite a large proportion of them are those who have lately embraced the truth. Very many of the old standbys whom we have seen at previous meetings have been detained at home by sickness or business. It is well that no more come than there are, for with the large attendance at the college, the meeting house and the houses of our people have been full.

Bro. Chadwick took a very active part at the beginning of the meeting, speaking twice on foreign missions, and twice on general topics, and left us Wednesday for Williamsport. Mother has spoken about every second day and has attended most of the early morning meetings. She appears to be as well as when we left home. There are many urgent requests for her to attend general meetings in such places as Williamsport, Pa; Norwich, Conn.; and Rochester, N.Y... I have written to Eld. Olsen asking his [p.39]

opinion relative to our remaining East four or five weeks after the Atlantic Conference, for the purpose of attending such meetings.

The business meetings of the Academy have just closed. The financial report does not bring out as clearly as I expected the result of the last year's working, but I am told that they run behind about the amount of their interest account, which is two thousand dollars. They have sold considerable property but this is to be paid for in installments, and but little money had been received at the date of closing the accounts.

Last evening I brought before a council composed of ministers and committee men, the necessity and justice of asking the tract society to purchase from the college the building which it occupies and the printing office. I think they will do this. The faculty are anxious that a larger boarding house be built, and in fact this seems necessary before the school can pay its expenses, but we have carefully labored to prevent anything which would increase the indebtedness of the corporation. A resolution has been adopted looking toward the raising of a fund for the building of a new boarding house, with the understanding that the building is not to be begun until there are sufficient funds in hand for its completion.

The Tract Society has had a very prosperous year. Their gross profits have been nearly three thousand dollars, but they have cut down their inventory so that their report shows a net profit of only about \$700. From this time forward they will pay the State agent, secretary, and shipping clerk from the profits of the subscription book business. [p.40]

The Conference has had a good year. Its membership has increased, and the brethren are of good courage. But little change has been made anywhere in officers. The

Conf. officers are: Pres. A.T. Robinson; V.P. H.J. Farman. Other members of the executive committee: G.W. Caviness, E.P. Farnsworth, W.L. Payne. The Academy Board is: Robinson, Caviness, Mace, Cummings, W.W. Prescott, E.P. Farnsworth, and J.C. Tucker. I hope they will have a board meeting evening after the Sabbath at which I shall learn more about the financial situation.

I have just received from Miss Walling a summary report of the Christmas, F.D. and S.S. offerings of all the societies in district number one for 1889 and 1890. Brn. Goodrich and Robinson are much interested in this, also Sr Palmer who will help in getting out an apportionment for the coming year. She wants to have some definite sum to work for, and thinks that the New England people will do their share if they know what it is. The New Eng. Tract Society has five districts as follows: Conn., R.I., Eastern Mass., Western Mass., and N.H. and they plan to employ one minister and one director for constant work in each district. In addition to this they will select three or four good men to labor two months during this winter in the Religious Liberty Canvass something similar to our Michigan colporteurs. And they will also leave Eld. Fifield free to lecture upon that topic wherever the interest will warrant.

Last evening we had a wedding at church and the Conf. H. & T. organization was married to the New Eng. Tract Society. When

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we came to consider how long these societies had been courting; all the friends of both felt that the wedding should not be delayed. We found that the temperance literature was being circulated by the membership of the tract society; that the large health books are being sold by the assistant state agent; that the monthly meetings for the dissemination of health principles and temperance principles are being conducted by the Tract Society; and that the membership of the society are all members of the International Association. The only thing lost by this union is the president and secretary. The sec. is a quiet body who collects annual dues and nothing more. The Pres. was a minister who had but few opportunities to work in the cause of temperance during the year, and whose remarks at the annual meeting only tended to darkness and discouragement. We thought we could dispense with these officers as well as not, so the work of the conference organization was turned over to the Tract Society, and its funds to the International H. & T. Association.

I should like to hear if there is any serious objection to this.

Yours in haste,

W. C. White

[E.W.C.W.042]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 24, 1890  
Prof. C.C. Ramsey  
10 Divinity Hall  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear friend, -- I have your [letter] of Oct. 23 inviting me to visit you at Cambridge. For some weeks my time is fully occupied, but if after the close of our present series of meetings I can find a day to spare, I will come to Cambridge, for I would like to see you, and have some curiosity to see the University.

The business meetings of the Academy Corporation have passed off quietly. Bro. Caviness and his associates seem to be doing a good work and have the confidence of the people. The academy opens with one hundred students. The Board of directors for the coming year is Caviness, Robinson, Mace, Cummings, W.W. Prescott, E.W. Farnsworth and J.C. Tucker.

With kindest regards to yourself and family,  
I am yours respectfully,  
W.C. White

[E.W.C.W.043]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 24, 1890  
Miss Addie Walling  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Cousin, -- Last evening the express package came O.K., and this morning your [letter] of Oct. 22, with several important enclosures. Already Sr. Palmer has made a complete copy of the report of missionary contributions for district number one, and she and Eld. Robinson will assist me in getting out an apportionment for the present year. You need not include the foreign conferences in this summary.

Your report for district number two is O.K. Keep your duplicates more fully, so that you make out copies of all, and a summary for Eld. Olsen. I want to write to Capt. Eldridge about my plans for the examination of French P. & P. before sending the MSS to Europe. I am glad to hear that Magan is so well.

The school meeting here was just closed. Prof. Caviness and his fellow teachers are doing good work and have the confidence of the people. The school opened with one hundred students. The new Board elected is: Caviness, Robinson, Mace, Cummings, W.W. Prescott, E.W. Farnsworth, and J.C. Tucker.

I hope to enclose with this a copy of the Kilgore missionary letter, somewhat revised, accompanied by a list of names to whom I wish you to send copies. I cannot correct the figures which you know were based upon estimate. Please correct them for me and send me, as soon as convenient, a statement showing what the total contributions for year ending June 30 were so that I can

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give it correctly, in my talks on finance.

Mother seems to endure the meeting very well. We have had two or three bright days, but most of the time of this meeting it has rained very hard.

Tell Mary Mortenson not to be in a hurry about paying out what money she has, but whenever large bills come in, like furniture, wood, and coal, to turn them over to Zelinsky, who has received some money from the west on my account.

Yours in haste,  
W. C. White

Send copies of the Missionary letter to the Conf Presidents of Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, So. Dakota, Colorado, Vermont and two copies to me at Salamanca, N.Y. Ask Eld Olsen what he thinks of having it mimeographed and sent to all our ministers. If you mimeograph, write it close.

W.

[E-W.C.W.045]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 24, 1890

W. Wellstood & Co.

44 Vesey Street, N.Y.

Gentlemen, -- Your card of October 14 has reached me here. The sample of paper and estimate are no doubt in Battle Creek. After writing you I decided to clear our stock of proofs before printing another edition.

I will be in New York sometime during the next month, and will then call at your place.

Yours in haste,  
W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.046]

So. Lancaster, Mass., Oct. 26, 1890  
J.H. Kellogg, M.D.  
Sanitarium  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brother, -- Your [letter] of Oct. 19 accompanied by dummy of Christian Temperance came to hand last evening. I have not had time to examine it, but have passed it around among those who would be especially interested in it, and they all speak in highest praise of the book and are much pleased that it is completed.

You ask my opinion as to prices and discounts. It seems to me that it would be better to put it out as a trade book so that all our people will be encouraged to purchase it. I have not supposed that it would become a popular book for outside sale, and I notice that our own folks, who know so much about the book business are quite averse to paying subscription prices for books published by us.

How would it do to issue two styles of cloth binding; one plain, which could be sold for one dollar as a trade book, and at a trade discount, and another, with a different colored cloth, and some ornamented title, and a marbled edge to be sold by subscription at \$1.50?

I hardly know what your plans are about royalty, but suppose it ought not to exceed ten cents a copy. This added to the 26 and 28 cents which your two editions would probably cost would bring the total expense to 36 and 38, and if you sold them to the trade at 40% discount, and to state agent for subscription sale at 50% discount you would get about 60 cents net for each which

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would give you a profit of about 20 cents per copy. If you think the sale of the book will be sufficient so that this profit would be satisfactory, I should be glad to see it put upon the market in that way. I suppose there are a few ministers who would like to have it in library binding, but it is a small book for that style of binding, and I think only a few would be needed.

Our meetings here have been quite interesting. The church and the houses of our people have been crowded to the utmost capacity. There has been but little change in the officers of the conference and tract society. One new move was made about which I would like your opinion.

At the first meeting of the Health and Temperance Asso. The Pres. of the Asso. opened the meeting by a free and full exposition of his dissatisfaction at the attitude of our people on this and the amount of attention that had been given to the subject. He gave us the most uncalled for, and disheartening speech of fifteen minutes, and then gave us an opportunity to show what our people are doing in this line at home and abroad. This we did, and our people were delighted to learn that there was so much progress, and so much being done, and that so many were being trained for Medical Missionaries. At our next meeting it was proposed that there be a wedding between the N.E.H. & T. Asso. and the N.E. Tract Society. When we came to consider how long these societies had been

courting, all the friends of both, felt that the wedding should not be delayed. We found that the temperance literature was being circulated by the membership of the tract society, [p.48]

that the large health books were being sold by the assistant state agent; that the monthly meetings for the dissemination of health and temperance principles, are being conducted by the tract society; and that the membership of the society are all members of the International H.&T. Association. The only thing lost by this union is the president and the secretary. The secretary is a quiet body who collects annual dues and nothing else. The president was a minister who had but few opportunities to work in the cause of temperance during the year, and whose remarks at the annual meeting only tended to darkness and discouragement. We thought that we could dispense with these officers as well as not, so the work of the conference organization was turned over to the tract society, and its funds to the International H.&T. Asso. I should like to hear if there is any serious objection to this.

The business meetings of the academy have just closed. They run behind about the amount of their interest account which is two thousand dollars. They have sold considerable property, and tomorrow morning I expect that the tract society will vote to purchase for \$4000.00 the depository building and the printing outfit now owned by the college.

The school opens with a full attendance. Caviness and his associates have the respect of the people, and the reputation of the school is rising.

Tomorrow I go to N.Y. where I hope I shall have time to visit with Mr. Dowkontt.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.049]

So. Lancaster, Mass. Oct. 26, 1890  
Eld. J.N. Loughborough  
1505 E Street  
Lincoln, Neb.

My Dear Brother, -- I was glad to receive your kind letter of Oct. 12, telling me so much about the California meetings, and about your plans and work. I shall be glad to hear, sometime, how you find things in Nebraska, and what you think of the work in that field. It seems strange to think of the many changes that have occurred in California. I used to think that no other place would ever seem so much like home, but I see that it is changing with all the rest. I am glad to hear that you left the finances in such good condition, and am very glad that Bro. Derrick is to give all his time to the canvassing work.

We have had good meetings here. Mother endures the labor well, and my courage is good about the other meetings in this district. Our meetings here have been quite interesting. The church and the homes of our people have been crowded to their utmost capacity. The attendance from abroad has been representative. Good intelligent people from all parts of the conference, and quite a large proportion of them, those who have lately embraced the truth. Very many of the old standbys whom we have seen at previous meetings, have been detained at home by sickness or business, but it is well that no more came for the accommodations were full.

The Conference has had a good year. Its membership has increased and the brethren are of good courage. But little change  
[p.50]

has been made anywhere in officers. The Conf. Officers are: Pres. A.T. Robinson; V.P. H.J. Farman. Other members of the executive committee: G.W. Caviness; E.P. Farnsworth; W.L. Payne. The Academy board is: Robinson, Caviness, Mace, Cummings, W.W. Prescott, E.P. Farnsworth, and J.C. Tucker.

The business meetings of the academy have just closed. They run behind about the amount of their interest account which is two thousand dollars. They have sold considerable property and tomorrow morning I expect that the tract society will vote to purchase for \$4000.00 the depository building, and the printing outfit now owned by the college.

The school opens with a full attendance. Prof. Caviness and his associates have the respect of the people, and the reputation of the school is rising.

At our first meeting of the H. & T. Assoc. the Pres. Of the Asso. opened the meeting by a free and full exposition of his dissatisfaction at the attitude of our people on this question and the amount of attention that had been given to the subject. He gave us the most uncalled for, and disheartening speech for about fifteen minutes, and then gave us an opportunity to show what our people are doing in this line of work at home and abroad. This we did and our people were delighted to learn that there was so much progress, and so much being done, and that so many were being trained for Medical Missionaries.

At our next meeting it was proposed that there be a wedding between the N.E.H & T. Asso. and the N.E. Tract Society. When  
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we came to consider how long these societies had been courting, all the friends of both, felt that the wedding should not be delayed. We found that the temperance literature was being circulated by the membership of the tract society; that the large health books were being sold by the assistant state agent; that the monthly meetings for the dissemination of health and temperance principles are being conducted by the tract society; and that the membership of the society are all members of the international H&T association. The only thing lost by this union is the president and secretary. The secretary is a quiet body who collects annual dues and nothing more. The president was a minister who had but few opportunities to work in the cause of temperance during the year, and whose remarks at the annual meeting only tended to darkness and discouragement. We thought we could dispense with these officers as well as not, so the work of the conference organization was turned over to the tract society, and its funds to the international H.&T. Asso.

I am glad you are able to send a package of testimonies to Sr. Whitney. I am sure she will preserve them carefully.

Yours in much love,  
W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.052]

“Shepard’s Bray”

(A caustic editorial from the Chicago Times of Sept.23. 1890)

“Col. Shepard of New York, the editor of a six post-meridian dailies a week, is a consummate hypocrite, and an illimitable liar. Piety is his profession, mendacity his practice. Speaking on the Sabbath against the Sunday paper this Shepard drew an awful example from Chicago, where, as he put it, “A certain Sunday newspaper publisher grew very wealthy. After his death three or four women claimed to be his wife, and in the contest for his estate every dollar of it was wasted. His successors in business became bankrupt. “

Mr. Shepard drew entirely on his imagination for his facts. There never was such a publisher in Chicago, either of a Sunday or a Monday paper, and the Colonel, whose mendacity is uttered at a safe distance, knows it. Having delivered this monstrous untruth in support of a proposition that is not agreeable to the mighty numbers of Americans who find instruction and entertainment tint eh Sunday papers, Mr. Shepard returns from Jersey to New York and selects for his model mendacity factory a new quotation from scripture. Sacred writ gives such as he precious little encouragement, for in all its multitudinous record there is but a single example of the exaltation of his kind. The words of Balaam’s ass will be remembered long after Colonel Shepard will sleep with Ananias and Sapphira.

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Your committee on plans, recommend the following: -

1<sup>st</sup>. That our directors be requested during the coming winter to give much attention to the N.R.L. work as is consistent with their other duties; seeking especially in all the churches to interest volunteers for the circulation of N.R.L. literature and the petitions, if need be working with them till they get started, thus gaining an experience for themselves.

2<sup>nd</sup>. That three or four persons be employed by the conference for at least two months during the winter, to visit in the rural districts circulating N.R.L. literature and the petitions, and seeking out the leading men, and securing as far as possible their influence and help in the great work of enlightening the people on these questions.

[E-W.C.W.054]

Algeria, Oran, Peregaux, July 31, 1890

W.C. White, Esq.,

Dear Brother in Christ, -- In reading to the paper "Les Signes Des Temps," published in Basle, Switzerland, I find an expression from you in which you say, "We must think of carrying the everlasting gospel into the darkest resources of Paganism." Thus far we have hardly spoken about it. Yes, we have hardly dared to think about it. This work, impossible to men, will be accomplished by the power of God, since he has said so.

Dear Brother, this good thought comes from the Lord, since he says this gospel of the kingdom must be preached to all the earth, then the end will come. Matt. 24:14. Yes, dear brother, the end will come, but before we must bear witness that the Redeemer is near; the coming of Christ in the clouds of heaven must be heralded, so that a church without fault or blemish may be prepared to meet him. But this church must come from all nations, kindred, people and tongues, keeping all the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. But, my dear brother, how far we are yet from being able to say that we carry the everlasting gospel to every nation!

There is in the midst of the ancient world, the Spanish nation of which I am a son, and which knows nothing certain about the coming of the Lord. There are millions of men in the darkness of death without anyone to speak to them about the Redeemer and his coming in glory. Adorable Saviour! Chiefest among ten thousand, notwithstanding all men have done to deface his image. Whom it sufficeth to present before men in his moral beauty so that men

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are drawn to him irresistibly. Yes, dear brother, I am speaking from experience. That which keeps back men is the counterfeit Christianity. But when men hear about the beauties of the word of God, about the creation of man, about his disobedience and fall, about his death and restoration through Christ; when we present to them all the doctrines which we hold as divine, then they open their hearts to the Lord, because they see it is the truth, while other doctrines have the stamp of falsehood and mortal man, and have nothing grand.

Dear brother, I can speak from personal experience. Toward the end of the year in 1885. I was so fortunate as to get two or three numbers of the paper, "Les Signs Des Temps". These papers treated on Immortality, Everlasting death, the Lake of fire and many other themes. The Sabbath, immediately as by enchantment I was convinced that this was divine truth, and that the protestant churches, notwithstanding their reform, did not wholly follow the way of truth, and had kept many Romish doctrines.

Then I wrote to Bro. Whitney, editor of the paper, who sent me several tracts, and wrote me several letters. After corresponding thus four or five months, he sent me Bro. Albert Vuilleumier to instruct me more definitely. Some time after that I begun to speak of the work of redemption, leaving all unscriptural doctrine, also preaching boldly the coming of the Lord.

At Relizane, through the preaching of the pure gospel, and the pure Adventist doctrine, a good, religious revival took place.

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Many souls were awakened and received the good tidings of redemption, and the coming of the Lord. Relizane is a small city of about one thousand Europeans, with Arabs and Jews, half of these Europeans being Spaniards. It seems to me that the half of these heard me speak of salvation through Christ, of the law and our responsibility to our Creator. A church, a living church was formed. Seventy men and women received the Lord's Supper. But I did not yet fully understand that we must be baptized. I thought the baptism received in infancy was sufficient. We all walked in the joy of the lord, loving each other as brethren.

I was all alone in the work of the Lord; indeed some had helped me, but they left the field on account of persecutions. We saw the time when the city of Relizane was going to become Christian, and a center of light for Algeria and Spain. I wrote to Bro. Albert Vuilleumier telling him our situation as to the church. Bro. V. then wrote to Basle and the board sent us Bro. Comte. We were all anxious to become connected with the Seventh-day Adventist church. I had already instructed the brethren that later we must be baptized by immersion, and so on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of June 1889, 29 of us received baptism, joyful in the Lord. A few days later, 6 more followed, making in all 35 adults, men and women. There were many others who were attending our meetings, but they could not decide to walk fully in the new way. The Sabbath is not to them the insuperable obstacle. Here a man who begins to keep the Sabbath is sure to lose his position. Many did lose it; several trials fell upon us, but all those who were baptized remain firm till today.  
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But after its organization the church had great trials to pass through. First, as to my own ease. I am a baker, and on account of closing on Saturday and not selling bread, I lost all my patrons, and had to close. I knew this would happen, but I had put my confidence in the Lord. I left Relizane, not being able to make a living there. Every fortnight I came to spend the Sabbath with the church. Unfortunately I could not continue to do so. I had the fevers, then the influenza, so that I could not see the church for five months. When I could I returned, and I found all the brethren and sisters very much encouraged, and living in the fear of the Lord; no one had failed to do his duty.

Relizane being cosmopolitan, the people are not steady; hence several of the older brethren have left, and are scattered all through Algeria. Yet amid all the disadvantages of the situation, the church remained strong, and faithful in the trials.

We lack many things. We could do many things. In many places we could carry the good tidings; but we are tied feet and hands. The brethren in Relizane are almost all poor. They have sent to Basle what they could. But we cannot take the evangelization of Algeria and Spain in our hands, unless friends come to help us. For my part, what can I do? I lost the little money I had and must earn my daily bread. I am called in many places to preach the gospel, but I cannot go for the want of means. People want to hear our doctrines. I am sure that in many places of Algeria churches could be raised up as in Relizane, which might become nurseries to carry the gospel into Spain in a short time. But we can do nothing.

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We have many brethren anxious to work for the Lord, but they must earn their living and take care of their families.

We know that Spain is ripe for the gospel. I tell you dear brother, that from my standpoint, Spain is most ready for the gospel. Indeed there are several protestant

societies at work there. But it seems to me that the pure truth would make rapid progress. Yes dear brother, we have much to do and heavy responsibilities, but we cannot move one step, having no means.

I have translated into the Spanish, many articles in the Signes, in view of making tracts of them. I have these to the amount of 120 tracts. There they are, doing nothing, and not being printed for lack of money. All is ready; we could do a glorious work in Spain, and here we could stir up the Spanish people. We have many young people ready to work, but we can make no head way.

We thought that the brethren of Basel could help us in our Spanish work, but we have lost this hope and expect nothing from them. I do not think that they lack good will, but have no means. They have taken too many places at a time. They cannot be every where at one time; therefore, the work in the Spanish peninsular is at a stop, for lack of an energetic start. We think we shall want your help only for two or three years. The churches which would be raised up here in Spain would be self-sustaining before that time perhaps.

Therefore, dear brother, in our Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ we beg of you to help us for our dear Redeemer's sake. We soon expect him in the clouds of heaven; we all believe

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that the law of Jehovah, three times holy, is immutable; therefore we keep all the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Especially the holy Sabbath. Dear brethren, we are one body with you in Christ. We are flesh of your flesh, bone of your bones; we entreat of you by the compassions of the Lord, that you may be kind enough to remember that there is a nation once blessed of God, but which he has punished on account of its sin. This poor people have also had its thousands and perhaps millions of martyrs and by faith we are the sons of these martyrs. The Lord has his people among this nation; therefore we pray of you to remember our poor Spain, which cries, as did the Macedonians, "Come over and help us." Think of her, do something for her, for the sake of souls which will sometime be immortal. You know very well, dear brethren, that a cup of cold water will not be lost in the day of accounts. Think then of the everlasting joy of souls saved through your help.

As I have said, respecting your brethren of Europe, I do not think it is the lack of will, but because they cannot do more. But we must not forget that the day of the Lord is near, and we must work while it is day. The Lord wants us to pray, to send workmen into his vineyard. How much more, being all ready for work, should we not go to work immediately! See then, dear brethren, what you can do for us.

The season for the work here will soon come. One can hardly work here in the summer on account of the heat; but when Sept. comes, we can go anywhere and work for the Lord. And until May we

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have nine months. I keep thinking that the work once started here we shall soon go to Spain. I have such hope among the Spaniards. It seems to me that I can already see churches raised up everywhere.

Then, dear brethren of America, to the work, and the Lord will bless you, for the good work which shall be accomplished.

With the blessing of the Lord, it would be good that one brother or two, acquainted at least with the French language should come in our midst to direct us in the work; although we already have some experience, yet we need to be directed. Now it remains for you to decide what you will do as the spirit of God may direct.

Think, dear brethren, we are all surrounded with cities which need to have the gospel preached in them. We have Oran, a city of 70,000 people, half Spanish, and in the whole province the population is half Spanish. The greater part of the people are opposed, but they will be ready to receive the gospel when once heard. Spain is in front of Oran. From here to Cartagene it takes six hours by boat. At Cartagene a grand work can be done. There is a Protestant temple there, and five or six hundred Protestants. All through Spain there are people who read the Bible, and only wait for some one to direct them in the true way.

There are so many things that I would like to tell you that there would be no end to it. But I must stop.

Accept, dear brethren and friends, the greetings of a friend and brother in the Lord, who loves you, and desires to soon receive a favorable answer to my request. It is in the name, and for the sake of our adorable Redeemer that I have dared to write this letter. I have fulfilled a duty in doing it.

Your brother in our blessed Redeemer,  
Jose Gomis

[E.-W.C.W.061]

West Edmeston, N.Y. Sept.10, 1890

Mr. Wilbur Payne

Charlemont, Mass

Dear Brother, -- I have often thought, since I returned home from my visit, that I would write to you as I agreed. Things are about as usual here, no particular change, except that the doctrines of your church are to some extent creeping into the minds and hearts of some. The more I study the Word, the more I am convinced, that the prophecies are being fulfilled in this age of the world, and that the position of the ministry of this country are awakening in a degree to this fact. I am reading all I can find to, relating to the events and signs of these last times. At present, I am engaged in reading Prophetic Lights, by E.J. Waggoner. I find it both instructive and interesting. I mean to carefully read it to the end. There is a lady living here at present, who is a Seventh-day Adventist, and she kindly lent me the book to read. I have also had my attention called by some of the science of health tracts, to the matter of diet, & c. I think they are strong words against many things which, I have no doubt, help to engender poor health. While I cannot quite agree with all they say in them, yet there is much with which I fully agree. I have concluded that pork is not as wholesome as I used to think. God wants us to be pure in our body as well as in heart, and I cannot see how anyone who uses anything which we know is, in its effect on the body, evil, can truly feel they are pure in the temple of their body.

I have not forgotten the good influence which I felt prevailing

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my heart with your little band of Christ's disciples at Charlemont the two Sabbaths I spent with you. I have often thought how much you had to contend against in upholding the truth among the people there, and yet how important that the light should shine everywhere whether men will heed it, and walk in it, or not. It is true as Christ says in John 3:19, "That men love darkness rather than light." The present truth to be taught at this present time, seems to me is, "The Sabbath truth." The nation is stirred from one end to the other by this truth, May God speed the work of its propagation. I intend with God's help to preach a sermon next Sabbath on the second coming of Christ. I take the Bible for my authority in all I say on that subject. I find that I am in sympathy with you on that subject. I think by God's help some good may be done by it here. No doubt you would like to hear how we are as a family. Well: we are in a fair degree of health, we trust. Mrs. L. is better than when we were east. I am in good health except, I have a little trouble now and then with my throat. I am trying to live for God and uphold His truth. I wish you to pray for me, that as I see the light of divine truth, I may be bold enough to declare it to the people.

We all send kind regards to you and your family. I hope Rosa is fully recovered from her sickness. May you all receive a rich and abiding blessing from our Heavenly Father.

Yours in Christian love,

Rev. A. Lawrence

West Edmeston,

Otsego Co. N.Y.

[E-W.C.W.063]

Salamanca, N.Y. Oct. 31, 1890

Eld. S.H. Lane

317 Bloomfield Str. N.Y.

Dear Brother, -- We had an interesting meeting at So. Lancaster of which I have not time to write particulars now. You will be glad to learn however that the Tract society has purchased from the academy the land and building occupied by the depository, and the printing office also. They paid only \$4000.00, but it is better for the school to sell at this price than it is to continue to own the property.

I spent three days in N.Y. City and went each night to lodge with Hirim. I talked with him some about his relation to the Buffalo church, and after I learned that Eld. Olsen was expected to attend the conference in N.Y. City; I asked him how it would do to ask Eld. Olsen to leave Battle Creek early enough so that he could spend a few days in Buffalo and thus be present when a final effort should be made to settle the difficulty. Hirim felt that he had done more than could have reasonably been expected to settle this matter, and he did not seem to feel like going beyond what was proposed in his last letter; still I think if you should take the initiative by pressing a meeting in Buffalo, and invite him and his wife to attend with the understanding that Eld. Olsen was to be present, also, and that a meeting where his difficulties with the church were considered should be presided over by some person whom all would acknowledge to be impartial and then all should be submitted for arbitration to a com. of men not members to the Buffalo church, I think he would consent to the arrangement, and think that he would be heartily glad that he had done so when it was over. If you think best to propose some such

[rest of letter missing]

[E-W.C.W.064]

Salmanca, N.Y. Oct. 31, 1890

Eld. D.A. Robinson

451 Holloway Road

London, N. England

Dear Brother, -- I have your number 3 of Oct. 15. I am sure I owe you an apology for failing to notify you sooner of the part which we wished you to act in preparing matter for the year book. In the multitude of other matters this was forgotten by me. I am glad that you say that you will do the best you can under the circumstances, for this will certainly be much better than any one in this country could so. If you will give us a good statement of the year's work, and at least an outline of the general history, showing what features you regard as the most important to be brought out we will do what we can to complete and perfect this latter portion of the report. I regard the first as by far the most important. As to the time, I suppose the committee will receive matter for some time after the date specified at which they desire to have it all before them.

I have just spent two days with Bro. Reaser. He is well and of good courage. He will go to Battle Creek in about a week from yesterday. Our meetings here open well; there is a large attendance.

Yours in great haste,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.065]

Salamanca, N.Y. Oct. 31, 1890  
Parcy T. Magan  
303 West Main Str.  
Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brother, -- I have just reached this place and will write you a few words in reply to yours of Oct. 26. I also have a letter from Eld. Olsen stating that it is understood that you are to help me. I want you to occupy my office until I return, and make free use of the books and papers there. There are many things in the letters from the missionaries to which you will wish to refer if the work of editing the annual reports falls to your lot.

As regards the Home missionary, I am heartily glad that we are to have four pages for the quarterly reports in addition to the four pages regularly given to the department. I will try hard tomorrow or next day to write a short notice about the proposition for Albert Vulleumier to go to Argentine. I will also endeavor to write an article on finances to go with the reports. I have been waiting on this for the correct figures regarding the year's contributions to be sent me by Miss Walling. I may find it in the post office this evening.

I see that you have misunderstood the statement in my letter about the articles on the West Indies. I asked Corliss to write this article and he consented freely. I am not prepared to write anything on this subject for I have never studied the West Indies and know nothing about them. I may be able to prepare a short note relative to the plans of our brethren who are going from this meeting; so you will see from this that it falls to your lot to

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prepare about three pages and a half of the regular department, including the questions and short items giving statistics. In addition to this I wish you would collect some short items on liberality, giving, & c. to fill each part of the extra four pages as may be needed.

I will keep your list of books until I visit New York again. When I write to Eld. Olsen again I shall urge him to attend the meeting of the Atlantic Conference to be held in New York City, and will suggest that if his boys are in school that he take you as his stenographer, then if we decide that mother and I shall spend some time in these eastern states you could stay with me long enough to get hold of my plans about the work, and then return to carry it forward until we return.

Hoping this finds you well, and of good courage,

I am yours truly,

W.C. White

P.S. There are several other matters in line with what I have already asked you to do that I want you to think about. First, I wish you to assist Eld. Corliss as far as you see it is agreeable to him, in furnishing matter for the missionary page in the Review. Second, as Eld. Corliss is now leader of the monthly foreign missionary meeting, and as he feels that too many burdens have been placed upon him, I will request you to help him all you can in conducting those meetings and making them interesting, and if in his absence they should ask you to conduct them I should advise you to do so. Whoever conducts them, it

will pay you to be present and see how the interest is and thus learn how to prepare the department in the future.

From what I have previously written you will please go forward preparing the matter for the December Number just as though you were sure that I would not return.

W.

[E-W.C.W.067]

Sands, VA., Nov. 6, 1890

J.O. Corliss

Corresponding Sec. N.R.L.A.

Dear brother, -- Your circular letter of Oct. 26, reached me at Salamanca, N.Y. I thank you most heartily for remembering me with this for I count myself as being as deeply interested in this work as anyone, and I am anxious to do everything in my power to advance the work in the conference that I visit. I have been somewhat surprised that you have never mentioned the fate of the memorial which we prepared to be presented to the Michigan Conference. You will remember that when you filled out my outline, and put in the figures that it called for many more men than I had thought of, but when I attempted to criticize this point you said, wait till you see how the proposition winds up; and when we got it to the last, my mind was taken up with other points, and in my hurry I neglected to go back and criticize the call for 100 men which I thought was too many.

Of course I was greatly surprised at Chadwick's letter and yours, showing that your confidence in the plan was weakening, and I was still more astonished to learn that Alonzo was quoted as an authority in the argument against this plan. You have no doubt seen in the Signs of the Times the resolution passed by the Cal. Tract Society at which he said Dr. W. was present, which fully offsets the influence of any passing remark which he may have made looking in this direction.

As regards the main point in you circular letter:

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I think your statement, "That nearly every other phase but the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday seem to be held in abeyance" is unfortunate and unnecessary. I am sure that a wider observation, and further consideration will show that there is abundant opportunity for religious liberty work in those states where there is nothing being done by the National Reformers in the way of county conventions, and a failure to recognize this in your circular naturally leads to the conclusions that where the county conventions are not being pushed, there is nothing for our people to do. I am sure that the enemy of our work will be delighted to have our people take this position, and I am sure that he will rejoice in any short-sighted plans we may make, or any imperfect statement of our plans that will give our people an opportunity to arrive at such a conclusion.

Please do not think that I have any opposition to the proposition made by the N.R.L.A. board relative to meeting the county convention movement wherever such conventions are being held. I earnestly advocated following this suggestion in Pa. and shall do the same wherever county conventions are being held. What I object to is the intimation that this is the only thing to be done, and that other efforts should stop, and I am astonished that the men who talk the most earnestly and the most sarcastically about the chronic weaknesses of our people and their work, saying that when they take up one thing they drop everything else, and that they neglect aggressive work until there is a great pressure, should now settle down satisfied with plans which sanction and

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educate our people in these very weaknesses.

On your third page you say that the new plan outlined should take precedence of school district work. If you had added "In those states or sections of the country where

the county conventions are being held", I should have had no criticism; but as it now stands those states and localities where the county conventions are not being held, and this is much the larger part of the whole country, will understand this circular as full and complete sanctions for their making no special efforts during the winter in the N.R.L. work. I think great discretion should be used by those who labor who oppose the National Reformers in their country conventions, and your experience in the following Crafts gives you a clearer idea of this than I can possibly have, so I will say nothing.

The meeting held in Salamanca was a profitable one. There were about two hundred of our people present, and notwithstanding it stormed every day, the place of worship was filled. Many of the town's people came out to preaching service, especially on Sunday when mother spoke on Temperance. They were very much pleased with the way in which she treated the subject. On Sabbath afternoon we had the use of the Congregational church, and the rest of the time we had the Opera house as their meeting house would not accommodate the crowd. Mother was suffering from a severe cold during our stay there, but spoke three times. She is much better now, and as we have plenty of sunshine here will no doubt improve.

Yours in haste,

W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.070]

Sands, Va. Nov.6, 1890

C.H. Jones

Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother, -- Your letter of Oct. 21, reached me at Salamanca N.Y. but this is my first opportunity to answer. As regards Alonzo's Geology and Revolution I remember it was one the MSS presented at the first or second session of the book committee. It was submitted to a committee of three of whom Prescott and I think Eldridge were members. Eldridge criticized it severely and vigorously opposed its publication. He thought it would be a serious mistake for us to take up an important science in which there was much truth as well as much error and ridicule the whole. He thought Alonzo's treatment of the subject was too brief and partial, making ridiculous a few weak points, without acknowledging that there was any truth to be found in geological science. If I remember correctly Prescott was interested in the articles, but did not favor their publication. They seemed to think that the matter collected and the points made by Alonzo would be valuable for use in a publication which took a broader view of the subject, and which treated it in a more fair and general manner. I think that the sub committee reported adversely to its publication, and that this report was adopted. I advise you to examine it yourself, and if you think it should be published recommend Alonzo to re-write and enlarge, acknowledge that there may be some truth in geological science, and then present it again to the book committee.

I am glad you have made some inquiries about Alonzo's large  
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book, and have told me what Capt. Eldridge has done and said about it. I think it will be one of the grandest books we have ever issued if sufficient time and care is devoted to the MSS before they are placed in the hands of the printers. If it is carefully written and thoroughly audited I believe it will be one of the most useful and popular books for subscription sale than can be found anywhere. But Alonzo has been so pressed with general work, such as attending camp meetings and institutes that he has made slow progress, and much that he has written comes far short in perfection of expression, and in a clear connectedness of what it would have been if written under more favorable circumstances. When I was at Chautauqua he proposed to send the MSS direct to the printers and submit proof-sheets to the book committee for criticism. I knew that this would be disastrous to his book and urged him to have three or four copies of the MSS written off so that he might have their criticism before the type setting was begun. He agreed to this and has had four copies made of what I suppose composes about one-third of his book, and instead of having these copies carefully made after revision and correction he gave them to the copyist with all their original imperfections and then either authorized or permitted such haste in the copying that it is cram full of errors, and part of it is meaningless. He sent me three copies, and I placed one in the hands of Prescott, one in the hands of Eldridge, and kept one to examine myself. The copy came to us in a most unfavorable time. If he had sent us two or three chapters as soon as ready and the rest from time to time as copies we probably could have read all  
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that was readable before he went west. As it was it reached us while I was away from home, and after my return there was about one week before his visit on the way to California. Prescott was then overwhelmed with extra work at the opening of the school year. Eldridge was pressed with work preparing for his Western trip, and I was loaded down. You have heard from Eldridge what he thinks about the examination of manuscripts that are about half prepared and full of errors. I think his position is consistent.

I have read the first chapter. I was intensely interested in the first 20 pages and think it is O.K. From that point on he enters too much into detail and makes too long a chapter. When I write to him I shall suggest that he cut it up into three chapters, leaving out from one-third to one-half of the detail in the latter portions, and weaving in a little comment so that the reader will get a clearer idea regarding the great lessons to be taught by this history. If this chapter is given as it now stands it will be a heavy draw-back to the popularity of the work. Its very length makes it tiresome. When I say that the first 20 pages were O.K. I refer to the thoughts only. The manuscript was the worst I have seen submitted with the exception of Savonarola. If it had been the production of anyone else I should have refused to read it; but I waded through it for friendship sake, jumping over wide gaps that were unintelligible because of the abominable copying. I have not had time to read further but am making the best use I can of the manuscript in my possession. Geo. Fifield is reading it and as fast as read is sending the

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chapters to Bollman. In each case I insisted that they give me their criticisms in full. If you think Alonzo can persuade the committee that I appointed to go on reading the imperfect manuscript submitted and call that an examination so that they shall submit to the book committee a report based upon it, I shall be satisfied. If not I know of no other way but for Alonzo to correct his manuscript, as he ought to have done at the beginning and then submit it. The members of the book committee are becoming quite weary of half prepared manuscripts. They think that if an author wishes an informal examination of partially prepared matter that he should ask it on the ground of friendship and regard it as merely a help to the preparation of the MSS, but when it comes to an official examination of the book committee that the MSS ought to be readable, and as nearly as possible in the exact condition in which the author would submit it to the printer. Please read the first chapter yourself, and as many of the other chapters as you can and you will understand more fully why I speak so plainly about this. When John Fulton excused the bad copying by saying that Alonzo insisted that it should be hurried thorough, I told him that it would be vastly better for any young man in such a case to have a row with his employer and lose his job than to lose his reputation for faithful and correct work.

We were glad to hear of the departure under favorable circumstances of the Pitcairn. I have seen in the hands of others several photographs, and I have sometimes hoped that you would

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remember the Foreign Mission Secretary when you have bits of news or mementoes that would be helpful in increasing the interest of our people in Missions.

The Pennsylvania meeting held in Salamanca, New York was a profitable one. We had a double portion of rain and mud. The sun shines here, and we are happy.

Yours in haste, W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.075]

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 30, 1890

Dear Will,

Your letter I received this morning; and I endorse it fully. It seems to me the only proper thing to do in the School District Canvass, is to make the campaign on the Educational issue. This would be so in any case, and it is much more so in the present situation, because there are so many points to support this as a live issue. There is 1, The Educational Amendment, 2, The Educational Bill, 3, The Edmunds University Bill. All this is actual legislation besides the general movement to read the Bible in public schools. Now it seems to me that, to pass all this by, and take up the question of Sunday and the world's fair, which concerns us very little, and not for two years at all, is to defeat ourselves. Let the Campaign be made on the Educational issue where there is do much living matter; and by this they will see that we are raising no false alarm, no doubtful issue, we shall thus gain their confidence and then afterwards win them on the Sunday issue by the confidence which we have thus gained. To me this way seems so clear and so strongly supported, that I am surprised the Brethren at Battle Creek, should fail to see the strength and importance of it; and pass it all by for something that amounts to almost nothing. By all means, let the Campaign be turned upon the Educational issue everywhere in the School districts.

I returned from the Southern Camp Meeting night before last. It was the nicest and I think the best, and most fruitful camp-

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meeting I ever attended. We went according to the suggestions made by your mother to the Gen. Conf. Com. at your midsummer meeting at Coguac; and it worked the nicest you ever saw. All stiffness and formality was forgotten and the whole camp, seemed more like a genuine sociable family gathering than any meeting I ever saw before. The Bible study was interesting all the way through, and between meetings, clusters were here and there asking further questions and studying together over what had already been given.

Business in the Office is quite lively now. Much night work has to be done.

All are well as far as I know.

Truly yours,

Alonzo T. Jones

[E-W.C.W.077]

Sands, Va. Nov.9, 1890  
Glenn, Wilcox & Jones  
Sentinel Library Com.  
Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brethren, -- I have your [letter] of Oct. 31 relative to "The Blair Educational Bill." At the close you ask an early reply; but for the life of me I cannot see that anything I might say will do any good.

You can judge as well as any one, as to the influence of your action, and of Alonzo's letter upon our courage and faithfulness in examining other Mss. For Sentinel Library.

When the tract is printed, I will submit it to another committee, and we shall try to forget what has been said, and treat it as if we had never seen it before.

I can tell you brethren, that the examination of the many Mss. From Pacific Press is a heavy burden to the committee. We would be glad to be free from it, and leave you free to print whatever you please without criticism. But so long as it is our duty to examine Mss. We shall try to be thorough, conscientious and faithful. I deeply regret the tone of Alonzo's letter. It will do harm.

Yours,

[E-W.C.W.078]

Sands, Va. Nov. 10, 1890  
Eld. S.H. Lane,  
317 W. Bloomfield St.,  
Rome, N.Y.

Dear Brother, -- Your [letter] of Nov. 5 is before me. I am glad that matters are moving so favorably with you. I wait with much anxiety to hear the result of your meeting in Buffalo. We are having a good meeting here. Yesterday mother spoke with great freedom and power.

I appreciate what you say about the foreign mission work; and I hope that you will be very successful in stirring up an interest in behalf of Missions in the hear.s of our good brethren in N.Y. I will enclose on another sheet a statement showing what they have done for missions during the last two years, and also showing what some other conferences in the district have done. I fear that our income for the year closing last June was ten or twelve thousand dollars less than the year's expenses. This added to the \$68,000 apportionment shows that we need to raise \$80,000 for missions during the present year. Our people in America number 26,783. If they should give the rate of \$3.00 a piece for foreign missions the \$80,000 would be made up. But you will see that the people in your good confidence only give \$1150 last year, which is an average of \$1.38 per member.

Now this question I would request you to consider is this: is there any good reason why that the brethren in the N.Y. conference should be expected to give more or less than the general average? We may look to California, N.P. Michigan and New England

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to give more than the average, either because they are able, or because they are used to it. Whereas Kan., Neb., Ark., Missouri, Va., and all the South, cannot be expected to come up to the average. Our brethren in Pa. thought that the average was fair for them, and I cannot think of any important reason why N.Y. should be expected to do more or less than the general average. They are much better able to do than the people of New England but are not at present well accustomed to giving for missions. I am sure that your acquaintance with the missions will enable you to encourage them, and bring them up on this part of our work, and I think that you could work better advantage if you had some definite point to work to.

If N.Y. has 830 members, and if you decide that the general average is none too high for its numbers, you will see that your contribution for the year closing June 30, 1891, should be \$2490. I think it is not best to say very much to our people about their giving \$3.00 apiece, for you know that the larger part must be given by a few who have means; but we can show them that the donations in their conference is less than one-half what it should be. We can present to them the magnitude of the field and the work and ask them to contribute accordingly.

With this I will send you a copy of a letter received from Alonzo showing how he regards the importance of the Educational question as the objective point of our colporter for the winter.

Yours in haste, W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.080]

Sands, Va. Nov. 9, 1890

Eld. R.M. Kilgore

28 College Place

Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Brother, -- Your letter of Oct. 31 was forwarded to this place. We are having a good meeting here. The church is full to overflowing every evening, and as nearly as full in the afternoon. Mother spoke with much freedom yesterday. The Lord is blessing her and giving her strength. I am deeply interested in what you have said about foreign mission work, and hope you will show those letters to as many of our ministers as you have opportunity, for I believe it will arouse in them a desire to do more for the missions. If you will ask for a complete file of the Home Missionary I am quite sure that it will be furnished you freely.

Mother and I were much interested in what you say about your general meetings at Atlanta. We regret very much that we could not have been present. If I had known before hand that mother would have been so strong, I should have proposed that this meeting be appointed at a time when we could attend. I am now doing all that I can to encourage mother to remain in the East and South so as to hold meetings at as many important points as possible. She has had it in mind that she must sometime visit prominent places in New England and the South, and I think there is no time like the present. Next week we shall meet Eld. Olsen in N.Y. and then I hope it will be planned for us to work in New England until the cold weather drives us South, and then we could visit

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Philadelphia, Washington, New Market, Va. and such other points in the South as you may think best. During the colder part of the winter, Mother is inclined to go home and put off this work until some future time, but I feel very uncertain about the future and I have argued, that if the Lord's blessing is with her, so that her strength keeps up while engaged in this general labor, that this is an indication that she should continue to labor in this line. Please write me at New York what you think about these things and oblige.

Yours truly,

W. C. White

[E-W.C.W.082]  
Sands, Va. Nov.9, 1890  
Dr. J.H. Kellogg  
Sanitarium  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear brother, -- I will now endeavor to answer your letter of Oct. 31. We are having good meetings here. Yesterday mother spoke with freedom and power. We go from here to Washington, and then to N.Y. where we shall meet Eld. Olsen.

I am rejoiced to hear that your missionary class is large and prosperous. Last night I addressed a full house on the subject of Foreign Missions, touching briefly on the general work and field, and then stating what our people are doing, and what we are preparing to do. I told them that we wanted \$80,000 for the next year's work, and then showed them what we wanted it for. I gave a prominent place to work of Medical Missions, showing what they have done, and what they may do, and then told them about the nurses' training school, and the missionary class, and quit with it. It seemed to interest the outsiders and impress our own people more favorably with the work you are doing at the Sanitarium than if introduced simply as a conference resolution.

I think I agree with you quite fully in what you say about the new book, "Christian Temperance and Bible Hygiene" I would not dare take the responsibility of setting the price; the publisher must do that. If you put the price at \$1.25 and then no effort is made to canvass our people, it will go pretty slow for the assistant state agent in each state to take it and canvass all our brethren for it and Good Health, and at the same time be working

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up agents to work with Sunbeams, Good Health, &c. I can see that they will need a larger commission than you can pay if the retail price is \$1.00. I wish I could see you and have a talk about the future of Good Health, and the legitimate work of the assistant State Agent. In New England this officer has given his whole time to canvassing himself for popular books, on commission, and has cleared several hundred dollars during the summer, but he has done nothing whatever with the publications of the Good Health publishing company, and has accomplished nothing at getting other people to work.

In their state work they have tried to work on the line originally mapped out; they have made but partial success. I am not surprised or discouraged at this, for I see that they have hardly begun to grasp the plans which we had in mind, and which I think will be eminently successful by and by when they are better understood, and when a more complete line of books are furnished.

There are one or two points which you ought to consider: First, just as long as "Man the Masterpiece," and "Ladies Guide" are given a leading place in this branch of our work, the state agents will not consent to give up any of their trained agents to leave the canvass of religious books, and work under an assistant agent with the health books. Second, just as soon as we can arrange for our assistant state agents to take "Christian Temperance", "Good Health, and Mrs. Kellogg's "Cook Book" and canvass our own people, and establish local agents to work with "Good Health" and "Sunbeams", then our conference committees will step forward

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and take the responsibility of seeing that a reasonable percentage of the trained agents shall be given to the assistant state agents to assist in this work. This is the shape I think the matter should take, but to make it a marked success we must have Mrs. Kellogg's "Cook Book". Of course these matters will come up for consideration at the next General Conference, and I believe that we should begin now to make preparations so that our plans may stand vindicated before the people, and so that the work with our Health publications may go forward with the full and hearty co-operation of our most intelligent brethren.

Another point I wish I could talk with you about is the form and price of Good Health. I find that our people generally, and those who have canvassed for it in particular, are not well pleased with the present form, or the present price. I am well aware that if matters go on as they have it should make but little difference with the publishers what our people think, but if we should arrange for such a system of work as I have mentioned above it would be a matter of considerable importance that their minds were met as far as reasonable. I have taken considerable pains to ask the opinions of others, with out expressing my own, relative to Good Health, and invariably they have expressed regrets that the page was enlarged, and still greater regrets at the change in prices. They say that \$1.00 was a very popular price, and as far as their observation has extended the raise to \$1.25 is very much against the agent. Some have said that if it was impossible to bring the book back to \$1.00 that they would

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prefer to have the same size page as the Century Magazine with a sufficient number of pages to warrant \$1.50 as the price.

I wish that you would instruct some one in the office to ask the opinion of those competent to advise in this matter before you complete your plans for the new year. I do not believe that you supplement plan will ever be popular with our people even though it may be acceptable to some others.

Meeting has closed and I have a committee appointment, so will close with kindest wishes for your health, and the prosperity of your work.

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.086]

Brooklyn, N.Y. Nov. 14, 1890

Eld. D.T. Jones

Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brother, -- We reached this place day before yesterday, and this morning the meetings began. There is a large attendance of very intelligent people, and their reports of the work now in progress, and of the future prospects in Washington, Baltimore, and Brooklyn, and other places were intensely interesting, and very encouraging.

I thank you most heartily for your frequent and friendly reminders of the work laid out for me, and your uniform patience considering the unexpected delays. I have been more than half sick, and unable to work, and could have done but little of it if I had been well, for at Salamanca and at Sands there was no chance to do anything, so many of us were huddled into partially furnished apartments. I shall make a most earnest effort tomorrow and Sunday to get at the article for this week of prayer, and will do what I can to look up the directory you ask for. If I were in Battle Creek, I could work up the directory in a few minutes and by taking a little time I think Magan, or Miss Walling can hunt out in my correspondence those things that are not easily usually found in the published reports.

I note with interest what you say about the Health and Temperance work, I agree with you fully relative to the importance of this work, and the necessity of doing more rather than less. I took a prominent part in the organization of the American H.&T. Assoc., and also in the organization of the state association and

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I have met in public more than a score of times the many objections that have been raised about having another society to look after. I was as earnest and enthusiastic as you will find. I had taken a similar part a year or two before in the organization of Sabbath-School associations, and I felt sure we were right, but 12 years of observation in which most of the time I have stood in defense of the present arrangements and have seen year after year our tract society, health and temperance, and S.S. specialists half spoil our general meetings, and then go away dissatisfied and grumbling has forced me to believe that consolidation will greatly strengthen our work. I stood for this principle one year ago when the matter of the local organization of the N.R.L.A. was being considered. According to the present arrangements the tract societies are circulating more religious liberty literature than a separate organization could have done unless so much of our attention had been given to it, that the tract society work would have come virtually to a stand still.

I have thought that more good work would be done in the health and temperance cause if its organization was like that of the N.R.L.A., managed by a large central board with appointed agents in each state, and depending upon the tract society to circulate its literature and conduct its monthly meetings. I am very confident that more meetings will be held in this way than in any other.

I am sorry to hear that your health is not good. I hope that you will take time for treatment and for rest. I believe it is your duty, if at the sacrifice of some branches of your work.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

[E-W.C.W.088]

Brooklyn, N.Y., Nov.14, 1890  
J.H. Kellogg, M.D.

Dear Brother, -- I have your [letter] of Nov. 10 accompanied by a letter from Bro. Ashley. At the So. Lancaster meeting he made some inquiries about the Nurses training school, and the Health work. He looks like a good, solid, faithful, every day man. He has the respect and confidence of our brethren in New England. Bro. A.T. Robinson has read his letter and says he has been one of the most faithful church clerks in the conference. His wife, who I did not meet, is said to be the better man of the two. She is quite a successful canvasser. Eld. Miles is anxious that both shall enter the canvassing field, but Ashley prefers the Health work. He is not ambitious to go on a mission but would probably make a good, faithful worker wherever needed. His wife, after taking the course would probably make a good Health Missionary and teacher.

Yours in Christ,  
W. C. White

P.S. I think Ashley would probably stay with you at the San. He is trusty.  
W.

[E-W.C.W.089]

Brooklyn, N.Y. Nov. 14, 1890  
John I/ Gibson  
451 Hollaway Road, \_\_\_\_\_, N.

Dear Brother I-

I have several good letters from you, which I cannot answer in full today. I have just had a chance to present some of the questions raised in your letters to Eld. Olsen, and will bring them up again as soon as Bro. Chadwick comes. I have a good letter from H. Jones, showing that he is now willing that you should go on with P. & P. in London. The matter now waits? for us to advise about the changes to be made in the first part of the book. I have been talking with Reaser and others about this, and shall be able to settle on a plan soon. As soon as the plan is adopted, we will have the plates overhauled, and unless C.H.J. changes his mind, will send them on.

The Christiania office soon loses its stereotyper, and Edwin Powelson has been selected to go over there to train another man for the work. He leaves here tomorrow morning, and will carry this letter. Powelson is an old P.&P. employee, and any favors you can show him will be appreciated by the Mission Board, and by me especially.

Before going to Christiania, he is to visit Basel, and help them for a week or two. As in both these places, they may soon put in a complete electrotype plant; we thought it best for Bro. P. to stop at London, to learn what he can of the best methods, machines, and materials in use there. Please do what you can for him, or rather, so what you can for us, by visiting with him those places where the most can be learned, and get some good firms to make out an estimate

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of what it would cost to put in the most economical electrotype plant that would do good work. Get them to show you the machines and to make out their estimates so that we can purchase just what is necessary to complete our present plans. Help him all you can in learning what can be done in London in the purchase of good material. I shall be pleased to have you become acquainted with this line of printer's supplies, because our continental office will probably find it is to their advantage to buy in London.

I was much pleased to learn from your last letters, that your wife had passed safely through the critical operation and that she is gaining strength. I have heard that Tommy was sick also. I hope to hear that he is improving also.

Hoping to write you more at the beginning of next week,

I am yours in haste,

W. C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.091]

New York, U.S.A.  
November 14, 1890  
Eld. D.A. Robinson  
The Challoners  
Anson Rd., London, Eng.

Dear Brother:---

I will only write a few lines at this time as it is almost Sabbath. I send this by Brother Powelson, who in former years was the electrotyper at the office in Basel. For sometime in the past he has been in the employ of the Review & Herald. He is now on his way to Basel and thence to Christiana Norway to take charge of that department there. The General Conference is sending him, and we have paid his fare to England, and desire that you should purchase him a ticket that will take him to Basel by the best route, and then to Christiana. There can be considerable saved by buying a return ticket over the road that he will have to cross on his way to Basel from Antwerp and again from Basel to Antwerp.

We are desirous that he spend a little time in London so that he can have an opportunity to look around and see what supplies can be purchased in London for our electrotyping work on the continent. Most of the materials for this branch of the publishing work on the continent are cheap and bad, but we think that if we can get the inside track of buying them in London that it will be very much to our advantage and that you will be able to

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help him materially in his work, as your knowledge of the city and the location of the business he houses will enable you to do.

We are here at the meeting of the Atlantic Conference. The work commenced today, and we trust that we will have a profitable season.

In haste and love,

W. C. White

P.S. Gibson will help him as he has time, in getting estimates etc. and you may be able to plan for his entertainment for the four days he is there.

W.

[E-W.C.W.093]  
213 Grand Avenue,  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 17, 1890

Elder H. Shultz,  
Stromsburg, Polk Co., Neb.

My Dear Brothers: --- You will see by the enclosed what we desire to present to our people in the December number of the Home Missionary. I think that if we can work out the plan successfully that the department will be an interesting one and will do much good, and will encourage active work during the remainder of the winter in behalf of the people in this country who speak and read in European languages.

After consultation with Elder Olsen I have decided to request you to give us an article on the German work in America. A brief mention of the rise and progress of the work would be interesting, but the principle point to be aimed at is to show the present status of the work, and the magnitude and wants of the field. It would no doubt be interesting and profitable to bring out the openings that there are for the various classes of laborers with different degrees of education and influence. We want to show our people that there is a worthy work to be done and that each one can do something if he will. As to the length of your article I think that we can give you about one column and a half in the Home Missionary. If it is a little longer it will probably get in

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but if it is much longer we may take the liberty to cut it down. Where we have so many branches of the work to consider at once we cannot give large space to anyone.

If for any unforeseen reason you should find it impossible to furnish this article in the time requested please forward these letters to Valentina, with the request that he do the best he can.

Your intimate acquaintance with the rise and progress of the German work in America enables you to furnish us the information required much more easily than any other one I know of.

Hoping that you may be prospered in this and in all other enterprises for the advancement of the cause of God.

Yours truly,

M.

[E-W.C.W.095]

213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

November 17, 1890

Elder J.G. Matheson,

Boulder, Colo.

Dear Brothers: --- You will see by the enclosed what we desire to present to our people in the Dec. number of the Home Missionary. I think that if we can work out the plan successfully that the department will be an interesting one and will do much to encourage active work during the remainder of the winter in behalf of the people in this country who speak and read the language of Europe.

After consultation with Elder Olsen I have decided to request you to give me an article on the Scandinavian work in America, of sufficient work to fill a page of the Home Missionary. I am almost sorry to ask you for this, because I know that you are not very strong and have many other lines of important work on hand. But I regard this as a very important matter, and one which no one else is prepared to treat in the Scandinavian as a whole. This I know that you can do because you have been connected with all branches of it and from the beginning. You can readily see that in the space allowed it will be impossible to enter into the details of the work. A few incidents briefly stated with the dates of their occurrences would be interesting.

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But the main point to be aimed at is to give a picture of the field as it now is. Also to bring out clearly the magnitude of the fields and the many openings that there are for labor, and to show that there is an opportunity for everyone to work who has a willingness. If your article is a little longer than to fill one page we will try and make room, but if it is much longer we may be obliged to cut it down.

If for any reason it is impossible for you to furnish this article I wish you would forward my letters concerning it to Elder O.A. Johnson asking him to do the best he can and to do it quickly.

In answer to yours of Oct. 22 I would say thank you most heartily for the article I asked for which has now been published in the Review

I am anxious about your health; but expect to hear that you are improving.

I am pleasantly surprised to learn that A.R. Henry did not ask you to sell all your claims on "Prophecies of Jesus" to the Review and Herald. I had been told that he was commissioned by the Review and Herald to do it. I hope that you will not so arrange with them before the next General Conference. For then I expect that plans will be laid that will put our foreign books on a better basis.

I am truly sorry that your sketch experience is delayed on account of a misunderstanding with the publishers. I feel

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convinced that the first part at least would be useful to our young people, and if not published in the Young People's Library I think it should be brought out after passing through the refining fires of criticism in some other form.

I pray that the Lord will guide and bless you and give you strength for the great work committed to your hands.

M. Yours in haste,

[E-W.C.W.098]

213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 17, 1890  
Jno. Vuilleumier  
Review and Herald  
Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brothers:-- You will see by the enclosed what we desire to present to our people in the December number of the Home Missionary. I think that if we can work out the plan successfully that the department will be an interesting one and will do much to encourage active work during the remainder of the winter in behalf of the people in this country who speak and read the European language.

Please give us an article on the work among the French which will fill one column of the Home Missionary. If it is a little longer it will probably get in but where we have so many branches and so many subjects to treat we cannot give large space to anyone.

Praying that the Lord may guide and bless you in all your labors,

I am,

Yours truly,  
W.C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.099]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 17, 1890

Capt. C. Eldridge,  
Review & Herald  
Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brother:-- Elder O.A. Olsen who left here yesterday afternoon will tell you about our meetings here, so I need spend no time on news.

From the accompanying letter you will see something of our plans for the F.M.D. of the H.M. of Dec. Any suggestions that you may have relative to this will be thankfully received. I think that if we can carry out our plan it will make an interesting study for our people and will do much good. We shall try to point the matter in such a way as to increase the interest of our brethren, not only in sending periodicals to the foreigners in this country but to furnish them with our subscription books. And now I will request you to shape your canvassing department somewhat in reference to this; giving us as much matter in the Dec. number as you consistently can upon the foreign subscription books, and the work with among the Scandinavians, French & Dutch in this country.

A few days ago I sent you a carbon copy of a letter I had just written to Elder Corliss, also a copy of a short one received from Elder A. T. Jones. I wanted to write to you then assuring you of that which is stated in my letter to Elder Corliss.

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Viz:-- That it is furtherest from my wish or plans to in any way antagonize the work or plans of the N.R.L.A. Board. I greatly regret that there has been an apparent disposition on the part of the Board to discourage other plans of labor than that which they proposed last, and regarded as most important. And I rejoice to see in the circular letter just received from Elder Corliss a disavowal of any such intention. If I have been too earnest in my criticisms as to the manner in which your plans have been presented to the people, I beg your forgiveness. I am led to think from Brother Corliss's last letter to me that both my last letter and my motive for writing it have been misunderstood. I am more than glad to work with you so long as you work on a broad and liberal plan, and encourage the people in all parts of the country to think and plan for themselves. But whenever our brethren in any branch of the work figure the matter down so fine that there is only one line of work encouraged, I hope not to be considered presuming or out of place, if I encourage the brethren wherever I go to carry on other lines of work which seem to promise success.

Hoping that you have health and strength sufficient for the many heavy burdens which attend your annual meeting, and the preparation for it,

I am,  
Yours truly,  
W.C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.101]

213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

November 17, 1890

J. Koolvord,

Review & Herald,

Battle Creek, Mich.

My Dear Brother:--- You will see by the enclosed what we desire to present to our people in the December number of the Home Missionary. I think that if we can work out the plan successfully, that the department will be an interesting one, and will do much to encourage active work during the remainder of the winter in behalf of the people in this country who speak and read the European languages.

Please give us an article on the work among the Dutch which will fill one column of the Home Missionary. If it is a little longer it will probably get in; but where we have so many branches and so many subjects to treat we cannot give large space to anyone. If you should find room to do so, and it should seem an advantage to do so, a little information about the progress of the work in Holland would not be out of place.

Praying that the Lord may guide and bless you in all your labors, I am yours truly,

W.C. White

F.M. Sec

[E-W.C.W.102]  
213 Grand Ave.  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 17, 1890

Circular letter concerning the Foreign Missionary Department of the Home Missionary.

Dear Brother: ---

The subject that has been adopted for our missionary study in the Home Missionary for Dec. is the United States; and in planning the matter for the Foreign Missionary Department of the Home Missionary for this month we have thought that it would be useless to attempt to treat on the general work in the United States. It seems appropriate that we should devote what space we have to the work to be done in the United States among people of foreign nationalities, because from their numbers we expect to select missionaries to go to all parts of the world to carry the message to every nation, kindred, and tongue.

We feel that it is a matter of no small importance that what we present in the Foreign Missionary Department of the Home Missionary shall be carefully prepared. So that our people will feel that it is worthy of their study. And so that the greatest amount of good may be accomplished, by its study. We rejoice to see a growing interest everywhere on the part our people in Foreign Missions. And we are especially anxious that this interest shall be strong and active among the Sabbath-keepers in every part of this country who are of foreign birth and ancestry. Also that our American brethren shall realize that it is in God's providence that these people have been sent to this country that they may receive new light relative to the truth and duty for this time, and then send it, and carry it, to the uttermost parts of the earth. If the brethren realize the responsibility placed upon us by their presence among us we shall do much more than we are now doing to give them the truth, and to encourage them to carry these truths to their countrymen.

The Foreign Mission department of the Home Missionary, if we are favored in getting the material we desire, will be made up something as follows: --

1. A general article showing how many foreigners there are in the United States; how many are coming annually, and where they are settling.
2. Short articles from the leading brethren of the several nationalities among whom our work has been successful, on the rise, growth, and present state of the work among their people in America. We shall ask Elder Matteson to give us two columns relative to the work among the Scandinavians of America. Elder Shultz a column and a half relative to the same work among the Germans. Brother Kolvoors a column about the work among the Dutch in America,

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and brother Vuilleumier a column about the work among the French. These articles may be followed by short articles on the work among other nationalities, such as the Spanish, Portuguese, Polanders, etc.

I think that brother Chadwick will devote a portion of the Home Mission Department of the Home Missionary to suggestions about sending periodicals to these same classes of people; and I shall request Captain Eldridge to give us something in the

Canvassing Department on the canvassing work with our subscription books in foreign languages in this country, such as the French; Danish; Swedish and Dutch.

During the latter part of Dec. and the first part of Jan. the Foreign Missionary Department of the Review will treat on different phases of kindred topics; and the object of this letter is to ask you to contribute such information as you can to help us in presenting this important information to our people.

I regret that this letter could not have been sent to you sooner. We desire to receive whatever you may contribute by the 30<sup>th</sup> this month, as all must go to the printer by the first of December.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

M.

P.S. Address you communication to, -

305 West Main Str.  
Battle Creek, Michigan

[E-W.C.W.104]

Brooklyn, N.Y. November 16, 1890

Eld. O.A. Olsen, Chairman

S.D.A. Foreign Mission Board

Dear Brother: --

I wish to call your attention to a few matters of more than ordinary importance, which need immediate consideration by the Board, because important work in the Mission Fields is waiting for the decisions by the Board.

1. Shall we encourage the central European Committee to send Albert Vuilleumier to Argentine as soon as possible? Funds are being raised by our Sabbath Schools for this field, and it will encourage liberality in the schools if they see that something is to be done soon.
2. Shall we encourage Eld. V. to take both his daughters with him, or will you endeavor to find a place for the youngest in B.C. where she can work for her board, and go to school for two or three years, before going into So. America.
3. Shall we encourage Eld. V. to begin work as a preacher, or shall we advise him to take from Basel a choice stock of French and German books, with the expectation of devoting most of his time for the first year to the canvassing among the French and German communities, thus making what he can from book sales, to reduce his expenses, and at the same time, getting a better knowledge of the country, and of the people than he could to settle down in any one section of the land, to labor only as a preacher.
4. Shall we arrange to give to the Basel office the benefits of the So. American trade, in French and German books.
5. As regards the education and work of Paul Ruth; shall we encourage Paul to go home early next Spring, and enter the French Medical School in Geneva? His Father has promised \$75.00 a year towards his schooling, and the Central European Mis. Com. have voted \$75.00 more, with this, and his knowledge of massage we think he can work his way through, but Kolser wants him to enter the German school in Basel, so as to be able to work for either language when he is done.
6. Would it not be well to advise the C.E. Com. to encourage H. Frey to take a medical course in the Ger. School, and thus fit for work in that language.
7. Shall we instruct Holser, to go forward with the type work on Patriarchs and Prophets in German and French, as soon as the MSS. are fully approved, making two sets of electrotype plates; not hurrying the work, but doing it at the convenience of the office.
8. Shall we allow the C.E. Book Com. to make such changes in the preface, and introduction as they think best, and also such abbreviations in the first four characters, as they desire, and the writer of the work will approve.
9. Shall we encourage London PP to print the same, after making similar changes, to Make the work more suitable, and to enable copyright.

W.C. White Sec.

[E-W.C.W.105]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn N.Y.  
November 19, 1890  
Miss Addie Walling,  
303 West Main Street  
Battle Creek, Michigan

Dear Sister: -- The reports from England which you forwarded were received last night. Many thanks.

I enclose the copy for a similar letter. Please mimeograph five hundred copies of the same. Have the pages solid, instead of open like the copy. On page nine of the copy in the list of articles to be referred to in the Review you will notice that in some instances the date of the paper is not given. We have not a complete file here so that we were unable to give the references. Please fill in this credit from the file in the office.

Obtain the addresses of our ministers and licentiates as revised for the New Year Book from D.T. Jones and prepare to send copies to them all together with some other matter which we shall order, and have sent you as soon as possible.

Brother W.C. White will leave here en route for Battle Creek, on or about Wednesday next. He intends to stop off at Ithaca, Mich on the way to attend the General Meeting to be held at that place Nov. 26-30. I leave here same time, but go direct to the Creek. Sr. White and Sara will attend the meeting at Norwich, Conn. They will not return for sometime.

Very respectfully yours,  
Percy T. Magan

For W.C.W.



Total contributions year ending June 30, 1889 -----	\$55,300.87
“ “ “ “ June 30, 1890 -----	\$48,589.93
A DECREASE OF ----- \$6710.94	

We cannot tell just yet what our expenditures for the past year will prove to be. It has been a very prosperous year. In almost every mission there has been a steady gain, and in some features of the work there has been a remarkable growth. Many and unexpected openings have demanded labor, and it is probable that when all the accounts have been audited, we shall find that the year's work has cost us \$ 60,000.00, this is \$11,410.07 above the total receipts for the year.

For the past six months the mission Board has been sorely pressed for means, and to meet the wants of our laborers in the mission, the Board has borrowed several thousands of dollars, confidently expecting that when the facts were clearly comprehended by our people, that they would increase their contributions so as to make up this deficiency, and nobly carry forward the work of the present year. Here are a few facts about this work: --

Letters lately received from Elders Holser and Conradi, state that a most successful camp-meeting and conference have just been held near Basel. In Basel, and in two or three protestant villages near by, they were refused permission to hold the meeting, but at last they received permission to hold it in a Catholic village, and our people were greatly surprised at the result. There was a large and respectful attendance of the people. Our ministers had unusual freedom in speaking, and almost  
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perfect peace and order prevailed throughout the meeting. Several persons who first heard the truth at the camp-meeting have already begun to keep the Sabbath.

At the close of the meeting, the Missionary Committee held a council, at which it was recommended that Elder Conradi go immediately to Russia. His purpose is not so much to hold public meetings, as to visit the churches quietly, that he not give them counsel and instruction, and that he may select some competent young men to return with him to Hamburg, there to be educated and trained that they may return and labor in Russia.

It was also recommended that Brother Albert Vuilleumier, one of our oldest and most experienced ministers in Switzerland, should go to Argentine Republic, to begin the proclamation of the third angel's message in South America by presenting it to the French, German, and English people of that country. Brother Vuilleumier speaks these languages well, and has a little knowledge of the Italian and Spanish. Dear brethren it makes my heart rejoice to hear this plan proposed. He is not only a preacher, but a successful canvasser and visitor.

The same letter informs us that Brother Gomis, a Spaniard by birth, who has lived many years in Algiers, and speaks French freely, who received the message some four years ago, and has been instrumental in raising up a church of 35 in Remisane near Oran, Algeria, was present at the Swiss meeting and that our brethren find him to be an intelligent, genial, whole hearted man, intensely anxious to carry the message to the Spanish people. He is now  
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engaged in a series of meetings in Switzerland with Elders Ertzenberger and Comte, that he may learn more fully the best methods of labor. At the same time he will assist in the preparation of some Spanish Bible Readings.

Another item of news is, that a young Armenian who embraced the truth about a year ago in Constantinople is now at Basel learning the printers trade, and then he will assist in preparing publications in the Armenian and Turkish language, both of which he understands well.

From South Africa we learn what the canvassers have been doing real well of late, and now they and our minister in that field are pleading earnestly that preachers and Bible Workers be sent to follow up that work. If you have read the foreign mission department, and the canvassers department of the Home Missionary, you will have noticed that the same conditions exist in Great Britain, New England, and Australia.

It would make your heart ache if you could be in some of the meetings of the board of Foreign Missions, where these appeals are read from noble men and women whom we have sent to far off countries. Some of them are working beyond their strength, and they know it, but they work on without complaint. But when they see providential openings they appeal to us to send laborers to enter these open doors, and they can hardly understand why it is that we are so slow to respond. It often occurs that when these appeals are read, the sentiment of the Board is that the appeal must be responded to, that laborers must be sent out at once. And then, when we consider that the treasury [111]

is empty, and we are borrowing money to keep our present force in the field, the decision is made with regret that the opened door cannot be entered at present. Thus it has been with South Africa, with the West Coast, and with many other fields in Europe.

We have long believed that the last warning message was to go to the uttermost parts of the earth, and during the past year especially, our brethren have been studying foreign fields and praying that the Lord would show us our duty in this matter. I am persuaded that our heavenly Father is pointing out our duty in an unmistakable manner, putting it into the hearts of our young men to come forward in the earnest appeals for missionaries. A few months ago I asked Sister Druillard how we could prepare some tracts and books for the Kaffirs, from her reply I quote the following: --

“You speak of having some of Sister White’s writings translated into the Kaffir. I have met a lady who says she has translated the whole of the New Testament into the Kaffir language. She speaks it well; has acted a missionary among them for years ... This lady has accepted the truth, and she could help in this work if you thought best.”

I asked our brethren in Australia if they could do anything for Malaysia and China, and soon Elder Curtiss wrote: ---

“There is a lady here who embraced the truth last year and is now a member of the church, that has spent ten years in China as a missionary. Her husband died there. She can speak the Chinese language quite fluently. She is a thorough Christian and well established in the present truth. She has a great burden for the Chinese work, and has often said that she would like to return in the interests of this work, if the mission Board thought best to send her.”

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At Appam, Gold Coast, West Africa and in two adjacent towns there are 33 Sabbath-keepers. It is hard to restrain the tears when we read their pitiful appeals for a

missionary to come and labor among them. About three years ago the leader of this company received copies of Present Truth, and Signs of the Times from a ship. For a time he kept the Sabbath alone, then a few joined him, and about a year ago the Sec. of the International Tract Society began to supply him with copies of papers and tracts. These he used with considerable success. Eleven have joined the little company in the last four months. June 15 he visited a bush town in the interior, where after the regular service Sunday evening he was invited to address the meeting. This he did, presenting to Christians and heathen who filled the room and surrounded the house what the Bible teaches relative to the Second Advent and the Sabbath reform to precede it. Oh! My brothers, shall we not send laborers to such places as this?

These items will give you some idea of the opportunities that are presented to our people for the enlargement of our work, and the sending to the people of other nations the sacred truth that we have. These things stir our hearts and I thought that I ought to tell you about them, for we need to arouse in our people an intelligent interest in and a holy zeal for our Foreign mission work.

The Lord is testing the faithfulness of His people. He gives them the comforts of life, health, happiness and has bestowed upon them inestimable blessings of the gospel. And to test

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their faith and love he has given each one a part to act in his great work of enlightening, ennobling, and elevating mankind. See Mark 15:34. Mark 16:15. And Matthew 28:20. In the first we find that each one has a work; in the second, that we are to go everywhere; and in the third, we have his promise to be with us to the end of the world. Putting these together, we see that in the strength of the Master, all are to go, and go to all. All cannot go personally to foreign lands, but they select representatives and they can labor and sacrifice for the support of these representatives whom they have sent in the foreign fields.

Last year the average amount per member given by our brethren for foreign missions was \$2.12. This year it has been but \$1.81. Does this represent in any adequate degree the interests of our people in foreign missions? We hope not.

We have made a careful and economic estimate of the expense of our missions for the present year, and it is \$68,800.00. Add to this the \$11,410.07 for this year, and you will see that we need to raise not less than \$50,000 during the present year for foreign missions. Can we do it? Let us try! There are in our American conferences 26,783 members. Some of these are children and some have no income, and therefore can give but little while others can give enough to make up for them and the poor. Many we trust will give hundreds of dollars. If each conference would raise an amount equal to \$3.00 for each of its members we should have \$ 80,349.00. This is so near the amount required by our estimate,

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that for convenience in figures we shall use \$3.00 per member, as a bases for estimating what each conference would need to raise, to do its part in making up \$80,000.00

My dear brothers we appeal to you to present this matter to our people wherever you labor. We believe that more then \$40,000 would be given Dec. 25 if our people realized the situation and the wants of our foreign missions. If you will give this matter a little study you can easily prepare two or three interesting Missionary Addresses. In

almost every church you will find a Rand & McNally map of the world, which will help you, much in your talk. Then if you will read again the following articles you will find much that will be encouraging and helpful to our people.: --

1. "Jose Gomis' appeal for Spain." Review Oct 21
2. "Medical Missionaries" Review P.T. Magan
3. "West Africa" Review Oct.7 S.L. Strong
4. "Shall we begin work at once in South America?" Review W.C. White

Praying that the Lord may guide and bless you in presenting these matters to our people.

Yours truly,  
W.C. White  
Per M.

P.S.: -- I will enclose with this letter some choice leaflets and tracts, from which you can gather many interesting facts and some good thoughts about foreign mission work, which with the information about your own work given above and found in the articles referred to will give you abundance of material for several interesting missionary talks. I am sure that our people will be intensely interested \_\_\_\_\_

[E-W.C.W.115]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 20, 1890  
Elder D.T. Jones  
Review & Herald  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brother: -- I have yours of recent date, in which you mention brother King's imprisonment. Prof. McKee read me quite an interesting letter from him, and I learned this morning that two have been arrested in Mo.

I am glad that the Battle Creek Society is taking an active part in sending out SENTINELS. I think they should not be too economical, but should send along several copies to each person.

I am glad that you met brother Reaser, and I hope that you will decide to employ him to do some of the art work on the new charts. I believe he is a good and competent artist, and I know he is in hearty sympathy with our work, and feels an enthusiastic interest to have our charts and the illustrations in our books improved.

Mother's article for the Week of Prayer was sent to Sister Davis several days ago. I am sorry it was delayed so long. I hope that my reading will be posted tomorrow.

I wish you would send me my article on finance which reached you too late for use. I may fix it over for the Review.

I am glad to hear that Wing has remained at Battle Creek, and  
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that brother Case of Norwich, Conn. is there. Brother Edwin Powelson sailed for Liverpool on the Cunarder, "Aurania" last Sabbath morning.

In your letter you say that Wilson is going to work with Christler in Fla. I think that he is sadly needed in West Va., and I hope that another man will be sent to help Christler, so that Wilson can take charge of the work in West. Va.

I think it would be well for you to ask the State Tract Society Secretaries how many readings for the Week of Prayer they will want. If all of them did not get time to get a reply to you before you print you could form an estimate of what you would need. I should judge what Elder Underwood and others have written me, that ten thousand would be none too many to satisfy the demand. Why so large a number should be required I cannot guess, but let us print a plenty this time.

I now expect to make a short visit to Battle Creek during the time of the annual business meetings. I hope that at that time we can have two or three meetings of the Foreign Mission Board. I am also anxious to have a consultation with you and with Dr. Kellogg about our health and temperance works, and especially about the health books.

With kindest regards,

I am, yours truly,  
W. C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.117]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 20, 1890  
Miss Marion Davis,  
303 West Main Street  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Sister: -- I have your letter accompanied by the proposed changes for Patriarchs & Prophets. I see no objection to the changes proposed and return the manuscript herewith.

I have interesting mail from Holser in which he expresses a desire that the introduction to the book be omitted, or used as an appendix. While Reaser was here I had some conversation with him about this matter, and since Magan has come we have talked it up more fully.

I also have letters from Gibson from London, in which he expresses a desire that we send them plates immediately so that they may print an edition there. But in order that the work may be copyrighted in England some changes will be necessary, and the more general the changes the more completely will the work be protected by the English copyright.

Since talking the matter over with Magan and the brethren here, we have about decided that it would be quite desirable in the British edition to omit the introduction and the first chapter; and to so abbreviate chapter four, as to leave out those messages which are of the same character as chapter one. The advantages of these changes are that, first; it makes the book a little smaller,

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and will save expense in publishing; and, second, it changes the manner of the chapters and makes our British copyright a little stronger. Thirdly, it leaves out all those things which would be most objectionable to the British and Colonial mind at first sight, and open the way for the book to do more good by reaching more readers.

I have not time to enter into particulars, but I will ask you to talk to Reaser about this and to study the matter yourselves, so that you may be ready when I get home about Dec. 3 to enter into consultations on these propositions. After we have settled these questions in regard to the British edition, we will consider the advisability of making the French and German editions the same as the British.

Our meetings here are interesting. Mother will go from here to Norwich, Conn., and from there to Danvers, Mass. where I shall meet her on my return from Battle Creek.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.119]

213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

November 20, 1890

Eld. R.A. Underwood

East Portland, Ore.

Box B. 2.

Dear Brother: -- I have your interesting letter of Nov. 6 in which you answer many of my inquiries and speak quite fully of the school plans for the North Pacific Conference.

I have been greatly interested in the prospects for the Union School enterprise, and I most heartily hope that it will be carried forward to success. It is the very plan by which our people can secure a school worthy of their efforts. I am sorry that the brethren in Goose Co. have started out with an independent school. It may succeed financially as a select school, but not as a Seventh Day Adventist School.

I have anticipated that you would have great difficulty and perhaps bitter opposition to meet from our brethren at Milton unless it was decided that the Union School should be located there. But I suppose that you would have to treat this matter much as though there was no school in either conference. You can appoint a large committee of representative men from all parts of the country, including Montana and Idaho, and then treat that subject as a whole just as though the Milton school belonged to this committee. If the inducements offered by some other loyalty are sufficient to make it pay to sell out the Milton school let this be done.

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If not, and if Milton is chosen for the new Union School, then let the Board, that is the new Board you will form buy the Milton School. I cannot see a particle of light in asking our brethren to put more money in the Milton School as it now stands. I see by your letter that you are quite earnest in advocating this plan, but I am fully satisfied that you will find this to be true. And that instead of its being easier to handle Nichols and his associates, you will find that in the end it is much harder than if you let the matter stand as it now is, until the location for the Union School is adopted.

I am interested in what you write me about the financial condition of our conferences in that part of the world, and the institutions and churches in California. I am very glad to learn through a letter from John Fulton that for the time being our brethren at Saint Helens are willing to listen to reason, and are delaying their contemplated building. I hope they will stick to this resolution until there are many important changes in the affairs in California.

Our meetings here have been interesting, but several of us have had so much writing to do that we have not been able to attend nearly all the time.

Praying that you may be greatly prospered in your work,

I am,

Yours truly,

W. C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.121]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 20, 1890  
Elder J.O. Corliss  
Review & Herald  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brother: --- I have your [letter] of November 10 in answer to my letter of the sixth, from Sands, Va. I am much surprised at some things which you write, but have not time to write particularly now. I hope to be in Battle Creek about one week, beginning Dec. 3.

I am most heartily glad to know that this memorial which we prepared was not presented. I should never have thought of presenting it if I had not thought that it was in perfect harmony with the ideas of the N.R.L.A. Board. And as soon as I saw that you were weakening on the plan I thought I would telegraph you not to present something that you did not heartily believe in. I am very glad to know that the Board did present a memorial, and I hope that the work which they have planned will be carried forward with vigor.

I am sorry that you seem to have overlooked that portion of my letter of Nov.6 in which I assured you that I was working as I had opportunity to manage the carrying out of these plans. If you had been given this proper weight, you might not have felt it necessary to be quite so severe in rewriting my criticisms of what seemed to me to

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It seemed to me that the policy adopted apparently ignored all other lines of work except the one last proposed. I hope to be forgiven for the offense caused by the use of this term.

I am most heartily glad to see that in our second circular that you have thought it worth while to guard the point which I criticized in the first letter.

Our meetings here are well attended and certainly interesting. After this meeting closes Mother will go to Norwich, Conn. And from there to Danvers, Mass., where I shall meet her on my return from Battle Creek.

Hoping that you may be prospered in your work.

I am yours in haste,  
W. C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.123]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 20, 1890  
John Vuilleumier,  
Review & Herald  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brother: -- I have received your letter of November 10 about the French manuscript for Patriarchs & Prophets: I am glad that you are pushing the work forward with so much success.

There are some matters of importance relative to the preface and the introduction about which I have received letters from Holser and others, which must receive our consideration before the manuscript is sent to Basel.

I am now expecting to be in Battle Creek Dec. third, and during the following week we will have a consultation over this matter.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.124]  
213 Grand Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 25, 1890

Rev. E.M. Bliss  
45 Clinton Avenue  
East Orange, N.J.

Dear Sir: -- Last summer I received from you a request that I furnish some facts relative to our foreign missionary operations and I delayed doing so, until I supposed that it was too late.

A few weeks ago I called at Funk & Wagnalls, hoping to purchase a copy of the book, and then learned that it would not be published for some months. This leads me to make some inquiries regarding the sketch of our work that you asked for: --

FIRST: -- Do you still receive copy: and would you still require a sketch of our foreign work?

SECOND: If you still receive copy, do you desire information about our work, and can you give me any suggestions that would guide me in furnishing what you want?

Our work in foreign lands is very limited. We are doing a little among the Catholics, and have a few workers in Russia, but the largest part of our foreign work is among the Lutherans in Scandinavia and in Germany.

I shall be at my home in Battle Creek, Mich. in a few days, and if I hear that you still receive copy I will do what I can to

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furnish the information desired. The principal reason that I delayed answering your request until I supposed that it was too late was in the fact that our Foreign Mission Board was then in the process of organization. In former years our home and foreign work had been conducted by one committee; but during the present year it has been divided and I can now give you information regarding our work and our organization.

Hoping to hear from you soon,

I am,

Yours truly,

W. C. White

F.M. Sec.

P.T.M.

[E-W.C.W.126]  
213 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 23, 1890  
Elder Geo. B. Starr  
28 College Place  
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Brother: --- With this [letter] I enclose to you a letter from Prof. C.C. Lewis, and one from a young man of the name of Smith, who is recommended to our consideration as a faithful man and a good stenographer. I have shown these letters to several others, and now send them to you, thinking that you may have an opportunity to help the young man to a position.

Our meetings here are drawing to a close. They have been very interesting, and I think very profitable. We cannot conduct the meetings in a great city like this, just as we would elsewhere. Some of us have had so much writing to do that we could not attend all the meetings. There has been quite a good attendance of our people and they will go home tomorrow with good courage and zeal for the work.

You will be pleased to learn that as Elder Olsen requested, I presented to the executive committee of this conference your desire that Sister Parmallee should be allowed to spend the winter in Chicago assisting you in the Bible work, and in the training of inexperienced readers. I can assure you that it was not an easy matter to get the brethren here to consent to this proposition.

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They had very important work laid out for Sister Parmallee, and it took considerable patient argument to get their consent. Of course their decision will be communicated to the General Conference Committee, and you will be officially notified in time; but I thought that it would be no harm to tell you how the matter had gone.

Wishing you much success in your important work,

I am,

Yours truly,

W.C. White

M.

[E-W.C.W.128]  
213 Grand Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 23, 1890  
Elder A.T. Jones,  
Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.

My Dear Brother: -- I have your letters of Nov. 13 & 14, and I hasten to make a partial reply. It can be only a partial answer, because many of your questions relative to the opinions of the Book-Committee, and the action of the sub committee appointed to examine your manuscript, I cannot know their mind until I return to Battle Creek.

There have been no meetings of the Book Committee since we received your manuscript from Chantangua. It is a standing duty of mine to appoint committees, and to place the manuscript received in their hands. I have had no conversations about your book, with the members appointed for its examination since I sent out the manuscript, nor have I written them anything about it. The criticisms I made in my letter to C. H. Jones are not known to any member of the Book Committee in the East. If you can persuade the members of this committee to examine the manuscript in its present fragmentary and imperfect condition, I am the last man to say a word to discourage them. I wrote what I did to Jones and sent you a copy with the hope that it might prevent you from declaring war on the Sub. Committee which under

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the circumstances I think it would be very poor policy to do.

I am not prepared to advise you to come east. Perhaps it would be the best thing, but I am not sure of it. I think that if you go forward with the other chapters as fast as you can, and have them copied by someone who can spell and punctuate, and have them so nearly correct that you will not have to send us a letter, stating that in many instances the manuscripts says just the opposite to what you mean; and if you will send on these chapters as fast as prepared and will give us a list of contents, so that the committee can know their order and relations, I think that we can secure their examination, and their return to you with the criticism of the committee. You say that, - "From the way in which manuscript has hitherto been handled by the committee, there certainly will be no prospect of getting it into the hands of the type-setters within a year; yet I will wait if you say so." You know that the examination of bulky manuscript is a heavy task for men not trained to do editorial work; but hitherto the men whom I appointed on this committee have been very faithful and prompt in their work; but I have never before submitted to them a manuscript in such a condition, - badly written, incomplete, and the chapters not even numbered, so that when they were once disarranged we could not even tell their proper order. I hope never to be requested to submit another manuscript in this condition.

But now to the question as to what shall be done. I am sure that the members of this committee would rejoice to be

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released, provided I could find someone to promptly and faithfully take up the work. If you could act promptly upon the suggestions above, and send on in good condition, the additional chapters you have prepared, and give us a list of contents, I think it would reach Battle Creek before I leave there on my return to meet Mother in Washington. If so

I would bring it before the committee and do what I can with Ellet's help, to draw out such opinions and advice as would be of any assistance to you in your general plan, and then re-submit it to a new committee, with the request that they act promptly and return it to you.

You refer to one of Prescott's criticisms, and then ask, what such criticisms are good for. I have no doubt it is worth fully as much as mine. It shows at least the impression that is made upon the mind of the reader, by the matter presented in your manuscript. I think that this will be of some value to you. I certainly think that Prof. Prescott is not the only one who would be perplexed to know what you expect to gain by presenting this list of crimes. And you will see that my suggestion to so present the history that it will be a little more apparent to the ordinary reader, that you have an object in it, and what that object is, is in a line with the criticism. I know it takes a great deal of grace to receive and get any benefit out of a fragmentary criticism than most men are blessed with. But you urged us strongly to criticize anything and everything relative to the thought and plan of the book, and I hope you will bear with us if it is done in a clumsy manner.

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I think that there is no one who will question your superior knowledge of the subject you treat, and of course you know better than anyone else can the points to be gained by the presentation of the argument brought out from beginning to end. And of course you can see that the committee could give a much more intelligent criticism if a large part of the book was presented to them at once in a good readable form. Then they could see what you see as regards the bearing that the charters have on one another.

I am glad to see from your [letter] of November 14 that you see a way to divide the first chapter.

As regards the ownership of the plates, I can see no advantage in any arrangement that will place upon you personally the expense of the plates. There is no doubt in my mind but what the printing houses will take much more of an interest in pushing the book if they have borne a large part of the expense in producing it, and have the greatest part of the returns. I have advised Mother to hold on to the ownership of her plates so that the books might be printed on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and in foreign lands, without any printing houses being able to monopolize and check the growth of the business. I rejoice greatly in the arrangement that has just been entered into by the Review & Herald and Pacific Press. If I can be assured that this will continue, or if the General Conference takes hold of the publishing business then I shall be willing that Mother shall sell her plates.

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I have known all along that it would be to her financial advantage to give her books to one or other of the publishing associations; but I have worked for a principle, and now I rejoice to see that the point I have so long looked for appears to have been gained.

I enclose this copy of a short letter to the editorial committee of the Sentinel Library, and I plead with you for the sake of harmony and brotherly love and for the general interests of the cause which we were looking for, to be a little more moderate, and not so awfully positive in your correspondence with those with whom you do not agree in Battle Creek. Your influence with the brethren at large is a sacred trust given you of God, and although it may be ever so plain to you, that you are right and others are

wrong, I beg you to avoid that style of writing which is so positive. It does not have nearly so much weight as the same thoughts more moderately stated, and it sometimes starts a line of criticism that may greatly weaken the influence of the work that God has given you to do.

As regards the committee's criticisms of your "Blair Educational Bill" I suppose I am the chief offender. The other members, brethren Corliss and Colcord, had written out a criticism touching on a few minor points, but had said very little on the principal point wherein you regard us as so very wrong. I told them how I regarded this matter, and they said that they regarded it in the same way, but had not thought best to mention it, because [p.133]

they thought that you would not listen to anything that they might say. I argued that we already had gained quite a reputation for overstating and making sure of what others had said than they had meant, and that I thought that it was the duty of the committee to express its conviction, and then leave with the author the responsibility of listening to us, or following his own ideas. I have not with me a copy of the report of the committee, and therefore cannot answer particularly any of your criticisms. I can only say this, that your positive assertion that we are wrong does not convince me that it is so.

I truly wish as you express in your letter that you could have an hour or two to talk with the committee relative to your big book; but as this is impossible I will consult with Ellet, and together will do whatever we can to help you at this end of the line.

Hoping to hear from you while at Battle Creek,

I am,

Yours in haste,

W. C. White

P.T.M.

[E-W.C.W.134]  
213 Grand Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 23, 1890  
C.H. Jones  
Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.

Dear Brother: --- I will endeavor to make a hasty answer to your [letter] of November 7.

I am glad that my letter to Gibson met your mind. I really hope that he and Salsbury will learn to work together successfully, and that you will be able to give them enough business to keep them busy.

Since talking with Reaser and Magan about the British edition of P.&P. we have proposed making quite a number of changes in the preface, introduction, and the first chapter, which will strengthen our British copyright. I will write you more about this after my return to Battle Creek.

As regards the appeal for more canvassers to be sent to England. I will promise to keep it in mind and to do what I can to favor the selection of some more good men. It will not be best for us to push the matter too much now for several reasons. This is not a good season of the year to go over there. Therefore, I do not expect to see anyone sent before this next General Conference. Then you know that Captain Eldridge has resigned as General Canvassing Agent, and that Chadwick is to take up the work from the first of January. Captain Eldridge will not feel

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like undertaking the selection of more agents for England, and Chadwick, although he may be studying the matter, and getting good men in mind, is not likely to make a selection until the State Agents assemble in convention next Feb. I am sorry to see that there are such delays, but we know that there were some mistakes made in the selection of the first lot, and our brethren in London have been rather free with their criticisms; so much so that they must not be disappointed if there is considerable delay in sending additional workers. I shall propose to the Mission Board that we encourage Ellery Robinson to attend the next General Conference that he may make a personal selection of the workers which he wishes to return with him to England. This will put the responsibility where it belongs and will naturally prevent some feeling that somebody else has done very wrong.

I am glad to learn that Driver is on his way back to Cal. Powelson left here a week ago yesterday for Christiania.

I am glad that Durland is able to help you so much in the Sabbath School work. I feel that there is much importance in your position relative to the work of the Pacific Press, and the necessity of your giving personal attention to the manufacturing department. And I shall no longer protest against your laying off a part of the burden of the Sabbath-school work, if you find that Durland is competent to take it up.

I thank you for your kind words acknowledging my interest in the Pacific Press. I have often said that if I were allowed to

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make a choice of work, that my first choice would be to go to California and work with you, and my second choice would be to come to New York, and work in connection with this branch. I am deeply interested in the prosperity of this branch. I shall do all I can by occasional suggestions to encourage brother Kilgore to arrange his work a little better, and to re-arrange his books so that the unpacking and the packing can be done in the lower room. To accomplish this, and to make room for the additional stock that he must carry he will probably build a double bank of shelves through the centre of the large room just at the back of the sliding doors. Then he will bring up from the basement the Bible Students, and the Sentinel Libraries, with all the other tracts and pamphlets and books of all sizes in the foreign languages, and this will make room in the basement for the subscription books, which though they are not so many in number, are by far the most bulk in size. I have been planning with him a little about this. I shall encourage him to get everything arranged so as to handle the increased business to the best advantage.

There are many other matters that I would like to write to you about, but I will wait till I get to Battle Creek.

Yours in haste,

W. C. White

P.T.M.

[E-W.C.W.137]  
213 Grand Avenue,  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 23, 1890  
F.E. Balden  
Review & herald  
Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brothers: -- I have a letter from Dr. Waggoner stating that there are in his possession several manuscripts sent by the P.P. for examination by the Book-Committee. The publishers are anxious that they shall be examined and returned to them as soon as possible. I will therefore appoint committees for their examination as follows: ---

First: --- Young Peoples' Library

F.E. Balden  
E. J. Waggoner  
W.A. Davis

Second: --- The Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul Subversive of the Truth

By A.T. Jones  
E.J. Waggoner  
U. Smith  
W.A. Colcord

Third: -- Government and the Sermon on the Mount

By the Bishop of Peterborough  
D.T. Jones  
E.J. Waggoner  
W.A. Colcord

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Should any other manuscripts come in before my return I will request you to appoint a committee to examine them, so that there may be no delay.

Yours in haste,  
W.C. White

P.T.M.

[E-W.C.W.139]  
213 Grand Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 26, 1890  
John I. Gibson  
451 Holloway Road  
London, Eng.

Dear Brother: ---

I will try to answer some of the points of your letters of Oct. 14, 17, 28 and Nov.5.

I am most heartily thankful to you, and to those who have assisted you in answering our queries about books. The book list furnished by Mrs. Spicer is very complete, and is of great value to me.

I was much interested in your resolution about publishing books in London, also in your appeal for more canvassers to be sent to England. I have some confidence that the resolution will be of much influence with the Board of Directors of the Pacific Press. As regards your appeal for canvassers, I think it will do good, although it may not be acted upon at once, or receive immediate attention. Captain Eldridge has been somewhat annoyed by your frequent criticisms of the agents sent over..., and particularly by the intimation that he had not made a good selection. I do not think that he will take the responsibility of selecting any more. He has resigned his position as general canvassing agent, and Brother Chadwick will take his place on the first of January. Your appeal has been read by Brother Chadwick,

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and by Elder Miles and they will keep their eyes open for good men in England. It is not likely that anyone will be sent over before the General Conference. I shall suggest to the Mission Board that the surest way to get good men for England, will be for Brother Ellery Robinson to attend the State Agent's Convention to be held next Feb. in Battle Creek. This takes place just before the General Conference. Then he can present his plot for workers, and examine candidates, and make his selections. In this way you will secure some good men. And if some of them prove to be insufficient for the difficulties of the English field he will deal more promptly with their cases than if they were selected by someone else.

I am glad to hear what you say about Brother Morrison's visit, and the time that you think he should come. I will present this matter to the Board, and secure if possible their consent to his remaining only three months in South Africa, so as to reach London by the time that you have named.

I have had some conversation with Reaser about the copyright for the illustrations in P.&P. And I have also talked to him about copyrighting the book as a whole. As soon as I get to Battle Creek we shall try to make some important changes in the book, and then will send you all the important information you have asked for regarding it. I am sorry for the delay that has occurred, but I think that the book will be much better by and by on account of this delay. I have requested Reaser to correspond

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with you about the illustrations. I shall visit Cassoll & Co. today, and after having done so will write you more particularly about the use of their cuts for the London edition.

As regards the publication of Man the Masterpiece, I am aware of the fact that C.H. Jones has a contract with Dr. Kellogg, specifying the exact terms upon which these books of his may be published in London. I will write you more particularly about some of these points after I have been in Battle Creek. I leave for there today.

Our meetings here have been quite interesting, and we think that much good has been accomplished.

I have received from Elder D.A. Robinson a very interesting account of the work in England during the past year. It encourages our source to know that such steady progress is being made, although it may be slow.

Wishing you the best success in your work,

I am,

Yours truly,

W.C. White

P.T.M.

[E-W.C.W.142]  
213 Grand Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.  
November 23, 1890  
Mrs. N.H. Druillard  
Somerset House, Roeland Str.  
Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Sister: --- I will now endeavor to answer briefly your letters of September 17 and Oct. 15. The letter has just arrived.

I shall present what you have written relative to your manner of keeping the books to the financial committee. I do not claim to be a book-keeper, or a financier; but as far as I understand your plans, and I think that you have made them quite plain; I think that it is just right.

I shall present to the Mission Board what you have written about Hammond, and his book. I think that we can collect quite a number of good testimonials which you can use to excellent advantage to prove that Hammond is unscrupulous, and unreliable, and that he has been circulating false reports, and stating for facts those things for which he had no proof. I will ask brother Magan to collect from the old books from Battle Creek that which will be most useful, and which you can use, and we will send them to you soon. We shall try to get several copies so as to send duplicates to Brother Robinson in London, and also to brother Tanney so that you can correspond with them about these matters without copying. I have not yet seen Hammond's book. Please send me two copies, and send one to D.A. Robinson in London, and one to O.A. Olsen in Battle Creek.

It seems to me that one of the best plans that we could adopt would be to have an answer to Hammond's book, containing reflections of his charges, and proving that he is unscrupulous [person], published as a 4 or 8 page extra to the Present Truth. [It] could be printed for you in London and furnished in large quantities at small expense. Then instead of sending it out [alone] I would recommend that you send it out with the regular edition of the Present Truth which bears the same date as the supplement, and let this number of the Present Truth be carefully edited [with] special reference to its making a good impression. Let it be filled with articles of a good practical nature, so as to show that we know what good religion is.

The short letter, containing an explanation of the misunderstanding between Philip Wessels, and the S.A.M. Committee, perfectly clear to me. I will read it to him if it seems best. I am much interested to hear that he is doing so much missionary work in this country. I had not realized the magnitude of this work till I received your letter. I do not think it best, or for the best interests of the cause that all plans relative to South Africa should be communicated to him first and presented by him to the Board. I think it would be quite as

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well to have all important questions submitted by the secretary of the South African Mission to the secretary of the Board. I think that Peter guessed pretty straight as to the real cause of Philip's annoyance. Your minutes of the Committee's council were very useful to us, and we have no reason to criticize them. There is only one suggestion that I

have to make about such reports, and that is that it would make the work lighter for us here and help us a great deal in our councils with the representatives from South Africa who are in Battle Creek, if such reports, and especially a letter from you was written with a view to its being read to these brethren. If about once a month, or once in six weeks you would write me a letter, stating the general progress of the work in your field, and would send a carbon copy to Philip, or would give me permission to read my letter to the South African brethren, it would do them a great deal of good, besides making them feel well. These letters, if not too lengthy, I could read at the meetings of the Board. I think that reading them to the Board would do much good. Of course there is much that you would have to write to me that should not be shown to any except the members of the Board. As the Board only meets occasionally, there are many of your letters that there would only be time to present to the committee on South Africa and South America. And when you write anything to me that you would not be willing to have presented to the Board or to the sub-committee, please mark it plainly, or put it on a separate sheet.

At the next meeting of the board I shall present Elder Boyd's plans relative to returning to this country by way of the East Coast and Palestine. I do not think that the Board will urge him to stay longer than till the close of the general meeting.

We are all very sad to hear about sister Hankin's ill-health, and shall rejoice to hear that she is better.

You will be sad to learn that sister E.W. Farnsworth is very feeble. She sits only about half the time, and is going I fear just as my Mary did. It is sad indeed to see how many are falling under this terrible disease consumption.

I think that your plans for sending out papers by the ships, and by the distributors are good, and I hope that you will not have to stop for material.

With this I send you a copy of plans for labor which Brother Chadwick has submitted for the executive committee of the Mich. Tract Society.

Sometime before I left Battle Creek your sister Ida spoke to me about a young lady at the college who has had some experience as a teacher who was willing to work anywhere. Your sister thought that she would be a good one to work in South Africa, and we have requested Prof. Prescott to encourage her to fit for work in that field. My first thought was that she might enter some of the openings spoken of by Elder Haskell, - such as a teacher \_\_\_\_\_ 14 of the missionary schools, and meantime learn the language of the natives so as to be able in time to work among them. But today, when I was reading over for the second or third time

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your appeal for a Bible Worker in Capetown, the question arose in my mind, would it not be better for this young lady to go to Capetown and spend a part of her time in assisting you, in the secretary work, and then enabling you to devote more of your time to working with the W.C.T.U. and in other ways to enter the openings there may be for labor in that important city. Please think of this.

The Mission Board are very well please with the work that you and brother Druillard are doing in South Africa, and we cannot bear the thought of your returning to this country to leave members there to fall into the way that they were when you went there, which was in a very chaotic state. If sending you good and competent help would be any encouragement to you to stay there, we will do the very best we can. Tell us plainly what you would like and I will present the matter to the Board.

I am glad to learn that the plans that you have adopted relative to the organization and work of the Foreign Mission Committee seem reasonable to you, and that they will help you in your work.

The last I heard from Brother Morrison leads me to think that he would go to South Africa according to our plans, and that he would reach there just before the close of 1890.

Praying that the Lord may be with you in your work, and through your important meetings,

I am,

Yours truly,

W.C. White,

pr,

*P.T.M.*

P.T.M.

Enclosures: -- Circular Letter to Ministers,  
P.T. Magan  
Suggestions for Mich. Tract Soc.

[E-W.C.W145]

December 1, 1890

Jno. Vuilleumier,

Review and Herald

Battle Creek, Mich.

Dear Brother: -- We wrote you on Nov. 17 requesting that you would prepare an article on the work among the French, which would fill one column of the Home Missionary, to go in the Dec. number of the same. We would request that you would send this matter in immediately, as it is now past the time for the editors to have it, and it should be ready for the printers.

Very truly yours,

Percy T. Magan

For W.C. White

## Outline

Since writing the letter, I have thought that it might help matters with the committee, if I should give a brief outline of the scope of the book.

First: -- The book is to be really a history of the Papacy; and the image of it in our country. It is therefore necessary to show how the Papacy arose, that when the image arises it may be recognized.

Second: -- The Papacy arose from Pagan Rome, and Apostate Christianity. The image will arise from Pagan America and Apostate Protestant Christianity.

Third: -- Pagan Rome was a Republic. America is a Republic. That Republic fell and was merged in a despotism. Therefore the fall of that Republic, and that which caused its fall, and the processes through which it went in its fall, are the most important lessons that the people of the Republic can consider. A civil despotism was established upon the ruin of the Republic, and out of this grew a religious despotism, out of a despotism over the bodies, there arose that despotism over the minds of men. For this reason the first chapter is written as it is. The second Chapter will soon be finished and sent. I do not see how I can leave out very much of the first chapter, as everything in it is a lesson in the following ages. All the time I was writing it, I was studying what to leave out. I will do my best to cut it down.

Fourth: -- After Christianity and the Roman Empires, the chapter on "Conmodus to Constantine" is to show

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the political troubles by which the Apostate Church arose in power.

Fifth: Then follows the history of that Apostasy. Sunday was a part of it. Therefore the history of Sun-worship is essential.

Sixth: Then the history of how the Union of Church and State was created, follows in Constantine's faith, Constantine and the Bishops, and the union of Church and State.

Seventh: -- How the church secured control of the civil power is essential. Therefore the chapter on Sunday laws, and another, "The Church usurps the civil authority."

Eighth: -- Then the inevitable fruit of all this comes, in the chapter on the Ruin of the Empire.

Ninth: -- Then will follow a chapter, showing how this, as out of the political difficulties of the Empire the church rose to power, so out of the ruins of the Empire she rose to absolute supremacy.

Tenth: -- Then the principles of the reformation in the different countries, and the planting of the American Colonies.

Eleventh: Then the establishment of the U.S. Government – the Declaration and the Constitution, -- The total separation of Church and State.

Twelfth: -- Then the movement to create a union of Church and State; to subvert the principles of our government, and to make the living likeness of the Papacy.

Thirteenth: -- Then the inevitable outcome of it all; - the ruin of the nation, and with it the ruin of the world.

Fourteen: -- Then the prophecy that shows that it will be so.

END

It is but proper to say that what I am making now is being put into much better shape in copy than the other is.

Yet there is so much of it, and it is so important that it be gotten out in proper shape at the very first, I am not sure but that it would be well to take more time to it. If the committee thinks we had better take such time to it, I am willing.

In that case I will go East at once and finish it at home, for there is no use my being here if it is not to be finished now.

A.T.J.

P.T.M.

In paragraph fourth, at the foot of page one, the word "Conmodus" may not be correct; but I could not read it in the manuscript.

Stenographer