

VOL. 28.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., DECEMBER 8, 1880.

No. 50.

The Youth's Instructor.

PUBLISHED
Weekly and Monthly,

Miss V. A. Merriam, Editor.

eler stops at night, he cuts out large blocks of snow, and builds two little snow-cots, one for himself and the other for his dogs to remain in over night.

These sleds are shaped very much like a

TOADS.

Toads are pronounced by Shakespeare to be both "ugly" and "venomous," but natural history assures us that, as far as mankind is concerned, they are harmless



A SLEIGH WITHOUT RUNNERS.



HE accompanying turn-out would, we think, create a great sensation in any of the cities or towns where the Instructor is a visitor. How would you like to be its owner, reader?

This picture represents the mode of traveling in the cold and dreary regions of the North, where snow and ice never cease, and

where the wind never fails to blow. The traveler in this curiously constructed sled, drawn by a well-trained reindeer, travels at a rapid rate. Still farther north, dogs instead of reindeer are used. When the trav-

canoe, and are either constructed of wood or of bone. Water is poured over the bottom, which congeals in the act of application. These sleds travel more lightly than those shod with iron.

Although you and I would get capsized before we had driven a mile, the Esquimaux never does, unless he happens to drive into a snow-drift. Dressed in warm skins, he does not fear the cold, but merrily and safely guides his reindeer over the snow.

V. A. M.

RESPECT to aged persons is one of the virtues. There is no period in life when our parents do not claim our love and warmest affection. It should be our constant study how to best promote their happiness and welfare.

and exceedingly useful. As to their being "ugly," if "handsome is that handsome does," then they should be considered most comely. They are certainly well-behaved; are quiet and unobtrusive; given to no turmoils; and quite refined in their tastes, choosing cultivated grounds for their rambles, which they endeavor to free from insects and bugs that would otherwise injure or destroy much of the gardener's labors. It is said that "in one night a single toad, taking his position by a vine-hill, would destroy more bugs than thirty active men in twice the number of hours." They are provided by nature with a membranous stomach, capable of great distention, and rapid digestive organs which encourage them to active labor to satisfy their neverfailing appetites.

The toad catches his prey with his tongue, which, on prying open the mouth, appears like a little fleshy eminence situated on the under jaw, with the point directed toward the gullet. The tongue is very elastic, and may be projected at pleasure from one to six or eight inches, and perhaps farther, as quickly as a flash of light. It never goes by the object, or falls short of it, as the visual axis or point where both eyes meet on the object is exactly at the distant extremity of the extended tongue. If one eye should be destroyed, it would be unable to procure food and would die of starvation. The eyes of the toad have a peculiar prominence, the globes being almost entirely outside the skull. This enables them to see their prey from all directions at the same instant.

The tongue exudes a tenacious excretion, so sticky that the slightest touch of the object at which it is thrust holds it fast, and the instant contraction of the muscles conveys the unfortunate victim to the mouth of its enemy.

Water must be introduced into the system to dilute their food, and as they cannot drink by the mouth, it is imbibed by absorption through openings in the skin. The wart-like cells, so prominent upon the back, are many little cups capable of holding water to meet the demands of the system should drouths occur. The reason that toads are seen in such great numbers after showers is because they go out to be refreshed with pure water, which, pattering on their backs, may be quickly absorbed. This cutaneous absorption is indeed a curious provision of nature.

There are many species or varieties of toads, one of which I must mention before closing this article. It is called the pipa, and is a native of Surinam. It is a foot or more broad. The warts on the back are large cells, or nests we might [call them, into which, by the assistance of the male, the eggs are deposited after extrusion. Here they are hatched, and the young ones carried about by the mother with their heads out, enjoying the prospects, as she hops over field and moor.

The field of nature is ever open before us for study, admiration, and wonder; and however ugly or insignificant a thing may appear to the eye unskilled, when strengthened by rays of knowledge, it discovers beauties and wonders before hidden, and the mind is led to think with reverence and awe upon the Creator of all things.

Mrs. A. C. Papworth.

GOOD RESOLVES.

1. That God should be the first one spoken to each morning, and the last one spoken to each night.

2. That I will read God's word daily before reading any other book.

3. That I will every morning ask my Saviour to give me something to do for him that day, and that I will then watch for work and do it.

4. That I will nightly ask myself how far I have succeeded in keeping these resolves, and wherein I might have done better.

PAPA, WHAT ARE NEWSPAPERS P

RGANS that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer to the taste of the day, my boy,
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,

And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy, Advertisements, essays, and rhymes, my boy, Mixed up with all sorts

Of flying reports, And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy;
And logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy; Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy; And lengthy debate

On matters of State, For wise-headed folk to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and are, my boy;
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy;

And every week
A clever critique

On some theatrical star, my boy.

The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy;

The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy;

The state of the crops,

The style of the fops,

And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy.

Last of all, physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.

Who has got married, and to whom, my boy; Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy;

Who has had birth On this sorrow-stained earth, And who totters past to the tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy;
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy;
But 't would take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.—Sel.

THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

In these days when American newspapers are numbered by thousands, when every little village has its weekly issue, and when we can take up our city dailies and read the world's doings of yesterday, how little can we realize of the times when newspapers were scarce, and news traveled slowly.

The story of the first American newspaper, though brief, is full of interest; brief it is, because the paper's life was brief: Seventy years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and two hundred and fifty years after the invention of printing, a newspaper was issued in Boston. Only one copy of this paper is known to have been preserved; and it was discovered only a few years ago by Rev. J. B. Felt, who, while preparing a history of the town of Salem, visited the Colonial State-paper office in London, for the purpose of gathering some information from the old records kept there. Among other curiosities, this old pioneer of American newspapers was found and examined with interest; it bore the antique name of "Publick Occurrences," and was published by Benjamin Harris at the London Coffee-house, Boston, and printed for him by Richard Pierce, on Thursday, Sep-

tember 25, 1690, nearly two hundred years ago. The paper was printed on three pages of a folded sheet, one being left blank; each of these pages was eleven inches long by seven inches wide, and had two columns on a page. Imagine a newspaper, the size of an old-fashioned sheet of letter-paper, and this, as the editor proposed, to be issued once a month, or oftener, if at any time there should chance to be a "glut of occurrences."

Its columns were filled with bits of home and foreign news, without a word of editorial comment. But the paper just here expired; and why was it? Why did not Mr. Harris carry out his proposal, and so furnish the people of Boston and vicinity, "once a month," an interesting parcel of news? Simply because it happened to contain one or two business and military locals, which greatly displeased some of the official busybodies, and in their indignation, they appealed to the authorities, who forthwith solemnly determined that the paper came out contrary to law and contained "reflections of a very high nature." (Right here, we can but wonder what would have been the fate of our modern newspapers.) And to prevent a second issue of the paper, they forbade "anything in print without license first obtained from those authorized by the government to grant the same."

In this way the first American newspaper came to grief; and had it not been for the accidental preservation of this one copy in London, it would have been forever forgotten. This was the first of a great and numerous family, and though like others that made their appearance in after years, long intervals apart, it was nothing but a dry chronicle of news and history, with not much regard to system. It and they, however, as sure forerunners, were preparing the way for the free expression of thought and opinion through our ever-progressing system of journalism, which, with the blessing of God, has made our land a J. S. LAMSON. land of liberty.

PRETTY THINGS FOR WINTER.

A VERY pretty thing to grow in our homes during the winter is the sponge pyramid. For this have four sponges of graded size, rather small than otherwise; tie them separately with gay satin ribbons, sow thickly with timothy and canary seed, and suspend in a sunny window, one above the other, in the order which makes good their name. Keep them thoroughly wet, and in a fortnight nothing is visible save a swinging pyramid of slender grasses, with here and there a gleam of the brilliant ribbons.

The following forms a dainty ornament for either mantel or bracket, and is easily made: Three or four inches above a little bric-a-brac cup or vase (so that they merely touch the water it contains), hang half a dozen large acorns by silken cords of a tint in harmony with the vase. Be careful to replenish the water daily, and soon miniature oaks will begin to grow.

The Sabbath-School.

THIRD Sabbath in December.

LESSONS FOR CHILDREN.

LESSON CII.—RECAPITULATION.

BEFORE Joshua died, he gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem. Beginning back before the time of Abraham, he gave a brief account of what God had done for his people. He told them how the Lord had called Abraham and given him all the land of Canaan; how he multiplied the seed of Abraham; and how, when they had become bond-men in Egypt, the Lord plagued the Egyptians, and delivered his people by the hand of Moses, making a way for them to escape through the Red Sea; how he brought them through the wilderness, and drove out the Canaanites before them, giving them cities that they had not builded, and vineyards that they had not planted.

When he had talked to them in this way, he asked them to choose the God whom they would serve, whether it should be the Lord, or the gods of the heathen nations around them. "And the people said unto Joshua, The Lord our God will we serve, and his voice will we obey." So Joshua made a covenant with the people, and wrote it in a book. After this, Joshua died, and was buried on the north side of a hill in the mountains of Ephraim.

"And Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that overlived Joshua, and which had known all the works of the Lord, that he had done for Israel."

Then there arose another generation after them, which knew not the Lord nor the works which he had done for Israel; but worshiped Baal and Ashtaroth, the gods of the nations round about them.

Then the Lord gave them into the hand of spoilers; and wherever they went, the hand of the Lord was against them for evil; and they were greatly distressed. But whenever the people turned to the Lord, and cried to him, then he heard them, and raised up judges, who delivered them from the hand of those that spoiled them; for "When the Lord raised them up judges, then the Lord was with the judge, and delivered them out of the hand of their enemies all the days of the judge." "And it came to pass, when the judge was dead, that they returned, and corrupted themselves more than their fathers, in following other gods to serve them.

The first of these judges was Othniel, the sonin-law of Caleb. He delivered them from the king of Mesopotamia. Then came Ehud, who conquered the Moabites by first killing their king with his own hand, and then leading an army against them. Shamgar, also, performed great feats of courage against the Philistines. At this time the land had rest eighty years; but the people again did wickedly, and fell into the hands of Jabin, king of Hazor. The Lord then raised up Deborah, the prophetess, to judge them. It was by her advice that Barak gathered an army at Mount Tabor, whither Sisera led the host of Jabin, and was utterly defeated. After a peace of forty years, the people again forsook the Lord, and for seven years were cruelly oppressed by the Midianites, who robbed them of their grain, their fruit, and their cattle, and drove them into the dens and caves of the mountains. Then they cried to the Lord for help, and he sent an angel to call Gideon to deliver his people. Gideon met an immense army of the Midianites in the valley of Jezreel, where he defeated them in one of the strangest battles ever known. "And the country was in quietness forty years in the days of Gideon.'

All Gideon's seventy sons, except one, were slain by a cruel half-brother named Abimelech. Abimelech, however, did not rule long before he was mortally wounded by a stone thrown from a tower by a woman. Then Tola judged the land twenty-three years, and after him Jair, twenty-two years.

Again the people fell to worshiping idols, and were given into the hand of the Ammonites. This time, when they called upon the Lord, he told them to go to the gods which they worshiped, for help; but finally they pleaded so earnestly that the Lord put his Spirit upon Jephthah, and through him conquered their enemies. Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon, each held the office of judge for a few years; and about this time Eli and Samson judged Israel forty

QUESTIONS.

1. When Joshua, before his death, had gathered all the people together, what did he relate to them?

2. What important things did he mention? When he had told them all these things, what did he ask them to do?

4. What reply did the people make? What did Joshua do to make the people remember this promise?

6. Where was Joshua buried?

7. How long after his death did the people continue to obey the Lord?

What course did they then pursue?

8. What course did they then pursue ?
9. How did the Lord deal with them to cure them of their idolatry?

10. When they repented of their evil ways, and called upon the Lord, how did he help them?

11. What did the people do as soon as they

were left without a judge?

12. Who was the first of these judges?

13. From whom did he deliver the people?14. Who was the next judge, and what did

15. How long did the land have rest at this

time?

16. What was done by Deborah and Barak?

17. When Barak and Deborah had judged the land forty years, and the people had again for-saken the Lord, what did they have to suffer? 18. Tell how Gideon was called of God when

the people repented and sought the Lord.

19. Tell how Gideon delivered his people.

20. Where was the battle fought?

21. Describe this valley.

How long did quietness prevail in the time of Gideon

23. What was the fate of Gideon's seventy

24. What became of their murderer? By whom was the land judged for the next forty-five years after the death of Abime-

26. By whom were the people oppressed when they had again gone to worshiping idols?

27. What did the Lord say to them when they

cried to him for help?
28. What did he finally do for them?

29. What men beside Jephthah each held the

office of judge for a few years?

30. How long did Eli and Samson judge the land?

NOTES ON THE LESSON.

Othniel delivered his people from the king of Mesopotamia, whom they had served eight years. Mesopotamia is a Greek word meaning between the rivers. This country lay between the Tigris and the Euphrates, and was the same as Pa'-dan-a'-ram.

The Land of Moab was the country inhabited by the descendants of Moab, the son of Lot. It lay east of the Dead Sea, but in the time of Ehud extended north only to the river Arnon. It had many strong towns; but the country is now desolate, and its cities lie in

Mount Tahor stands on the north-eastern border of the great plain of Es-dra-e'-lon. It is sixty miles north of Jerusalem, about three miles farther south than the lower end of the Sea of Galilee, and nearly ten miles west of the Jordan River,—a little more than one-fourth the distance to the Mediterranean. It rises nearly two thousand feet above the sea, and some thirteen to fifteen hundred feet above the surrounding plain. It is rounded and beautiful in form, with a small plain on its summit, and covered everywhere with handsome forests, except on the south side, where it presents a front of naked limestone rock.

The Midianites were a nomadic or seminomadic people, descended from Abraham by Keturah. Gen. 25: 2. The boundaries of their territory cannot be definitely given. We have seen that the Kenites, to whom Hobab, the father-in-law of Moses, belonged, were a branch of the Midianites. Their range of pasturage in the time of Moses seems to have been the peninsula of Sinai, perhaps the western border of the Gulf of Akabah, whence Moses led the flock of Jethro "to the back side of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb." Ex. 3:1. But a comparison of the various passages of the Old Testament referring to the Midianites leads to the conclusion that their main seat was east of Edom, Moab, and Ammon, in the bordering desert of Arabia; whence their course, whether for trade or for plunder, was first northward and then westward across the Jordan valley.—Sacred Geography and Antiqui-

The Valley of Jezreel lies about fifty-two miles north, and a little east, of Jerusalem. It is an arm of the great plain of Jez'-re-el, or Esdra-e'-lon, and runs north-west and south-east, with Little Hermon and the hills of Moreh on its north-eastern side, and the mountains of Gilboa on the south-west. It is a fertile, meadowlike vale, about fifteen miles long by three miles wide. Just at the entrance to the valley on the north-west stands the city of Jezreel upon the slope of Mount Gilboa, and one hundred feet above the plain. About a mile and a half east of the city, a large fountain flows from a "cavernous recess" at the base of Gilboa. This is supposed to be the place where Gideon encamped with his followers, while the immense host of the Midianites pitched over against them on the north side of the valley.

The Ammonites occupied the territory lying between Arnon and Jabbok, having the country of Moab on the south and south-west, and the tribes of Reuben and Gad on the west. Their capital city, Rabbah, or Rabbath Ammon, was situated forty-five miles east of Jerusalem, and about ten miles farther north. It was a place of great natural strength, and Moses says, "The border of the children of Ammon was strong. Num. 21:24. These people were the descendants of Ammon, the son of Lot.

The Philistines were a warlike people that inhabited the fertile plain that lies along the Mediterranean Sea south of Mount Carmel.

G. H. BELL.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

WE are often asked the question, "Should a woman accept the superintendency of a Sabbathschool?" and we answer in the words of the S. S. Times, which fully meet our mind :-

Yes, if she is the best man to be found for the place. If the choice lay between a good man and a good woman for the work, we think that the man ought to bear the burden. But there are scores of Sabbath-schools which never would have existed but for the good women who consented to take charge of them : and we sincerely hope that no neighborhood will be without a Sabbath-school merely because there is no man there fit for the superintendency, or who has grit and grace enough to undertake it.

NOT IN VAIN.

HAVE labored in vain," a teacher said,
And her brow was marked by care;
"I have labored in vain." She bowed her head,
And bitter and sad were the tears she shed
In that moment of dark despair.

"I am weary and worn, and my hands are weak,
And my courage is well-nigh gone;
For none give heed to the words I speak,
And in vain for a promise of fruit I seek,
Where the seed of the word is sown."

And again with a sorrowing heart she wept,
For the spirit with grief was stirred;
Till the night grew dark, and at last she slept,
And a silent calm o'er her spirit crept,
And a whisper of "peace" was heard.

And she thought in her dreams that the soul took flight

To a blessed and bright abode;
She saw a throne of dazzling light,
And harps were ringing and robes were white,
Made white in a Saviour's blood.

And she saw such a countless throng around
As she never had seen before;
Their brows with jewels of light were crowned,
And sorrow and sighing no place had found,
For the troubles of time were o'er.

Then a white-robed maiden came forth and said, "Joy! joy! for thy trials are past!

I am one whom thy gentle words have led
The narrow pathway of life to tread,—
And we're safely home at last!"

And the teacher gazed on the maiden's face;
She had seen that face on earth,
When with anxious heart, in her wonted place,
She had told her charge of a Saviour's grace,
And their need of a second birth.

Then the teacher smiled, and an angel said, "Go forth to thy work again; It is not in vain the seed is shed, If only one soul to the cross is led, Thy labor is not in vain."

And at last she awoke, and her knee she bent
In grateful, childlike prayer;
And she prayed till an answer of peace was sent;
And Faith and Hope as a rainbow blent,
O'er the clouds of her earthly care.

And she rose in her joy, and her eyes were bright,
Her sorrow and grief had fled;
And her soul was calm and her heart was light,
For her hands were strong in her Saviour's might,
As forth to her work she sped.

Then rise, fellow-teacher, to labor go!
Wide scatter the precious grain;
Though the fruit may never be seen below,
Be sure that the seed of the word shall grow;
Toil on in faith, and thou soon shalt know
"Thy labor is not in vain."—S. S. World.

LOWLY SERVICE.

There is danger that because we cannot do great things,—cannot achieve some great success,—we shall sit idly down and do nothing. The world is full of people who, neglecting and despising the work given them, are continually asking for "something higher." They are not content to fill the niche in which God has placed them, but are continually envying those in responsible places,—places for which they themselves are not at all fitted. Their work may be just as good and just as useful, but they must do some other man's work, or they are not content. They forget that the master of all is servant of all.

Now we might expect that in the work of the Lord there would be no such spirit manifested, —that those who labored together for the Mas-

ter would be "without envyings and without strife." But how often, even in the Sabbathschool work, we see strife and hard feelings arising as to who shall sit in the "high places," as some are pleased to call them. If one is once an officer in the school, it is no reason that he should never again take the place of teacher; and if he is a teacher, it does not follow that he can never again, under any circumstances, take his place as a member of a class. We have heard persons say, "If I cannot be a teacher, I shall not go to Sabbath-school at all." And Sabbath-school workers have said to us in confidence: "Now Bro. — has been superintendent of our school for years. There are others in the church better fitted for the place, but if he is not retained in office, he and his family will remain away from Sabbath-school. Our numbers are few, and we can hardly spare them. What shall We have said, and would say again, "Be sure before you make the change, that it is for the better; and then if Bro. choose to stay away from the school, let them do so. You are better off without those who have such feelings."

Those who manifest a right spirit, will usually receive all the honor due them. And is not one place in the Lord's work as honorable as another? The following article from the pen of Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, in the S. S. World sets forth the matter in its true light:—

"A young man of intelligent appearance, not long since was observed to be a frequent visitor in a well-conducted Sunday-school. Finally, the superintendent asked him if he would not like to join the Bible-class. The young man's answer was a peculiar one. He said: 'Upcountry where I came from I was superintendent of our school, and it would strike them as rather odd, if ever they heard it, that I had come down to joining a Bible-class.'

"In this feeling, and in its expression, there was a not uncommon mistake. Lowly service is not regarded with the respect to which it is entitled. The privilege of standing in the ranks is not estimated at its true worth. I have seen this illustrated in another way. A gentleman had, for a year or two, held the position of secretary in a school whose officers were elected annually. When at a recent election another was preferred before him, he at once left not only the school but the church to which he had belonged, and of which he had been an honored member. His vanity was wounded at the thought that he was not desired in the somewhat conspicuous place he had held.

"Those who are not willing to be learners are often not fit to be teachers. The man whose false pride forbade him to enter a Bible-class as a student, was, though doubtless unaware of it, lacking in some of the qualifications of a good superintendent. The man who could be hurt to the point of indignant withdrawal, because he was not retained in an office, showed by his action in the matter not only his lack of self-control and magnauimity, but also a lack of real heart in the work.

"We must take heed to ourselves that we do not despise lowly service. Not long since, in the parlor of a farm-house in the heart of Virginia, I picked up a modest pamphlet, which set forth the services of a man who had been an eminent instructor, a learned philologist, and a faithful worker his life long. This sentence riveted my thought: 'I have been content,' he said, 'to toil among foundations, and to lay, deeply, stones on which others may hereafter build.' How many there are of us who must of necessity tell a similar story when we approach the end of our life-work. 'You may imagine,' said the editor of a rather humble magazine to the writer, 'that I would prefer being the editor of the At-

lantic or Scribner's, but God has put me here and given me this to do, and I am doing the very best that I can here.' He was a clergyman of recognized ability and most honorable fame, but he was not unwilling to take upon him a comparatively lower service.

"Perhaps some of us feel that we could, had we only time, place, opportunity, influence, friends, any one of a half-dozen helps which others possess, write poems and stories, sing songs, move audiences, and confer favors, in a way which all who heard or read or received would admire. But instead, we are appointed to very quiet tasks,-to humble work. But never mind; we are busy in the foundations. If God wants us higher, he will bid us come, and himself appoint the work and the wages. Only let us be careful, if sometimes in his providence, we, who have been superintendents and secretaries, drop out of those places for awhile, how we decline the work which may offer itself. If we refuse it because we deem it too humble, our refusal may be received as a proof that our former elevation was an error."

SABBATH-SCHOOL ADVANCEMENT.

THERE is no true advancement in any good cause without steady, persevering effort. This is as true in Sabbath-school work as it can be in any other. There is another thing which is true. Without this steady untiring effort the Sabbath-school will go backward as quickly as the boat will go down stream if you cease rowing. And there is not a school in our land but will improve with well-directed effort persevered in. Let me repeat. No matter how small the school, and no matter how incompetent officers, teachers, and scholars may be; yet if all work to some plan in harmony, the school will improve.

Therefore let no school settle down satisfied with the fact that it does not amount to much and never can, until some great change of some kind comes along. It is not the men of great opportunities who have accomplished the most, but men who have accepted their situation with a hearty good-will, and have gone to work to make opportunities. If Abraham Lincoln had been satisfied that with his opportunities he could only split rails and pilot a flat-boat, his life would have been as inefficient and uneventful as were the lives of those associated with him in that work. His purpose was advancement in knowledge, and after splitting as many rails through the day as any of his fellow-workmen, with a pine knot stuck in the floor of his log cabin at night he made himself a "thorough practical surveyor." This knowledge he used as a stepping-stone to something higher.

So in our Sabbath-school work, we must take what material we have and make it the starting point of a work which will continue to advance and improve so long as the school has an existence.

But in order to accomplish this there must be some plan in conducting the school, and a method in study. Adopting one plan one quarter and another the next, is ruinous to the school. Studying one thing a few months, and then something else, will give no real advancement in knowledge, but worse, will encourage habits of vacillation.

It is for the purpose of facilitating this kind of work that a graded series of lessons has been furnished to suit the wants of learners of all ages. These lessons have been written and approved by those who have been dealing with minds all their lives long. Then how safe it must be for schools throughout the land, where the officers and teachers have not had this experience, to adopt and use these lessons which

have been prepared with so much care and expense.

It is for the purpose of bringing system and some unity of action into all our schools that the General S. S. Association, and the subordinate State Associations have been organized. By doing this we unite the experience of thousands, and give every school in the land the benefit of it all. Then how safe it must be to give the Sabbath-school the molding suggested by all this experience, and how inappropriate it must seem for single schools to adopt a plan at variance with the plan so universally adopted.

No; let us first be sure we understand the plan of carrying on the school, and then let us work toward it with a steady purpose to succeed; and God will bless our efforts, and great good will be accomplished.

Read carefully the instructions in regard to Sabbath-school work which come out from time to time in the Instructor and Review. They are too often slighted. It many times costs hours of careful study to present one small article for this department. Do not pass them by. Sabbath-school workers, read them all, and let your plans and work be shaped by them.

Finally, let us press together. In unity there is strength. Let every officer do his duty faithfully, and may "God bless our Sabbath-school."

J. E. White.

PROPER IMPROVEMENT OF THE RECITATION HOUR.

In some schools which we have visited lately, a part of the teachers get through the lesson in about ten minutes, and sit down; while others go beyond the time, and then fail to secure a proper recitation of the lesson. Now neither of these extremes is to be recommended; although, of the two, the first is perhaps the most to be wondered at. A teacher who cannot find enough in the lesson to occupy thirty minutes shows himself to have made very superficial preparation for his work.

A good teacher will aim to occupy all the time, and still come within the allotted recitation hour. Those who cannot get through the lesson too often spend the time in discussing unimportant points, while the main facts of the lesson are neglected. Of course the superintendent should call to order when the time is up, but that does not change the fault in the teacher.

The following by H. Clay Trumbull, in the S. S. Times, is to the point:—

One of the most important lessons for a Sabbath-school teacher to learn is that he can never exhaust the simplest Bible passage; that, however much time he takes, and however much he has studied, there is always vastly more to be got out of that passage than he has yet seen in it. And another lesson hardly less important for him to learn is, that he must get through his teaching work on any Bible passage in the time allotted to it; that whether the lesson text be much or little, and the time for its class teaching be less or more, it is his duty to bring his teaching work within the teaching time.

The question of getting through with a Bible lesson has really little or nothing to do with its length. One verse might occupy a teacher for a lifetime, and a complete lesson could be taught about the whole Bible in ten minutes. A teacher has no more right to expect to serve out to his class all that he finds in a lesson than a guest at a first-class hotel has to eat every dish that he finds noted on the dinner bill of fare, from soup to confectionery. Suppose the guest has but ten minutes before him for his dinner, and finds sixty-three separate dishes on the bill of fare; shall he complain of the superabundance of dishes, or decide which of the entire list to

take for his limited meal? A teacher ought to know before he goes to his class how many minutes he can give to the lesson-teaching. Then he ought to decide what points he can bring out from that lesson in the time he has for it. If he is a good teacher, he will bring his teaching well toward a close before his time is up.

THE GREAT NEED.

THE most urgent demand of the Sabbathschool is to be met by earnest, trained Christian teachers. We would not raise an impracticable standard here. First, the teacher should have a general knowledge of the plan of salvation; then that experience of God's grace which makes the plan precious and real. These will be accompanied by a love for the "word of his grace." Then he needs the will to wrest time enough from the world's grasp every week for a careful preparation of the lesson; love enough for all the scholars and the truth to make the teacher simple, conversational, and straightforward in his manner; tact to draw out the scholars' own thought, and concentrate their attention upon the one central truth of the lesson. These will give the teacher, under the divine blessing, abundant success.

After this, the more biblical and scientific knowledge the teacher has, the better. Mere intellectual brilliancy and force, without heart or Christ—away with them! and away with all lifeless systems of teaching! We love system, and believe in thorough analysis in order to exhaustive exegesis, but let this be attended to in the study at home. In the class, let our method be that of free and wisely directed conversation, arresting the attention of all, eliciting the opinions and experiences of each, and leading to profitable self-application.

The personal character of the teacher is of paramount importance. Piety is as indispensable here as in the class-leader and pastor. The teacher's character is a perpetual presence with the scholar, so that it is itself a constant teacher. Through his influence the sown seed of the Sabbath is growing seven days in productive soil, though the teacher "knoweth not how." Frivolity, love of dress and pleasure, carelessness, indifference, unkindness, superficiality and vagueness in teaching,—these, too, are seed, and they drop in the soil and grow, and what wonder if they choke the seed of the kingdom in the pupil's soul?

Blessed is he whose whole soul is given up to this work of teaching the word of God! He is blessed here, for the study of the truth makes him even now free on the earth. Then, moreover, the fruit is often gathered this side the New Jerusalem. There are teachers now living to whom their scholars have said, "Thanks, ten thousand thanks, for your faithful service. Lo! it has brought us to Christ! Now this is Heaven itself.

Such a teacher will be blessed hereafter, eternally blessed! Do you not hear the words already falling from His lips who shall sit upon the "throne of His glory?" Hark! "Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. . . . Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." Matt. 25:34, 40.—J. H. Vincent.

Some one quite pertinently and truthfully says: "If you desire no conversions in your Bible-class, argue every question that comes up." Some have the wrong notion that a class is a debating club, and that a heated discussion indicates "interest."

OUR REPORTS.

ALL the States having organized associations have reported this quarter, except Nebraska. But we cannot say that these reports are as encouraging as we had hoped to see and had reason to expect. If you will compare this double number with the last, you will notice the falling off. Comparatively few schools were unreported at that time, but how is it now? The blame cannot, however, all rest upon the State officers. Much of the difficulty lies further back. If the secretary of each school promptly did his part, the schools would all be reported. It is but duty to your State secretary to immediately fill out and return the blank he sends you. Of course he cannot go to the schools for the reports; and if after writing to them two or three times, he gets no report, it is not his fault. He should, however, send a second blank with his letter to those schools which do not report within a reasonable time, as the first may have been lost in the mails.

But many schools are ready to say, "What is the use of reporting every quarter? our school is not changed from last time." What of that? You are asked to report every quarter, and why not do so cheerfully, since it is desired? It is but little trouble to you; and then your State officers may know just how each school stands, and thus where help is most needed. All of these officers spend more or less time in the Sabbath-school work in their several States, and for this they receive no compensation, at least we know of none who do. Then should not the schools be willing to do all they can to help these officers along?

Some of the States, however, are so much more fully represented than others, that we are inclined to think that something is due to the diligence of these State secretaries. But many times the secretary who tries to be faithful is able to do but little because of inactivity and lack of co-operation on the part of the president. Some of these seem to have but little to do with the Sabbath-school work, except at some large meeting. Is it right to accept and hold offices merely in name, while we neglect the duties which they involve?

Now is the time to work. During this winter, schools should be visited and encouraged, and Sabbath-school meetings held in each State. If the officers cannot visit the schools separately, they can arrange to have several churches meet together, where they can give instructions to the officers and teachers, and advise them in regard to their schools. These small meetings often result in more good than larger ones, as there is then opportunity to get at the wants of all. The State officers should endeavor to know the condition of every school in their State.

Of course, organization and well-laid plans are not in themselves the chief end in view; but are helpful means for the accomplishment of a great work,—that of bringing the youth and children to a knowledge of those sacred truths by obedience to which they may be saved. Are we not in danger, as the novelty of the work wears off, of slackening our efforts, and allowing it to drift backward? If we lose what we have already gained, it will be harder to again come up to this point than it was at first.

Fellow-workers, what are we going to do about it, now, this winter, not at some indefinite time in the future? We profess to believe in the importance of the study of the word of God, and shall we not show our faith by doing what we can to forward the good work?

Shall we not hear from you of what is being done in your State?

EVA BELL. Sec. Gen. Asso.

SABBATH-SCHOOL REPORTS

For Quarter ending September 30, 1880.

Report of Michigan S. S. Association.

noport c	71 Milonigan	٥.	٥.	MOO	CI	ati	JII.
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NAMES	Names		Attendance	63	Reco	etin etin	fati
OF	of	tig.	tter	Classes.	di	Teacher: Meet	Sent
SCHOOLS.	Superintendents.	Der			Com	E	
concorb.	Supermieduents.	Membership.	Aver.	No.	Keep	Hold	Amount State
	2-1-1-1	150		- , 1		144	4
Allegan	Eunice Foster, T. Z. Andrews	28 68	21 44	7	yes	no	\$ 75
Armada	J. S. Lanison,	16	12	3	44	66	21
All ndale	Henry O. Brown, Samuel Powers	40 24	24 20	5	66	66	16
Bancroft,	L E. Rathbun	36	24	4	44	yes	
Brookfield Bushnell	L. B. Lane, Timot'y Harriman	23 34	18 29	4	16		16
Bunker Hill	Amy P. Curry	40	25	4	**		22
Birmingham Battle Creek	Charles G. Hunt G. H. Bell,	24 375	16 246	3 48	**	46	23 5 00
Birch Run,	F.N. Bartholomew	16	12	3	no		0 00
Clyde Center Carson City	Frank Sloat, Wm. R. Evans,	43 43	25 23	6	yes		21
Cedar Lake	H. A. Castle	28	20	4	46	**	21
Charlotte Cedar Springs,	O. F. Campbell, Leander Kellegg,	24 26	17	3	56	no	
Douglas	David McCallum	27	20	4	**	no	21
Dimondale Elmwood	D W. Gibbs,	40 16	24 12	5	66	66	35
Eaton Rapids	N. Lawrence G. C. Perrine,	29	16	3	46		20
Freeland Fairgrove	H. N. Rounds, C. Cramer	53 39	26 22	8	14		04
Flint	Mrs. Eunice Ball	51	30	4 7	46		04 32
Greenville	Jacob Dispelder	34	24	4	-66		29
Greenbush and Duplain	Louise R. Beadle,	22	18	5		no	16
Gaines	W. J. Hardy J. R. Snyder,	42	23	3	66		28
Green	Loran Lawton.	24 42	13 23	6	**	**	
Hillsdale	O. S. Veeder, P. J. Bristol,	24	21	5	66		05
Hanover	Mark Brown	24 20	18	2			
Ithnea	A. G. Morey	45	27	5	**		18
Jefferson,	J. Taber	67	43	8 2	"	yes	
Jasper	J. Taber C. B. Skinner, Wm. Martin,	28	20	3	16		18
Lyons & Muir	W. R. Slade,	15 34	11 27	6			54
Locke	Albert Avery	24	17	3	66		
Lapeer	Anson Sanborn,	28 39	18 19	4	**		10 27
Monterev	J. L. Rumery	39	24	5	66		15
Morley	Mrs A. E. Gurney Alvin Wilkinson,	60 23	50 15	6	44.	no	
Maple Grove	Wm. Harding	24	17	8	**		15
Mt. Pleasant Mason	Marcus Grinell Albert Roads,	60	30 16	3			1 00
Matherton,	Almira Dexter, Mrs. R. Burgess,	27	10	3	10		13
North Lansing Newton	Ambrose White	11 20	9	2 4	66	no	1 00
Napoleon,	J. N. Moulton,	17	13	3	44	-6	
Orleans	M. S. Burnham, L. B. Kneeland	46 21	25 17	6 3	66	-	10
Ovid	Edwin Talmadge,	14	7	. 2	44	yes	13
Olivet	J. H. Murray	26 11	20 10	4 2	21	no	16 09
Partello, Potterville	Theodore Pierce,	7	6 42		no	46	40
Dalmura	Mro T. Dawn	66	20	7	yes	a	63
Pine River,	A. Weeks, J. H. Thompson,	50 24	40 14	3	**	66	36
Trochester		10	6	2	- "	66	10 06
Ravenna Rausom,	John Wight,	30		3	**	16	1
Shelby	G. W. Newman	11	7	1	66	46	10
St. Charles	Andrew Graham.	18		7	16	yes	15
Saranac Sand Lake				3 4	no	no	100
Stanton	Valeria Hodges,	18			66	44	
Spring Arbor Sheridan,	J. W. Hawkins,	19		8 3	44	14	15
Thetford	Z ba Sanborn,	40	30		66	46	-
Twin Lake, Vassar	E. P. Mansell, David Malin,	30		4	**	44	15
Vergennes	D. M. Hendrick	19	14	3	46	14	
Wright, West Liberty,	E. H. Root, A. W. Bather,	37		7 4	6	yes	16
West Plains,	John Banks,	12	8	2	41	14	3.0
Westphalia Whitewater	Daniel Taylor	13			**	66	12
Watrousville,	Jno. Hatch,	23			- 66	14	
No. Schools, 81	Totals	2598	1728	356	72	8	\$15 02
The state of the s	The same of the same			1.59			1

Names of Schools that failed to report:—
Summit, Seville, Hickory Corners,
Lakeview, Leighton, Deerfield, Edenville,
EVA BELL, Sec.

Report of Vermont S. S. Association.

No. Schools, 16	Totals	388	226	56	13	5	\$1	49
‡So.Lunenburg	H. Peebles	5		8	II.			
Townshend		5		3	no			
	Frank S. Porter	9	6	3	yes			07
Berkshire,		8		2	no			
	S. D. Yaw,	18	10	3	44			12
	E. P. Farnsworth	13	7	2	66	4.6		
	V. C. Sisco	29		3	16	no		21
	H. H. Page,	22		4	1.6	46		10
	Lester W. White	50		6	66	yes		09
Charleston	Geo. W. Page	61	37	6	44	no		15
Irasburgh and			1					
	Henri C. Bagley	10	8	2	46	yes		08
Granville and	AN ALL DAMOS HITTING	-				100		
Eden & Johnson	K. H. Elliot	32		3	**	44		14
	M. E. Kellogg	21	18	3	44	no		06
	Thomas Harvey	20	14	3	66	yes		15
	W. C. Wakton,	41		4	303	no	*	13
Rord wille.	H. W. Pierce	44	29	6	yes	yes	2	19

‡ Family schools.

‡ Family schools failed to report.

Weston Sunday-school failed to FRANK S. PORTER, Sec.

Report of New England S. S. Association.

NAMES of SCHOOLS.	Names of Superintendents.	Membership.	Aver. Attendance	No. of Classes.	Keep Complete Record	Hold Teachers' Meetings	Amount Sent State Association	
N. II.	A							
	F. W. Mace	19		2	no	no	\$ 14	
	Josiah Webber	11	8	2 4	yes	43	18	
Washington	J. F. Farnsworth	39		4	66	44	10	D
	Wm. B. Mason	8	7	1	по	66		
	C. W. Comings		8	2	66			
	H. P. Wakefield		2		46			
‡North Weare, MASS.	C. W. Bixby,		3	2	46			
Boston	A. H. Wentworth	16	11		ves	66	2 00	0
Danvers	Geo. F. Fiske	80	57	8	- 44	66	84	4
	Mrs. S. N. Peabody	12	9		46	66	18	
Ipswich	J. E. Cowin	23	14	2 3	66	66	45	
Newburyport	J. F. Piper	20	11	3	. 66	- 66	2	
	H. P. Sanderson	23	20	3	. 66.	ves	10	
	Eliza Thayer	40		7	34	46	62	
Vineyard Hay'n	David E. Cooke	10		2	no	no	15	
	Minard Wood	14		2	yes	46	4	
	James A. Tefft	25	19	3	66	**		
	H. L. Warner	38	13	3	20	66		
	J. S. Miller	00	7	3	no	46	20	o
N. J.			1					
	Friedrich Schmidt	11		4	yes	1	20	
Camden	Peter H. Betz	36	20	5		44	7	1
No. Schools, 21	Totals	425	299	62	14	2	\$6 43	3

‡ Family schools. The schools at Dartmouth and Springfield, Mass., Lafayette R. I., and Calverton, Md., failed to report.

E. D. Robinson, Sec.

Report of Iowa S. S. Association.

						1		_
Afton	James Sylvester	59	35	6	yes	no		
Blencoe	Mrs. M. Barber:	14	7	3	yes	46		
Brighton,	R. M. Roberts,	19	12	3	no	66		
Cedar Falls,	John Anderson,	20		3	.66	66		
	A. G. Scott	30	25	2	66	66		
	W. A. Carter	41	21	3	yes	66		
	H. H. Perry	27	19	4		61	\$	50
Elon,	Mrs. T. Calvert,	19	7	4	66	66		
Elk Horn		35	24	3	44	66		11
	Ole Oleson	25	15		44	66		77
Forest City		27	18	3	no	46		
	Mrs. Zimmerman	21	16	2	yes	66		
	M. M. Kenny	12	8	2	no	64		
	George Bard	19		3	ves			
	J. Johnson	70	40	8		46		
	D. Andre	26	19	3	66	40		
	George Jeys	34	16	4	66			15
Marshalltown.	N. J. Ketchum,	28	14	3	66	46		-
Monroe,	J. B. Bennington	17	10	2	no	66		
	Ira J. Hankins,	66	37	7	yes	yes		
	F. M. Smith	33	21	4	66	no		20
	Nelson Mitchell	33	22	4	46	66		12
Osceola	A. W. H. Millard.	38	34	4	66	64		
Panora	G. R. Garvin.	9	8	2	16	16		
Peru	John M. Brown,	24	12	3	no	66		
Pilot Grove	Sarah E. Nicola,	73	55	8	yes	64		06
Sandyville		40	31	5	66	66		
	C. G. Johnson	54		8	46	66		
	J. C. Ruthruff	80	60	7	46	41		47
	P. E. Ferrin	53	34	8	66	66		27
	E. Green	7	7	3	no	46		-
Waukon	J. P. Farnsworth	27	20	4	yes	44		
	E. W. Nutting	. 16	9	2	u	**		07
No. Schools, 33	Totals	1096	656	130	25	3	\$1	9!
2,01 2220013, 00	20 talsimilari	2000	-	200	200		41	

Bentonsport, Bonaparte, Beacon, Clarence, Davenport and Rock Island, Woodburn, Richland, Parkersburgh, Indianola, Lansing, LEROY T. NICOLA, &c. Report of Illinois S. S. Association.

Aledo...... M. J. Douglas, 25 17 3

Aroma Paul Dumontel	21	7	3			
Belvidere N. F. Craig.	48	26	7			
Bloomington D. Hildreth	20	13	3			
Carbondale E. C. Train	19	12	2			
Chicago Dr. T. Anderson	70	44	7			
Clinton T. Davenport,	17	9	2		1.5	
Cottonwood, R. R. Wood,	9	8	ī		1	
Davenport and			-			
Rock Island T. F. Kendall,	16	13	2			
Eugene B. A. King,	6		2			
Farina B. Ayers,	15	10	2 3			
Gibson M, A, Hicks	27	10	4			
Greenup D. Morrison,	26		3			
Kankakee W. S. Campbell,	6		2		- 1	
Keenville, C. H. Foster,	19					
Lovington, Jacob Newlan,	15		3			
Mackinaw C. Rhorer,	22		3	1		
Oakland H. P. Ritchey	27	20				
Onarga John Havens	23		3			
Otto Louis Blorem	26		2			
Pittwood E. Moore,	37	25	3 2 3 5 3			
Princeville O. C. Bliss,	22	11	5			
Rockford W. H. H. Bradley	15	8	3			
Roscoe M. J. Wood	11		2			
Rutland L. R. Gilman,	4		1			
Serena C. Kember,	63	39			1	
St. Anne Paul H. Buzon	19	16			1	
Sodorus Alvah Craw	9	8			3	
Watseka	12	8				
Webber Grove, L. A. Logan,	28	21	4		-2	
West Salem J. T. Plimall	43	- 30	6			
Woodburn, W. Peniman,	25	15	4			
No. Schools, 32 Totals	745	459	102			

Names of Schools that failed to report:—
omise, Marshall, Eight Mile Grove,
ton, Nora Union, Olive Branch.
LIZZIE S. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Report of Minnesota S. S. Association.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Names of Superintendents.	Membership.	Aver. Attendance	No. of Classes.	Keep Complete Record	Hold Teachers' Meetings	Amount Sent	State Association
Artichoke	Ole. A. Peterson	7	7	2	yes			
Burnhamsville		17	10		no			
	H. F. Phelps	12	11	4	yes	no	\$	20
	Joshua Z. Cassel	39 34	29 23	4	66	yes		28 10
Dassel.,	J. H. Morton,	16	7	3	no			10
E. Hutchinson	Mina E. Whitelock	41	29	6	yes	no		
	A. H. Pressnall,	44	28		66	yes		40
	E. J. Gregory	26			**	no		
	John Emerson,	44	31	3	66	66		-
	Permelia J. Getty A. N. Starr	35			11	**	1	00
Grand Meadow		11	8		no	10		09
	J. M. Pickle	28	24		44	44		
Irving		40			yes	16		
Kasota,	Wm. H. Pettis,	30	24		16	66		
Kingston	L. A. Curtis J. M. Little,	11	8		**	66		
Lower Agency	J. M. Little,	20	15 30	3 4	16	44		20
Lake Ellen	A. P. Foster Wm. Perkins,	40 28	20	3	1	46		20
	Peter Amundson	11	8	1	ves	46		
	Gustaf Freeman	25	19	3	3 00	ci		
Lake City	Rosa V. Clark	28	19	3	66	66		
Leota,	John Hackett,	9	8	1				04
	David Alway	30	20	4	66	at		
Mapleton, or	Ermina Merickel.	15						
	J. W. Moore	31	20	5	44	44		09
Mankato	F. W. Morse.	21	14		66	- 66		21
Milford		21	10		46			
	Nettie G. White	40	30		66	yes		12
Minneapolis		11	8		46	no		
	Frank Ramsdell	36 28	20		**	"		01
Otranto	Adam Ramsy, John M. Hopkins	38	23		**	66		21
Round Grove	Albert Battin.	21	10		44	44		21
	Fred. A. Laschier	27	19		66	66	T	27
	Hans Jensen	56	37	4	46	66	-	
	David Aikius	17	12		no	66		
Silver Lake,	J. A. Hawkins,	10	14		"	64		75
Somerset Tenhassen		18	13		yes.	66		21
Wilson		14	11		no	44		
	T. E. Streeter	23			44	46		
West Union	Byron Tripp	30	21	3	yes	66		40
Dundas	W. H. Berck,	18		4	no			
No. Schools, 45	Totals	1138	745	138	33	3	\$4	84

Chools that Ianes.

Beldenville, Granite Falls, Cleveland, New Haven, New Centerville.

Lucius A. Curris, Sec. Hutchinson, Cauby, Gilchrist, Steele Center, Blue Earth City, Granite Falls, New Haven,

Report of Ohio S. S. Association.

	Jacob Bowers,	12	8	2	yes	no		
Bellville	H. H. Burkholder,	31	23	5	66	yes	\$	27
Bowling Green	J. B. Craw	50	38	7	66	- 16		27
Clyde	W. J. Stone,	45	24	5	88	66		35
Corsica	Alfred Stevens	40	30	6	66	no		41
Camden	D. S. Plum,	49	34	4		66.		26
Dunkirk	R. A. Shane	30	20	3	33	66		24
Hamler	Rodolph Fisher,	30	15	3	66	44		
Lyons,	Wm. Adamson,	27	20	2	no	46		
	Martha Brown,	13	10	2 3	ves	46		02
	J. S. Fisher,	23	21	3	64			39
	Asa Moler.	26	20	2 3	no	66		25
Leesburgh	Eli Glascock	26	21	3	ves	66		40
Liberty Center	J. O. Young,	43	28	4	16	yes		30
Mendon	J. M. Watts	41	20	4	64	no		
Norwalk	William Beebe	20	18	2	66	66		37
New Antioch	Wm. Bloom,	37	27	5		66		3.0
	W. B. Davis	12	9	2	66	44		12
Peninsula,	Mrs. E. M. Conger	7	6	2	no	66		
Parkman	Mrs. A. Flint	14	12	3 3	ves	66		14
Roundhead	John L. Shockey	22	14	3	14	yes		
Republic,	Lewis Witter,	9	7	3	44	no		07
	Abram McLellan	17	15	3	16	66		27
	John Sprinkle	18	14	3	6.6	66		17
Van Wert	J. N. Clay,	20	10	2	no	66		
Wellington,		22	16	3	yes	yes		27
	Wm. Martin	20	13	4	46	no		17
Wheelersburg.	H. C. McNeal		13	3	66	46		15
Waterford	W. T. Carson	30	22	4	**	yes		12
No. Schools, 29	Totals	751	528	97	25	7	\$5	01
Clarksfield,	Newark,			Non	rth B	loom	field	1.
Pine Grove.	Paulding.		Cole					lis

IDA SHARPE, Sec. Report of Missouri S. S. Association.

No. Schools, 20	Totals	460	308	68	7 7	
Utica	Freeman Ramsey.		23	8		1
		02		8),
Union Point		32		4		1
Sylvanna	Kenion Baston	21	21	3		
	F. O. Newcombe	4	4	2		
Sulphur Sp'ngs		21	9	3		
	Oliver Smith	48		6		
	J. M. Gallemore	32	18	3		
	C. P. Hammond	16	10	2 3 3		
	J. A. Piepmier	15	8	2		
	Mrs. R. W. Fisher	31	22	64		
Nevada		52	33	6		
	D. T. Jones	29		3		
	J. R. McLellan	11	9	3		
Index	H. L. Hoover	16	10	4	1 0	
Half Rock	E. A. Dean,	36	19	3		
	Wm. Evans	19		2 2 1 3 3 3 4		
Emporia	J. J. Montgomery	33	25	3		
Chalk Level	Phillip Peytan	9	9	1		
	Mrs. A.Wood	9	9	2		
	D. N. Wood	26	11	2		

D. C. HUNTER, Sec.

Report of Wisconsin S. S. Association.

NAMES	Names		Attendance	93.	second	chers' Meetings	tiation
or	of	embership.	Atten	Classes	Complete	et e	Associ
SCHOOLS.	Superintendents.	Membe	Aver.	No. of	Keep C	Hold T	Amount State A
Adams Centre	M. J. Coon.	30	20	4	yes	no	
Avon	J. McDaniels Elisha Godfrey	26 5	13	2 2	66	46	\$ 2
		21	14	2	no	**	1
Bellefountain	Prudy L. Allen, Wm. H. Canfield Jerome Dibble V. R. R. Merriam S. E. Campbell Mrs.M.M.Skinner	10	10	4	yes		
Baraboo	Wm, H. Canfield	19	11	3	**	66	0
Berlin	V R R Merriam	18 20	12 12	2 3	46	yes	5
lay Banks	S. E. Campbell	41	25	5	46	no	2
Clinton,	Mrs. M. M. Skinner	24	17	3	46	11	
Debello	Smith Shreve	54 10	37	5 2	44	cc	1:
Delona	Smith Shreve E. H. Winchester Mrs. Dockham	13	10	2	no	11	1.
Darlington	A. E. Bostwick	21	14	3	yes	46	20
Fort Howard	A. D. Olsen	44	24	5	66	66	30
Fish Creek	Calvin Mapes	48 19	32		66	**	48
Fond du Lac	E. A. Whipple	12			66	66	10
Frand Rapids		9	6	2	"	66	0
Hillsborough	J. P. Knowlton J. E. Green,	21	8		66	44	
Ingricana Gra	Mrs. M. E. Miller	16		4 3	61	44	1:
I'd Mile Grove	Christ. Holmes	20			66	66	
Humbird,	W. McClafflin	14	-	2	66	26	
Hutchins,	Peter Provonsha	17	9		44	66	4.
Loyal	C. A. Smith	21 21	17	5 3	"	46	4:
a Grange	J. W. Young A. G. Calkins John Blake.	34	20		64	yes	
Little Prairie	John Blake.	13		2	no	no	13
Lodi	Mrs. F. L. Jordan E. V. Higgins	16	12	3	yes	66	
little Pine	James Hilton,	17	13	2 2	**	66	1
Maple Works	E. J. Rice	32		5	44	66	20
Mt. Hope	Alida C. Proctor,	35	14	3	44	16	18
Monroe	Walter Higley,	24	17	4	66	66	13
Mackford	Robt. K. McCune.	30 18	15 13	7 2	"	44	15
Mauston,	Ozro Thompson, Hans Sorensen	35	26	4	66	44	2
New London,	Mrs. C. Bowman,	27	17	3	66	yes	3
akland	J. E. Cash	32	21	5	44	no	1
	Charles Rifle	19	62	10	66		2
Plainfield	P. H. Cady Wm, B. Palmer,	11	63	2	**	66	2
tichford	J. E. Farrar	21	15	4	24	66	
Raymond	J. C. Neilsen	43		7	44	yes	
	Edward Anderson	24 39	16 23	4 5	**	no	2
tevens Point	C. K. Ackley S. A. Winchester Geo. P. Griffin	14	10	1	46	66	1
lictory	Geo. P. Griffin	27	12	2	44	. 44	0
I meor roominim	Common Cumbinging	30	19	5	66	46	- 1
Bergin,	Annie Sufficool E. Zytkoskey,	27	8	3	no		1
Christie	Mrs. J. W. Robbins		3	3	110		
Loyal,	J. Baker,		11	4	yes		
Madison	W. D. Stillman		2 4	1	no		
Milwaukee, Oshkosh,	Mrs. S. D. Guerin Mrs. Sarah Abbott		3	2	6.		
Whitehall,	Mrs. J. B. Ingalls		3	2	66		
Marshfield	L. B. Osgood		5	3	46		
	-	_		_			

* Formerly Mt. Pisgah.

† Formerly Lisbon.

† Family schools.

The schools at Avalanche, Milton, Marietta, and Kickapou failed to report.

Mrs. Nellie C. Taylos, Sec.

Report of California S. S. Association.

Arbuckle	P. Grinnell,	35	29	4	yes	no	\$	85
Chico,	F. J. Boucher,	30	21	3	- 66	1.6		
Fairview	W. M. Smith	31	16	4		6.6		
Forestville	W. T. Ross	23	20	3	66	44		
Layfayette,	C. L. Isaac,	11	6	3	44	11		
Little River	R. Stickney	11	9	3	no	40		
Meridian,		15	12		66	12		
	W. G. Myers		26	5	yes	yes		
	Alonzo Papworth	14	11	2	no	no		13
	O. Darling	13	13	2	Ea	66		
Petaluma	Mrs. Chapman	17	12	2	yes	1.6		
Pleasant Hill	John Bean	14	10	2	no	44		18
San Francisco	Frank Brown	50		6	yes	44		
San Pasqual	J. D. Bandy			2	- 66	66		25
Santa Rosa	Jay McCulloch	71	48	7	44	yes		
St. Helena	A. B. Atwood,	64	45	8	66	44.		53
	Henry Reick	6		2	66			
Vacaville,	W. S. Swazee,	58	39	5	16	no		
	W. C. White	140	110	23		yes	4	65
Ukiah	Mrs. Bainbridge		3	2	no			
No. Schools, 20	Totals	652	442	88	14	4	\$6	59

‡Family school.

Names of Schools that failed to report:-

Freshwater, Healdsburg, Lemoore,
Temp'ince Colony, Woodland,
Red Bluff, Rocklin, Lone Oak, Dixon.
E. A. CHAPMAN, Sec.

Report of Maine S. S. Association.

Brunswick Cross Island, Norridgewock Richmond	D. C. Griffin,	39 28 16 44 23 28	24 16 35 14	5	no yes no	yes	\$ 28
No. Schools, 6	Totals	178	134	18	3	1	\$ 28

The schools at Cornville, Burnham, Somerset Mills, and all those in Aroostook county failed to report.

The Secretaries should send their reports in future to Mrs.

T. S. Emery, Cornville, Somerset County.

We would like to have all the schools remember the tithes, as the State treasury is almost out of funds.

ISADORE A. BAKER, Sec.

Report of Kansas S. S. Association.

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Names of Superintendents.	Membership.	Aver. Attendance.	No. of Classes.	Keep Complete Record.	Hold Teachers' Meetings	Amount Sent State Association
Amity	S. Alberty	37	23	3			
	F. M. Spangler,	50	46	6			
	Geo. Kennedy	14	14	3			
	Levi Crawford	39		3			
	J. R. Lowry	30	19	3			
Clarion	J. H. Baker.	21	18	3			
Coopersburgh	J. V. Mack	26	10	3		8 1	
Elm Creek,	H. H. Reynolds, Ellen D. Manny,	24		3			
Elivon	Ellen D. Manny,	24	18	4			
Emporia	M. M. Snow	27	18	3			
	Ruie Hill	27	16	2			
	Mrs.R. E. Kellogg	10	10	2			
Leota		30	22	4			
Moline		30	17	4			
Qsawkee	Wm. M. Dail,	56	35	6			
	Joel E. Lemaster	26	23	2 4	1		
Palermo		42	24				
	Mrs E. Rosseau,	14	12	2 2 4			
Redden		9	9	2			
Rock Creek		20	20	2			
	J. A. Ashbaugh,	38	17	3			
	Mrs. J. S. Hawkins	18 18	15 15	4	0		
	Robert Aitken	18		4			
Timber Hill	Reuben Ford,	14	10		14		
No. Schools, 24	Totals	647	447	75		_	

	Names of Schools that	raned to report :-
Beloit,	Bennington,	Bull City,
Centerville,	Hanover,	Harrisonville,
Leopaa,	Limestone,	Marsh Creek,
Noble,	Osage City,	Pleasant View,
Raceburg,	Richland,	Sterling.
		MRS. ADA A. DAWSON, Sec.

Report of New York S. S. Association.

Adams Centre.	Irving Whitford	28		6	ves	no	\$	07
Bucks Bridge	Mrs. S. T. Crosbie	22	17	3	44	.4	8	
	Henry Maine	15	17	2	46	44		
	Charles Cowles	16		3	44	**		
Frankfort and			11					
	M. A. Jones	26	-	4	44	24		
	L. Woodward	18	21	2	no	44		24
	Sarah E. Lane,	31	16	6	yes	66		14
Keene	I. N. Russel	25	17	3	46	66		-
Lancaster		26		3	66	46		
Mannsville		37	18	3		- 66		07
	H. R. Wilcox	16	14	3	46	44		
	Phineas Olmstead	16	15	2	44	44		
	Wm. D. Blount,	23	8	3	66	.66		08
Perry's Mills	Wm. G. Thompson	5	12	2	no	66		18
Roosevelt		23		4	ves	16		12
	S. R. Calkins	35		5	44	yes		28
Syracuse	N. J. Wallsworth	18		2		no		03
S. Pierrenont	Orson Holden	31	9	3	66	44		
S. Rutland	Wm. Flint,	12	15	2	64	44		
	Harvey Dana	17	9	3	44	44		
	O. F. Dart	12		1	66	66		24
Vermillion	Mrs. W. Chesbro	15		2	146	16		09
	Samuel Miner	25		4		61		05
Weedsport.	G. J. Stevens,	10	15	2	66	66	1	00
W deasport.	G. G. Secrons,	10		-			-	00
No. Schools, 24	Totals	502	286	73	22	1	\$2	59

The school at Buffalo failed to report.

MRS. N. J. WALSWORTH, Sec.

Report of Pennsylvania S. S. Association.

Blockville	H. M. Carpenter	26		2	no	no		
Catlin	James Backer	19	13	2	yes	44	\$	10
Cottage	Daniel Newcomb.	6	5	2		66		
Corydon	Isaac Williams	17	14	4	66	46		18
	O. P. Galloway,	14	7	2	46	**		03
Ellicottsville,	Wm. Arnold,	44	26	3	46	66	1	00
Kelley Hill,	Annie Starling.	17	14	2	64	- 66		
Lindley	Judson Marsh	31	20	3	44	16		
Millport	John J. Kenyon	21	18	4	**	66		
Mathew's Run.	M. F. Strickland	9	7	2	- 66	**		
Niles Hill	Wm. Mesler.	21	14	3	44	yes		17
Portville	A. Greenman,	18	5	3	66	no		
Port Allegheny	S. L. Strang,	26		4	44			10
Randolph	H. D. Bowen	8		1	44	44		04
Russellsburgh	Wm. A. Clark	9		2	-44	44		
Raymond	Cyrena Green,	25		5	46	ves		07
Smethport	G. H. Toles	13		3	46	no		
Sinclairville	Orrin Torry	24	15	3	61	yes		36
		29	20	4		44		14
	N. S. Raymond	18	12	5	46	no		
Wellsville	S. A. H. Lindsey	29		4	66	yes		27
West Pike		12		2	44	64		
Willow Creek,	Wm. B. Knapp,	11		3	- 66	- 66		13
†Freehold	C. W. Smith	-	4	3	no	- 3		-
Phillips Creek			5	3	44			
Spring Mills	G. F. Evans		6	3	yes			
+-Land								
No. Schools, 26	Totals	447	292	77	23	5	\$2	59

Report of North Pacific S. S. Association.

poo.					20.0	-		
Walla Walla	B. F. Winkler,	46	22	3	yes	no	\$2	33
Pataha Prairie.	N. L. McCormick		14	3	- 66	yes		13
BasketMount'n		26		3 5	44	no		40
Milton	George H. Beck	57	29	9				40
No. Schools, 4	Totals	148	65	14	4	1	\$2	86

ADNA JOHNS, Sec.

Report of Indiana S. S. Association.

NAMES of schools.		Names of rintendents.	Membership.	Aver. Attendance.	No. of Classes.	Keep Complete Record	Hold Teachers' Meetings	Amount Sont	printe pasociation
Blue Grass			10		3	yes	no	\$	20
		. Curtis,	23	22		16	66	1	
Frankton	Mart	in Ebert,	32		4	16	46		15
Ligonier	J. M.	Shrock	44		4	4.	yes		
Marion			20			11	no		
North Liberty.	Magg	ie Worster	26			100	ye-		17
Patricksburg	David	Oberholtzer	27			**	no		9
Rochester						66	46		37
Sevastopol	R. G.	Dormier	28			- 66	yes		15
West Liberty	F. M.	Roberts	21			no	no		
Noblesville	Matt	e Caylon,	33	21	3	yes	6.		21
No. Schools, 11	To	tals	310	206	37	10	3	\$1	34

Alto, Yorktown, Bourbon, Walkerton. M. VIOLA SHROCK, Sec.

Report of Texas S. S. Association.

Cleburne	M. G. Dillon,	39		5	yes		1
	John Wilson	14		2	66		
Dallas		30		4	16		
Denison		23		4	66		1
	A. A. Gragery	15			no		
Peoria	Jas. W. Gage	81	43	4	yes		
	Martha A. Starr	37	21	4	66		
	W. S. Grayer	31	25	4	**		
‡Yatesville	A. S. Chrisman						
-		-		-	_	_	
No. Schools, 9	Totals	270	159	27	7		

‡ Family school.

H. C. CHRISMAN, Sec.

Report of Dakota S. S. Association.

No. Schools, 14		342	231	40	13		\$	86
ValleySprings	Cynthia Scofield		14	2	16			
tElk Point,	A. L. Dawson,		7	1	66			
Allentown,	Mrs. Adelia Allen	18	15	3		66		30
Tyndall,	S. C. Conway,	18	16	2	66	46		
Meadville,	David Puttman,	21	15	3	66	- 66		
Big Springs,	Andrew Peterson,	29	22	3	2.6	44		
Elk Point	John Tucker	25	18	4	66	**		03
Sioux Falls,	John Hays,	25	15	3	yes	46		
Canton.	I. B. Eno.	26			no	16		
Parker	and the same	30	22	3	2.6	86		19
Nation	James Pease	32	14	3	64	66		08
Sunny Side		28	22	4	66	66		05
Madison,	A. D. Smith,	45	23	4	11	66	100	16
Swan Lake	N. P. Nelson	45	28	5	yes	no	1	05

‡ Family schools.

M. M. OLSEN, Sec.

Miscellaneous Reports.

Denver, Col, Longmont, Col Liberty, Va,	H.H. Pierce,	38	26 12		yes "	
No. Schools, 3	Totals	92	38	6	3	

GENERAL SUMMARY.

NAMES OF STATES.	NAMES OF SECRETARIES.	No. Schools Reported.	Membership.	Average Attendance.	Number of Classes.	Keep Complete Record.	Hold Teachers' Meeting.	Am't. Sent Gen'l Assoc'n.	
California,	E. A. Chapman,	20	652	442	88	14		\$6	59
Colorado,		2	76	26		2			
Dakota,	M. M. Olsen,	14	342	231	40	18	•••		86
Illinois,	Lizzie S. Campbell, M. Viola Shrock,	32 11	745 310	459 206	102 37	10	3	1	34
Indiana, Iowa,	Leroy T. Nicola,	33	1096	656		25	3	1	95
Kansas,	Ada A. Dawson,	24	647	447	75		***		
Maine,	Isadore A. Baker,	6	178	134	18	3	1		28
Michigan,	Eva Bell,	81		1728	356	72	8	15	02
Missouri,	D. C. Hunter,	20	460	308	68		***		
Minnesota,	Lucius A. Curtis,	45	1138	745	138	33	3	4	84
New Eng.,	E. D. Robinson,	21 24	425 502	299 286	62 73	14 22		6 2	43 59
New York, N. Pacific,	Mrs. Walsworth, Adna Johns,	4	148	65	14	4	1		86
Ohio,	Ida Sharpe,	29	751	528	97	25	7		01
Penn.,	Mrs. F. C. Oviatt,	26	447	292	77	23	5		59
Tennessee,						*****		2	00
Texas,	H. C. Chrisman,	9	270	159	27	7	***		
Vermont,	Frank S. Porter,	16		226		13	5	1	49
Virginia,	NT. 111 O M . 1	1	16	12	3	1			05
Wisconsin,	Nellie C. Taylor,	59	1280	817	195	49	4	b	85
	Totals,	477	12469	8066	1659	330	47	\$59	70

The report from Tennessee was received, but has, in some unaccountable way, been lost. We are very sorry for this, but it is no fault of their secretary. Their generous donation is, however, credited. In this they have set an example worthy of imitation by stronger Associations. There are only five schools in the State, and yet they send \$2.00 to the General Association.

EVA BELL, Gen. Sec. Association.

The Children's Corner.



THE SNOW-STORM.

HE white snow is coming, hurrah, boys!

The keen air is full of its flakes;

Don't you hear its light touch at the window?

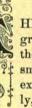
What a musical rustle it makes!

Hurrah, boys! Get up in the morning!

Dress warm, for the air will be chill;
Bring out the gay sled from its shelter,

And away to the sport on the hill.

HOW WALTER ENTERTAINED THE BOYS.



HEARTY laugh burst from the group of boys clustered around the lamp-post at the corner. The smallest of them, Alfred Lester, exclaimed a little contemptuously, "The idea of a fellow thirteen

years old not knowing how to make a snow-ball! Why, I'm only ten, and I can make splendid ones, hard as anything!"

"I should think you'd have got used to the cold by this time, Walter," added Alfred's brother Will.

Walter Perry shivered, wrapped up as he was in overcoat, comforter, overshoes, mittens, and seal-skin cap with ear-lappets, as he replied good-naturedly, "They say an eel can get used to skinning, but I don't believe I'll ever get used to snow and ice! If I hadn't promised Aunt Delia that I would stay out-of-doors one whole hour to-day, you would n't catch me here! Ugh!"

"I believe you have n't got much courage! You are afraid of the cold!" sneered Joe Brainard.

"May be I am! I am not afraid of a gun that is not loaded, as you were yesterday. I know how to handle a gun, too, if I don't know how to make a snow-ball."

The day before this exchange of banter these same boys and one or two others were in Mr. Lester's house examining a new gun, but Brainard could not be persuaded to touch even the stock, while Harry Greenough was senseless enough to hold it with the muzzle toward him.

"I am accustomed to guns," said Walter; "brother Arthur and I have often gone shooting."

"Did you?" exclaimed Will. "What did you shoot?"

"Oh, parrots and "-

"Parrots!" exclaimed three or four.
"How could you kill them?"

"Easy enough,-horrid nuisances!"

"Why Walter Perry! Parrots nuisances? They cost lots of money. My cousin Mary has one she would n't sell for a hundred dollars!" cried Alfred Lester.

"You must remember that with us—
in the West Indies, I mean, where my
father lives—gray parrots are as common and as troublesome as crows are in
your corn-fields. Your cousin ought
just to hear a flock of them go screaming over the house-tops in the morning
on their way to the coffee-fields. Oh,
do n't they make a noise!"

"Something like our crows?"

"Only more so. Alfred, does your cousin's parrot ever scream?"

"Yes, indeed! Sometimes she has to keep Polly covered up for two or three hours to quiet her."

"Then just fancy twenty or thirty all yelling at once up in the air, where you can't cover them! Then think of the mischief they do to the coffee!"

"That's so; they always love coffee."

"Does coffee grow like corn, Walter?" asked Harry.

"Oh, no; it is a bush with a pretty blossom."

"What color?"

"White and pale lavender."

"Oranges grow there, don't they?"
Alfred inquired.

"Yes; oranges, lemons, bananas, guavas"—

"Guava jelly?" suggested Alfred.

"The fruit of which the jelly is made."

"Does it grow on a tree or a vine?" asked Will.

"On a shrub; it has a pretty flower,—white and pale yellow."

"Bananas grow on trees, I know; for I saw some growing in the Botanical Gardens in Washington, when papa took me there last year," said Joe Brainard. "There was only one bunch on that tree, though."

"That's the way they grow with us. A young tree comes up and flowers out, bears only once, and then dies; but from the same root there will be young shoots coming up all the time, so that a man who owns a banana walk always has fruit at hand."

"A banana walk, what's that?"

"Well, each root sending up so many shoots makes a sort of grove where it is always cool and damp and unhealthy."

"The people there are fond of bananas, are they not?" suggested Will.

"Fond of them? They live on them, eat them raw, baked, or fried, for breakfast, dinner, and supper. Bananas are a necessary of life."

"Which do you like best, red or yellow ones?"

"The yellow ones. The red ones that grow with us are given to the pigs; even the negroes won't eat them."

Little Alfred Lester listened in admira-

tion. "What lots of things you know, Walter! A heap more than any of us."

"Oh, no! I don't know how to make snow-balls, and you do," replied Walter, merrily.

"Let's cry quits, Walter! You may get used to the cold and the snow just when you like. We will not tease you any more. You teach us all you know about the West India Islands, and we'll make all your snow-balls."

"Agreed!" cried all the boys, including Walter.

"They have everything nice there, do n't they?" said Will, who was very fond of oranges and bananas.

"Not quite! No such schools as they have here in Boston, or papa would not have sent me here to be educated," answered Walter. "No one country can have everything. We have beautiful birds, lovely flowers, delicious fruits all the year round,—also earthquakes and tornadoes; but oh! so much ignorance and superstition, even among well-informed people! Give me the intelligence I find here, even among school-boys, if I do half freeze six months in a year! Ha! my hour is up, and nearly another one gone. You've entertained me"—

"No! no! You were the entertainer. Tell us some more sometime, won't you?" cried Joe Brainard.

"May be I will. Good-by. Ho! for the warm parlor," answered Walter, scampering away.—Church Register.

LETTER BUDGET.

EVELINE BANDY, of San Pasqual, California, writes: "My little brother takes the Instructor, and we like it the best of any child's paper of which we know. There is but one other family, Bro. Judson's, in this valley which keep the Sabbath. We go to their house one Sabbath, and then they come to our house the next Sabbath, to hold meetings. I was baptized last July by Bro. J. L. Wood. I read in my Bible every Sabbath, and some during the week. Pray for me. Yours in love."

Mattie M. Grace, of Delta, Kansas, writes a nice little letter in which she tells us how much she thinks of the Instructor. She says that she loves to read the nice stories, and eagerly looks the Budget through to see if there are letters from her former little class-mates in Wisconsin. She is a little Sabbath-keeper, and is trying to so live as to meet the Instructor family in the kingdom.

NEVER speak unkindly to mother.

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.

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

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Or, Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.