

# YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

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No. 47.

## HEROISM.

NOT on the battle-field, I deem,  
Are deeds the most heroic done;  
Not where the sword and bayonet gleam,  
Are victories the grandest won.  
  
Not in the plague-infested town,  
Where stay the few the sick to save,  
And for their lives their own lay down,  
Shalt thou behold the world's most brave.  
  
In acts of great self-sacrifice,  
Of which all men with wonder hear,  
A secret inspiration lies  
That stirs the soul and conquers fear.  
  
To do the duty few shall know,  
And knowing scorn, that God requires,  
The menial duty far below  
The task to which the heart aspires.—

To do such service out of love,  
Unmoved by either praise or blame,  
And with a steadfast soul, above  
The reach of either pride or shame.—

Displays a courage that alone  
In one such act doth far outshine  
All other earth hath ever known.  
A courage Christlike and divine.  
—Philip Burroughs Strong.

For the INSTRUCTOR.

## GLIMPSES OF SWITZERLAND.—NO. 4.

IN a former article, comparisons were made between some features of the broad extent of the United States and *la petite Suisse*. If we come a little more to details, we notice quite a contrast in some particulars. Take, for instance, the canton of Bern, which, while it is next to the largest of the twenty-two cantons, having an area of 2,652 square miles, or one-sixth the extent of Switzerland, is only 276 square miles larger than one county of the United States, where a county has thirty-six townships each six miles square. Except the counties of New York and Philadelphia, there is not one in the United States which comes within several thousands of the 532,200 inhabitants of this canton; and were they not of the most frugal in their living, subsistence would be impossible, for imports are scarce.

In the watch business, 14,000 persons gain their livelihood, making about 1,000,000 watches annually, most of them silver; 2,500 more work in linen factories, and one small section alone, at the foot of the Alps, has 2,000 sculptors in wood. Of cotton, woolen, silk, and gun factories there are more than a dozen; also several iron foundries, fifteen match factories, and the largest *parqueterie* in Switzerland. (A *parqueterie* is where the fine woods are prepared for their noted inlaid floorings.) Its plateau produces more grain than the canton uses; its nine hundred cheese-factories turn out for annual export 12,500,000 lbs. (worth over \$3,000,000), and its net-work of fifteen railroad lines connect its principal towns with all points of the continent.

All these industries, as well as farming and stock-raising, are carried on by the common people, some of them with the improved methods of modern invention, others in the rude ways of their forefathers, and are located within the limits of this canton, which stretches away from the frontier of France on the north-west in irregular shape, nearly sixty miles in a south-easterly direction over the mountains, gorges, and valleys of the Jura range, across its central plateau, taking in the highest heights of the world—the famed Bernese Alps at its southern boundaries.

Here we get away up into the sixth region, among

the peaks of eternal whiteness and intensity of cold, the beautiful Jungfrau, Wetterhorn, Breithorn, with all the lesser horns, and Finsteraarhorn, the father of all, rising above them to the proud elevation of 14,000 feet,—up where Waser, an American tourist, who, on the route from Zurich to Meringen, had frequently remarked, "This is nothing to Yosemite," standing in the presence of the indescribable grandeur and beauty of these majestic Alpine monsters, awed to silence, forever laid aside his references to even the wonderful Yosemite. Truly, to appreciate, one must see.

Leaving now these summits in their sublimity and awfulness, we descend among the great fields of ice and snow, the glaciers, which seem as immovable as the rocky peaks above them, but in reality are moving a few inches daily, carrying along in front and in

Some may be interested to know something of their government, and I will mention a few points. The supreme authority is vested in a Federal Assembly formed by a union of the National Council and the Council of States. Its members, of whom with the present population there are 189, are elected by the people for a term of three years. Each canton is entitled to one delegate to the former council, for every 20,000 inhabitants; and to two members for the latter, regardless of its population. The executive power is exercised by the Federal Council, the seven members of which are elected by the joint action of the National Council and Council of States under the direction of the president of the former. The president of the Republic is president of this Federal Council; but while the other six members have a term of three years, he is limited to one year, and cannot serve two years in succession. Necessarily, therefore, his influence and authority are much restricted; and do not imagine that these impulsive Swiss voters ever get into a frenzy over a presidential election. It isn't worth while.

The Swiss flag is of plain, deep red with a square, white cross in the center, and the national motto reads, *Un pour tous, tous pour un*, one for all, all for one.

Government, State, and city statutes regulate the conduct of citizens and foreigners down to very minute details, and are rigidly enforced; some of them to the discomfort or disgust of Americans especially, since they were never in their lives accustomed to being so much *protected* and *governed*. In general, however, the laws could not justly be unkindly criticized; and many of them, for instance those looking to the protection of life and property, might be adopted in America with great advantage.

Concerning railways, they are such that a railroad catastrophe is almost an unheard-of occurrence, and would be more startling than the news that an avalanche had buried a village, or a score of people had gone down an Alpine precipice to an unexpected grave. Walking on the railroad track is *never* tolerated, and at every crossing in city and country the highway is barred for each passing train, day or night.

Safety from fires is also very effectually secured by laws both as to the construction of buildings, heating included, and visits of officials to examine chimneys, furnaces, and stoves. No part of an iron stove can stand less than 60 centimetres (almost two feet) from a wall plastered on lath, or a baseboard, casing, or anything in wood; and kitchen floors must be of stone or tiling, if not of bare ground. A violation of any of these laws, or a failure to obtain permission of proper authorities even when a stove is to be set up or moved, will be punished by fine or imprisonment if discovered, which they are about as certain to be as that the births and deaths in a family will be ascertained by the census-taker.

Their heaters are earthen, glazed outside in colors, green, brown, etc., or in pure white; some are round, others square or oblong. They are built up in stories, in size and height proportionate to the rooms they are to warm. They usually stand in a corner and generally are quite ornamental with their shining surface, some of them flat and smooth, some figured or ribbed. The fireplace, suitable for both coal and wood, is in the first story, which rests either upon a flat stone laid on the floor, or is furnished with legs usually the same material as the stove. The latter style is of late coming quite generally, into use, and the brass band where the stories of the round stoves join,



MURREN NEAR LAUTERBRUNNEN.

their depths great rocks and quantities of soil which they have scraped off the mountain sides in their onward course to the valleys. Still lower down and farther away, we come to a section presenting the most fascinating and infinitely varied attractions to the admirer of beautiful landscapes.

Here the Aar passes through two small lakes, Brienz and Thoun; and between them, situated on the river, with most romantic surroundings, is the little town of Interlaken, which, with its suburban villages, has a great number of hotels and restaurants, for the accommodation of tourists. Every summer they entertain more than 25,000 visitors, mostly foreigners, English, Americans, and others, who spend from a few days to several months here, meanwhile taking in the wonderful sights and sounds around, and out in the mountains, as they are physically and financially able to do. One of these sights is the cascade of Stanback at Lauterbrunnen, pouring its large volume down 940 feet over a perpendicular mountain wall, the rocks and velocity breaking the water into a beautiful foamy whiteness.

Near Lauterbrunnen is Murren with its hotels, up where it is so cold that in winter no one remains, and from which during summer many a party goes out to visit the Alps, whose snowy summits appear in the background.

Farther north in the canton, near its center, is the capital of Switzerland, Bern, which is also one of the largest and finest cities of the country. It is a very old city, being now on the eve of its eighth century, and has nearly fifty thousand inhabitants. Among its distinguished and learned men of the past, we notice Albert the Great. Its federal palace, the finest public building of the country, contains the assembly rooms of the National Council, the Council of States (cantons), and the Federal Council.



is not necessary with the more modern oblong and square styles, which are laid up in blocks, after the manner of brick work. A house is not complete till all its stoves are in; and they are stationary, that of the kitchen being almost invariably built into the wall at one side. Thus Swiss tenants never have vexations with fractious stovepipes when moving, as roving Americans have.

With most families, one fire in the morning is all they can afford for the day, as coal and wood are high priced; but as these *fourneaux* heat slowly, and with all the dampers closed hold heat for hours, the people manage to keep comfortable with their warm clothing and the double-windows hermetically sealed. But the odors within, especially in the houses of many generations—oh! I like these heaters much better than iron stoves. They do not so burn the life out of the air, nor is one in danger of singeing fingers and clothing with the least touch, though they be ever so hot. However, I did not stop with a morning heating up, and besides had good ventilation; hence kept warm, and had fresh air to breathe.

I wish to tell you something about the northern part of the canton of Bern, but this must be reserved for another time.

ADDIE S. BOWEN.

#### A MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

It all came about through Johnny's dropping the syrup-pitcher at breakfast. The table-cloth was spic and span clean, and his mother had risen with a miserable neuralgic headache, and Johnny wasn't as careful as he should have been, of course, when in his hurry he tipped the pitcher, which in its fall overturned a very small tumbler. And so, in another half-minute, there was an island of syrup, set in a small pond of ice-water. All the circumstances which I have enumerated were too much for ordinary maternal patience.

"Johnny, you are a naughty, careless boy! You shall have no syrup on your cakes this morning!"

Johnny's eyes opened in astonishment.

"Why, mamma, I didn't mean to do it!"

"But you are always doing things with such a rush. You make other people a great deal of trouble and labor, and then you say, 'I didn't mean to!'"

A cloud of very gloomy character had suddenly fallen over the group at the pleasant breakfast-table. Just here, in the confusion consequent upon the accident, Kate, the twelve-year-old sister, who sat opposite Johnny, struck her napkin-ring sharply against the salt-box standing by her plate, thereby overturning the dainty little china device. This incident being of so trivial a nature, nobody made comment until the rebellious and tearful Johnny exclaimed:—

"Kate has been careless too, mamma, and you haven't blamed her a bit. Sha'n't she go without syrup, too?"

"It isn't anything to tip over a salt-box," remonstrated the little girl.

"What a silly thing to mention," added the mother.

But somehow, almost before the remark had left her lips, her conscience had disputed its truth.

"Johnny," she said suddenly, "will you excuse me for speaking as I did? It was because the clean table-cloth was soiled, and the spilling made such confusion and so much work, that I was discouraged. But it was an accident, and not my little boy's fault. You did not mean to do damage any more than Kate when she hit the salt-box. You can see that yours was a much more trying accident, and it was hard to be pleasant over it. But I see that I was in the wrong, because I was really blaming you because there was syrup in the pitcher, and not for being careless in tipping it, as I said. Kate's salt-cellar didn't have any syrup in it, you see—only salt, which did no damage."

The picture before her was chaotic, but Mrs. Way succeeded in smiling brightly into Johnny's eyes, and added:—

"I am sick this morning. I didn't sleep well last night. You know I dislike a soiled table-cloth—so, on the whole, won't you try to excuse me?"

Such a queer expression Johnny's face wore, but smiles carried the day very speedily.

"Now, children," interposed their father, "since mamma has been so very polite, and has apologized so beautifully, don't you think a small boy and girl, not very far away, ought to be very careful as to their manners at the table, and run no risks of tipping pitchers and tumblers and salt-cellars, and making ugly spots on clean table-cloths?"

"Yes, sir," said Johnny, with great emphasis.

"I'll try," added Kate.

That morning, as the children were on their way to school, Kate said, in a thoughtful way, with a tender accent in her voice, "I think mamma is just the sweetest mother in all the world. She is always sorry

when she does wrong, just as much as she wants us to be."

To which somewhat confused grammar of his sister, Johnny responded with earnest loyalty, "Yes, and she owns up right out loud, too, I tell you."—*Congregationalist*.

#### "BE THOU IN THE FEAR OF THE LORD."

Prov. 23:17.

WHEN you think, when you speak, when you read, when you write,

When you sing, when you walk, when you seek for delight,  
To be kept from all wrong, when at home and abroad,  
Live always as under the eye of the Lord.

Whatever you think, never think what you feel  
You would blush in the presence of God to reveal;  
Whatever you say, in a whisper or clear,  
Say nothing you would not like Jesus to hear.

Whatever you read, though the page may allure,  
Read nothing of which you are perfectly sure  
Consternation at once would be seen in your look,  
If God should say, solemnly, "Show me that book."

Whatever you write, though in haste or with heed,  
Write nothing you would not like Jesus to read;  
Whatever you sing, in the midst of your glees,  
Sing nothing that his listening ear can displease.

Wherever you go, never go where you fear,  
Lest the great God should ask you, "How camest thou here?"  
Turn away from each pleasure you'd shrink from pursuing,  
If God should look down and say, "What art thou doing?"

—Selected.

For the INSTRUCTOR.

#### HOP PICKING.

Hops are planted in perfectly straight rows, like corn; and about a foot apart in the furrows, poles twelve feet long are planted, upon which the vines are trained, and from the top of which hang the large bunches of hops, like clusters of grapes, their light green color making a charming contrast to the dark green of the vine. The vines grow so luxuriantly, that, at a distance, a hop-yard looks like a dense young forest.

The hops are picked into boxes, and these boxes are arranged into groups of four, so that four persons can work together. Each group of boxes has a canvas awning over it, not only to protect the pickers from the sun, but also to shield the hops from the dew, or a possible rain at night. A hop-picker does nothing but pick the hops from the vine.

Each group of boxes has an attendant called a "box-tender," or "pole-puller," whose duty it is to pull up the poles with the vines attached, and lay them in bundles beside the pickers. Projecting from each box is a wooden pin, upon which the picker leans a pole, and rapidly cleans it of its hops. From time to time the box-tender gathers up the cleaned poles, and stripping off the vines, stacks them in a cone-shaped pile, in much the same manner as an Indian arranges the poles for his wigwam. When a box is full, a "time-keeper" empties the hops into a sack, and credits the amount in his book to the picker, the latter at the same time making a similar entry in his book.

There are generally four classes of pickers. The first are called "home-pickers," those who reside in the neighborhood, and pick regularly each year, whole families often being engaged in this way. As these board themselves, they usually receive 40 cents a box for picking. The season lasts but a short time, only a few weeks, but a family of four persons will earn from \$130 to \$250. A second class of pickers is composed of a medley of girls from cities and towns, many being shop hands and clerks in stores, who pass their vacation in this way, and while earning money, often recruit in health. Still another class are the invalids who seek the hop fields for the tonic effect from the aroma of the hops; and lastly are the young men and women who pick "for fun." Not that hop-picking is an easy task; for it is really wearisome. Neither do they pick gratis; for they receive the same wages as all the others, who, with the exception of the home-pickers, receive their board and 25 cents a box for the hops picked. Nor is there much opportunity for recreation during the day while picking, as every picker must remain at his box, and can only converse with the others who make up the group of four. The "fun" they look forward to is the "hop-dances," which are given every evening.

An expert picker can fill four boxes daily; but the average does not exceed two boxes and a "start," that is, a sufficient amount in a third box to make a good beginning the next day.

The pickers' lodging houses are long two-story buildings of rough lumber. The central part of the lower floor is devoted to culinary purposes, and has doors opening on each side into dining rooms. These are furnished with long tables, generally bare, some-

times covered with oil-cloth, with benches upon either side. The beds are arranged in the upper story in rows like a hospital. The bedsteads are simply rough boxes, or "bunks," with husk or straw ticks and pillows, and dubiously dirty bed linen. No chairs or stools are provided. Two persons occupy each bed, and their satchels and clothing are slid under the bunk, or hung upon nails in the wall. All, men as well as women, make their own bed. On large farms, separate buildings are provided for married people and women. All workers are expected to be in bed at midnight, and rise at five o'clock, that being the breakfast hour, and to be in the hop-yard at seven o'clock. The home-pickers, however, come and go as they choose.

W. S. C.

#### "YOU STAY."

"I REMEMBER," said an old clergyman lately, "a careless word spoken to me in my boyhood which has influenced my character through life. Like most sickly, sensitive children, I was ready to give up hope before every trouble. An attack of illness, a long storm, a disagreeable visitor or servant in the family, plunged me into despair."

"Fred," said my uncle to me one day, 'the tooth-ache, or the wet weather, or the boys who tease you are bad things enough, but remember they go, and you stay.'

"It was like a new gospel to me. These great evils would pass by, and little, insignificant me—I stayed!"

"It was a wholesome idea to put into a boy's mind. The feeling of permanence is rare with children. They are to their own feeling like anchorless boats on the sea, driven here and there. Out of this uncertainty come most of their vague miseries. It is good for them to feel that, no matter how poor, or dull, or obscure they are, in comparison with others, each of them has a life of his own, abiding and sure, which is of importance in God's eyes. Many morbid, self-distrusting boys and girls need just the poise and confidence which that knowledge would give to them."

"As I grew older, the chance words took a wider meaning to me. The temptation, however fierce, would pass if I stood firm; the grief, no matter how deep, would lighten; the agony of self-sacrifice would be gone some day, and I would remain to finish my work, and answer my account."

"Life itself would at last vanish, as when the heavens and earth disappear, and yet my soul, this insignificant *me*, would stay, face to face with God."

What are these things that we think and talk of all day long? Our neighbor's gown, or house, or bank account, or our own cough, or china, or lucky speculation?

These are the things that go.

The kindness in our hearts, the loving word we speak, the little gasp of a prayer in our soul, where only God sees—these are the things that stay, and enter immortal records.

Which weigh the heavier with us?—*Companion*.

#### YOUR OWN FAULTS.

DO we heed the homely adage, handed down from days of yore,  
"Ere you sweep your neighbor's dwelling, clear the rubbish from your door?"

Let no filth, no rust, there gather; leave no traces of decay;

Pluck up every weed unsightly; brush the fallen leaves away!

#### THE RUSSIAN POST-WOMAN.

I SHOULD be sad if I thought that the little girls of America were to grow up to a woman's life so hard and dark as the lot which awaits many a little girl now living in some of the countries of Europe.

Just think of it! In the terrible winters of Russia, when the air is full of a fine, stinging ice-mist, and the snow is deep, and the houses on the roads are few and far between, and the Russian peasant-men care little to help a peasant-woman in trouble, and do not feel sorry to see a woman do work she is not strong enough to do,—in that terrible land, and in those terrible winters, Russian women "carry the mail" from postoffice to postoffice, with a covered sleigh and a dog-team.

Perhaps the post-woman has a passenger in her sleigh, too; and when the road is drifted full, the dogs flounder along, almost lost in the snow, and the poor woman-driver strides by their side, whip in hand, now coaxing, now scolding. I am sure she must wish that she had never been born.

In all the countries of Europe there are fine sights to see—wonderful old churches, castles, palaces, and historic places; in America there are no such fine sights; but Europe is full of poor people, who work hard and are paid small wages for it, and who suffer like the Russian post-woman; while in America, all who will work can be comfortably fed and clothed.

—S. S. Gem.



# THE SABBATH-SCHOOL WORKER.

Conducted by the Officers of the International Sabbath-School Association.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE wish to call the special attention of State Secretaries and others who may wish to communicate with the officers of the International Association to the change of officers recently made, necessitating a change in their address.

Hereafter, Quarterly Reports and all communications intended for the Secretary of the International S. S. Association should be addressed to Mrs. C. H. Jones, Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.

Donations to the missions, tithes, and all money for the Association should be sent direct to Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal., as this office has been elected Treasurer of the Association.

Correspondence in reference to opening up the work in new fields, or relating to the advancement of the work in general, should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jessie F. Waggoner, 1465 Castro Street, Oakland, Cal.

The permanent address of the President is, C. H. Jones, Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.

These changes will take effect immediately; therefore all communications after this date intended for the officers of this Association should be sent as above.

Of course it is understood that this has no reference to local schools where State Associations are already organized. These schools will send their reports, tithes, donations, etc., direct to the State Secretary, as heretofore. And right here we would urge all to try to be more prompt in the matter of reporting.

C. H. JONES, Pres. Int. S. S. Ass'n.

## "THE SABBATH-SCHOOL WORKER."

THE first number of this excellent journal was issued in January, 1885. For two years it was published as a 16-page quarterly magazine, and so far as we can learn, gave good satisfaction. Two years ago, owing to the efforts of some who did not fully understand the wants of the Sabbath-schools, the form was changed, and it was merged into the *Youth's Instructor*, appearing monthly. This plan of combining the "WORKER" with the *Instructor* has never given general satisfaction. It defeats, in a measure, the very object for which the WORKER was established, and there seems to be a general desire to have it brought back to its original form.

As the reader well knows, the most of the matter contained in the WORKER is written especially for the benefit of officers and teachers in the Sabbath-school, and is therefore not of special interest to the younger members of the school. If put in the *Instructor*, the space is lost so far as the children are concerned, and many for whom it is designed fail to get it. Then again, the officers frequently wish to recommend certain plans or methods which they prefer not to lay out before the whole school. They desire a medium of communication direct with the officers and teachers, and those adults especially interested in this branch of the work.

The WORKER also contains matter that ought to be preserved for future reference; but appearing as it does monthly in the *Instructor*, this is not an easy thing to do. The sheet is large, and not easy to bind, and if folded up and laid away, it is liable to be lost. At best, all will agree that it is not in a convenient form for reference.

This whole matter came up for consideration at the last annual meeting of the Association, and after careful and thorough investigation the following resolution was presented and adopted without a dissenting voice:—

Whereas, The officers of the Association need a medium of communication whereby they may give instruction to the officers and teachers of the Sabbath-schools throughout the world, and,—

Whereas, This medium needs to be in a convenient form for reference, and separated from matter that is designed for general circulation; therefore,—

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to revive the SABBATH-SCHOOL WORKER, as a quarterly, in such form as they may think best.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 11, 1888, this matter was again taken into careful consideration. It was finally decided to issue the WORKER as a 16-page quarterly magazine, of the same size and style as the first volume, the first number of this new volume to be dated January, 1888. Subscription price, 25 cents per year. This low subscription price places the WORKER within the reach of every officer and teacher, and we trust that every one will avail himself of the privilege of subscribing.

The WORKER will continue to be under the management of the officers of the International Association, and no pains or expense will be spared in order to make it interesting and of the greatest practical value to all those engaged in the Sabbath-school work.

Subscription blanks and full information will soon be sent to every Sabbath-school. We trust that a thorough canvass will be made in every school and church, and that a large subscription list will be made up. There are now one thousand Sabbath-schools belonging to the different Associations, and over three thousand officers and teachers. Taking these with the older members in each school that ought to subscribe, and the subscription list to the WORKER ought to reach not less than five thousand copies.

Address all communications to SABBATH-SCHOOL WORKER, Oakland, Cal.

C. H. JONES, Pres. Int. S. S. Ass'n.

## INTERNATIONAL S. S. ASSOCIATION.

THE eleventh annual meeting of the International Sabbath-school Association was held in connection with the General Conference at Minneapolis, Minn., Oct-17 to Nov. 4, 1888. Five regular sessions were held, at which many important matters relating to the past, present, and future of our work came up for consideration. The interest seemed to increase from the first. Thirty-six State Associations were represented—four having been organized during the past year; viz., Georgia and Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Australia.

Aside from the public sessions referred to above, several meetings were held for the purpose of giving practical instruction in the different branches of Sabbath-school work. These meetings were well attended, and we are sure that if the instruction given be put to practical use, much good will be the result.

Space forbids giving a full report of all the meetings at this time, but we hope to do so in the next issue of the WORKER.

The officers elected for the coming year are as follows: President, C. H. Jones, Oakland, Cal.; Vice-President, W. C. White, Oakland, Cal.; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Jones, Oakland, Cal.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jessie F. Waggoner, Oakland, Cal.; Treasurer, Pacific Press, Oakland, Cal.; Executive Committee, C. H. Jones, W. C. White, E. J. Waggoner, E. W. Farnsworth, F. E. Belden, A. T. Robinson, Roderick S. Owen.

Many important resolutions were adopted at this meeting, some of them pointing to quite radical changes during the coming year. That our readers may know what these are, and thus be enabled to take hold of the work more understandingly, we print in full the resolutions that were adopted, as follows:—

1. Resolved, That we recognize the blessing of God in the prosperity that has attended the Sabbath-school work during the past year, both in the line of the organization of new schools and associations, and in the increased interest on the part of those previously engaged in the work; further,—

2. Resolved, That this blessing shall be received by us only as an incentive and an encouragement to greater consecration to the work.

Whereas, The sole object of the Sabbath-school should be to lead souls to Christ, and no one can lead another in a way which he himself does not know; therefore,—

3. Resolved, That we again recognize and emphasize the necessity of having converted teachers in the Sabbath-school.

Whereas, The formation of new schools rests largely in the hands of the ministers, and the instruction given at the time when the school is organized has much to do in shaping its future course; therefore,—

4. Resolved, That we urge all who labor in the field to become thoroughly and practically familiar with all branches of Sabbath-school work; and further,—

5. Resolved, That we request the officers of the various Conferences to insist that such knowledge shall be a necessary qualification of those whom they send out to labor in the ministry.

Whereas, The experience of the past has shown that our Sabbath-schools have made the most progress when a systematic correspondence has been kept up with them by the officers of the Association; therefore,—

6. Resolved, That while we would most earnestly encourage personal work by the officers to as great an extent as possible, we express it as our belief that nothing can take the place of regular correspondence, and that we urge the State Secretaries to keep in constant communica-

tion with all the schools in their respective associations, so that they may know the exact standing of each, and be enabled to give the instruction that is needed; and further,—

7. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that when a State Association has secured a competent secretary, he should be encouraged to devote his entire time to this work.

8. Resolved, That the International Association send a representative to each State camp-meeting, to direct and aid in giving instruction to officers and teachers, and to counsel with the State officers concerning the best means to advance the Sabbath-school work in the State.

Whereas, The officers of the Association need a medium of communication whereby they may give instruction to the officers and teachers of the Sabbath-schools throughout the world; and,—

Whereas, This medium needs to be in a convenient form for reference, and separated from matter that is designed for general circulation; therefore,—

9. Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to revive the SABBATH-SCHOOL WORKER, as a Quarterly, in such form as they may think best.

10. Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee to issue the Senior Lesson Pamphlet in such form that it may be conveniently carried in the pocket.

11. Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee to furnish, and the Review and Herald Office to publish, in the *Instructor*, a continued Series of Children's Lessons, in place of the lessons for the Senior Division.

12. Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to have a series of lessons prepared upon the subject of Tithes and Offerings, to begin in July, 1889.

13. Resolved, That we request the preparation of lessons upon Health and Temperance, to be used as soon as practicable.

Whereas, The General Conference has voted to buy and use for missionary purposes, if found to be suitable, the ship in which Brethren Cudney and Tay sailed for Pitcairn Island; and has also voted to establish a ship and city mission in Hamburg; and,—

Whereas, The work which has been begun in Russia, and which has prospered in the face of the greatest difficulties, is much crippled for lack of means; therefore,—

14. Resolved, That we recommend that all our Sabbath-schools throughout the world, devote their missionary contributions for the first quarter of 1889 to the purchase of the above-mentioned ship; that the contributions for the second quarter be given to the Russian Mission; and that the contributions for the remaining half of the year be devoted to the establishment of a city mission in Hamburg, Germany; and further,—

15. Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee to prepare as soon as possible a statement containing as much information as can be secured concerning the Missionary Ship, and also interesting items relating to the situation and work in Russia and Hamburg, which shall be sent to all the schools, in order to make more real to the pupils the objects for which they contribute.

Whereas, There is an urgent call from all parts of the field for a paper devoted wholly to the interests of the children; therefore,—

16. Resolved, That we request the Review and Herald to adapt their excellent paper, the *Youth's Instructor*, to meet this want.

17. Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee to secure the publication in pamphlet or book form of a series of Object Lessons, for little ones from three to six years of age, on the Life of Christ, to be accompanied with illustrations, instructions for teaching, and appropriate songs.

18. Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee to prepare at once a series of lessons for adults, suitable for use in connection with tent-meetings.

Whereas, Good results have followed the holding of Children's Meetings in connection with our camp-meetings, and the lessons and suggestions sent out in pamphlet form have contributed much to this success; therefore,—

19. Resolved, That still greater attention be given to this branch of work, and that we request that a few additional lessons and suggestions be prepared to be used in connection with those already in use, and that the subject of temperance be included in the list.

20. Resolved, That each State Sabbath-school Association order its camp-meeting supplies from the General Association, and pay for them from their State Fund.

We hope that these resolutions will not be read over carelessly, and then laid aside to be forgotten, but that they



will be studied, and thought of, and then put in some convenient place for future reference.

On the whole, we consider this one of the most interesting and profitable meetings ever held by the Association. We were gratified to see the interest manifested in this branch of the work, and the eagerness with which instruction given at private sessions was received. We trust that this same spirit of inquiry may permeate the entire body, and that the coming year may witness still greater advancement in the work.

C. H. JONES, *Pres. Int. S. S. Ass'n.*

#### MICHIGAN SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE Michigan Sabbath-school Association held its eleventh annual session in connection with the camp-meeting at Grand Rapids, Sept. 19 to Oct. 2, 1888.

FIRST MEETING, SEPT. 23, AT 5 P. M.—After a song and prayer the minutes of the last annual session were read and approved. The President made some remarks concerning the progress of the work in the State, speaking especially of the advancement which has been made in some of our schools in methods of teaching the children. He also spoke of the new schools that have been organized during the past year. The Association now consists of one hundred and forty-seven schools, with a membership of over four thousand. Our present S. S. lessons were spoken of, and all were urged to give them the careful study which they merit.

On motion, the Chair appointed the usual committees, which were as follows: On Nominations, Eld. J. Fargo, S. H. Lay, and Charles Jones; on Resolutions, G. W. Morse, W. C. Wales, Eugene Leland; on Auditing, J. B. Gowell, E. H. Root, and G. W. Morse.

Adjourned to call of Chair.

SECOND MEETING, SEPT. 27, AT 10:30 A. M.—After prayer the minutes of the last meeting were called for and read. The Committee on Resolutions presented the following partial report:—

"1. The work of the Sabbath-school being an important factor in keeping up the interest of the weekly Sabbath meetings in our churches, and serving an invaluable aid in becoming acquainted with the Bible truths for the times in which we live; and being a most efficient means of stimulating missionary effort among the youth and children; therefore,—

"Resolved, That we will do all in our power to sustain the Sabbath-school work, and carry it forward to higher degrees of efficiency and interest.

"2. It is the sense of this Association that an amount of labor equal in extent and efficiency to that which has in the past so successfully brought our Sabbath-schools to their present state of prosperity, should be bestowed upon this branch of work during the ensuing year; and that the President of the Association should devote his entire time to the work of maintaining and further building up the Sabbath-school interests throughout the State."

The report of the committee was accepted, and the resolutions considered separately. After some remarks, the first one was carried by a unanimous vote. The second resolution was then read, and called out some earnest words in behalf of the Sabbath-school work. On motion, it was laid on the table for further consideration.

An address was then given on the subject of "The Qualifications of the Sabbath-school Teacher." The instruction was very practical, and such as would interest all present.

Meeting adjourned to call of Chair.

THIRD MEETING, SEPT. 30, AT 9:30 A. M.—Prayer was offered, and the minutes of the last meeting read. The Committee on Resolutions then presented the following:—

"3. Believing that the Sabbath-school work should be progressive, both as regards the manner in which the lessons are presented in our lesson books and papers, and in the practical work of the school; and believing that to this end there exists a demand for important changes in our lesson books and papers, we respectfully submit the following suggestions to the International Sabbath-school Association:—

"1. That there be prepared at once a series of progressive lessons, covering a period of three years, and especially adapted to the wants of children from three to six years old; that these lessons be arranged and presented in a manner to admit of the application of Kindergarten methods of teaching; that they be drawn from such incidents in both the Old and New Testaments as will best aid the pupils in forming Christian characters; that they be known as the Kindergarten Sabbath-school Lessons.

"2. That there be prepared a new series of progressive lessons for primary pupils other than those in the Kindergarten division; that such lessons cover at least three years, and be especially calculated to develop Christian character in the pupils; that they be drawn from those portions of the Bible best suited to the purpose in view; that they be arranged and presented with a view to the application of

the best approved methods of teaching, especially including illustrative features, blackboard work, etc.; that they be known as the Primary Series.

"3. That there be prepared a new series of progressive lessons for intermediate pupils, covering at least four years, and conforming in all other respects to the specifications before mentioned, regarding the primary series; that they be known as the Intermediate Series.

"4. Recognizing the marked improvement in the general arrangement and manner of presentation of the lessons for the Senior department, that has appeared during the present year, we believe that advancement should continue in this direction, and to this end we suggest that in addition to notes and comments, there also be given suggestions regarding the use of the lessons, especially designed to aid the teacher in assigning them."

The report of the committee was accepted.

The Kindergarten method of teaching was then presented in a manner well calculated to arouse a deeper interest in the work of teaching the little ones.

On motion, Resolution 2 was taken from the table, and after some discussion, was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned to call of Chair.

FOURTH MEETING, OCT. 1, AT 7 P. M.—On motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. It was moved and supported that Resolution 2 be again reconsidered, and an amendment was offered, making the resolution as amended read as follows:—

"It is the sense of this Association that an amount of labor equal in extent and efficiency to that which has in the past so successfully brought our Sabbath-schools to their present state of prosperity, should be bestowed on this branch of the work during the ensuing year; and that the President of the Association, or such person as may be selected by the Executive Committee acting in conjunction with the State Conference Committee, should devote his entire time to the work of maintaining and further building up the Sabbath-school interests throughout the State."—Carried.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was called for, and the following names presented for officers for the coming year: For *President*, M. B. Miller; *Vice-President*, G. W. Morse; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Vesta D. Miller; *Executive Committee*, M. B. Miller, G. W. Morse, Vesta D. Miller, G. G. Rupert, and E. B. Miller.

Adjourned *sine die*.

M. B. MILLER, *Pres.*

VESTA D. MILLER, *Sec.*

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE OHIO S. S. ASSOCIATION.

THE eleventh annual session of the Ohio Sabbath-school Association convened at Columbus, Aug. 8-14, 1888, holding six meetings. These were conducted in the form of Sabbath-school Normals, and were opened by song service of from fifteen to twenty minutes length, from "Joyful Greetings."

FIRST MEETING, AT 7 P. M., AUGUST 8.—The President in the chair. Prayer was offered by Eld. E. T. Russell. The Chairman gave to Sabbath-school teachers a Bible reading, introduced by Matt. 4:19. Following the Bible reading, the President presented two forms for studying lessons,—"The Five Ws" and the "B-I-B-L-E" plan.

On motion, the Chair appointed as Committee on Resolutions, E. T. Russell, A. C. Thannon, and E. P. Hawkins. Adjourned to call of Chair.

SECOND MEETING, AT 11 A. M., AUGUST 9.—Prayer by Eld. J. E. Swift. The President added the names of Ella King and Julia Stuart to the Committee on Resolutions already appointed.

The following new schools were admitted into the Association: Grape Grove, Curtice, Pemberville, South Solon, Washington, C. H., and Wilmington.

The Chair announced as Committee on Nominations, Eld. O. J. Mason, A. J. Vaughn, and N. Woodford; on Auditing, J. T. Boettcher, E. P. Hawkins, Butler Noffsger.

A third plan for studying lessons was then presented, known as "The four Ps and four Ds."

THIRD MEETING, AT 6 P. M., AUGUST 9.—By vote, East Liverpool and Marion were admitted into the Association. The President then began the Normal Exercises by presenting seven excellent rules for teaching. He also explained the uses of the three methods of teaching—The Catechetical form, the Lecture, and the Example. A diagram was put upon the board, representing the progressive steps of teaching, reaching from earliest youth to oldest manhood.

The last exercise was a Bible reading, in which the Two Servants, Rom. 6:16; the Two Roads, Matt. 7:13; the Two Seeds, Gal. 6:8; the Two Rewards, Rom. 6:23, were brought to view.

FOURTH MEETING, AT 11 A. M., AUGUST 10.—The Vice-President, Eld. O. J. Mason, conducted the Normal exercises, giving instruction upon two important subjects, viz., "How to win and retain the attention and interest of our

scholars," and "the Organization of the Sabbath-school." The following formula for the election of Sabbath-school officers was put upon the blackboard:—

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

1. Last Sabbath in the quarter.
2. Nominating Committee.
  - (a) Appointed by superintendent or vote of school.
  - (b) Appointed one or two weeks before election.
  - (c) Consult with leading members of school. Consider prayerfully.
3. By Ballot.
  - (a) Teachers take a vote of their classes.
  - (b) Results reported to Secretary on slips of paper.
  - (c) Secretary reads result at close of school.

FIFTH MEETING, AUGUST 10, AT 6 P. M.—Prayer by Eld. E. W. Farnsworth. The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: For *President*, V. H. Lucas; *Vice-President*, L. B. Haughey; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Carrie W. Lucas; *Assistant Secretary*, Ella Talmage; *Executive Committee*, V. H. Lucas, L. B. Haughey, Carrie W. Lucas, Ella Talmage, and E. P. Hawkins. After the name of Eld. O. J. Mason had been substituted for that of L. B. Haughey, the report of the Committee was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions rendered the following partial report:—

*Whereas*, We see the necessity of keeping pace with the advance work of the International Association; and—

*Whereas*, We believe, in harmony with the "Testimonies of the Spirit of God," that our Sabbath-schools are a grand means for the salvation of our children; therefore,—

1. *Resolved*, That for the more perfect operation of the same, we recommend that the State officers of the Association hold two or more series of Sabbath-school meetings during the year, for practical instruction or normal drill, the meetings to be held at such time and place as will accommodate the greatest number.

*Whereas*, The International Sabbath-school Association has recommended that we donate the surplus of our contributions to the Mission; therefore,—

2. *Resolved*, That, after paying a tithe of all our contributions to the treasury of our State Association and defraying the running expenses of the school, we donate the remainder to whatever mission may be recommended.

These resolutions were considered separately and adopted.

The President then gave to the Association the following Superintendent's Aid Programme:—

#### SUPERINTENDENT'S AID PROGRAMME.

1. School seated favorably.
2. Prompt beginning.
3. Distribution of books.
4. Order secured.
5. Opening song.
  - (1) All engaged.
  - (2) Song leader's duties.
    - (a) Stand in front of school.
    - (b) Select the song.
    - (c) Explain the sentiment.
    - (d) Teach new songs.
6. Prayer.
7. Secretary's report.
8. Visitors enlisted.
9. Recitation—
  - (1) Salutation.
  - (2) Books closed.
  - (3) Proper position.
  - (4) Subject of lesson.
  - (5) Connection established.
  - (6) Catechizing process.
  - (7) Lecturing.
  - (8) Brief review.
  - (9) Proper application.
10. Contribution.
11. Class records taken.
12. Go to and from classes orderly and quietly.
13. Brief review of the school, by free use of—
  - (1) Charts.
  - (2) Maps.
  - (3) Blackboard.
14. Necessary remarks.
15. Closing song.

Adjourned to call of Chair.

SIXTH MEETING, AUGUST 13.—The Committee on Resolutions further reported as follows:—

*Whereas*, The "Kindergarten mode" of teaching has proved an effectual means of fastening Bible truths in the minds of the smaller children in our schools; and—

*Whereas*, The earliest impressions are the ones which are longest retained, and are largely carried with us through life; therefore,—

3. *Resolved*, That special attention be given to this branch of the Sabbath-school work, and that it be introduced into our schools as far as practicable.

*Whereas*, We think the "Kindergarten mode" of teaching might prove disastrous in misleading the minds of the little ones, if not properly taught; therefore,—

4. *Resolved*, That we discourage our schools from adopting this method of instruction without they have those



connected with them who have knowledge of this branch of the work.

These resolutions were carried.

Bro. E. P. Hawkins gave an interesting talk upon "The Use of Illustrations," at the close of which he illustrated several lessons upon the blackboard.

After a few remarks by the President, meeting adjourned *sine die*.

NELLIE BOETTCHER, Sec. V. H. LUCAS, Pres.

#### ILLINOIS S. S. ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS.

THE tenth annual session of the Illinois S. S. Association was held in connection with the camp-meeting at Springfield, August 27 to September 11, 1888.

FIRST MEETING, SEPT. 2, AT 10:30 A. M.—The President in the chair. Prayer by Eld. L. D. Santee. Minutes of last session read and approved.

By vote, the Chair appointed the usual committees, which were subsequently announced as follows: On Nominations, G. H. Baber, W. E. Haskell, and John Craig; on Resolutions, A. F. Ballenger, A. W. Rothwell, and G. B. Starr.

Meeting adjourned to call of Chair.

SECOND MEETING, SEPT. 10, AT 9:30 A. M.—Prayer by Eld. R. F. Andrews. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows: For President, A. O. Tait; Vice-President, G. H. Baber; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Agnes B. Tait; Executive Committee, Eld. G. B. Starr, and C. E. Sturdevant. The nominees were voted on separately and duly elected.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following:—

Whereas, We have in the past felt a great need of some system of instruction adapted to the minds of the younger members of the primary divisions of our schools; and—

Whereas, We recognize in the Kindergarten method the best system extant; therefore,—

Resolved, That we indorse the Kindergarten method of instruction in the infant department of our Sabbath-schools; and that we will adopt it in Illinois as far as practicable.

Whereas, The experience of the past three years in donating S. S. offerings to a special object, such as the Australian, the South African, and the London missions, has, with the blessing of God, had much to do in establishing the work in these fields; and,—

Whereas, It has brought about a marked increase in offerings as well as interest in missionary enterprises; therefore,—

Resolved, That we continue our offerings the coming year to such missionary enterprises as shall be recommended by our International S. S. Association.

Whereas, Uniformity of action on the part of all our schools in the matter of offerings is desirable; therefore,—

Resolved, That the sum donated shall be the balance after the tithe to the State Association and moderate running expenses of school are deducted.

Whereas, It is not only desirable, but expected, that those who invest in an enterprise shall be made acquainted with the results; therefore,—

Resolved, That we request Sr. Jennie Owen, of the London mission, to write us, occasionally, reports of the work in that mission, together with other matters of interest, suited to the minds of children; and be it further—

Resolved, That suitable persons in all our schools make it a specialty to interest the children in these reports as they come, and seek to create a deeper interest in the missionary cause.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be mailed to Sr. Owen.

Whereas, The value of teachers' meetings in connection with our Sabbath-schools has been demonstrated where tried; therefore,—

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of teachers' meetings by our S. S. teachers and officers all over the State, for the purpose of studying the lessons and counseling together for the success of our schools.

These resolutions were quite fully discussed and adopted.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

MRS. AGNES B. TAIT, Sec. A. O. TAIT, Pres.

LET us bear in mind that in every department of religious education, our real success will be in proportion to our faithfulness to the word of God. We must magnify the word, if we would secure the blessing of the Spirit. Just as we fill the children with the word of the Lord, will they become stalwart and vigorous believers. It is the teacher's supreme honor that he is set for bracing and equipping those intrusted to his charge for the inevitable hardships of life. He must give them the word of God—not only put it into them, but teach them how to take it in. He may not be able at once to reach their hearts; but he can at least store their memories. That will be a work that will never perish.—Baptist Teacher.

#### AUSTRALIAN S. S. ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING for the purpose of organizing the Australian Sabbath-school Association was held August 31, 1888, at 10:30, A. M., in North Fitzroy, Melbourne. Eld. G. C. Tenney was chosen chairman, and Josie L. Baker secretary, of the meeting. All members of Sabbath-schools were invited to participate in the deliberations and transaction of business.

Eld. Israel moved that the house proceed to the organization of such an association, which was followed by interesting remarks from Brethren Foster, Lacey, Scott, Michael, and McCullagh. The constitution recommended by the International S. S. Association was read, and upon motion it was considered section by section, and, with a few necessary changes, adopted.

The Chair then appointed the following committees: On Nominations, J. H. Stockton, S. McCullagh, and D. Lacey; on Resolutions, Eld. W. D. Curtis, D. Steed, and Josie Baker. At a subsequent meeting the Committee on Nominations gave in their report as follows: For President, W. L. H. Baker; Vice-President, Henry Scott; Secretary, D. Lacey; and C. Davey and C. Foster as the two additional members of the Executive Committee. These were elected to office by vote.

The following resolutions were introduced, each of which was considered separately and adopted:—

Whereas, The signal blessing of God has marked the efforts put forth in these colonies during the past three years, in the development of the Sabbath-school work; therefore,—

1. Resolved, That we acknowledge the hand of God in this, and that we express our gratitude to him for his blessing and favor, and pray that his guiding hand may be over the work and workers during the coming year.

Whereas, We feel the necessity for our people to become better instructed in regard to the present truth; and,—

Whereas, We recognize in the Sabbath-school the means provided of God for the moral training and religious instruction of both children and adults; therefore,—

2. Resolved, That we urge upon officers and teachers the importance of being diligent and putting forth special efforts to secure a full attendance of all believers in present truth.

3. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that all S. D. Adventists in these colonies should become active members of the Sabbath-school.

4. Resolved, That we recommend that schools be organized in all isolated S. D. Adventist families in these colonies, and that all such family schools be recognized as a part of the Association, as provided for in the constitution, Art. 2.

Whereas, It is necessary that the Australian Sabbath-school Association have funds to carry on its work successfully; therefore,—

5. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that every Sabbath-school should pay a tithe of all its contributions to the Australian Sabbath-school Association, and that after paying the necessary running expenses of the school, it should donate the remainder to whatever mission may be recommended.

6. Resolved, That we recommend that all the Sabbath-schools in this Association make the London Mission the recipient of their contributions during the year.

Meeting adjourned to call of Chair.

JOSIE L. BAKER, Sec. G. C. TENNEY, Chairman.

#### COLORADO S. S. ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS.

THE fifth annual session of this Association was held in connection with the camp-meeting at Denver, Sept. 18-25, 1888.

FIRST MEETING, SEPT. 19.—The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President. The usual opening exercises were omitted.

On motion, the Chair appointed committees on Nominations, Resolutions, and Kindergarten work.

SECOND MEETING, SEPT. 20, AT 11 A. M.—The President having handed in his resignation, the Vice-President presided. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, after which a letter was read from Eld. Chas. Boyd, now at the South African Mission.

Two new schools signified a desire to be received into the Association, one from Del Norte, with a membership of fifteen, and the other from Pueblo, membership twenty-four.

The yearly report of the Association showed the number of schools to be 15, with a membership of 438, eleven schools being represented at this meeting.

Besides supporting our schools, \$132.76 has been sent to the South African Mission, \$52.79 to the London Mission, and one tenth of the donations, \$35.70, to the State Association. There is a balance of \$25.95 in the treasury.

The committees not being ready to report, meeting adjourned to call of Chair.

THIRD MEETING, SEPT. 24, AT 5 P. M.—After the usual opening exercises, the Nominating Committee submitted the following report, which was adopted: For President, G. W. Green; Vice-President, Eld. G. W. Anglebarger; Secretary and Treasurer, Ida Gates.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:—

Whereas, The Sabbath-school work is auxiliary to the church work, really laying the foundation of that work; therefore,—

Resolved, That we approve of the efforts that have already been made in our Sabbath-school work, and that we feel determined to put forth greater efforts in the future to make it more interesting, especially to the smaller children.

Whereas, The great value of kindergarten work has been clearly proven by those schools that have adopted it; therefore,—

Resolved, That we urge each school to adopt this system as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of this Association appoint some person to visit all the schools at least once a year, and instruct them in the Kindergarten work; and that the expenses of said person be paid from the funds of the Association, and by the different schools which they visit.

After a lively discussion, the last resolution was amended so as to read:—

Resolved, That we recommend that the expenses of said person be paid by the State Conference.

The resolutions as amended were adopted.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

J. F. STUREMAN, Vice-Pres. CORA M. JONES, Sec.

#### NEW ENGLAND SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION PROCEEDINGS.

THE tenth annual session of the New England Sabbath-school Association was held at South Lancaster, Mass., in connection with the meetings of the Conference, Sept. 21-30, 1888.

FIRST MEETING, SEPT. 23, AT 11 A. M.—President in the chair. The report of the last annual session was read and approved, also a financial report, showing a balance of \$186.00 in favor of the Association.

Remarks setting forth the importance of our work were made by the President, also by Elds. G. W. Caviness and R. A. Underwood. The Chair, having been empowered to appoint the usual committees, named the following: On Nominations, C. L. Kellogg, H. J. Farman, W. E. Stillman; on Resolutions, A. L. Wright, S. A. Farnsworth, G. F. Fiske.

Adjourned to call of Chair.

SECOND MEETING, SEPT. 27, AT 5 P. M.—A short time was devoted to answering questions relative to Sabbath-school work. The Committee on Nominations presented the following names for officers for the coming year: For President, Eld. O. O. Farnsworth; Vice-President, Eld. G. W. Caviness; Secretary and Treasurer, Ella M. Graham; Executive Board, George E. Fifield, G. F. Fiske. The report was accepted, and the nominees duly elected.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following:—

Whereas, The special truths of God's word serve to shield us from the deceptions of this age; therefore,—

Resolved, That we recognize the importance of the subjects now being considered in our Sabbath-schools, and pledge ourselves to greater diligence and faithfulness in the study of the lessons.

Whereas, There is, in some of our schools, a lack of order and system; therefore,—

Resolved, That we recommend that the President of this Association, or some one under the direction of the Executive Board, be requested to visit the churches in our Conference, in the interests of the Sabbath-school, and that the expenses so incurred shall be paid from the funds of this Association.

Whereas, The blessing of God has rested upon our efforts to establish the present truth in South Africa and London; therefore,—

Resolved, That we put forth more earnest endeavors to assist in the work so well begun, by donating more liberally of our means, and by co-operating with the International Sabbath-school Association in whatever plan may be devised to carry forward the work in other localities.

Whereas, The future interests of the Third Angel's Message depend largely upon our young people; and—

Whereas, The importance of first impressions cannot be overestimated; therefore,—

Resolved, That we encourage our Sabbath-schools to do all in their power to make the exercises of the younger members of the school interesting and profitable, and that



so far as consistent, the Kindergarten method of instruction be introduced.

*Resolved*, That we again urge upon all our Sabbath-schools the importance of holding teachers' meetings.

Many interesting and profitable thoughts were advanced in the discussion of these resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

ELD. O. O. FARNSWORTH, *Pres.*

ELLA M. GRAHAM, *Sec.*

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENNESSEE SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

THE eighth annual session of this Association was held in connection with the camp-meeting at Guthrie, Ky., Oct. 2-9, 1888.

FIRST MEETING, OCT. 4.—Prayer by Eld. J. M. Rees. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. Following this, the Constitution of the Association was read, and it was voted to carry out this constitution more faithfully.

A motion was made, That the Tennessee S. S. Association pay her part for the publishing of the "Manual of Suggestions for Conducting Children's Meetings."—Carried.

On motion, the President appointed the usual committees, as follows: On Nominations, Eld. J. M. Rees, Charles Anderson, and W. S. Lowry; on Resolutions, Eld. S. H. Lane, J. H. Dortch, and John White.

Adjourned to call of Chair.

SECOND MEETING, OCT. 6.—The Committee on Nominations being called for, the following report was presented: *President*, Eld. E. E. Marvin; *Vice-President*, W. D. Dortch; *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. D. Kivett; *Ex. Com.*, E. R. Gillett, W. R. Barrow.

The schools at Graysville, Columbia, and Edgefield Junction were received into the Association.

The following resolutions were presented and adopted:—

*Whereas*, We recognize the fact that aids to instruction in the Sabbath-school work are essential; therefore,—

*Resolved*, That we recommend our Sabbath-schools to procure geographical maps of Bible lands, books, and other helps to aid them in their work.

*Whereas*, In some parts of our State, Sunday-schools can be held to advantage; therefore,—

*Resolved*, That we recommend that in such sections our brethren and sisters put forth diligent efforts to establish and maintain such schools.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

E. E. MARVIN, *Pres.*

W. D. DORTCH, *Sec.*

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

SEPTEMBER 14th, 1888, a meeting was called at Hickory, N. C., for the purpose of organizing a State Sabbath-school Association. The meeting was called to order by Eld. S. H. Lane, and Eld. Rees was chosen Chairman.

Interesting remarks were made by Eld. Lane, after which the Constitution usually adopted by similar associations in the various States was read, and adopted as the Constitution of this Association. The present standing of the Sabbath-school work in the State was then presented.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the Committee on Nominations, which was as follows: N. E. England, E. E. Marvin, and W. M. Baird.

Remarks were made by Elds. Lane and Rees on the importance of the work. Eld. Lane introduced the following resolution, which was fully discussed and unanimously adopted:—

*Resolved*, That we will as an Association endeavor to live up to all the requirements of the Constitution; that we will do all we can to encourage the organization of new schools among our people, and to induce all isolated families to hold family Sabbath-schools; and that we will encourage all schools to purchase maps and all necessary helps to aid in the Sabbath-school work."

The Nominating Committee presented the following report, which was adopted: *President*, S. H. Kime, Mast, N. C.; *Vice-President*, N. B. England, Newton, N. C.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, Annor England, Newton, N. C.; *Executive Committee*, S. H. Kime, W. N. Baird, and F. C. Triplet.

The meeting was of an interesting nature, and all seemed encouraged to engage more earnestly in the Sabbath-school work.

J. M. REES, *Chairman*.

ANNOR B. ENGLAND, *Sec.*

UNLESS a teacher is himself possessed of the truth he would teach to another, he is not a teacher. It is possible for a man to have a truth firmly in his own mind without being able to impart it to another; but it is not possible for one to give to another that which is not his own possession. He may know a thing without teaching it; but he cannot teach a thing that he does not know.—*Selected*.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE INDIANA S. S. ASSOCIATION.

THE eleventh annual session of this Association was held in connection with the camp-meeting at Indianapolis, Sept. 4-18.

FIRST MEETING, SEPT. 9, AT 10:30 A. M.—The President in the chair. The minutes of the last session were read and approved. On motion, the Chair appointed committees on Nominations and Resolutions.

SECOND MEETING, SEPT. 10.—At this meeting, the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following partial report:—

1. *Resolved*, That our State Association hold S. S. Normals in connection with our camp-meetings, especially our local meetings, for the instruction of officers and teachers in the various branches of Sabbath-school work.

2. *Resolved*, That we request our Conference officers to provide opportunity and procure the necessary help for such conventions.

3. *Resolved*, That we urge upon the officers and teachers of our Sabbath-schools the necessity of availing themselves of the opportunities of instruction that shall be provided by the normals above alluded to.

This report was adopted.

THIRD MEETING, SEPT. 13.—The report of the Committee on Resolutions being called for, the following was presented:—

*Whereas*, The existence of our small churches depends largely upon the interest created by the Sabbath-school; and,—

*Whereas*, Experience has shown that where earnest personal labor has been devoted to the schools by some judicious practical Sabbath-school worker, the interest has greatly increased; therefore,—

4. *Resolved*, That this Association request the President or some one of the officers of the Association to devote the whole or the greater part of his time to building up the interest of the Sabbath-schools.

5. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm resolutions 2 and 3, as endorsed at our S. S. convention held Feb. 19, 1888.

*Whereas*, Ministers are privileged to visit our churches to look after their spiritual interests; therefore,—

6. *Resolved*, That we earnestly request our ministers to always attend Sabbath-school and participate in the exercises.

*Whereas*, We realize the necessity of a thorough understanding of the truths which are being brought out in our present Sabbath-school lessons, in order to fit us to teach the truth to others and to stand amid the perils which are thickening around us; therefore,—

7. *Resolved*, That we will more carefully and prayerfully study to acquaint ourselves with these sacred and important truths.

8. *Resolved*, That we recommend our Sabbath-school superintendents to follow the programme given in the S. S. secretary's book.

9. *Resolved*, That we express our sincere gratitude to God, under whose blessing and guidance all true success is attained.

These resolutions were thoroughly discussed, and adopted by considering each separately.

The Nominating Committee presented the following report: *Executive Committee*, Eld. B. F. Purdham, *Pres.*, Bunker Hill; Joel Yeager, *Vice-Pres.*; Allie Lewis, *Secretary and Treasurer*, Noblesville; Emma Green, and William P. Gray.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

Meeting adjourned *sine die*.

B. F. PURDHAM, *Pres.*

ALLIE LEWIS, *Sec.*

#### SUGGESTIVE PARAGRAPHS.

"ONLY he who uses knowledge has a permanent hold on knowledge." The chief purpose of a recitation should be to give the pupils an opportunity to exercise the knowledge they have previously obtained. This they should be encouraged to do, as far as possible, without the aid of questions. Voluntary statement on the part of the pupil will be far more valuable to him than a statement drawn out by a question that serves as a touch to some secret spring, involuntarily compelling action of the recollective faculty of the memory. The continued and universal practice of "pumping" from the pupil an expression of knowledge that he has become mentally possessed of, increases his dependence, and lessens his chance to become an independent thinker and actor. If teachers would, at each recitation, suggest topics pertaining to the next lesson, upon which pupils should be prepared to make voluntary statements, students would thereby be stimulated and encouraged to study with that in view, and the results could not fail to be decidedly beneficial. From a somewhat extensive experience in teaching, the writer may state that the ability to properly assign a lesson is of inestimable value to a teacher. But it is a fact that in our Sabbath-school work, this qualification is at great discount; in fact, the practice of assigning a lesson, in the true sense of the

word, is very limited indeed. Perhaps it is not too much to say that in no particular does there exist as urgent a demand for Sabbath-school teachers to take an advance step, as in the matter under consideration; and certainly, in no direction is there a surer prospect of liberal returns.

If Sabbath-school teachers are troubled to any extent with a lack of interest on the part of their pupils, there is always one remedy at hand that all can apply with a very sure prospect of relief. Visiting the pupils at their homes, and becoming acquainted with their surroundings, employment, studies, trials, and joys, will invariably result in an increased interest on the part of all. There is no part of the teacher's work that will give more liberal and desirable returns than this. It will result in better study of the lessons, more prompt and regular attendance upon the Sabbath-school, better general behavior in the school, and a deeper interest in the welfare of the entire school. The more intimately and extensively the interests of the Sabbath-school can be interwoven with the lives of the pupils, the more love will they have for that work, the more pleasure and satisfaction will teachers and officers derive, and the more substantial benefit be realized by all. Try the home-visiting plan, teachers, and see if it is not almost magical in its results.

"And Joshua said unto the children of Israel, Come hither, and hear the words of the Lord your God." Josh. 3:9. This should be the chief burden of all arguments and inducements for people to attend the Sabbath-school. The idea should not prevail that they are to come to Sabbath-school because of the fine singing, the opportunities for social intercourse, the admirable management of the school, the good conveniences, etc., etc., although all these points have their proper sphere, and may be allowed to have a certain weight. But in all that is done to secure and retain attendance, the principle given in the text should be the one consideration that appears with greatest prominence. In personal solicitation, in the songs of the school, in the prayers, in the class work, in the general exercise, and in the assignment of special topics of study, it should be made prominent that the one all-important consideration is the study of the word of God as such.

H. Clay Trumbull, editor of the *Sunday-School Times*, makes the following application of Josh. 3:13 that ought to inspire every Sabbath-school teacher and officer with hope and courage:—

When the soles of the feet of the priests . . . shall rest in the waters, . . . the waters . . . shall be cut off. That is the way of the Lord's road-building for his children. He never builds a bridge of faith except under the feet of the faith-filled traveler. If God built the bridge a rod ahead, it would n't be a bridge of faith. That which is of sight, is not of faith. There is a self-opening gate which is sometimes used on country roads. It stands fast and firm across the road, as a traveler approaches it. If he stops before he gets to it, it won't open. But if he will drive right at it, his wagon-wheels press the springs below the roadway, and the gate swings back to let him through. He must push right on, however, at the closed gate, or it will continue closed. This gate doesn't work entirely well in practice, because it is n't the Lord's patent. But it does well as an illustration, however it rates as an investment. And its plan illustrates the way to pass every barrier on the road of duty. Whether that barrier is a river, a gate, or a mountain, all the child of God has to do, is to go for it. If it is a river, it will dry up when you put your feet in its waters. If it is a gate, it will fly open—when you are near enough to it, and are still pushing on. If it is a mountain, it will be lifted up and cast into the sea—when you have come squarely up, without flinching, to where you thought it was. Is there a great barrier across your path of duty just now? Just go for it, and it won't be there!

G. W. MORSE.

FRANKNESS in manner and in speech is winsome or is disagreeable, is right or is wrong, according to the spirit which prompts it. Frankness may be a result of one's egotism, or even of one's hatefulness; or, again, it may be a result of one's unsuspicious trustfulness. A person may be free and outspoken through thinking only of himself, or through an unkind readiness to tell another of his faults and lack. That kind of frankness is never pleasing to others. But a person may be frank to another through his forgetfulness of himself and through his readiness to speak without fear or reserve to the one who commands his fullest confidence. That kind of frankness hardly ever fails of being attractive. It is not enough for you to know that you are frank and outspoken; the real question is, Are you commendably, or objectionably, frank?—*Sel.*



# The Sabbath-School.

## SECOND SABBATH IN DECEMBER.

DECEMBER 8.

### SECOND EPISTLE OF PETER.

LESSON 7.—2 PETER 2:10-22.

1. What does the apostle Peter say of the character of the false teachers who in the last days shall cause many to err from the truth? 2 Peter 2:10, 12, 13, 14.
2. What shows their contempt for authority? Verse 10; Jude 8, 10.
3. How does their conduct in this respect contrast with that of beings who are really great? 2 Peter 2:11.
4. What example of Christ's have we concerning speaking evil even of the wicked? Jude 9.
5. What positive commandment have we concerning our attitude toward those holding high positions? Rom. 13:1; 1 Tim. 2:1, 2.
6. Are we at liberty to make an exception in the case of wicked rulers? 1 Tim. 2:1, 2; Titus 3:1, 2.
7. Whose example does the apostle say these false teachers follow? 2 Peter 2:15; Jude 11.
8. Relate in brief the circumstances of Balaam's connection with the children of Israel? See Numbers, chapters 22, 23, 24.
9. What is said of the instability of such ones, and of their final end? 2 Peter 2:17; Jude 12, 13.
10. By what means do they allure souls to destruction? 2 Peter 2:18.
11. What do they promise those who follow them? Verse 19.
12. Yet into what bondage do they bring their dupes? John 8:34.
13. To what are the people made subject through fear of death? Heb. 2:14, 15.
14. What is it that causes death and the fear of it? Rom. 5:12.
15. Then what is it that brings men into bondage?
16. Who alone can give freedom? Ps. 102:19, 20; Isa. 61:1.
17. Where alone is true liberty found? Ps. 119:45; John 8:32.
18. What profit is it to a man to be freed from the pollutions of the world, if he afterwards returns to them? 2 Peter 2:20, 21.
19. Then what should be done by each one who has come to the knowledge of Christ? 2 Peter 1:10.

#### NOTES.

*They are not afraid to speak evil of dignities.* The dignities, or, more literally, glories, here referred to are doubtless supernatural powers, whether good or bad. The Syriac has it, "They shudder not with awe while they blaspheme." The meaning evidently is that these presumptuous, licentious teachers of what they claim is religion, have no regard for authority. This is shown by the first part of the verse, where it is said that they "despise government." There is no special class of people to whom the specifications of this chapter will apply, except Spiritualists. Not that all Spiritualists are actually openly immoral; but there is not one who does not hold to doctrines that naturally lead to immorality. They teach that man is himself a part of God, and so is amenable to no power but himself; that he is a law to himself, and is his own judge. Now it makes no difference how much men prate about culture, refinement, elevation, and morality, when they shut themselves off from the only Source of morality. When men teach that the impulses of their own natures are the only law to be followed, they must eventually land in the pit of corruption.

But when men despise the government of God, it is but a step to the despising of all human authority. Indeed, when men do not regard the claims of God, whatever obedience they render to human laws is due solely to fear of immediate punishment. In the Bible, honor to earthly kings is placed next to the fear of God. Says Peter, "Fear God. Honor the king." 1 Peter 2:17. And the commandment to ancient Israel was, "Thou shalt not revile God, nor curse a ruler of thy people." Ex. 22:28, Revised Version. It is worthy of note that most Spiritualists are open sympathizers with anarchy. Respect for authority is the prime factor in true religion. The man who is not afraid to speak evil of those who are in authority, who rails at those who are in official position, whether in heaven or in earthly governments, is a dangerous man. He may not do any great evil, because of lack of opportunity; but once let him have an opportunity, without the fear of physical punishment to deter him, and there is nothing to restrain him from going to the greatest lengths. It is a bad sign to see a man railing at even a wicked ruler. When Peter wrote, "Honor the king," and Paul wrote, "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers" (Rom. 13:1), wicked kings were reigning. But they occupied the place of authority, and their official position was to be respected, however wicked they might be.

If angels, who are far greater in power and might than we, do not bring railing, that is, reproachful, accusations against the wicked; and if Christ, when contending with the Devil over the body of Moses, "durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee," we may well take heed to our manner of treating our fellow-beings whom we find in error, or whom we may think are in error. Hereby may we learn what meekness, forbearance, and caution we should exercise toward our brethren and sisters, and all others, when it may seem duty to administer correction or reproof. Upon no occasion should we presume to speak reproachful words to them.

*Speak evil of the things which they understand not.* We should be very careful not to condemn a cause or reject a proposition that we do not understand. It is better to hold our judgment in reserve, until such time as we may learn the facts in the case. Many people commit a grave offense by condemning biblical doctrines that they do not understand, simply because they appear not to coincide with their pre-conceived opinions. No doubt multitudes will be finally condemned for this sin, which is one of the easiest to avoid. The words of Solomon are pertinent in this connection: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame to him." Prov. 18:13.

*Forbade the madness of the prophet.* "Balaam was engaged in an enterprise which indicated a headstrong disposition; an acting contrary to reason and sober sense. He was so under the influence of avarice and ambition that his sober sense was blinded, and he acted like a madman. He knew indeed what was right, and had professed a purpose to do what was right, but he did not allow that to control him; but, for the sake of gain, went against his own sober conviction, and against what he knew to be the will of God. He was so mad, or infatuated, that he allowed neither reason, nor conscience, nor the will of God to control him."—Barnes.

Says the apostle: "They allure through the lusts of the flesh, through much wantonness, those that were clean escaped from them who live in error." A man always falls, if he does fall, in the direction toward which he leans. Says Christ: "From within, out of the heart of men, proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornications, murders, thefts, covetousness, wickedness, deceit, lasciviousness," etc. Mark 7:21, 22. Now with these propensities existing naturally in the heart, it inevitably follows that when a man heeds the words of those who "despise government," he will fall to the lowest depths of vice.

So the apostle continues: "While they promise them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption; for of whom a man is overcome, of the same is he brought in bondage." These false teachers, and their name nowadays is legion, talk a great deal about "liberty." They refuse to be bound down by laws. They tell their dupes to assert their godlike power and be free. It was thus that Satan tempted Eve. "Ye shall be like God," said he, and he made her believe that the just law of God was arbitrary, and devised solely for the purpose of keeping man in an inferior position. Too late she found out the baseness of such a charge. "The bondage of corruption" is the worst bondage conceivable. Even in this life, men find that liberty is found only in obedience to law. Daniel Wise truly said that "perfect liberty is perfect obedience to a perfect law." Law is the best friend that man has. And "the glorious liberty of the sons of God" will be shared only by such as "keep the law of God." They will have the freedom of God's universe throughout eternity, while to those who seek liberty in following their own devices, is reserved "the blackness of darkness forever."

*Wells without water.* "It was always a sad disappointment to a traveler in the hot sands of the desert to come to a well where it was expected that water might be found, and to find it dry. It only aggravated the trials of the thirsty and weary traveler. Such were these religious teachers. In a world, not unaptly compared, in regard to its real comforts, to the wastes and sands of the desert, they would only grievously disappoint the expectations of all those who were seeking for the refreshing influences of the truths of the gospel. There are many such teachers in the world."—Barnes.

The expression "mist of darkness," in 2 Peter 2:17, is used by the inspired penman to denote the final destruction of the wicked, and harmonizes with the many references to that day as one of "darkness and of gloominess, a day of clouds and of thick darkness."

*For of whom a man is overcome, i. e.,* whatever gets the mastery of him, whether it be avarice, sensuality, pride, or any form of sin or error.

*For it would have been better for them.* "It would have been better for them; for (1.) Then they would not have dishonored the cause of religion as they have now done;

(2.) They would not have sunk so deep in profligacy as they now have; and (3.) They would not have incurred so aggravated a condemnation."—Barnes.

## Our Scrap-Book.

### JUDGING OF DISTANCES.

It is only after experience and practice that we learn to judge with moderate certainty of distances in the region to which we happen to belong. As soon as we go out from familiar surroundings into others of a different character, we are all more or less deceived in estimating distances about us. Sportsmen discover this, to their disgust, when they first enter upon strange hunting-grounds.

The difficulty arises partly from the nature of the surface, and partly from the conditions of the atmosphere. So far as the former cause is effective, a person used to a rough, hilly landscape, is apt to underrate the distance when he first finds himself upon the prairie, or upon the ice of a frozen pond.

Also a barren plain is more deceptive than one that is covered with vegetation; but in this case perhaps more is due to the air than to the soil.

On the other hand, let a person whose home has been upon the prairie go into a hilly country, and he will at first be apt to overestimate distances. This, however, will not hold true if he goes among mountains of any considerable elevation, for here the other cause of error, the condition of the air, comes into play, and is by far the more effective of the two.

Generally the clearer the air the more distinctly we see objects through it, and we judge of their distance by the distinctness of our vision. As we go up the higher mountains, we rise into a thinner and purer atmosphere, through which we receive an impression correspondingly clear, and hence we conclude that the distance is proportionally less than it really is.

The higher up we go, the clearer the air, and the more we are deceived. It is chiefly the increased purity of the atmosphere over desert tracts that leads us into error when we judge of distance when looking at objects about us.

The liability to mistake will be the other way on the part of those who are brought from the mountains or the desert into a denser and less clear atmosphere than they have been accustomed to. The same person will need to correct the testimony of his eyes every time he changes the conditions under which they are employed. The infirmity, if so it may be called, is one of the mind and not of the senses.—Selected.

### BOSTON'S GILDED DOME.

THE regilding of Boston's Statehouse dome—designated by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes as the center of the universe—has at length been completed, and the huge hemisphere once more shines effulgent in the sunlight, the most conspicuous object in all the wide landscape of Massachusetts. Only during the last fourteen years has the bright surface owed its glitter to a coating of precious metal. Eighty-five years ago Paul Revere, who had resigned the duties of a patriot and soldier for the business of a worker in silver, etc., was employed to sheathe the dome with copper. A factory, erstwhile employed by the old colonial government in powder making, at Canton, was turned by him into a copper mill, the walls and chimney of which are still standing. The revolutionary hero's bill, submitted in 1802 and still extant, accounts for 7,675 pounds of copper sheathing and 789 pounds of copper nails at 50 cents a pound, or a total of material worth \$4,232. The copper nails are a curious item, inasmuch as they are not used nowadays, the sheets being joined at present by soldering the edges. The roof which Paul Revere placed, lasted in good condition until 1854. In May of that year the now-existing Revere Company took off the old copper and put on a fresh covering, using 10,467 pounds of copper, at an expense of 35 cents a pound, or a total cost of material amounting to \$3,663. The difference in the price per pound, was, of course, due to the difference in the copper market and the value of money between 1802 and 1854. The difference in the weight of the metal requisite was owing to the manner of manufacturing the sheets, which were rolled thinner in the early days. In 1874 the copper was covered with a layer of gold film, which has since worn away to such an extent by the action of the elements and the smoke of the city that a fresh gilding was considered necessary. About seven pounds of gold foil, or nearly \$2,000 worth, has been employed.—Picaune.

### PAPER PULP.

It is found practicable at last to make the waste of pine sawmills available for paper pulp. In reducing the wood to pulp, bisulphate of lime has been used, this powerful chemical acting on the fiber only when heated; heretofore only lead-lined boilers would resist its action; these, however, being costly and hard to keep in repair. More recently there has been discovered in Germany a kind of brick lining for boilers, which serves the purpose in question. The wood, sawed in small pieces, is digested with bisulphate in large boilers lined with this brick, heat being supplied through lead steam pipes, nothing further being necessary except washing of the fiber.—Sel.



## For Our Little Ones.

### FALLING LEAVES.

WHAT will become of the trees, mamma?  
The leaves are falling, one by one.

Colder it blows;

Soon come the snows.

What will become of the trees, mamma,  
The bare, brown trees, when all is done?

Will not the trees be cold, mamma,  
When all the leaves are blown away?

When nights are long,  
And winds are strong,

Will not the trees be cold, mamma,  
On many a cold and wintry day?

What will become of the leaves, mamma?  
Away before the wind they fled;

After their play,

Hurried away.

What will become of the leaves, mamma?  
I cannot think that they are dead.



Poor little leaves! It is sad, mamma,  
If I run after them, will they mind?

Now for a race!

Now for a chase!

I will bring you some pretty leaves, mamma;  
Some tired leaves that are left behind.

—St. Nicholas Almanac for November.

For the INSTRUCTOR.

### THE LITTLE STRANGER.

SOMEONE was quarreling in the next room. The door stood ajar, so that the words could be plainly heard. A voice cried,—it belonged to a small boy ten years old,—“Give that here, Myra Barton; that’s my ball, and you’ll spoil it.”

“I won’t either spoil it,” a girlish voice crossly replied.

“Yes, you will!” and a lively scuffle took place, ending in a fall over the sofa, with a bumped nose for Myra, and a bruised pate for Joe.

Mrs. Barton laid down her book. “What shall I do with those children!” she exclaimed, as she arose to bring peace again into the play-room.

Joe and Myra were twins. Joe really thought that no girl was so good as his sister Myra, and Myra was sure no boy was equal to Joe. But they both had quick tempers, and both were selfish; so almost every day, in the play-room or out-of-doors, a small scrimmage took place.

Before Mrs. Barton had crossed the room, a knock sounded on the door. She answered it, but there was only darkness without. She shut the door. In a minute the knock came again. It was louder this time, and she was sure some one stumbled over the doorstep. But no one answered to the cordial “Come in.” Peering into the darkness, nobody could be seen.

“That is very strange,” remarked Mrs. Barton, as she closed the door.

“Better look again,” said grandfather, rousing from his nap by the warm fire.

Mrs. Barton opened the door. “Myra, bring the light,” she cried; “here is a bundle I didn’t see before. What can it be?”

With curious, eager haste, the children followed

their mother. What Mrs. Barton saw by the light of the candle was such a surprise that she dropped down on her knees in the snow.

“A real, live baby!” Joe exclaimed.

“Hush! you’ll wake her,” cautioned Myra.

“Poor little one!” said Mrs. Barton, as she saw two pearly teardrops on the soft cheeks, and heard the little waif sob in its sleep.

“One of the Lord’s own,” said grandpa, hobbling out to get a sight at the stranger.

“What can we do with her?” asked Mrs. Barton, when the first surprise was over.

“Well,” said practical Joe, “I don’t think I should let her lie there in the cold.”

“Do keep her,” said Myra.

“Yes, take her in,” added grandpa; and into the house she was brought.

Roused by the warmth and noise, baby opened her blue eyes, and gazed with wonder on the strange faces.

“Where can she have come from?” asked grandpa.

“Why, I declare, I forgot to see if I could find any-

body round the house,” said Mrs. Barton, starting up.

But search and questioning in the neighborhood for several days alike failed to reveal anything. The little stranger was there, and evidently liked to stay; and that was all anybody knew about it.

“Well,” said Mr. Barton, setting his coffee-cup down with some emphasis one morning, as the door closed behind the twentieth caller who had come to express neighborly sympathy, “this thing must be stopped. You are wearing yourself out, my dear, with all these curious people; and we will have to put on your tombstone, ‘Died of neighborly kindness.’ Are we, or are we not, going to keep this child?”

Mrs. Barton caught her breath. “I suppose we might as well decide one time as another,” she replied. Then she added, “How would it do to let the children help in the matter?”

“A very good idea,” their father answered.

Myra and Joe looked sober. It was seldom that they were allowed a voice in family councils.

“Do you think you would be willing,” said Mrs. Barton, looking at them seriously, “to share your playthings with the baby? I suppose, too, you would have to go without some things if we should keep her; for papa cannot very well give us any more money than we have now.”

Joe leaned back in his chair, and thrust his hands into his pockets. That meant, he thought, to go without the new skates he wanted; may be he couldn’t have a jackknife, and may be,—worst of all,—he couldn’t have that pair of red-topped boots he had set his heart on. His face grew longer as he looked at the baby.

“I suppose,” said Myra, who always did her thinking out loud, “she’ll break my dolls—and I’ll have to let her have half my new ribbons—and she’ll want to tag ’round when I go anywhere.”

Papa Barton gave Mamma Barton a queer look that meant that he thought it was high time something happened to cure these two small people of their selfishness.

Mamma Barton understood it; and turning to the twins, she said, “But would you really want to send baby to the poorhouse, where she will get sick, and may be die because there would be no mamma there

to take care of her? That is what we shall have to do if we don’t keep her.”

The twins remembered a visit they had made to that desolate house one day.

“No, ma’am,” said Joe, “I don’t think I should want her to go there.”

“Nor I,” said Myra, with a shiver.

“Well,” said papa, “there is another thing to be thought of. Baby will grow, and want to do everything you do. Do you suppose you can be pleasant and kind and obliging; or will you teach her to quarrel and be selfish?”

The twins looked very much confused.

“I will try to be good,” said Myra, who was reader always to promise than Joe.

“How about you, my boy?”

“I’ll do it,” said Joe, at last, emphatically.

“Well, then,” said Papa Barton, “we’ll call it settled, and baby shall stay.”

Papa Barton was n’t mistaken in the good he thought the little stranger might do. It was pleasant to see Joe’s awkward attempts to be gentle and win the little lady’s favor, and to remember to shut the door softly when she was asleep.

And in Myra an equal change could be seen, as she learned to be unselfish, and to take a motherly care of the little waif.

“I think,” said Mrs. Barton one night a year afterwards, “that every day could be a thanksgiving day with me when I see how much more kind and gentle the children have grown.”

W. E. L.

## Letter Budget.

OUR first letter was written by ERNEST HALL, of Onondaga Co., N. Y. He says: “I am nine years old. We don’t go to Sabbath-school very much, because it is eleven miles away, and pa won’t let us go. He does not keep the Sabbath. I hope you will pray that he may. I go to day school, and read in third reader. I hope to have the fourth reader soon. My father has 122 acres of land to work. He has four horses and two colts. We have thirteen cows to milk. We take our milk to the factory. My father is treasurer of the cheese factory. To help my father, I rake the hay and wheat fields, and the oats stubble.”

Some time ago two letters came in one envelope from Fresno Co., Cal., written by EDITH BALLARD and BERTHA BOND. Edith says: “I will soon be twelve years old. I read the INSTRUCTOR, and like it much. My mother keeps the Sabbath, but is not a member of the church. I have a brother and a sister. I came near losing my life the other day. Mother, sister, and I were going from our house to the Toll House in a cart, when the horse backed us off the bridge, about eleven feet down a steep bank. My mother is sick in bed yet. It did not hurt my sister, but it hurt me. The angels must have taken care of us, or we would have been killed. We are all thankful that we were spared. I am trying to be a good girl.”

Bertha writes: “I have never seen a letter from this place, so thought I would write. Father, mother, one brother, and I are trying to keep the Sabbath. We go regularly to Sabbath-school, and are members of the church. I shall be eleven years old this month. I am trying to be a good girl, and hope to meet you all in the earth made new.”

A letter came from Buffalo Co., Neb., a long time ago, written by a little girl eight years old, but there is no name signed to it. She says: “I have three little brothers. I study in Book No. 1. We have not been to Sabbath-school in sometime. Mamma teaches us our lessons at home. We have read the INSTRUCTOR three years. I like it very much. I want to be a good girl.”

EMMA WIENEKE, of Catt. Co., N. Y., writes: “I keep the Sabbath with my parents, and was baptized in the summer of 1887. I have a missionary hen. I have been out trying to get subscribers for the INSTRUCTOR, and though I did not get any, I will not give up trying. I gave some of my papers to my schoolmates, and they like them much. I want to be a good girl.”

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