

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

VOL. 27.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH. (PACIFIC COAST EDITION), SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

No. 35.

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR.

PUBLISHED
Weekly and Monthly.

MRS. M. J. CHAPMAN, : : : : : EDITOR.
MISS M. A. DAVIS, : : : : : ASSISTANT EDITOR.

IN THE ROUGH.

THE marble was pure and white,
Though only a block at best,
But the artist, with inward sight,
Looked farther than all the rest,
And saw in the hard, rough stone,
The loveliest statue the sun shone on.

So he set to work with care,
And chiseled a form of grace—
A figure divinely fair,
With a tender, beautiful face;
But the blows were hard and fast
That brought from the marble that work at last.

So I think that human lives
Must bear God's chisel keen,
If the spirit yearns and strives
For the better life unseen.
For men are only blocks at best,
Till the chiseling brings out all the rest.

—Sel.

TWO POISONS.

FATHER," said Albert Leigh one evening, "will you give me the key of the bookcase in your study?"

"Why, my son?"

"I want to get a paper."

"What paper?"

"A paper that is on the lower shelf."

"That is not answering my question."

"A weekly paper, father;

I am not sure of the name. I want to read it this evening."

"Who gave you that paper, Albert?"

"One of the boys at school. A great many of the boys buy them. He said there were nice stories in it, and I began one of them. Did you lock it up, father?"

"Yes."

"Why, can I not read it?"

"I put it away because I did not wish you to read it. I have not read it myself, but I know its character and the character of the men that publish it. They are bad men, who fill their papers with things that it would be wrong in me to allow you to read."

Albert looked very much disappointed.

"I am sure, father, that was a very interesting story I began last night, and I want very much to finish it. I will pass over all that is wrong."

Mr. Leigh smiled. "And how will you know what to pass over till you have read it?"

"Well, father, I am sure just reading it once very quickly would do me no harm."

"Albert, why is your mother always very careful to keep the bottle of laudanum locked up?"

"Because it is poison, and she is afraid the children might get it."

"But is that the only poison?"

"No, there are a good many others."

"Yes, and of many kinds, which may hurt a man in various ways. Some will put you into a deadly sleep; others bring violent pains and convulsions. You may die from swallowing one kind, or by breathing another kind into your lungs, or by allowing another to touch an open scratch and so get into your blood. A sensible man will handle all most cautiously; a sensible child will not touch them at all. But there are worse and more deadly poisons than any sold at the druggist's. Which is of most importance, Albert, to you and to me, the soul or the body?"

"The soul, of course."

"Then, is not the poison which would destroy the soul to be dreaded and avoided more than what would merely injure our bodies?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I believe that fatal poison is contained in many weekly papers which are published and made attractive for boys and girls. So I locked this up just as your mother locks up the laudanum. The writers of these stories are wretched men and women, who are poisoning the souls of their fellow-creatures. They are doing this in the most dangerous way—by interesting and exciting stories. Almost daily we read of men committing crime, and even boys, who say they were first led astray by just such papers and books.

"When you are older, and your character is formed and your principles established, if you ever see such papers you will notice and despise their errors. But now, my dear boy, be as much afraid of reading

poison as of swallowing it. Never begin a book or take a paper until you have asked me or some friend whom you can trust whether it is safe and proper for you. There are so many good papers and books, interesting and instructive, that you need not waste your time and ruin your soul by reading such papers as the one you desire.

"And now, my son, I want you to listen to this statement found in to-day's paper, and said to have been made by Mr. Campbell, Superintendent of the House of Reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum: 'I wish to enter the strongest protest against the evil that sends seven-eighths of these boys here. Almost the first question I put to the unfortunate lads is, "What have you been reading?" and the answer invariably shows that my surmise was right. The horrible, trashy literature these boys feed on is what corrupts their minds. The other day a boy was brought here in whose pockets were found a toy pistol, three revolvers, three boxes of cartridges, a gold watch, and three large new jack-knives. With this display before me, I asked the usual question, and the answer came promptly, "I read 'The Boys of New York.'" The boy had an uncle in Connecticut, from whom he had run away after stealing his money and the watch.'"

—*Child's Paper.*

NINETY AND NINE.

ON the Aletusch glacier I saw a strange, a beautiful sight—the parable of the "Ninety and Nine" reacted to the letter. One day we were making our way with ice ax and alpenstock down the glacier, when we observed a flock of sheep following their shepherds over the intricate windings, between crevasses, and so passing from the pastures on the one side of the glacier to the pastures on the other. The flock had numbered two hundred all told; but on the way one sheep was lost. One of the shepherds, in his German patois, appealed to us if we had seen it. Fortunately, one of the party had a field glass; with its aid we discovered the lost sheep far up amid a tangle of brushwood, on the rocky mountain side. It was beautiful to see how the shepherd, without a word, left his hundred and ninety-nine sheep out on the glacier

waste (knowing they would stand there perfectly still and safe), and went back after the lost sheep; and when he had found it, he actually put it on his shoulder and "returned rejoicing." Here was our Lord's parable enacted before our eyes, though the shepherd was all unconscious of it. And it brought the Lord's teaching home to us with a vividness which none can realize but those who saw the incident.—*H. Spencer.*

SUMMER.

THEY may boast of the spring-time when flowers are the fairest,

And birds sing by thousands on every green tree;
They may call it the loveliest, the greenest, the rarest,

But summer's the season that's dearest to me!

For the brightness of sunshine, the depth of the shadows,

The crystal of waters, the fullness of green,
And the rich flowery growth of the old pasture-meadows,

In the glory of summer can only be seen.

Oh, the joy of the greenwood! I love to be in it,

And list to the hum of the never-still bees;
And to hear the sweet voice of the old mother linnet,
Unto her young calling 'mong the leaves of the trees!

To see the red squirrel frisk hither and thither,

And the water-rat plunging about in its mirth;
And the thousand small lives that the warm summer weather

Calls forth to rejoice on the bountiful earth!

Then the garden, no longer 't is leafless and chilly,

But warm with the sunshine, and bright with the sheen

Of rich flowers, the moss-rose and bright tiger-lily,
Barbaric in pomp as an Ethiop queen.

Oh, the beautiful flowers, all colors combining,

The larkspur, the pink, and the sweet mignonette,
And the blue flower-de-luce, in the warm sunlight shining,
As if grains of gold in its petals were set!

Yes; the summer—the radiant summer's the fairest,
For greenwoods and mountains, for meadows and bowers,

For waters, and fruits, and for blossoms the rarest,
And for bright shining butterflies, lovely as flowers.

—*Mary Howitt.*

CHILDREN'S VOICES.—NO. 3.

NEARLY every one can learn to sing. The ear should early be accustomed to distinguish tunes; for children can cultivate an ear for music, even if they have not much natural talent for song. There is much enjoyment connected with musical sounds, and those who make melody with their voices generally have sunshine in their hearts.

Now, little boys and girls, I want to talk to you a few moments about singing. Don't be afraid to *try* your voices. No matter if you do make mistakes; try again and again, until you can sing correctly one short, easy tune, and then learn others. "Not how much, but how well," is a good motto for you to remember.

The vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, form excellent exercises for practice in controlling the voice. Repeat them rapidly at one breath on a very high pitch, then on a very low pitch, and then in an ordinary conversational tone. Repeat them softly, then with great force, and then sing each one on each note

of the musical scale. Your parents and friends will assist you in these exercises, if you manifest a desire to learn.

As you grow older, your voices will increase in fullness and power, and you will then realize the advantages of early training. A rich, full, clear, melodious voice strikes the ear much more pleasantly than a thin, squeaking, husky tone.

I would advise all my little friends to avoid slang words and phrases. Speak pure, noble, gentle words, and you will win the respect and love of those with whom you associate. Even animals are affected by the tones of voice used in addressing them. I once read a story that illustrates this fact. A horse, heavily burdened, refused to draw, and his owner began to beat him cruelly, using at the same time angry, abusive words. A lady who chanced to be going by, begged the man to desist. "I will," replied the man, "if you will make the horse go." The lady stepped up to the horse, spoke a few kind, gentle words, patted its neck, and said, "Now, good fellow, draw the load." The horse looked gratefully at the lady, made a desperate effort, and started along.

If you speak cross words to a dog, he will droop his ears and slink away. If you speak pleasantly, he will wag his tail and look pleased. Now if the voice has such an effect upon animals, it must have a still greater effect upon human beings. A cheerful, pleasant voice makes sunshine everywhere.

"Oh, 'tis sunshine ever,
Around, about, above,
When the lips speak kindness,
And the heart breathes love."

ELIZA H. MORTON.

KEEP YOUR PROMISE.

A BOY borrowed a tool from a carpenter, promising to return it at night. Before evening, he was sent away on an errand, and did not return until late. Before he went, he was told that his brother would see the article returned.

After he had come home and gone to bed, he inquired, and found that the tool had not been sent to its owner. He was much distressed to think his promise had not been kept, but was persuaded to go to sleep, and rise early and carry it home the next morning.

By daylight he was up, but nowhere was the tool to be found. After a long and fruitless search, he set off for his neighbor's in great distress, to acknowledge his fault. But how great was his surprise to find the tool on his neighbor's door-stone! And then it appeared from the print of his little bare feet in the mud, that the lad had got up in his sleep and carried the tool home, and gone to bed again, without knowing it.

Of course a boy who was prompt in his sleep was prompt when awake. He lived respected, had the confidence of his neighbors, and was placed in many offices of trust and profit.

If all grown people felt as this boy did,

there would be a good many tracks of bare feet found some of these bright mornings; and what piles of tools and books would be found lying at their owners' doors!—*Sel.*

PRECIOUS PEARLS.



ABOUT twenty years ago quite an excitement was created in New Jersey by the announcement that pearls had been discovered at a certain place on that coast. This news, which we might suppose would have caused only feelings of joy, was also the occasion of sorrow. Many persons had found the "little white pebbles," as they called them, but being ignorant of their value they had taken no care to preserve them. Children had used them for playthings, and the more curious had broken them up, to learn of what they were composed.

What was their surprise and dismay on learning that they had carelessly destroyed and lost such a precious treasure! How eagerly every nook and corner was searched, in the hope of discovering a single pearl! But for many there was no opportunity to retrieve their loss; the supply of pearls was not abundant, and the first ones were the finest ever obtained.

Precious pearls—are any in our possession which we may be in danger of losing through ignorance or carelessness? Yes; not gems from the ocean, but treasures of far greater worth, are intrusted to every one who reads these words. None are so poor or wretched that they have not a single pearl.

What are they, do you ask? There are so many that I cannot enumerate them all, but the few mentioned will suggest others. The surroundings of a Christian home,—a father's care, a mother's love, the companionship of brothers and sisters,—the gifts of reason, health, sight, hearing,—how precious are these blessings! Are they yours, dear reader? Seek to value them rightly, lest through neglect you lose them. The time will come when you will know their worth.

There are other precious pearls to be had for the seeking. "The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit" will make you beautiful in the sight of angels, and rich in the day when all earthly treasure shall be accounted chaff. The word of God describes another pearl so valuable that he who sold all his possessions to obtain it was considered wise. This "pearl of great price" represents Christ, our Saviour. Though all the riches of earth could not purchase his favor, we must be willing to give up for his sake everything that would keep us away from him. The gift of a Saviour is God's greatest gift; it is of priceless worth; and to all who desire it, the promise is, "Ask and ye shall receive."

Be sure to make these pearls your own, little friends.

M. A. D.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.

SECOND Sabbath in September.

LESSONS FOR CHILDREN.

LESSON XXXV.—DAVID PERSECUTED
BY SAUL.

“AND David took the head of the Philistine, and brought it to Jerusalem; but he put his armor in his tent.” Saul was so pleased with what David had done, that he took him, and would not let him go home any more to his father's house. And Jonathan loved David as his own soul. Jonathan and David made a covenant, and Jonathan took off his robe, and gave it to David, and his garments, even to his sword, and to his bow, and to his girdle.

And David went out whithersoever Saul sent him, and behaved himself wisely; and Saul set him over the men of war, and he was accepted in the sight of all the people.

When the army was returning from the slaughter of the Philistines, the women came out of all the cities of Israel to meet King Saul, singing, and dancing, and playing on instruments of music; and as they played, they said, “Saul hath slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands.” This made Saul very angry, and from this time, he sought to destroy David. The next day, while David was playing before him, Saul threw a javelin, thinking to pin David to the wall; but David avoided him twice, and escaped unhurt.

David behaved himself so wisely that all the people loved him: This made Saul the more angry, and he laid other plans for taking David's life. He offered to make him his son-in-law if he would kill a hundred Philistines. This he did, hoping that David would fall by the hand of the Philistines. When this plan failed, Saul spoke to Jonathan and to all his servants, that they should kill David; but Jonathan's love for David was so great that he prevailed upon his father to spare his life.

Then there was war again, and David went out, and fought with the Philistines, and slew them with a great slaughter. This put Saul in such a rage that he tried again to kill David with his javelin; but David escaped, and fled to his own home. Then Saul sent men to David's house, to watch, and kill him in the morning; but David's wife, Saul's daughter, let David down through a window, and he escaped. Then David went, and stayed with Samuel and the other prophets. At three different times, Saul sent messengers to take David; but when they came near, and saw the company of prophets, prophesying with Samuel at their head, they also began to prophesy. Then Saul went himself; but when he came near the prophets, he began to prophesy, and fell down on his face, and lay there all that day and all that night.

QUESTIONS.

1. What did David do with the head of the giant?
2. What did he do with his armor?
3. What did Saul do with David?
4. How did Jonathan regard David?
5. What did he do to show his love?
6. What position did Saul give David in the army? 1 Sam. 18 : 5.
7. How did David conduct himself?
8. When the army was returning from the slaughter of the Philistines, what was done by the women of all the cities of Israel?
9. As they sang and played, what did they say?
10. How did this affect Saul?
11. What did Saul try to do from this time forward?
12. In what way did he try to kill David the next day?
13. How did David gain the love of all the people?

14. How did Saul like to have the people think so much of David?

15. On what condition did Saul offer to make David his son-in-law?

16. What was his object in making such an offer?

17. When this plan failed, what orders did Saul give? 1 Sam. 19 : 1.

18. How was David's life saved this time?

19. What happened to make Saul angry with David again?

20. How did Saul try to kill him?

21. To what place did David flee?

22. What did Saul then do?

23. How did David escape?

24. Where did David go? 1 Sam. 19 : 18.

25. How many times did Saul send messengers to take David?

26. Why did they not take him and bring him to Saul?

27. How did Saul succeed when he went himself?

BIBLE LESSONS FOR YOUTH.

LESSON LXI.—THE JUDGES FROM GIDEON TO SAMUEL.

1. WHEN the men of Israel heard what Gideon had done to the Midianites, what did they do? Judges 7 : 23, 25.

2. Who were taken and slain by Gideon and his men? Judges 8 : 11, 12.

3. What did Gideon say when the people wanted to make him king? Verse 23.

4. What course did they pursue after Gideon died?

5. What was the fate of Gideon's seventy sons? Judges 9 : 5.

6. What was the fate of Abimelech? Verse 53.

7. Who next judged Israel? Judges 10 : 1.

8. Who succeeded him?

9. How long did each perform the office of judge?

10. How were the people punished for their idolatry?

11. What did the Lord say to them when they cried to him for help?

12. What did his grief for their misery finally lead him to do?

13. Did the Lord ever deliver his people until they had put away their false gods?

14. How long did Jephthah judge Israel? Judges 12 : 7.

15. By what three judges was he succeeded?

16. How long did each judge the people?

17. How long were the Israelites then given into the hands of the Philistines? Judges 13 : 1.

18. Why were they thus given up to their enemies?

19. During the first part of the forty years, who was their only judge?

20. Who judged some of the tribes during the last twenty years of this time?

21. Describe the character and course of Samson.

22. For what did the people finally murmur?

23. What instruction did Samuel give them?

24. For what purpose did they gather themselves together?

25. Who came upon them while they were thus assembled?

26. How were the Philistines discomfited?

27. How long did the Lord protect his people against the invasions of this warlike nation?

SYNOPSIS.

When the men of Israel heard what Gideon had done to the Midianites, they pursued them, and slew two of their princes. Gideon and his men also pursued them, taking two of their kings, and putting them to death.

Then the Israelites wanted to make Gideon their king, but he refused, saying, “The Lord shall rule over you.” As soon as Gideon was dead, the people turned again to worshiping idols; and, although Gideon had done so much for them, they were unkind to his children. Of his seventy sons, all but one perished by the hand of their wicked brother, Abimelech. He, in turn, soon came to his end; for, while he was besieging a tower, a woman cast a stone down upon him.

After Abimelech, Tola judged Israel twenty-

three years; and after him, “Jair was judge twenty-two years.

Then the people departed wholly from the Lord, and served the gods of the nations around them, and the Lord delivered them into the hand of the Philistines and Ammonites. When they cried to him, he refused to help them, telling them to seek aid from the gods which they had served. Then the people turned from their false gods, and served the Lord; and the Lord was grieved for the misery of Israel, and raised up Jephthah to deliver them from their enemies.

Jephthah judged the people six years. After him, Ibzan was judge seven years, Elon ten years, and Abdon eight years.

Then the Israelites departed from the Lord, and were given into the hands of the Philistines forty years. For the first part of these forty years, they had no judge but Eli, the high priest; but for the last twenty years some of the tribes were judged by Samson. The Lord gave Samson strength to perform many astonishing feats; but he was wayward and imprudent, and was finally betrayed into the hands of the Philistines, who bored out his eyes, and made him serve as a slave until the day of his death.

After the death of Eli and Samson, Samuel judged Israel. From a child, he was consecrated unto the Lord, and as soon as he was weaned, was taken to the house of the Lord at Shiloh, where he was cared for by Eli, the high priest. Samuel received revelations from the Lord at a very early age, and was soon known throughout Israel as a prophet. The first revelation made to him was a message of reproof to Eli for not having restrained his wicked sons. These sons were so corrupt that the Lord determined to destroy the house of Eli. Soon after this, on the occasion of a battle with the Philistines, they took the ark of God into the camp. During the battle, the ark was taken, and the sons of Eli, with thirty thousand more of their countrymen, were slain. When the news of the battle reached Eli, he fell backward and died.

Finally the people began to mourn because the Lord was not with them. Following the instructions of Samuel, they put away their strange gods, and tried to turn to the Lord. They gathered together and fasted, and when the Philistines heard of it, they came up against them with an army. Then the people feared greatly, but while Samuel was offering up a sacrifice, the Lord thundered upon the Philistines and discomfited them. So the Philistines were subdued, and the hand of the Lord was against them all the days of Samuel.

G. H. BELL.

YOUR BASHFUL PUPILS.—It is probable that you have one or more in your class. If you have, be sure to look after them. They may be the most conscientious pupils in the class. They may know the lesson just as well as the more ready ones, but being bashful, they do not speak out. Your kindness and gentle manners will draw them out, and thus encouraged, they will move on as successful scholars.

THERE are two things that always pay—working and waiting. Either is useless without the other, but united they are inevitably triumphant. He who waits without working is simply a man yielding to sloth and despair. He who works without waiting is ever fitful in his strivings, and misses results by impatience. He who works steadily and waits patiently may have a long journey before him, but at its close he will find his reward.

THE MUSIC.

WE give the INSTRUCTOR readers another choice piece of music this week, from the "Song Anchor," the song book now so generally used in our Sabbath-schools. This book has met with such success that the Association has just published a new edition, and reduced the price to 35 cents, thus enabling all our Sabbath-schools to supply themselves with this beautiful work.

We are glad to see that the importance of singing as a part of the Sabbath-school exercises is beginning to be realized in our schools, and that active measures are being taken in so many places to increase the interest in this branch of worship. We often think that those who enjoy music here will most keenly appreciate the music of the heavenly choirs.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

Words by JAMES HUNGERFORD.

Music by D. S. HARRIS, 1878.

1 Oh, la - den and wea - ry, Who strive for the right, Though earth be all drear - y, Still trust in His might; Nor
2 Though friends look but coldly, And speak not to cheer, Act firmly, speak bold - ly, A Helper is near—An
3 The bat - tle once o - ver, The tem - pest all past, The face of Je - ho - vah Will com - fort at last. Earth's

fear for the mor - row, That care will be - tide— In sick - ness and sor - row The Lord will pro - vide.
ar - mor for shield - ing, A ban - ner for guide; Be faith - ful, un - yield - ing—The Lord will pro - vide.
cares, and its sad - ness, But short - ly can hide Heaven's glo - ry and glad - ness—The Lord will pro - vide.

REFRAIN.
The Lord will pro - vide, The Lord will pro - vide. In sick - ness or sor - row, The Lord will pro - vide.

Copyrighted 1878 by J. E. WHITE.

OUR REPORTS.

THE reports of the last quarter give much reason for encouragement. As will be seen, the States have all reported, with the exception of Iowa, which failure is probably due to the illness of the Secretary. Owing to some misunderstanding, Ohio has not sent in a formal report.

By comparing the reports of this quarter with those of preceding ones, a marked improvement will be observed. Michigan, for instance, for the quarter ending with Dec., 1878, reported only 43 schools, with a membership of 1,753. The quarter ending with March gave 57 schools, with a membership of 2,211; while the present report gives 80 schools, with a membership of 2,907, an increase in six months of 1,154, and in the last quarter alone, of nearly 700. This is truly encouraging; over one thousand more Bible students in this one State than there were six months ago! Last quarter only \$75.48 was contributed by the whole State; this quarter, \$161.77, more than double. Six months ago only two schools in the State used class records; now they are quite generally introduced. The per cent of attendance, too, is greater.

Other States have done even better in proportion. Ohio has gained a third in membership during the last quarter, and has more than doubled her contributions. Missouri has nearly doubled her membership, and has made a beginning on contributions. Vermont has more than doubled her membership, and has also made a start on contributions. This is right; those who do not care enough for their school to contribute toward its support do not usually have enough interest to have a good school. Kansas has made a good beginning on contributions, \$19.71 to start with. Minnesota has also done nobly, contributing four times as much this quarter as last. We are sorry to note that New York has decreased its membership, but the report shows nearly as large an attendance as last quarter.

Good results have been accomplished this quarter, but none should be satisfied with present attainments. If we have done well this quarter, we should do better next. Much better facilities are now furnished for S. S. workers than there were six months ago, so that more work can be accomplished with the same amount of effort. Yet we may have all the appliances, abundance of means, and a large membership;

and still accomplish but little good. Thoroughness in the study of God's word, and a love for the truths taught, are indispensable conditions, if we would make the Sabbath-school a success in the highest and truest sense.

G. H. B.

THE S. S. WORK AT THE EATON RAPIDS CAMP-MEETING.

THERE seemed to be a very good interest in the Sabbath-school work at the Eaton Rapids camp-meeting.

Friday evening, Aug. 1, Eld. Canright preached a Sabbath-school sermon, speaking somewhat of the work in a general way, but more fully upon the different exercises of the school, and the proper way of conducting them.

A Sabbath-school was held on Sabbath morning, W. C. White acting as superintendent. About two hundred and sixty joined in the exercises. All seemed cheerful, and willing to do their part; and a good school was the result. Classes were formed in four different divisions, and teachers procured, when the work of recitation went on as usual. The secretary collected from each teacher the names of those in his class who were prepared to recite, and these names were called for general exercises, in which two divisions took part. These exercises were characterized by interest and animation. The singing was spirited and good. At the close, Eld. Canright proposed a collection. The sum of \$7.76 was taken up, and it was decided to donate it to the General Association.

Sunday afternoon a quarterly meeting of the Mich. S. S. Association was held, the president being in the chair. A very encouraging report of the last quarter was read, showing a large increase in the number of Sabbath-school scholars in the State. Two new schools were received into the Association at this time, and those who had organized Sunday-schools or family Sabbath-schools were asked to report the same, with any experience that might be interesting. Several responded to this invitation.

The following preamble and resolution was then adopted:—

Whereas, The efficiency of officers and teachers would be greatly increased by frequent consultation, therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it expedient for each

school to hold a Teachers' Meeting on the fourth Sabbath in each month.

The secretaries had been requested to bring to the camp-meeting their books, with the class records of their respective schools. A committee was now appointed to examine these books, and point out any errors that might be found in the manner of keeping them.

The business proceedings of the meeting were then adjourned, after which all listened for about an hour to remarks from Bro. Bell on Studying and Teaching Bible Lessons.

On Monday evening was held what might perhaps be termed a *teachers' and officers' visit*. Questions were freely asked, difficulties presented and discussed, and the hour thus devoted passed very rapidly. Several asked questions in regard to the propriety of engaging in the Sunday-school as officers or teachers. Others related interesting experiences in this work. It is believed that this is a good field of labor, therefore encouragement was given to engage in it as far as may be, without in any way neglecting or retarding the Sabbath-school work.

Although this meeting was the least formal of all, it cannot be said to have been the least useful.

E. B.

OHIO SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

REPORT for the quarter ending June 30, 1879.

The membership of the Ohio Sabbath-schools is 703; the average attendance during the last quarter, 519. Contributions received during the quarter amounted to \$62.40. The number of weekly INSTRUCTORS taken is 442.

The Sabbath-school work in Ohio, as in most of the other States, has only been fairly begun during the last year. Many new schools have been started, and many of the old ones have received large accessions; the record books, class books, and penny contributions, have been introduced during this time. For the last three months Bro. D. W. Reavis has given all his time to the Sabbath-school work, and has visited nearly every Sabbath-school in the State. The work is being revived generally, and a new and deep interest is coming to be felt in the Sabbath-school cause. The State quarterly meeting was not held at the usual time, from the fact that all the Sabbath-school workers were

busy in distant fields and could not attend ; but it will be held at the camp-meeting at Spring Mills.

D. M. CANRIGHT, Pres.

E. H. GATES, Sec.

THE S. S. WORK IN INDIANA.

A QUARTERLY Convention of the Indiana Sabbath-school Association was held in connection with the Noblesville camp-meeting, Aug. 5-12. Friday afternoon I was asked to speak to an audience of one hundred and fifty, who manifested a good interest in the S. S. work as we considered the Objects and Aims of the Sabbath-school.

Sabbath morning we had an interesting Sabbath-school of one hundred and ninety members. While a few were shy, and seemed to fear that we would take improper advantage of their lack of preparation, and display their ignorance before the school, nearly all, including a number of strangers from town, joined the classes and took part in the recitation with a heartiness that was very encouraging.

Sunday morning a brief business meeting was held. Persons representing schools not belonging to the State Association were asked to rise and report the names and standing of such schools. Several reported. Those holding family Sabbath-schools were asked to report, after which several places were reported where schools might be organized.

Bro. J. S. Shrock made some remarks on the best manner of organizing a school, and the necessity of promptness, also upon the advantages of our system of reporting, and the duty of each school to do its part. The various facilities for S. S. work were shown and explained, after which interesting and important questions were asked and answered. As many of these were upon the manner of study and recitation, the remainder of the time was occupied by explanation in detail of the most satisfactory and successful way of studying the lesson.

The most important business of this meeting was the passing of a resolution recommending each school to hold a Teachers' Meeting on the fourth Sabbath in each month. If this is carried out, the S. S. work in Indiana will rise steadily and rapidly.

W. C. WHITE.

FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DEAR BRO. BELL: The church in Barford have an interesting Bible-class and Sabbath-school, with a good attendance every Sabbath. The church in Bolton and South Stukely meet alternately in three places. All cannot attend in every place ; hence they have arranged that all the members in a class shall learn the same lesson ; and if some cannot attend a meeting at any time, they recite to each other at home.

The times have been so hard that the members have not yet adopted the penny contribution. Some take the INSTRUCTOR who cannot pay the money for it. I give them a chance to pay me in some other way, and furnish the money myself. The S. S. record books have not yet been introduced into our schools. We hope to be able to send for them soon.

Yours in love, A. C. BOURDEAU.

ONE-TENTH.

We do not wish to speak here of what is commonly known among us as Systematic Benevolence ; but we think our Sabbath-schools can learn a lesson from it, which, if reduced to practice, will supply a certain want that is arising.

In most of our Conferences, State Sabbath-school Associations have been formed. These organizations are very simple. But some means will be required if they are successful in carry-

ing forward the work they have before them. The means would be supplied if each Sabbath-school would work on the tithing principle ; that is, lay aside one-tenth of what it receives by weekly donations, and at the proper time forward the same to the State Association.

If this plan is adopted, there will be no heavy burdens for any one person or school to bear, and all may have the satisfaction of doing something toward forwarding this noble work.

M. B. MILLER.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

[We are happy to present to our readers the following interesting letter from England. We all rejoice to hear of the progress of the truth in the Old World, and we would extend to our new-found friend a hearty welcome, and cordially invite him to write again.—Eds.]

DEAR READERS OF THE INSTRUCTOR:—Six months ago I had no idea that there were any followers of the Lord Jesus Christ who kept the seventh-day Sabbath. Not discerning the difference between the moral law of God and the law of sacrifices and ordinances, I ignorantly thought and taught that the commandments had been nailed to the cross (Col. 3:14), and that we were not required to keep the Sabbath ; that we only met for worship on the "first day" from convenience and custom. I cannot praise God sufficiently that he has directed my feet into his testimonies, and permitted me to examine his word thoroughly on this subject.

While I was examining, a friend sent me the "History of the Sabbath," which I read with much pleasure. I heard that Eld. Andrews was expected in England, and I was asked to meet him by my friend, Eld. Wm. Jones, of London ; but I was not aware that there were any Sabbath-keepers at Southampton until after I had dismissed my pupils for the midsummer vacation, five weeks ago. If God permit, and the editors wish, I may some day tell you how I knew of them. On the 27th of last month, in company with my wife, I went to Southampton, and on the following day for the first time we attended a Sabbath-school. So interested and delighted were we that we staid over the next Sabbath, when the numbers were larger, more than seventy adults and children being in the tent.

I would like to tell you of all the pleasant intercourse we enjoyed with our dear friends at the home of Bro. Loughborough, and of the instructive conversations by the sick-bed of our beloved Bro. Andrews, who seemed to gain a little strength ; but I pass on, to say that we left on the 7th inst., to visit a friend, near Romsey. Here we arranged for a lecture on the "Signs of the Times," illustrated by the large chart, which with books and tracts we had obtained at Southampton. Few were present at the commencement of our meeting, but the little chapel was soon filled, and the closest attention was given while we hastily glanced at God's dealings with the "kingdoms of men" (Dan. 4:17, 25, 32), the past four great empires ; the angels' messages in the present, and the kingdom of God in the future, with the importance of keeping the commandments as well as believing on Jesus, the Anointed. After the address, the few tracts I had with me were eagerly bought at half price, addresses were taken, and a United Free Church local preacher accompanied us half way home to inquire further on certain points.

Last Sabbath we had our meeting at 11:30 A. M. ; and in the afternoon, at 3:30, we had our first Sabbath-school, with eleven present. After opening, we repeated the commandments in unison, with brief comments on each by the superintendent (*pro tem.*), then took one of the

lessons in the YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR. To-day we have had five adults and nine children. We have already subscribed for five copies of the INSTRUCTOR, and are waiting to receive them.

Now, dear Sabbath-school scholars, and all who know the Lord, pray for the new English Sabbath-schools. Some time, you may hear again from your friend,

HENRY VEYSEY.

Castle School, Taunton, Somerset, England, July 19, 1879.

A LETTER FROM INDIANA.

DEAR SISTER PERKINS: The Sabbath-school work in this State is rapidly progressing. There are only two churches in the State that are without a Sabbath-school, and one of these has promised to organize soon if possible. Since our S. S. Association was formed, less than a year ago, six new Sabbath-schools have been organized, two of these during the last quarter.

All the schools take clubs of the INSTRUCTOR. Nearly all have adopted the teachers' class record books and the weekly penny contribution. The Lord is evidently blessing our labors, and his hand is guiding this noble work.

Yours in the work, VIOLA SHROCK.

Sec. Ind. S. S. Association.

A FAMILY SABBATH-SCHOOL.

THE report given below, from a little boy six years old, contains a good hint as to the number of scholars necessary for a Sabbath-school,— "papa and I." Shall we not have reports from many such family schools ?

"The Brookdale Sabbath-school used to meet at our house, but some of the scholars have moved away and now we can have only a family Sabbath-school.

"We have only two members—papa and I. Papa studies prophecy, and I study Lessons for Little Ones.

WILLIE L. DAWSON.

"Brookdale, Kan."

THE TEACHER'S ASPIRATIONS.

IF the third-rate workman never aspires to become anything but a third-rate workman, he is not likely to rise to the position of a master in his trade. The same rule will hold good in the work of the Sabbath-school teacher. If his aspirations never carry him beyond his old plane of working, he is sure to become, ere long, a dead weight in the school. The aim of the average Sabbath-school teacher is too low. It is an un-failing rule that we never go beyond our aspirations. Take, for instance, the teacher whose aim it is to "read the lesson over" at some time during the week. Now, we know that this teacher will fail at times to accomplish even this.

If your mission is to teach the word of God, it is a mission which deserves earnest work. But your work will not be such unless you aspire to become a workman whose labor shall stand the test of the Judgment. If this be your aim, you will reach out after everything which will in any way aid you in attaining it.

In the first place, seek to find a warm place in the hearts of your scholars. This object is worthy of patient and continued effort, but this alone will not make you successful.

Aim to be an interesting teacher. Study to find the impressive point in the lesson, and then the best manner of driving it home to the hearts of your scholars. This is not to be done by merely reading the questions from the lesson-sheet. Cultivate an easy, familiar way of talking about the events of the lesson.

Look your scholars in the face, and let them know that you are trying to help them, just as

you would any friend in whom you were interested.

Aspire to become a prayerful teacher. While this is embodied in all true teaching, it is possible for you to make your work pre-eminently a work of prayer.

Last of all, aim to be a believing, faithful teacher. If you feel that your labor for the Lord is almost vain, you need to aspire for a higher faith.

The teacher who thus aspires to be a faithful teacher is sure of a reward. Since these aspirations are necessary to make us better workmen for the Lord, what shall be our standard of excellence?

Whether you have long labored in the Sabbath-school, or whether you are just beginning, let me urge you to consider the object to which you aspire.

J. H. DURLAND.

Mr. Moody says, "If I see a teacher five minutes late, he falls in my estimation fifty per cent at once."

SABBATH-SCHOOL REPORTS

For Quarter ending June 30, 1879.

Report of Illinois S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Aldeo, Beaverville, Belvidere, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report:—

Coleta, Leroy, Woodburn, Gibson City, Pittwood, Newark, Martinsville, LIZZIE S. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Report of Michigan S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Alaledon, Allegan, Alma, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report:—

Alton, Edenville, Parkville, Birch Run, Estella, Sumner, Coral, Esthela, Saranac, Colon, Jackson, Tompkins, Dryden, Marshall, Watrousville. LETTIE MARVIN, Sec.

Report of California S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Oakland, San Francisco, Woodland, etc.

The school at St. Helena failed to report.

W. J. BOSTWICK, Sec.

Report of Wisconsin S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Adams Centre, Baraboo, Burnside, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report:—

Avon, Debello, Lodi, Avalanche, Hundred Mile Grove, Rush Creek, Bellefontaine, Johnstown Centre, Stevens Point. MRS. NELLIE C. TAYLOR, Sec.

Report of Kansas S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Amity, Bethany, Bloomfield, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report:—

Cherokee, Hymor, Richland, Dry Creek, Marsh Creek, South Mound, Empire, Ottawa, Pleasant Valley, Emporia, Pleasant Valley.

Names of Churches not yet heard from that ought to have Sabbath-schools:—

Flat Rock, Otter Creek, Tabor, Ft. Scott, Seneca, Uniontown, Morton, Solomon Rapids, Zion. MRS. ADA A. DAWSON, Sec.

Report of Vermont S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Irasburgh, West Bolton, Bordoville, etc.

* This school has met only six times during the quarter.

Names of Schools that failed to report:— East Richford, Cabot, Bristol. MRS. E. M. PEEBLES, Sec.

Report of New York S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Adams Centre, Buffalo, Bucks Bridge, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report: Bangor, Eagle Harbor, West Pierrepont, Vermillion. Names of Churches not yet heard from that ought to have Sabbath-schools: Brookfield, Fine, Hermon, etc.

Report of Texas S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Cleburne, Dallas, Denison, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report: Dandas, Irving, Spruce Hill, Maple Plain, Artichoke, etc.

Report of Maine S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Norridgewock, Allen's Corner, Linnaea, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report: Hartland, Somerset Mills, Cornville.

Report of New England S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Amherst, Cornish & Newport, Francesstown, etc.

*Organized June 21, 1879. Received no report from the school at Lafayette, R. I.

Report of Minnesota S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Cleveland, Dodge Centre, Dassel, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report: Dandas, Irving, Spruce Hill, Maple Plain, Artichoke, etc.

Report of Missouri S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Nevada, Salisbury, Prairie Valley, etc.

Names of Churches not yet heard from that ought to have Sabbath-schools: Drywood, Winegin, Macon City.

Report of Indiana S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Noblesville, Yorktown, Thorntown, etc.

The Schools at Bourbon and West Liberty failed to report. The Churches at Friendship and Smithville have not been heard from.

Report of Pennsylvania S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Condersport, Catlin, Deer Creek, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report: Russelburg, Blockville, East Otto, Springville, Ellington.

Report of Nebraska S. S. Association.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Superintendents, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists schools like Valparaiso, Seward, Tekamah, etc.

Names of Schools that failed to report: Humboldt, Lynden, Fremont, Ord Valley, Halifax, David City, Nebraska City, Weeping Water, Eagle.

Miscellaneous Reports.

Table with columns: NAMES OF SCHOOLS, Names of Secretaries, Membership, Aver. Attend., No. Classes, No. Added, No. Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists reports from Danefield, Reno, Nevada, etc.

General Summary.

Table with columns: Names of States, Names of Secretaries, No. Schools Reported, Membership, Average Attendance, Number of Classes, New Members Enrolled, Number Dropped, Amount Contributed. Lists states like Ill., Cal., Ind., etc.

HOW THE MONTHS RECEIVED THEIR NAMES.

THE months are nearly all named by the Romans from some of their divinities and emperors, viz. :—

January from Janus, who was represented as having two faces, one looking toward the new year, the other toward the old; February, from Februa, the mother of Mars; March, from Mars, the god of war; April, from a Latin word signifying to blossom; May, from Maia, the mother of Mercury; June, from Juno, the wife of Jupiter; July, in honor of Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor; September, from *septem*, the seventh month of the Roman year; October, from *octo*, the eighth; November, from *novem*, the ninth; and December, from *decem*, the tenth month of the Roman year.—*Sel.*

A NOVEL PERFUME BOTTLE.

WHAT makes the lavender leaf so sweet? It is all covered with delicate hairs, which give it a peculiar, bloom-like appearance. These little hairs grow into an upright stem, and then throw out branches in every direction. Between two upright stems, and hiding away under their branches, as if for shelter, may be seen a little reservoir, containing the perfume. These may be found all over the leaf, but they are most numerous on the under-side. When you crush a leaf with your hand, you break a perfume cell; that is why it is more fragrant than when you handle it carefully. If you want to see these tree hairs, and tiny perfume bottles, you must look through a good microscope.—*Sel.*

"NOW HERE."

THERE was a man who, not believing there was any God, had a card printed with these words, "God is nowhere," and hung it up in his office. He had a little niece who loved Jesus and was happy all the time. One day she visited her uncle's office. After playing a long time with everything she could find within her reach to interest her, she began to look around on the walls, and her eye fell on the card. Having just begun to read writing, the letters were not so familiar to her but that she had to spell out anything that was written. So she began to spell out aloud, G-o-d—God, i-s—is, n-o-w-h-e-r-e—nowhere.

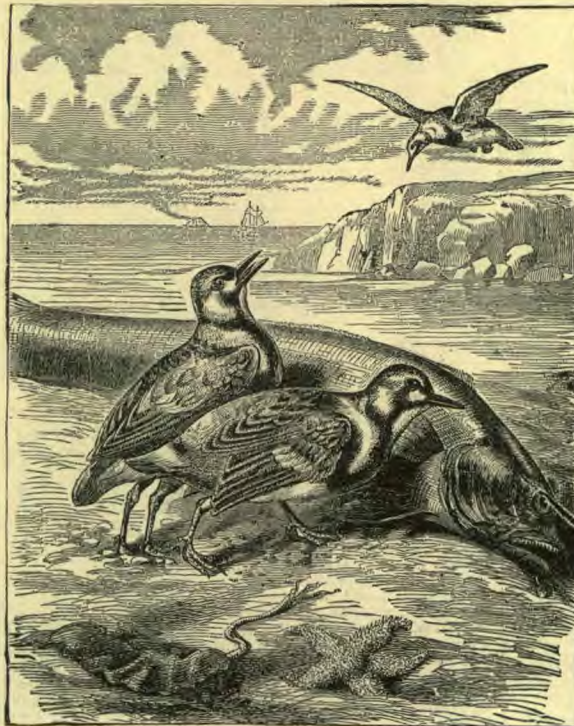
She could not understand it, and looking down on the floor, repeated the words. She thought she must be mistaken. Then she commenced again, so loud that her uncle, who sat at the desk, heard her, G-o-d—God, i-s—is, n-o-w—now, h-e-r-e—here. "That's right," she exclaimed, looking round at her uncle. The arrow had struck home. Her uncle became a changed man. He believed in the true God, and sought and found forgiveness of sin through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

In English there are *ten* sorts of words, which are all found in the following short sentence: "I now see the good man coming; but alas! he walks with difficulty."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AT NIGHT.

THE little weary, winged bees
Give up their honey-quest,
And all the little singing birds
Fly home and go to rest.
The butterflies fold up at last
Their shining golden crowns;
And daisies, in their wee white caps,
Sleep on the dewy downs.
The cattle, with their tinkling bells,
Come home across the wold,
And you're the only little lamb
That's left without the fold.
Then come, my darling, it is time
Thou, too, shouldst find thy rest,
The violet's eyes, as blue as thine,
Droop on each dewy breast.
Then haste, before the stars climb up
The blue wall of the skies;
For sure you would not let them see
Such drooping little eyes.



THE TURNSTONES AND THE DEAD FISH.



MOST wonderful and ingenious bird is the Turnstone. It has earned this singular name by the manner in which it procures its food, which is by turning over with its strong, curved beak the stones on the sea-shore, in order to obtain the insects that are under them.

A great naturalist named Thomas Edward, who is now living, saw two of these birds on the Scotch coast, trying hard to turn over a cod-fish; but as it was six times as large as themselves they found their task rather difficult. Still they set bravely to work, pushing away, first with their bills and then with their breasts; but in spite of their pushing the fish would not turn over, so they ran round to the other side, and began to scrape away the sand to undermine it, so that it might turn over more easily; and then with fresh energy they set to work,

but still the heavy fish would not move.

Presently another Turnstone came flying toward them from the rocks, and Mr. Edwards could hear a low, pleasant murmur of delight at this timely help. So now there were three to tackle the obstinate fish, and many hands, or rather beaks, made light work in removing the sand; then with a long push, and a strong push, and a push all together, at length they raised the fish some inches above the sand, but it was too heavy for them, they could not turn it over—down it sank again.

Poor birds! they were obliged to rest for a while to recover from their disappointment. But still the little creatures would not be beaten; thrusting their bills under the fish, they managed to lift it again, and with another united push with their breasts, at last the fish rolled over, and the brave little birds were victorious.

You may imagine how much they enjoyed the rich feast of insects which they found where the fish had lain. "I was so pleased and even delighted," adds Mr. Edwards, "with the sagacity and perseverance which they had shown, that I should have considered myself guilty of a crime had I endeavored to take away the lives of these interesting beings at the very moment when they were exercising the wonderful instincts implanted in them by their Creator."

LETTER BUDGET.

SUMMER SHADE, KY.

DEAR EDITORS: I have been taking the weekly INSTRUCTOR seven months, and like it very much. I learn the lessons for the children, for the youth, and the lessons on prophecy, and I attend the Sabbath-school. I have been keeping the Sabbath about eighteen months. I am fourteen years old. I was baptized by Eld. S. Osborn, April 20, 1878.

U. G. MORROW.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

DEAR EDITORS: I have been taking the INSTRUCTOR almost a year. I will now take the weekly. I like to read the letters written by the children, which is, nearly always, the first department I look at. I am trying to serve Jesus, who died for us all. I would like to see you and those I read about in the paper. I love Jesus, but I do not live as I ought to, or as I desire to. Pray for me, that I may be ready to meet Jesus.

EMMA STOUT.

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

Is published weekly and monthly by the

S. D. A. PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Terms always in advance.

Monthly Edition.—An eight-page illustrated monthly. 50 cents a year.

Weekly Edition.—A four-page weekly, especially adapted to the use of Sabbath-schools, containing each week Lessons for Children and Lessons for Youth.

Single copy, 75 cts. a year.
5 copies to one address, 60 cts. each.
10 copies and upwards to one address, 50 cts. each.

Address, Youth's Instructor, Battle Creek, Mich.
Or, Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.