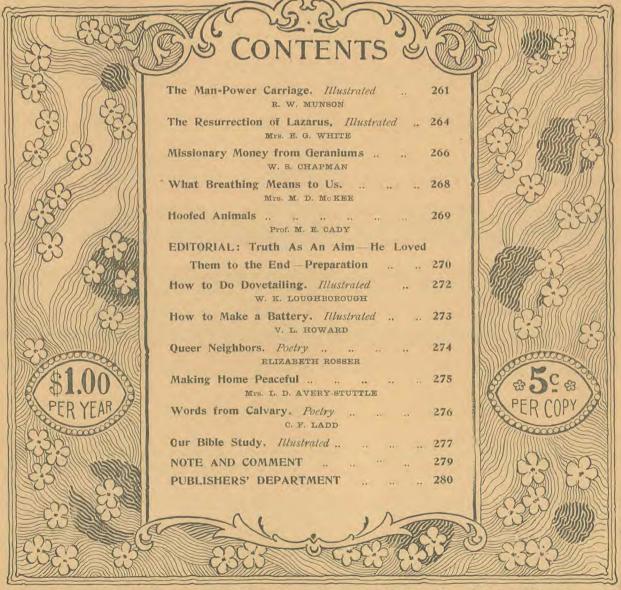
THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE



REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, & CHICAGO & BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN. & ATLANTA

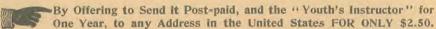
le Have Made It Easy

... FOR YOU TO SECURE THIS \$4.00 ...



Self=Pronouncing

S. S. Teachers' Reference Bible.



If your Instructor subscription in about to expire, you may send us the \$2.50 for another year's subscription and the Bible.

Last but not least, we offer to send the Bible, post-paid, to any address in the Postal Union, for only FOUR NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Instructor, at \$1.00, or for EIGHT NEW SIX-MONTHS' SUBSCRIPTIONS, at 50 cents.

Specimen Page of the S. S. Teachers' Bible. Size, 5 x 7% inches.

They that sealed the covenant.

NEHEMIAH, X.

The points of the covenant.

gavest before them, neither turned B. C. 445. they from their wicked works.

36 Behold, d we are servants this d Deut. 28. day, and for the land that thou gav- Ezra 9. 9. est unto our fathers to eat the fruit thereof and the good thereof, behold, we are servants in it:

37 And e it yieldeth much increase Deut. 28. unto the kings whom thou hast set over us because of our sins: also they have dominion over our bodies, description and over our cattle, at their pleasure, and we are in great distress.

2 Chr. 29.
2 Chr. 29.
(1) 34. 31.

25 Rē'hum, Hā-shāb'nah, Mā-a-sē'-

26 And A-hī'jah, Hā'nan, A'nan, 27 Măl'luch, Hā'rim, Bā'a-nah.

28 Te And the rest of the people, the priests, the Lē'vītes, the porters, the singers, the Něth'i-nĭms, 'and all they that had separated themselves from the people of the lands unto the law of God, their wives, their sons, and their daughters, every one having knowledge, and having understanding;

The Text Conforms Exactly to the Oxford Teachers' Edition. The self-pronouncing feature enables the reader to pronounce all proper names at a glance. Contains the celebrated Oxford Teachers' Helps, comprising nearly 400 pages. Also a complete series of fifteen new maps.

All the above features render this Bible especially desirable to Teachers and students of the Holy Scriptures.

Send at once for free INSTRUCTOR canvassing outfit. Only FOUR new names, and the Bible is yours.



Style No. 14.-Imperial Seal Binding, Tuck Edges, known as "Divinity Circuit," Linen Lined, Rounded Corners, Full Gilt Edges, Publishers' Price,

For 20c. extra we will stamp your name in gold upon the cover.

Send all money by Draft, P. O. or Express Order, or by Registered Letter.

TWO LETTERS.

(Many more might be given.)

The Bible was received two weeks ago. It is a very nice book. My daughter is very much

W. S. MILES, Monte Vista, Cole.

I received the Bible, and find it answers in every respect to the description. I should like very much to get one more just like it. Have

Address THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR, Premium Department, Battle Creek, Mich.

CUT THIS OUT AND RETURN TO US WITH YOUR RENEWAL OR A NEW SUBSCRIPTION.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER.

Jt Jt Jt. Jt Jt

REVIEW & HERALD PUBLISHING CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Enclosed find One Dollar, for which please send THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR for one year to the following address:—

, N	ame
	Street
	Town
	County
Begin Subscription	State

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Time Card in Effect February 5, 1899.

C. & G. T. DIVISION.

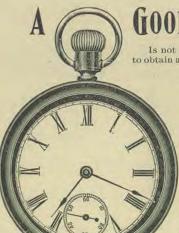
WEST-BOUND FROM BATTLE CREEK.

The second secon	LE	VE.
No. 11. Mail and Express, to Chicago	12.00	M.
No. 1. Chicago Express, to Chicago	9.00	A. M.
No. 3, Lehigh Valley Express, to Chicago	3.40	P. M.
No. 5, Pacific Express, to Chicago, with sleeper	12.55	A. M.
No. 75, Mixed, to South Bend	7.30	A. M.
Nos. 11 and 75, daily, except Sunday. Nos. 1, 3, and 5,		

EAST-BOUND FROM BATTLE CREEK.

E. H. HUGHES, A. G. P. & T. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

A. S. PARKER, Ticket Agent, Battle Creek.



GOOD WATCH

Is not such a difficult thing to obtain after all. Notice what we now have to offer you. A—

Genuine American Jeweled Watch

with German silver (white metal) case, stem wind and pendant set, small, thin size, enameled dial (not paper), and solid steel cut plnions.

The smallest watch for the money. Just the thing for boys or men. Not a clock in watch shape, but a real watch.

OUR OFFERS.

NUMBER ONE.—We will send this watch and the Instructor one year to old or new subscribers sending us only \$2.50.

NUMBER TWO.—We will send the watch alone for only FOUR new yearly subscriptions to the INSTRUCTOR, at \$1.00 each, the regular rate.

NOTICE.—Your own subscription will not count on the above offers.

Send for free Instructor can vassing outfit, and begin work at once. We have only a very few of these watches on hand. Address—

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR, Dept. "W."

Battle Creek, Mich.

SHOW THIS PAGE TO YOUR FRIEND,

THEN ASK HIM TO SUBSCRIBE FOR HIS CHILDREN'S SAKE.

Some Valuable Testimonials for "The Youth's Instructor."

We appreciate and esteem the Youth's Instructor very highly, The Editor.

Chicago, Ill.

I regard the Youth's Instrctor as the most ably conducted youth's paper in the country.

T. B. Arnold,

Publisher of S. S. Literature.

We think the Youth's Instructor is a very bright, clean little sheet, and wish it all success. M. C. WOOD-ALLEN, Bus. Mgr. New Crusade,

I commend the Youth's Instructor as worthy a place in every family. It is replete with attractive lessons for children, tending to mold and develop manly and womanly character. F. G. ADAMS,

Sec. Kansas Historical Society.

St. Louis, Mo., August, 1898.
The Vouth's Instructor is one of the brightest, strongest, purest publications that comes to our table. No young person can read its well-filled, beautifully illustrated pages without profiting greatly. Send for and see it.

WORD AND WORKS.

Flint, Mich.

I have looked over, with pleasure, the copies of your magazine, the Youth's Instructor. It is a beautiful publication, and does great credit to you all. I hope for you great success.

JOHN M. HALL, Editor Bay View Magazine.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14, 1898.

It is filled with vigorous, spicy articles especially interesting to the young. It is purely a moral and religious journal, and is rapidly finding favor with an appreciative public. The name in itself is suggestive of the character of the paper, and right ably does it fulfil all that the name implies.

The NORTH AND WEST.

Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1898.

The Youth's Instructor is still published weekly. And well does it fulfil its mission, especially since assuming a magazine form. It is very attractive, with its bright, illustrated pages, which, through story, poetry, science, and Bible truth, breathe a spirit of consecration and earnest purpose that is inspiring.

The ILLINOIS RECORDER.

84 Hough Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
I can not speak too highly of the contents of
the Instructor. It bears out perfectly its
name. God speed you in your good work.
ADA BLEKKHORN, the well-known religious song writer, author of "Let the Sunshine In."

The Youth's Instructor of Levine Smeather and the Youth's Instructor is virtually what its name indicates. It is an illustrated weekly journal, containing interesting and instructive articles for young people. It is entirely free from the blood-and-thunder stories of the average young folk's papers, and thoroughly pure and elevating in tone. Published at Battle Creek, Mich.

Alexander D. De Menil, Editor "The Hesperian."

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 5, 1899.

In this age wherein there are so many snares to entrap the feet of young people, it is important that they should be supplied with the best of reading-matter; for what our youth read, as much as any other one thing, is either elevating or degrading them. Among all the young people's papers with which we are acquainted there is none that is equal to the Youth's Instructor, published at Battle Creek, Mich. Its columns are always clean, interesting, and instructive. The publishers will be glad to send sample copies on application. Signs of the Times, Quarter-Centennial Number.

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Jan. 19, 1898.

The Youth's Instructor needs and deserves the hearty support of all Christian people. It has recently been changed to magazine form, and will place before its readers the truths of religion, science, history, biography, and music in an interesting manner. All other youths' papers cater to the public demand for fiction, and tend

to unfit the young for the real duties of life, and especially for the enjoyment of the truths of God's word. Nothing would be more appropriate, as a present to your friends, than a year's subscription to this magazine.

THE WISCONSIN REPORTER.

Shorey, Kan., June 26, 1898.

We expect to talk Youth's Instructor at our camp-meeting. It certainly is the best youth's paper in the world. An education in itself.

MRS. BELLE EMBRSON.

The Youth's Instructor is a fine journal, It ranks high,—in my opinion, above *The Youth's Companion*, and that is the finest worldly youth's paper in the world.

W. S. CHAPMAN.

We wouldn't take six other papers for this one, it is so instructive. I think it the nicest paper ever published. Every youth ought to get it. KATIE ARNBRECHT.

Quitinan, Ga., June 12, 1898.
We are much pleased with the Instructor.
It is the best magazine of the kind printed, and should be in every home where there are ch dren. TIMOTHY CARROLL.

La Junta, Colo., May 11, 1898.

I received four copies of the INSTRUCTOR, and gave them all away. We take six copies for our little Sabbath-school.

MRS. ELSIE"LONGACRE.

Bridgewater, S. Dak., May 5, 1898.
We supply the Young Men's Christian Home with a copy of the INSTRUCTOR each week, and they are glad to get it. I will always do all I can for the paper.

MRS. O. E. BURGESS.

Greenfield, Ind., March 17, 1899.
What do I think of the Instructor? Will say that one of our best testimonials in its behalf is that the editor's scissors are often used on it.
D. H. Coble, Editor Home and School Visitor.

Fountain Inn. S. C.
I am very much pleased with the magazine. I am so well pleased with it that I enclose §1, for which you will please send the magazine until the time expires. I shall be glad if you can afford to send me a few sample copies of the INSTRUCTOR to distribute.

JOHN A. MARLAR.

San Pasqual, Cal I now write a few lines and send a dollar for my Youth's Instructor. I can't do without it. I enjoy it very much. Every time I read it the more I like it. I have been sending mine away, and have taken some subscribers. I will send their names as soon as I get the money to pay.

MISS ANNA POTTS.

Garden Grave, Cal.

By accident one of my children picked up in the road an issue of your paper, dated Dec. 9, 1897. I like the tone of the paper much, and want it, as we have eight children that need such instruction, and I find it as good for the older children as well.

REV. IRA WOODMAN.

Church Hill, Md.
Ican heartily recommend the Instructor. It is Teanhearthy recommend the INSTRUCTOR. It is the best paper for young people I ever saw, and it gets better all the time. I am an ex-teacher, forty-two years old, and I read it for my own instruction and amusement, and then lend my copy each week to a friend. We indorse it for both old and young. M. E. HUPLOCK.

White Sulphur Springs, Mont.

The cover is exceedingly pretty, and the paper and type of the very best. The articles are of a high order, including something in almost every line of popular literary taste; and science is well represented, while the bits of thought interpersented here and there are gems. The moral tone is above reproach, as an examination assures us. The homes into which the Rocky Mountain Husbandman goes would be greatly benefited if they could also welcome this bright young people's weekly magazine with its artistic engravings and entertaining and instructive pages.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUSBANDMAN.

Vineland, N. J., June 1, 1898. Our young people are delighted with the paper. IDA M. TOWER.

The INSTRUCTOR is a splendid magazine. ish it success. WINFIELD NARY, wish it success

Rockford, Ill. greatly enjoy reading your magazine, and h you success. Miss Kate Brown. wish you success.

I am very glad to get the paper every week, and I think everybody likes it.

Manchester, Jowa, June 6, 1898.

We are taking the Instructor, and are very much pleased with it.

L. E. June.

39 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
I wish I had a hundred dollars to send for such a good paper. I enjoy it very much.
G. B. JONES.

Dayton, Ohio, May II, 1898.
The Dayton Sabbath-school values the In-STRUCTOR above all other magazines for the young. ROBERT THURBER.

Berthoud, Colo., May 15, 1898.
We all appreciate the INSTRUCTOR very much, and our school has never been without it since it was organized.
MISS ROSA BRELER.

I must say that it is rightly named. I appreciate it highly, and think no better educational journal can be found. I wish you success.

JOS. DICKENS.

Passaic, N. J., May 8, 1898.
We like the Instructor very much in its new dress, and we find our scholars like it very much, too, as it is very attractive and full of good things. F. H. Hicks, Supt. Sabbath-School.

Oak Shade, Ohio.

I am always on the lookout for possible subscribers, as I believe it has no equal as an instructor for the youth. Success to the Instructor.

MRS. RETTA WEATHERBY.

Manistee, Mich.

I received the premium fountain pen at last.
I am well pleased with it. Many thanks. The children who get the INSTRUCTOR think it is very nice.

MRS. MARGARET ELLIOTT.

Bird Island, Minn.
Enclosed find order blank for six months' subscription to the Youth's Instructor. It is a splendid paper, and we like it very much. Will you please send the Instructor for last week. OSCAR HANSEN.

Alcester, S. Dak., May 9, 1898.
We like the paper very much, especially in its new form. We think it one of the best magazines published. We love to read the little paper, and wish many more could do so,

IDA I. PERTERSON.

Landon, England.

The December Instructors have arrived, and are as delightful as ever. I enjoy reading them, and am thankful for them. Shall pass them on to others when we are through with them. I would like a year's edition bound. MRS. GEO. E. M. TAYLOR.

316 Filmore St., San Francisco, Cal.

I wish to let you know that I am very much interested in the Youth's Instructor, and wish to continue my subscription so as not to miss any of the numbers. I kept a file last year, and wish to keep one this year.

SOURIA VERKULTEREST

SOPBIA VERKOUTEREN.

Marshalltown, Iowa, May 23, 1898.

We enjoy the paper very much, and I am sure that the children and young people would be sad indeed to miss its weekly visits. We think it is a most excellent paper for both old and young. May God bless it to the good of many souls.

May Silila Santer MRS. JULIA SANTEE.

Would you like to become our Youth's Instructor agent for your town? If so, write us at once, giving references. Upon hearing from you we will be pleased to furnish you with a free agent's outfit for securing new subscriptions; also with our recent 40-page premium number (for Dec. 8, 1898). The above bona-fide testimonials will help you materially in getting orders. Address THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR, Dept. "C." Battle Creek, Mich.

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

An Illustrated Weekly Magazine

VOL. XLVII.

APRIL 6, 1899.

No. 14.

THE MAN-POWER CARRIAGE.

EARLY one morning late in December, 1887, I lay in my bunk, aboard the "Rajputana," as she moved along the shore of the lower Malay Peninsula. I heard the ringing of the "four bells," which ended what the sailors call the "dogwatch." For an hour or more I had been dozing, my slumbers disturbed by the grating of the holystone and the swish of water on the deck over-

to most travelers, I was soon dressed in a clean white suit, and covered with a *solatopi*, or sun-hat, stood on the deck, inhaling the bracing air, which blew softly across the straits from the direction of Sumatra, whose shores were fifty or sixty miles below the western horizon. The slanting rays of the early sun were reflected from the pale-green waters of the straits, and gave a mellow tinge to the summits of the mountains that lay far inland,



A SINGAPORE PONY CARRIAGE.

head, when a knock at my cabin door aroused me fully to consciousness. The steward brought me my *chota-hazri* (little breakfast), as it is called in Hindustani, consisting of a cup of tea, and some dry, buttered toast.

The captain had notified the passengers at the supper-table that we would enter port soon after daylight; and as this is an interesting experience receding in the dim haze that always overhangs them. The *lascars* were scurrying about the deck, getting the ship in readiness for the landing at the wharf, which was more than twelve miles ahead of us, and entirely lost to view behind the little islands that flank the harbor.

There is no more charming scene or delightful experience than early morning on board an ocean

steamer as she enters a harbor in the tropics. There is a rhythm about the many confusing sounds that rise from the labors of the sailors, the hum of the deck passengers, and the clear, sharp tones of the captain as he issues his commands from the bridge. An interest and excitement attend all these preparations, which keep the saloon passengers on the *qui vive*; nobody can snooze with any comfort while listening to these sounds, which give warning of the arrival of the vessel in port, particularly if that port is the haven for which one has been sailing.

As I stood watching the lascars pulling ropes, furling awnings, and making their preparations for the disembarking of the passengers and the unloading of the cargo, my attention was arrested by the approach of a steam-launch alongside the ship; and soon the pilot, who was to bring us into the harbor, was aboard the ship and on the bridge. Half an hour later another launch brought the health officer alongside.

In the distance several Malay boats were scurrying across the horizon. The green, superabundant vegetation, in all its tropical luxuriance, was outlined more and more clearly upon the islands that began to shut us in. The narrow entrance to the harbor was now discernible, and frowning from the elevated crest of the bluffs on either hand could be dimly seen the muzzles of threatening cannon. Presently we found ourselves in the harbor, and approaching the wharf, which extends for more than a mile along the shore.

A dozen or more canoes, filled with well-nigh naked boys, who, in very bad English, begged the privilege of diving for coin, thronged the ship. As this was the first exhibition of the kind some of the passengers had ever seen, there were plenty of coppers forthcoming; and as the coins disappeared beneath the surface of the water, there followed them a perfect cascade of graceful, brownskinned lads of varying ages, whose movements could be seen beneath the water as they struggled to secure the coveted treasure. Wonderful indeed was the agility which they displayed, and frequent were the exclamations of astonishment which escaped the passengers.

In another half-hour we had drawn alongside the wharf, and the shore-lines were attached.

I made all possible haste to arrange for the delivery of my luggage; declining the importunate offers of the native ghari-wallas, I chose to ride in the world-famed jinrikisha. As I walked out of the steamship company's grounds, I saw a

garrulous crowd of half-naked Chinamen, upon their heads large bamboo hats, with sharp-pointed crowns, who were clamoring for my patronage. They hedged me in on every side, and outrivaled the most offensive hackman that ever worried a sightseer at Niagara. I selected the neatest and tidiest vehicle, and at the same time the most robust runner I could find.

At this point I will give a brief history and description of the jinrikisha. As the Japanese name indicates, the jinrikisha is a "man-power carriage." It is interesting to know that an American missionary at Hong-Kong was the inventor of this now popular mode of travel. Hong-Kong is built on the side of a mountain that forms a little island, which bears that name, and lies off the entrance to the river that leads up to Canton. The streets of Hong-Kong, which run parallel with the seashore, rise in terraces, while those which retreat inland are so steep that no horse and carriage could possibly ascend them.

For these reasons, travel was at that time, and to a great extent, is still, mostly accomplished by means of the sedan-chair, for which at least two men are required. The missionary, whose purse was scant, but whose native genius for invention came to his relief, determined to cut his expenses in two, and this he did by making a very light road-cart of diminutive dimensions. The jinrikisha is now in use in all the Japanese and Chinese coast cities, down as far, indeed, as Singapore and Colombo, Ceylon; and tens of thousands of them are in constant use, to the great comfort of the traveler and the advantage of the poor coolie. Its form is graceful, having a comfortably cushioned seat, and a hood, like an ordinary buggy, constructed of bamboo frames covered with oilcloth; the seat is upholstered, and mud-guards cover the wheels. The only peculiarity which strikes the newcomer is the absence of a dashboard.

The coolie placed the shafts upon the ground, and I stepped in, and seated myself upon the forward-slanting seat. With much alacrity, the "puller" stepped within the shafts, which are united in front, and suddenly lifting them, gave me a terrible scare; for I thought I was going to get out of the back of the carriage much more quickly than I had entered the front; but a moment later I found myself resting comfortably in a seat which, for comfort and ease, resembled a cozy rocking-chair. I was surprised at the pace of the coolie, and my surprise increased to wonder as he passed carriages and other vehicles, not

slackening his pace until the four miles which lay between the wharf and the business quarter of the city had been covered. After reaching the mission house, which nestled snugly at the foot of a hill from whose summit British cannon commanded the harbor, I alighted, and consulting my watch, found that in less than half an hour we had covered the distance mentioned.

As I was about to pay him, the missionaries recognizing me, emerged from the bungalow, and cautioned me about the amount I ought to pay. I had been meditating as we sped along the smooth road, and had concluded that if I had to change places with the coolie, a dollar would be the least that I would think of accepting for such a service; but the missionary, knowing there were eight or ten thousand other coolies ready to perform a

similar service for one fifth that sum, assured me that twenty cents was ample compensation. I therefore gave him that amount, though not without some self-reproach; and when the Chinaman, who was streaming with perspiration, begged for some additional coppers, I could not forbear adding another dime, which amounted, all told, to fifteen cents in American gold. Dollars and cents are the standard of currency in this colony; but it is the Simon-pure silver dollar, and is worth only fifty cents in exchange for American currency.

These Chinese coolies consider themselves extremely fortunate to obtain a jinrikisha; for notwithstanding the excessive competition, they are able to earn from ten to fifteen dollars a month, which is at least five times what their labor would command in China. Many of these poor fellows are the unhappy victims of the opium habit, from which source the colonial government derives an annual revenue of several million dollars. As a result, thousands of Chinese have fallen victims to the direful practise of opium-smoking. By way of illustration, I will narrate an experience that befell me several years later:—

In Singapore our house was on the crest of a hill, the road from which ran straight down one side,

and at the bottom made a sudden turn to the right into one of the public streets. It had been raining, and the road was slippery; my little boy and myself were on our way to church one Sunday morning. The coolie was an opium-smoker, and allowed the jinrikisha to gain too much headway, and on reaching the bottom of the hill, found that he was unable successfully to make the turn; and as he could not stop, he was forced across the street at a sharp pace, and the shafts of his jinrikisha struck the brick wall that enclosed the grounds of the Japanese consulate. The shafts were splintered up to the body of the vehicle, and we were thrown out with considerable force, and would have received serious injury had not our progress been impeded by the body of the coolie. He, unfortunately, suffered the heaviest loss; for



A JINRIKISHA.

besides bodily injury, he had to make good the cost of the repairs on the jinrikisha.

In Japan the authorities require a rigid test of every man who applies for a license as a jinrikishapuller. The officers require the candidate to draw a jinrikisha with a passenger around a track provided for the purpose at a rapid pace for a half-hour, at the close of which he must be in as good wind as if he had been walking. Thus it will be seen that it is no easy task to be a "human horse" in the cities of the far East. In Singapore the jinrikisha made the street-car business unprofitable, and was the cause of their abandoning the field, being unable to compete with these spry little go-carts.

When the missionaries first came to Singapore, it was considered a well-nigh disgraceful thing for a European to be seen riding in a jinrikisha, but to-day everybody uses them; and private vehicles of elegant pattern and costly finish may be seen, in the early morning or evening, proceeding to and from the European residence quarter, drawn by liveried Chinamen.

Sometimes very laughable occurrences take place in connection with the passenger traffic in which the jinrikishas are engaged. One day as I was going down-town, I noticed, at a crossing of two of the principal streets, two portly Chinamen in a jinrikisha drawn by an under-sized coolie. coolie was either weary or was weak from the opium habit, and with difficulty maintained an equilibrium of the carriage and passengers; suddenly he lost control of it, and was lifted off his feet by the weight of the two passengers who were sinking backward. An instant later they were dumped in a heap in the middle of the road, and the coolie was thrown on top of them. For a few minutes there was a wriggling, squirming mass of legs, arms, and cues, which suggested a one-horse railroad accident. Traffic was temporarily suspended, while everybody stopped to laugh heartily, and the merriment was punctuated with exclamations that formed a part of the altercation between the passengers and the puller. They soon saw that others were laughing at them; and grinning good-naturedly, they moved on, clearing the street for the traffic that surges along it. R. W. Munson.

AN ACTED PARABLE.

THE late Alexander Proudfit once told the following story at a social gathering:—

"A good old Scotch elder, who was deeply concerned because his pastor persistently refused to allow children to be admitted to church fellowship, invited him to his house. After tea, the elder took the pastor out to see his large flock of sheep put into the fold. Taking his stand at the entrance to the sheepfold, the elder allowed the sheep to enter, but as the little lambs came up, he roughly pushed them back with a heavy stick.

"The pastor became indignant, and exclaimed, 'What are you doing to the lambs? They need the shelter far more than the sheep do!'

"'Just what you are doing to the children of the church,' was the prompt reply.

"The object-lesson did its work. Never again did the pastor attempt to shut out from the fold of the church one of Christ's little ones."



THE RESURRECTION OF LAZARUS.

II.

"WHEN he had heard therefore that he was sick, he abode two days still in the same place where he was." This delay was a mystery to the disciples. What a comfort his presence would be to the family in the severe affliction through which they are passing, the disciples thought. Christ loves all the human family, but to some he is bound by peculiarly tender recollections. His heart was knit by a strong bond of affection to the family at Bethany; and knowing this, the disciples were surprised that he did not respond to the sad message, "He whom thou lovest is sick." Had Christ's love changed?-No, no! and had Mary and Martha thought it had, they would have misjudged that tender, pitiful heart of human and divine love. It was for them and for his disciples that he tarried where he was for two days apparently leaving the afflicted ones to bear their burden alone.

During this time Christ seemed to dismiss the message from his mind; for he did not speak of Lazarus. The disciples thought of John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus. At the time of his death, they had wondered why Jesus, with the power to perform wonderful miracles, had permitted John to languish in prison, and die a violent death. Possessing such power, why did not Christ save John's life? This question had often been asked by the Pharisees, who presented it as an unanswerable argument against Christ's claim to be the Son of God.

But Christ did not forget John. In the lonely prison he manifested himself to him, showing him that erelong he himself was to suffer a most shameful, ignominious death. Not only that, but he was to bear the penalty of the transgression of the law of God, not to give men liberty to continue in sin, but to take away their inclination to sin, that they might not desire to transgress. Those who receive Christ are obedient to his commands; for his mind is given to them. He imbues them with his spirit of obedience, and they return to their loyalty.

Christ's two days' delay after hearing that Lazarus was sick was not a neglect or a denial on his part. It was his purpose to remain where he was till the death of Lazarus took place, that he might

give the people an evidence of his divinity, not by restoring a dying man, but by raising to life a man that had been buried.

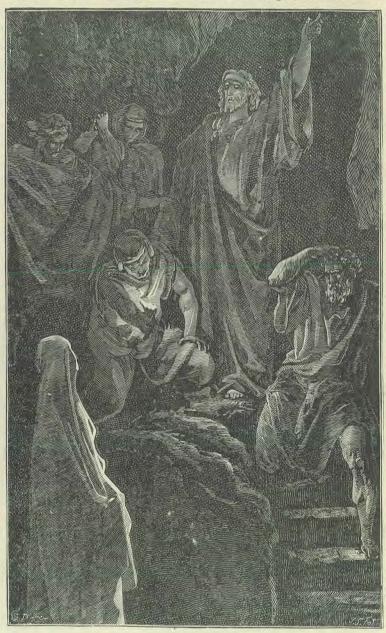
This should be an encouragement to us. We are sometimes tempted to think that the promise, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you," is not fulfilled unless the answer comes

immediately when the request is made. It is our privilege to ask for special blessings, and to believe that they will be given us. But if the blessings asked for are not immediately granted, we are not to think that our prayers are not heard. We shall receive, even if the answer is delayed for a time. In carrying out the plan of redemption, Christ sees enough in humanity to discourage him. But he does not become discouraged. In mercy and love he continues to offer us opportunities and privileges. So we are to rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him. The answer to our prayers may not come as quickly as we desire, and it may not be just what we have asked; but he who knows what is for the highest good of his children will bestow a much greater good than we have asked, if we do not become faithless and discouraged.

After waiting for two days, Jesus said to his disciples, "Let us go into Judea again." The disciples were perplexed by these words. If Jesus were going to Judea, why had he waited two days? They could see nothing but danger in the course he was about to pursue. "Master," they said, "the Jews of late sought to stone thee; and goest thou thither again? Jesus answered, Are there not twelve hours in the day?" I am under the guidance of my Father, and as long as I do his will, my life is

safe. My twelve hours of day are not yet ended. I have entered upon the last remnant of my day; but while any of this remains, I am safe.

"If any man walk in the day," he continued, "he stumbleth not, because he seeth the light of this world." He who does the will of God, who walks in the path that God has marked out, can not stumble and fall. The light of God's guiding Spirit gives him a clear perception of his duty, and leads him aright till the close of his work. "But if a man walk in the night, he stumbleth,



THE RAISING OF LAZARUS.

because there is no light in him." He who walks in a path of his own choosing, where God has not called him, who ventures presumptuously into danger, doing that which the Lord has not bidden him do, will stumble, because he has compassed himself about with the sparks of his own kindling. For him day is turned into night; and wherever he may be, he is not secure.

"These things said he: and after that he saith unto them, Our friend Lazarus sleepeth; and I go, that I may awake him out of sleep." "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth!" How touching these words! How full of sympathy! In the thought of the peril their Master was about to incur by going to Jerusalem, the disciples had almost forgotten the bereaved family at Bethany. But not so Christ. The disciples felt rebuked. They had been disappointed because Christ did not respond more promptly to the message. They had been tempted to think that he had not the tender love for Lazarus and his sisters that they had thought he had, or he would have hastened back with the messenger. But the words, "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth," awakened right feelings in their minds.

"Then said his disciples, Lord, if he sleep, he shall do well. Howbeit Jesus spake of his death: but they thought that he had spoken of taking rest in sleep." Christ represents death as being a sleep to his believing children. Their life is hid with Christ in God; and until the last trump shall sound, those who die will sleep in him.

"Then said Jesus unto them plainly, Lazarus is dead. And I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, to the intent ye may believe; nevertheless let us go unto him." Thomas could see nothing but death in store for his Master if he went to Judea; but he girded up his spirit, and said to the other disciples, "Let us also go, that we may die with him." He knew the hatred of the Jews toward Christ. It was their purpose to compass his death, but this purpose had not succeeded, because some of his allotted time still During this time, Jesus had the remained. guardianship of heavenly angels; and no bodily harm could come to him, even in the regions of Judea, where the rabbis were plotting how they might take him and put him to death.

"Lazarus is dead. And I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, to the intent ye may believe." The disciples marveled at these words. Did the Saviour by his own choice avoid the home of his suffering friends? What sorrow Mary and Martha would have felt, thought the disciples, could they have heard these words! Knowing the love that Jesus had for Mary and Martha, the disciples were unable to explain his words on this occasion.

Mrs. E. G. White.

HIGHWAYS and HEDGES

MISSIONARY MONEY FROM GERANIUMS.

II.

THE plants in the ground, and growing nicely, your hard work is over. But then will come the time you will need wisdom; and as these plants are missionary plants, you should in perfect faith go to the Lord daily, opening up your Bible at James 1:5, and ask for help; for God is just as much interested in your effort as you are, and is as willing to grant you wisdom and good judgment in training your plants, as he is to give the same to a mother in the training of her children.

The object will be to induce the growth of as many branches as possible, for branches mean blooms, yet at the same time to cause the plant to grow in a symmetrical, compact shape, like a well-trained apple-tree; so pinch back every branch, as it attains a length of five or six inches, until you have a shapely growth, then let it alone, simply removing every bud as fast as it forms. Cut back any wild shoots that may go off in wrong directions; keep the ground moist, watering without a sprinkler, pouring out of the spout directly on to the ground; watch for caterpillars and bugs; and stir the soil often to let in air, and keep down weeds.

About the middle of September you will want five- or six-inch pots for your plants. Some favorable day cut a flat piece of wood, such as a piece of lath, two inches long if you have bought five-inch pots, or three inches long if the pots are six-inch; and with a sharp, good-sized tableknife, proceed to cut a circle around each plant, using the piece of wood as a guide, with one end placed against the trunk and the flat of the knife against the other. Cut the soil slowly, and deeper than the pot which is to hold the plant, at the same time slanting the knife upward, not too much, that the slope may correspond with the slope of the pot. This process cuts off all superfluous roots, and leaves the plant to be lifted with a ball of earth that will just fit the pot. Thus the plant will not be seriously checked in its growth, a very important consideration.

Let the plants remain undisturbed for a week, to allow the cut roots to heal. At the end of that time, run the knife around again, gently, and with a good trowel, or with two large kitchen spoons, one on each side, lift the plant from the ground.

Perhaps you will find that the roots have penetrated deeply, and still hold the plant. If you can reach them with a pair of scissors, cut them off; otherwise tear them off with one hand while supporting the plant with the other. When clear of the ground, trim all straggling roots, and pot as directed in previous article. Water well, and replace in the holes whence they were taken, where it will be best to let them remain for several days. Then bring them close to the house, where they will be out of the wind and have less sunshine for a few days, removing them then, say, to a woodshed or summer kitchen, where doors and windows will be constantly open, gradually accustoming them to the change to an indoor life, as the weather begins to threaten frost. At last bring them into their winter quarters, and place them as near the light and sunshine as you can, a southern exposure being the best for them in winter. By this time they should show signs of budding out, and before Christmas be a mass of bloom.

Now your duty as a canvasser will begin. cure from a dealer in butter several large sheets of oiled paper. Take two of these sheets, and cut in each a slit half-way across, the narrow way. Slip one sheet around the stem of the plant over the pot from one side, and the other sheet around the stem from the other side, and you will then have the earth in the pot securely covered; fold over and gather in the ends over the bottom of the pot, and tie securely. Open up a newspaper so that it will be two or more sheets thick, and lay the plant gently down on its side in the paper; turning in the end at the top, proceed to roll up the plant as your mother rolls up clothes after dampening them. Obtain a large basket, and line it with several thicknesses of paper; and in the bottom put a little excelsior; then lay in the plant, cover with excelsior, over which put more paper, and tie securely. You are then ready to carry your plant anywhere for inspection, no matter how cold it may be. In pleasant weather it will not be necessary to wrap the plant up, only the flower-pot; and at such times you could readily lift out the plant where you are canvassing, without taking out the excelsior at all.

Geraniums are very uncertain in regard to blooming. All will bloom with only half proper care, but some are slow at beginning, while others exhaust themselves in almost perpetual blooming. In winter much depends upon the amount of daily sunshine received. Sometimes, as in the winter just passed, geraniums bloom only fitfully, outside of greenhouses, for want of sufficient sunshine. Your plants might not be in full bloom at Christmas, but it would be evident to all that in a short time they would have flowers in plenty; hence they would be salable. However, it is not at all improbable that your plants would be ready for sale early in November.

Plants bought in May, and then planted directly into the garden bed, can be treated in two ways; first, as I have explained, by preventing any buds from blooming all summer, and by trimming into symmetrical shape; or, second, the original plant may be used to increase the stock. As soon as the plant has become accustomed to its new location, and from that time all through the month of June, take cuttings from the plant, not less than four inches long; trim off all leaves but the two upper ones, as has been explained, and insert the cuttings in the ground, some two and a half inches around, and six or eight inches from, the parent plant, and four or five from one another, pressing the ground firmly about them. Most of these will live, and in the fall you will have a good supply of fair-sized plants, which will bloom all winter, if you keep them from blooming in the summer; but they will be nothing better than can be bought in the open market. You no doubt could sell them all, particularly if you made them grow into nice shapes; and while you would receive possibly not more than twentyfive cents apiece for them, yet from your original investment of fifteen cents for the parent plant, you would have from five to ten plants to sell. If you have not the time to attend to house plants, or lack a good place in the house to grow them, I would advise you to wait until May, and then purchase one or two plants, and follow directions.

I have some thirty or forty thrifty, rooted cuttings, now in their second year, from choice named geraniums. As long as they last, I will send a cutting to any of our children who are INSTRUCTOR readers, and who can not afford to buy a plant, yet would like to have an offering to make to the Lord next winter, if they will send me their names and addresses. If you are able to do so, enclose four cents in postage-stamps for postage. When you have your letter prepared, carry it to your Sabbath-school teacher, or some officer of the Sabbath-school or church, and ask him to write a note across your writing, saying that he knows you will appreciate and properly care for the gift. This offer is made only to children who, from poverty or other cause, can not send away for plants, yet whose hearts are longing to do something for Jesus. W. S. CHAPMAN.



PHYSICAL CULTURE



WHAT BREATHING MEANS TO US.

AFTER having learned how to hold the body correctly in standing, sitting, and walking, the next important thing to learn is how to breathe correctly. Before studying the organs of respiration, or the physiology of breathing, we must understand what breath means to us, its origin, and the necessity of knowing how to use it. True it is that one can live for several weeks without food; but life would cease in a few minutes if we could not breathe. We hear of overeating, overworking, but no one ever heard of overbreathing! Few people breathe correctly; especially is this true of women, because of the conventional dress. In order to realize the serious consequences of imperfect breathing, it is necessary to understand something about the air we breathe, and its relation to life.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning says, "He lives most life, who breathes most air." Why?—The study of chemistry shows us that the air is composed of one part of oxygen, and four parts of nitrogen, with a very small amount of carbon dioxid. Oxygen is the great purifier of the blood, the life-giving element, without which we could not live.

God breathed into man the breath of life; and while man has this to breathe, he lives; when it is taken from him, he will die. This we learn from the "Scriptures of Truth." Then, since oxygen is vital, the supporter of life, should it not be true that the more we breathe in, the more abounding life we have? This "breath of God" is our most valuable gift, and should be intelligently appreciated and used.

We breathe, or inhale, oxygen; it is taken up by the little red blood corpuscles, and carried, by the circulation, to every cell and tissue, where an exchange takes place. The corpuscles carry back carbonic acid gas, or carbon dioxid,—a deadly poison. This is thrown off by exhalation, or breathing out. The carbon dioxid is so poisonous that persons have died when obliged to breathe their own exhaled breath over and over again. Breathing consists of two acts,—inhaling pure air, or oxygen; and exhaling poison, or carbon dioxid.

Nitrogen serves to dilute the oxygen, and regulate its supply to the body. As our vitality depends upon the amount of oxygen we can take in, a good lung capacity is essential. This is impossible if hampered by tight clothing that "will not allow the floating ribs to float." But more will be said later about dress.

It is true that deep, full, regular breathing denotes large vitality; while weak, quick, panting breath indicates low vital power. Exercise calls for more breath, more air; hence exercise is valuable. "He who does not take time for exercise will have to take time for illness."

One should grow stronger and healthier every day, until the age of forty, then hold his vitality for twenty years, before the decline of age begins. Breathing properly will prolong life by increasing vital power, and consequent resistance to disease.

A résumé of this study sums up the following points:—

- 1. Breathing purifies the blood; therefore thorough oxygenation is necessary.
- 2. The diaphragm, the chief muscle of respiration, which will be more fully described later, kneads the stomach. This aids digestion by hurrying the food into the circulation, to be carried to the body for nutrition.
- 3. Compresses the liver, emptying it of stagnant blood, and hastening the flow of bile.
- Hastens sluggish portal, or digestive, circulation.
- Increases capacity of chest, vertically and laterally.
- 6. Is an exhilarating tonic, equalizing the entire circulation, from brain to finger-tips and toes.
- Cures pulmonary troubles, headaches, colds, etc., in incipient conditions.
 - 8. Restores nervous poise.
- 9. The lungs, being elastic, grow by exercise of breathing, and increase in strength as well as
- 10. Deep breathing and right thinking are usually compatible, because of the fact that when the brain is supplied with pure blood, the organic action of the cells is healthy, and immorality is not so apt to find a lodgment.

Baron Nils Posse says that lack of exercise is responsible for our crowded jails and penitentiaries.

This, however, will be considered more fully in another article. Mrs. M. D. Mc Kee.

HE who breathes pure air and eats pure food, sleeps sufficiently and exercises enough, will scarcely fail to have good health. Good and full breathing waits on sufficient exercise.



HOOFED ANIMALS.

THE animals we have studied thus far have toes which terminate in claws, but now we come to the study of a group whose toes are protected by a hard horny covering called a "hoof." The cat and other animals which have long, sharp claws, use them in catching and holding their prey. This is never done by the hoofed animals, such as the horse, cow, and pig. The pig holds down the ear of corn with his foot while he is eating, and the horse paws away the snow to reach the grass. But the principal use made of the feet by hoofed animals is to walk and kick.

The toe of the horse is covered with a hard bony wall. When this animal is shod, the nails are driven into this hard substance. On the flat bottom of the foot, within the wall, is the frog, shaped like the letter V. Between the frog and the wall is the sole of the foot. It is just inside the shoe. The wall, frog, and sole are used to support the body of the horse.

The horse has many cousins, some of them wild and some domesticated. They include the ass, burro, mule, zebra, etc. They are unlike the horse in that they have large ears, and a rasping voice. They resemble the horse as regards their teeth, hair, lips, legs, feet, and skin. The zebras are beautifully striped animals that roam the wilds of Africa.

The burros and donkeys look as if they felt themselves much ill-treated. They are valuable on account of their great strength and power of endurance. They can carry burdens nearly equal to their own weight, through the desert without drinking for two or three days, when the thermometer registers one hundred degrees during the day.

The cow is another hoofed animal, but instead of having one toe, she has two. The horse is valuable for the work it can do, but the cow is valuable for the milk she furnishes to the household. Oxen are often used instead of horses for pulling and hauling. The cow has many wild relatives which resemble her in that they have two toes, and the body covered with hair. There are a great many different breeds of cows; some of them are natives of foreign countries.

Among the domestic cows of different countries are some odd-looking creatures. The Hun-

garian cow has long, straight horns. The sacred cow (zebu) of India carries a queer hump on her shoulders. The yak of Tibet has extremely long hair. It runs wild, like the buffalo, but is easily tamed.

There are several kinds of cows in this country. We may divide them into families for convenience. The Ayrshires are from Scotland. They have long, spreading horns, and in color are red and They yield a large quantity of milk. The Holsteins were brought from Holland, where the dairy-maids milk the cows, and where the cowstable joins the kitchen, and is kept as clean as the kitchen. The Jersey's native home is on an island bearing the same name, situated in the English Channel. They are small creatures, but are great butter-makers, their milk being extremely rich. The Alderney and Guernsey cows came from islands bearing their names, near Jersey Island. The round, dark-red Devons, with graceful white horns, came from Devonshire in Eng-Do you live on a farm? If so, what family or families of cattle are represented in your father's dairy?

Many of the hoofed animals chew the cud. Instead of having one stomach, they have four. Their food first enters a large stomach, called the paunch. They fill the paunch, during the pleasant part of the day; and when night comes, or when the sun is hot, they lie down and chew the cud. The grass passes from the paunch into a second stomach, where it is made into small parcels, and thrown up into the mouth. Here each mouthful is well chewed and mixed with saliva, then it is sent on to the other two stomachs, where it is thoroughly digested. The tame cud-chewers are the cow, camel, sheep, and goat. The wild cud-chewers are very many; among them are the buffalo, gnu, wild sheep and goats, giraffe, elk, deer, reindeer, and antelope.

The pig is also a hoofed animal, but has four toes instead of two, like the cow. The wild relatives of the pig are the wild boar and the hippopotamus. I shall have to leave it with you to study the pig family and their wild relatives, as our time is already up. The horse and the cow are the hoofed creatures which are of the greatest service to man. The Creator made all the lower animals to love and serve man; but many of them, now, on account of sin, are his enemies.

M. E. CADY.

"AND God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind."

The Youth'S INSTRUCTOR ESTABLISHED, 1882. W. H. MCKEE, - J. C. BARTHOLF,

TRUTH AS AN AIM.

FEW will question the statement that Munkacsy's famous painting, "Christ before Pilate," is the most impressive picture that the art of man has ever produced. This quality attaches to this masterpiece because it successfully portrays the supreme event in the history of mankind, when were brought face to face the human impersonation of the world's spirit of selfish hate, greed, ambition, and rapacity, and the blessed incarnation of heaven's spirit of infinite love. Though Pilate, the representative of all things worldly, was about to pass his own short-sighted human judgment upon the most exalted spiritual being who has ever taken upon himself the "likeness of sinful flesh;" though he was about to perform the most impious act any man ever could perform, there still remained in him somewhat of that "Light, which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," which made something of a response to the embodiment of that Light which stood before him in the person of Jesus Christ; for on that momentous occasion the proud and haughty Pilate asked this, the most important question ever propounded, "What is truth?" No right-thinking man can entertain for a moment the thought that the asking of this question by the Roman governor was a mere chance; but rather that it was in accordance with the eternal purpose of an all-wise God. How could the exceeding importance of this question be better emphasized before the universe? how could the attention of all created intelligences, celestial and terrestrial, be focused with greater intensity? how could the utter folly of this world's best wisdom be better proved? There, in the conflux of two eternities, with the burning light of all the centuries concentered on the scene, were gigantic Error and infinite Truth confronted; yet Pilate, the proud prince of earth, discerned not. Of a truth, the Light shone in the darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not.

This inquiry of Pilate being the one question of all questions, it follows therefore that the highest aim which any individual can have in life is to know the truth, and knowing, perform. Parents who truly love their children can have in them no

loftier happiness than this so beautifully expressed by the beloved disciple John: "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth." But, asks one, should not simple goodness be the chief purpose of life? - Unquestionably, goodness, as far as quality is concerned, constitutes a worthy aim; but not as to extent, for the reason that many things which are true have no distinctly moral quality. For instance, it is true that the diameter of the earth is about eight thousand miles, while its circumference is about twenty-five thousand miles, so also the distance from the earth to the sun is approximately ninety-five million miles; yet these facts of science have no moral or immoral significance, in so far as human conduct is concerned; and hence do not come within the purview of what we term "goodness." Though this be true, it is nevertheless important that we learn these and other truths of science. It will be seen, therefore, that truth is more inclusive, more comprehensive, than goodness. fact is that truth includes all there is of goodness, and an infinity of things besides, a knowledge of which, and a conforming with which, will materially effect our power to attain to goodness. A person may be very good, and yet very ignorant. While this is true, one is not justified in remaining in ignorance in order to be good; for the highest Wisdom admonishes us to grow in grace and in the knowledge of the truth.

In whatever occupation one is engaged, he should always subordinate every other consideration to the truth. Speaking of art, Ruskin has well said: "Art (other things being equal) is great in exact proportion to the love of beauty shown by the painter, provided that love of beauty forfeit no atom of truth." But are we not all artists, and is not good character the picture we should paint? May we not say, therefore, that life is great in exact proportion to the love of beauty-soul beauty-shown by the artist, provided that love of beauty forfeit no atom of truth? Nothing else so makes the man the man that he is as do integrity and unflinching fidelity to truth. The author last quoted, in addressing a company of working-men, uttered these words of wisdom, which all classes will do well to heed: "Here, then, is your chief duty, you workmen and tradesmen, - to be true to yourselves, and to us who would help you. We can do nothing for you, nor you for yourselves, without honesty. Get that, you get all; without that, your suffrages, your reforms, your free-trade measures, your institutions of science, are all in vain. It is useless to put your

heads together, if you can't put your hearts together. Shoulder to shoulder, right hand to right hand, among yourselves, and no wrong hand to anybody else, and you'll win the world yet."

Philosopher never spoke more wisely than did Lord Bacon when he said: "No pleasure is comparable to the standing upon the vantage-ground of truth. . . . Certainly it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in Providence, and turn upon the poles of truth. . . . Truth, which only doth judge itself, teacheth that the inquiry of truth, which is the lovemaking, or wooing, of it; the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it; and the belief of truth, which is the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature."

In concluding the line of thought set forth on the general subject of Aim, the writer can not do better than subjoin this beautifully phrased tribute to truth, from the pen of the rising poet and platform orator, Mr. Burritt Hamilton:—

"He is a traitor to his race
Who, lured by power or awed by place,
Makes compromise with wrong:
Upon the gibbet of his lie
His soul shall shrivel, rot, and die,
And minstrelsy shall pass him by
Without the mockery of song.

"He is immortal—only he—
Who stands for right unflinchingly,
On watch from dark till dawn:
By God's eternal stars he steers,
Nor stays for storms nor fails for fears,
For truth is truth a thousand years;
God's heroes march forever on."

HE LOVED THEM TO THE END.

В.

THE events of the evening previous to the betrayal, trial, and crucifixion of Christ are filled with a more tender interest to every Christian heart than any other equal period of time in the history of mankind. Jesus knew what was to happen on the morrow. It was his purpose to make this, the last meeting with his beloved followers, just that which would impress upon their minds and hearts those feelings and sentiments that he desired should remain with them throughout their lives. Loving service in humility of mind, and complete abnegation of self, seem to be the special lessons which he desired to teach, combined with the intent to touch their hearts with a lasting sense of that love which be bore them. Here was the beginning of the unfolding of that love which, with the morning light, was to show its highest earthly evidence; and from that time go on increasing in

sweetness and wonder and grandeur to the appreciation, and understanding of all his followers, throughout time and eternity.

The idea of the greatness and nobility of loving service was something which up to that time the world had never grasped. This was the leaven which was to permeate the world,—the leaven of humility and love. In this bitter hour the tender love that Jesus bore "his own" found expression in word and act, which are an unfailing witness to all the world, for all time, that he was indeed the Son of God; for none other could have been capable of such supreme tenderness, and such an expression of it, as should become a well-spring of unfailing joy for the refreshment of every Christian heart until he comes again to claim his own.

M.

PREPARATION.

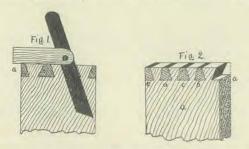
WHILE it is true that God can work with the most unpromising material, it is not true that he always chooses such to do great things. If he so willed, God could commission the paving stones of the street, and they would rise up and cry aloud, giving his message to the world. But God does not call upon the stones to give any other than the silent message for which the centuries have prepared them. To those who study them prayerfully, they speak in unmistakable tones. But they tell only the creative story imprinted upon them by the hand of God through the preparatory ages. The men who have done God's work from the beginning, have been men who were prepared, thoroughly, by the study, the labors, the experience, through which they had passed. The leaders and heroes of the Old Testament were all men of this class.

The apostles and evangelists of the New Testament era were none the less men of long and careful preparation. Christ himself set the example There is full evidence that at twelve years of age, he was competent to teach, yet he did not undertake his ministry until he was thirty years old. Then he kept his disciples under his personal oversight and instruction for three years, that they might receive sufficient and proper training for the work which they were to undertake. The schools of the prophets and of the apostles were indeed model training-schools,- there was no inefficiency nor superficiality about them. They graduated men mentally, spiritually, and physically furnished and prepared to carry God's message to the world. They are those who have carried it. M.

How Things Are Made

HOW TO DO DOVETAILING.

Our lesson this week is more difficult to put in practise than any you have yet had; but in this, as in most other things, patience and practise bring perfection. It is an encouragement to remember that Jesus worked at the carpenter's bench, and, as we are told, "was not willing to be defective, even in the use of tools. He was perfect as a workman, as he was perfect in character. By his



own example he taught that it is our duty to be industrious, that our work should be performed with exactness and thoroughness, and that such work is honorable." So as we strive to follow in his footsteps in other things, let us strive, like him, to become workmen that need not be ashamed.

Our lesson this week is on the art of dovetailing, or so locking the corners of a box or chest together as to make them strong. Having decided how large your box is to be, get out the lumber for the sides and ends, gauge them, and dress them to an even thickness. For a common-sized work-box or handkerchief-box the lumber should be three-eighths or one-half inch thick. Make the box twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep. Of course you can make a box any size you want, up to a chest.

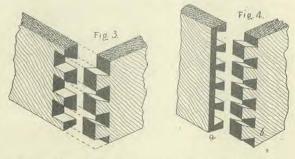
When your stuff is dressed to the desired thickness, square up the ends. Take the same gauge that you used in getting the thickness, and make a gauge-mark across each end of the sides and ends of the box, as shown in Fig. 1, \alpha. Take your compasses, and space off the tenons, making any number you wish, and set your bevel as shown in Fig. 1. Then with the point of your knife, mark down for your tenons, square across, and saw your tenons to your gauge-mark. As I have cautioned you before, be careful to saw outside the pins and inside the mortises.

In Fig. 2 you will see one of the ends sawed ready for mortising. With your saw, cut out, as seen at a, e; then take a chisel, and cut out b, c, and d, cutting part way down from one side, then turning the board over and cutting from the other side, so as not to split your work.

When these are cut out, take a of Fig. 2, and place it upon b, as shown in Fig. 5, making them come even upon the edge. Mark each side carefully with your knife, square down on the board, saw down and cut them out, and they will then be ready to put together, as seen in Fig. 3. Put on a little thin glue, and drive them together.

When the sides and ends are put together, fit the bottom of the box upon the inside, and glue it in. Glue the top of the box upon the top edges. Then gauge down from the top of the box an inch and a half, and with a fine rip-saw cut your box open. Dress off the edges smooth, being careful not to split off the corners. Put on your hinges and locks; but before doing this, sandpaper it smooth with fine sandpaper. In using sandpaper I generally cut the sheet into four pieces. This is best done by laying down upon the paper a fine saw or anything that will lie down tight, and then drawing up on the paper. When the paper is cut up, I rub white chalk on the smooth side, and double the pieces together. The chalk prevents the paper from slipping around, and makes it last longer.

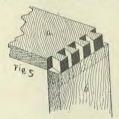
In Fig. 4 you will see what is called a "blind dovetail." It is used on a drawer front. You



will see that it is not cut clear through to the front. The front piece has the thickness of the drawer end gauged upon the back side. Set your gauge about two thirds the thickness of the drawer front, and gauge from the back side, as shown in Fig. 4, a. Gauge the same at b.

I think I have told you that sometime I would tell you how to finish your work. In using wood that has an open grain, it is necessary to fill up the grains in order to get a smooth surface. If varnish is put upon the wood before the grain is filled up, it strikes in, and will give a rough surface unless several coats are applied, and it is rubbed down a number of times.

To make a filling, take equal parts of boiled linseed oil, japan, and spirits of turpentine, mix well together, and thicken by stirring in cornstarch until the mixture is of the consistency of cream. If you wish to make oak antique, put in a little vandyke brown, but be careful not to put in too much, as it will make the filling too dark. With a brush put a heavy coat upon the work, and let it stand until it is quite "tacky;" then, with some excelsior shavings or top-tow, rub it off



crosswise of the grain. With some old cotton cloth rub the remaining filling all off, leaving the work smooth. Then take a sharp-pointed stick, fold the cloth over it, and clean out all the corners.

Let the work stand overnight, then put on a coat of shellac varnish,

which will dry in a few minutes. When this is hard, sandpaper it down with No. ½ sandpaper. If you want an extra finish, put on another coat of shellac.

The best way to get your shellac varnish is to make it. You may do this by putting into a bottle one pint of grain-alcohol and one-fourth pound of orange shellac. Let it stand a few hours, shaking it up occasionally. The alcohol will cut the gum, and make it ready for use. I generally make it in a fruit-can, and leave the brush in the can, fitting a wooden cover over the top, with an opening for the handle of the brush to stick out. If the brush should be left out, it would dry up very hard, and you would have to soak it in alcohol for some time to get it ready for use. When your shellac varnish has been put on, follow it with a coat of copal varnish.

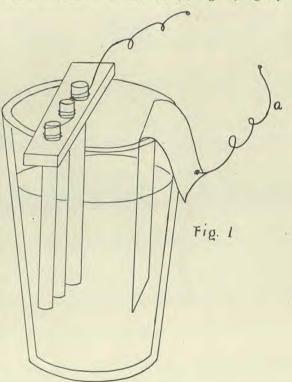
See if you can help me out with this puzzle: I want to put up a building twelve feet square. I have the sills upon the walls. I have but four joists, and they are only eight feet long. I have no more timber to splice them with. I have just one hundred and forty-four feet of floor boards eight feet long, and I can not waste an inch. How shall I go to work to lay a floor and nail the boards to the joists?

W. K. Loughborough.

"But Jesus answered them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

HOW TO MAKE A BATTERY.

To make an electric battery, we must have, first, some way of producing a current. There are several ways, but the easiest is to use chemicals. Take a glass tumbler two-thirds full of water, as shown in Fig. 1, and two or three pieces of carbon pencils, such as the man who cleans and renews the electric lamps throws away. If you can not get these, a strip of copper two inches wide and five inches long will answer the purpose. Now take a piece of box-board, or any thin board, and cut out a strip (a, Fig. 2) an inch and a half wide, and long enough to go across the top of the tumbler. Next bore three holes through this strip, into which the carbon pencils (b, c, d, Fig. 2) will fit tightly. Wind a few turns of fine wire (e, Fig. 2) tightly

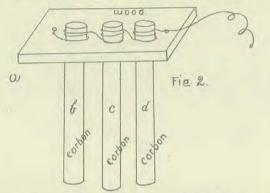


around each pencil, leaving one end about six or eight inches long. This wire will keep the pencils from dropping through the strip of board, and also serve to carry the current. Would it pass over a string? — No; electricity likes a metal path best. It will sometimes take some other path, but not if it can find a metal path.

Now we have one element of our battery. The chemicals that we will put in the tumbler will not act on the carbon; so it is called the negative, or not working, element.

But one element will not make a battery; what shall we do now? We must have one that the chemicals will act upon. The best metal for this purpose is zinc. This is known as the positive element. A strip of zinc (Fig. 3) an inch and a half wide and five inches long will be about right. Bend the end over so it will rest on one side of the glass, and fasten a wire (a, Fig. 3) on it for a conductor.

Both elements of the battery are now ready; so



we will pour about two tablespoonfuls of sulphuric acid into the water in the tumbler. Do not measure it in a spoon; for it will spoil the spoon. You can guess near enough; but do not get in too much, or the solution will be too strong. This acid is very strong and poisonous, and will burn almost everything it comes in contact with; so be careful not to spill any, or get it in your mouth or on your fingers. If you should get any on

a

your fingers, wash it off at once with soap and water.

Now put the elements in the tumbler, as shown in Fig. 1. If we bring the ends of the wires (a and e, Fig. 1) together, and then separate them, we shall see a tiny spark; this shows that we have an electric current; but as long as the wires are separated, no current will

be produced. You see the current acts with much more wisdom than do many persons; for it never starts out on a journey till there is a way for it to get home again. It does not go wandering around, not knowing where. It waits till there is a definite path for it to travel over; then it goes ahead, does its work, and comes back quickly.

Watch closely where you have the ends of the wire connected, and you will see small bubbles on

the carbon in the battery. They are bubbles of hydrogen gas, which are set free by the action of the acid on the zinc. When these bubbles cover the carbons, no more current will pass; for it can not get through this gas; so we shall have to shake the pencils to make the bubbles rise.

The current starts from the zinc beneath the liquid, goes over to the carbon, then out over the wires, and back to the zinc. Since the current starts out over the wire from the carbon, this is called the "positive"



pole; and as the current goes in at the zinc, it is called the "negative" pole.

This completes our battery. Make two or three of them before our next study, so you will have current enough for our experiments.

V. L. HOWARD.

QUEER NEIGHBORS.

To the corner of our street came a newly wedded pair; She had feathers in her hat, he was gay and debonair. Underneath the maple shade, where the shadows play and dance.

There they chose their bridal home (I was looking on by chance).

Peeping through the lowered blind, I was quiet as a mouse While I watched the cottage built,—'t was a pretty rustic house.

Then I saw them moving in. First a carpet soft was spread; Then,—and this was all they had,—just a downy featherbed!

Such an oddly furnished house for the sunny month of June!

Not a change of raiment theirs; not a plate, nor cup, nor spoon;

Not a cupboard did they bring; not a table nor a chair: And I wondered much to see the contentment of the pair.

Though I never saw him read, yet he told her all the news; Though she never stirred from home, yet she never had "the blues;"

Though she never did a "wash," they were always trim and neat:

Though she never cooked a meal, they had always food to eat.

How they managed thus to live was a mystery to me;
Long I wondered, but at last I determined I would see;
So I ventured to their door, but they fled in fear intense;
For the birds are keeping house in a corner of the fence!

ELIZABETH ROSSER.

A HOLY life has a voice: it speaks when the tongue is silent, and is either a constant attraction or a perpetual reproof.—*Hinton*.



Thappy Thours at Thome



MAKING HOME PEACEFUL. XVIII.

An hour later James Beardsley stepped upstairs, and opened the door of his father's room. The old man sat facing the large west window, in his old-fashioned, high-backed rocker. The setting sun threw a halo of light around the snowy head, and a solemn, sacred hush pervaded the room. What is it that causes the strong man's heart to grow faint, and his limbs to tremble as if with palsy?

"Father!" There is no reply. The thin face is a trifle paler than usual, but a smile of infinite peace has settled upon it. The dear hands are clasped as if in prayer. Hush! break not the sacred stillness. Grandpa Beardsley sleeps the peaceful sleep that knows no waking till Gabriel's trump shall rend the dusty tombs, and the "dead in Christ shall rise."

James Beardsley buried his dead, with many tears, in the old cemetery at Jonesville, close beside mother and "little Jennie."

Ah, there is no time when the human heart
So gropes in the gloom of night,
As the time when we turn from our dead apart,
And cover them up from sight.

And there is no time when our hearts so call

For the deathless home above,

As the day when the clods of the valley fall

O'er the grave of the one we love.

Kind reader, come with me to the little home of Tom Willis and his sister. It is a beautiful day in late September,—one of those delicious, dreamy days when it seems happiness unspeakable just to live. The air is laden with sunshine, and the gorgeous leaves of the old maples by the front gate quiver and tremble in the soft breeze, as if for very joy.

The front door of the little cottage is open, and a fair young girl is sitting by the window, her head bowed in her hands. There are traces of tears on her pale cheeks, and her eyes are dim with weeping. A step sounds on the gravel walk. Some one is coming through the gate.

"O Tom! is that you? The grocer sent his bill over, and it's a little higher than I expected. But see! I'm cheering up already, Tom;" and she smiled,—a pitiful little smile it was. "Any good news, brother?"

"Well, Maggie, I got a few hours' work this afternoon over at Tupper's grocery, doing some boxing; I brought you this basket of peaches,—beauties are n't they?" said Tom, displaying the tiny basket of choice fruit, for which he had just paid his last quarter, hoping to tempt his sister's appetite with the unaccustomed dainty.

"O Tom! how good of you! but really, brother, we can't afford peaches. Just think! peaches! we have n't had one this year! Well, I'll banish the blues, and we'll have one good meal, anyway."

"That's a dear little sister! Do you know, Maggie, I'm afraid we have been distrusting God for a while back? We've been so gloomy."

"Yes, Tom; but what are we going to do? The last dollar of our savings was gone last week, and your doctor's bill is n't half paid yet; and the grocery bill is due, and the rent,—and really, Tom, your old coat is getting to look too shabby to wear to church."

"Yes, Maggie, but God knows all about it as well as we do; he says he does. It 's a great comfort to me to read, 'For your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things.' We 're trying to do right, and I feel more than I ever did in my life, Maggie, that God will and does hear our prayers. And even if we are destitute, it is not at all pleasing to him for us to distrust his kindness or his care.

"By the way, I saw Reginald Beardsley to-day. He was hanging around Reddy's saloon, with Will Green and Harry Colman. O, if I could only do something to save him!"

"O Tom! I believe you'll be a missionary yet. I declare you make me ashamed of my own self-ishness. Do you know, sometimes when I think how much that boy has done to cause us trouble, I just feel wicked,—I do, Tom, I truly do,—and you're longing to do something to help him."

"Well, never mind, little sister; you'd be as willing to help him as anybody, if you saw him in trouble. Let me tell you what I've been thinking for a long time. I've about decided to write to Uncle Ben, out in Dakota; you know he keeps a small grocery, and I've been wondering if he would n't give me a job. Of course he's poor, and I would n't get very high wages, but it would be better than nothing."

"O Tom! leave me and go away out there! Clear out to Dakota? O Tom!"

"I know, Maggie, but you could come after a while. I hate to leave you, but maybe you might stay with Mrs. Hill till I could send for you. I don't feel very strong, someway, since that fever

last spring, and it tires me more than I can tell you to run all round town after stray jobs, and then not get enough to do to earn half what you and I need to eat."

"I know it, Tom; maybe it would be best; but I can't help thinking about Aunt Linda. I don't see what good she thinks all her money will do her by and by—she can't take it with her to the grave. O brother! if only the Lord would open Aunt Linda's heart!"

No wonder Maggie thought about Aunt Linda. She was her mother's only sister. Rich and prosperous, she had given small thought to her dead sister's struggling son and daughter, from whom she had scarcely heard in years. There had been a bitter quarrel when Mrs. Willis had married the handsome young man who inherited little from his father save a legacy of debt and a thirst for strong drink, which the poor fellow feebly fought at first, only to yield passively before many months.

It is not at all to be wondered at that Maggie often thought, during those days of darkness, of her aunt, and wondered vaguely why Aunt Linda could not be converted.

"Listen, Maggie, listen to the words of the tender Shepherd of Israel; he is speaking to you even as he did to the faithless, trembling disciple of old: 'O thou of little faith, wherefore dost thou doubt?'"

Yes, my reader; he is speaking to you and me in tones of tenderness and love. Is the way dark? Does it seem that heaven is a long way off? Do you feel that you are in immediate need of help? Have you reached some crisis in your life, where it seems as impossible to go forward as it did to the trembling hosts of Israel - mountains on either side, the black waters before, the cruel enemy behind? "Go forward!" thunders the great Captain. But even as you go, behold the waters fall back; the clouds are lifted; light shines. "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee: when thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame kindle upon thee."

It was finally decided that the letter should be written to Uncle Ben; though when the brother and sister bowed that evening in prayer, Maggie's thoughts would, somehow, turn to Aunt Linda. At last she fell asleep, with the words Tom had read from his Bible ringing in her ears: "Fear ye not therefore, ye are of more value than many sparrows."

MRS. L. D. AVERY-STUTTLE.

(To be continued.)

WORDS FROM CALVARY.

"I DIED to save thee, sinner,"
Says the Master, plain and clear;
"There on the cross I suffered;
Sinner, friend, dost thou not hear?"

"Dear child, I suffered thus for thee,
'T was there I bled and died;
And now, hast thou done aught for me?
To serve me, hast thou tried?"

"Poor weary one, look up and live; Turn away from din and strife. Give me thyself, and I will give To thee a crown of life."

C. F. LADD.

BE FAITHFUL TO TRUTH.

In Jesus we have the light of life; that is, both knowledge and power to live the best life. A life of heart-union with God is the satisfactory and complete life which God wishes his children to enjoy. Each time one yields to a temptation to sin, he makes it easier to yield again, and harder to resist in the future. Soon the habit of sin enchains him, so he can not set himself free. Becoming a slave to one sin makes one a ready victim to other forms of sin. By opening the heart to the love of Jesus, cultivating love toward him and toward all men, the heart is set free from the love and power of sin. We should be most careful always to speak the exact truth. Moreover, we ourselves should be true at all times, under all circumstances. It is bad policy ever to practise deceit, or to wish to seem to be what we are not. Fidelity to the truth prevents our becoming victims of sins or of mistakes.

A DANGEROUS SERVITUDE.

A THOUGHT worthy the careful contemplation of every youth and maiden is thus expressed by the Roman philosopher, Seneca: "Into what dangerous and miserable servitude does he fall who suffereth pleasures and sorrows (two unfaithful and cruel commanders) to possess him successively." To be intemperate in feeling and sentiment is as destructive to body and brain as intemperance in its grosser forms, although the effects may not be so immediately apparent. While every slave-master is a hard master, no servitude is so severe as the service of one's own passions. There is but one task-master whose burdens are light.

Nor calm, but storm, tests the stuff a ship is made of. Thus also is proved the fiber of one's character.



SABBATH-SCHOOL LESSON.- NO. 3.

(April 15, 1899.)

CALLING OF FOUR DISCIPLES AND HEALING OF THE DEMONIAC.

Lesson Scripture. — Matt. 4:18-22; Mark 1: 16-28; Luke 5:1-11.

Memory Verses. - Matt. 4: 18-20.

TIME: A. D. 31. PLACE: In and about Capernaum. Persons: Jesus, Simon Peter, Andrew, James, John, Zebedee, man with an unclean spirit.

- 4. Seeing the miracle that had been performed, what did Simon Peter do? V. 8; note 4. What assuring words were spoken to this disciple? V. 10. Give in brief Matthew's account of the calling of Peter and his three friends to the work of the gospel ministry. Matt. 4:18-22. Had these men joined themselves to Christ before this? Note 5.
- 5. Where did Christ and his four disciples now go? Mark 1:21. How did Christ's sermon in the synagogue affect the people? V. 22. What was there peculiar about his teaching? Why could he teach with authority? Note 6.
- 6. How was the service in the synagogue interrupted? Vs. 23, 24. With what words did Jesus



QUESTIONS AND NOTES.

- 1. As Jesus taught by the Sea of Galilee, how great was the interest to hear him and the desire to be healed? Luke 5:1. What familiar objects were lying by? What were the fishermen doing? V. 2; note 1.
- 2. What favor did Jesus ask of one of these fishermen? V. 3. Was it granted? Why did the people follow Christ in such large numbers?
- 3. After the discourse, what did the Saviour ask Simon to do? V. 4. Did Simon think it would be of any use? Why? V. 5; note 2. What was the result of obeying Christ's command? Vs. 6, 7. What lesson may we draw from this? Note 3.
- rebuke the devil? V. 25; note 7. What took place at his command? V. 26. What was the effect upon the audience? V. 27. How far did the news of this miracle reach? V. 28.
- r. The Sea of Galilee, also known as Lake Gennesaret, because of a most beautiful and fertile plain by that name to the north of it, is about thirteen miles long and six miles broad, and lies five hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean. It is even to-day a sheet of water of surpassing beauty, and teeming with fish, though the shores are all deserted. No trace remains of Capernaum. Tiberias and Mejdel (the ancient Magdala) are small, decaying villages, whose inhabitants live in great filth and degradation. One miserable little boat has taken the place of the three or four thousand craft of all kinds that formerly sailed on the bosom of this lake.
- 2. All night Peter had toiled in vain. "During the lonely hours he had thought of the fate of John the Baptist,

who was languishing alone in his dungeon. He had thought of the prospect before Jesus and his followers, of the ill success of the mission to Judea, and the malice of the priests and rabbis. Even his own occupation had failed him; and as he watched by the empty nets, the future had seemed dark with discouragement."—"The Desire of Ages," page 245.

- 3. The miraculous draught of fishes was due to the fact that the nets were let down at the word of Christ. The disciples had toiled all night in their own strength, and had taken nothing; their arduous efforts had been entirely fruitless. Now they take up the same work, but under the guidance and direction of Christ, trusting in his word, and the result is perfect success. Many a man, nearing the close of life, looks back on years of hard, toilsome work and painful drudgery done solely in human strength and for selfish purposes, and sadly admits that he has labored in vain. Let us who have life before us seek heavenly guidance, let us let down our nets at the word of God, and we shall have real success.
- 4. Conflicting emotions overcame the erring disciple. He had, in great measure, lost sight of Christ's calling, of which he had been convinced a few months before. His was now the cry of self-loathing, as his true self of unbelief and unholiness was clearly revealed by the flash of supernatural illumination.
- 5. Some months before this these men had voluntarily, but temporarily, it seems, joined themselves to Christ, as related in John 1:35-42. They had listened to his teaching and witnessed his miracles; but having also seen the combination of religious leaders formed against him, they had, in the midst of some doubt and hesitation, found relief in assuming their former occupation.
- 6. Christ could teach with authority, because he was on intimate terms with the Father, and knew his will concerning man. This privilege, which he enjoyed as a man, and not as the Son of God, is to-day vouchsafed to every true Christian; but few avail themselves of it, few are willing to endure toil, and sacrifice their ease and comfort, in order to find time for communion with God. Few are willing to walk in the light given, and therefore God can not reveal to them the fulness of his knowledge. For further discussion of Christ's method of teaching, see "The Desire of Ages," pages 253, 254.
- 7. A strong expression, which would be rendered literally: "Be thou muzzled." The Lord would not recognize this satanic testimony to his office and work. His calm intrepidity gave force to his word of authority, and a dignified standing to his heavenly message. For further comments on this case, see "The Desire of Ages," pages 255, 256.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.- NO. 3.

(April 16, 1899.)

JESUS TEACHING HUMILITY.

Lesson Scripture. — John 13:1-17.

Memory Verses. - Vs. 14-17.

Outline.—A lowly service. Vs. 1-5. A tender rebuke. Vs. 6-11. A worthy example. Vs. 12-17.

References.—John 10:14-18; 11:34-44; 19: 25-27; Matt. 15:32-39; Luke 22:39-46; Phil. 2: 1-11; Mark 9:33-37.

TIME: The evening before the crucifixion, A. D. 30. PLACE: An upper room in the city of Jerusalem. Persons: Jesus and his disciples.

QUESTIONS.

Preliminary.—When did the incidents of this lesson occur? Where? Give a summary of the incidents between this lesson and the last. Give the order of events on the night of the supper, as gathered from the Gospels.

A Lowly Service.— To what hour does Jesus refer? Who are meant by "his own"? What precious thing is here said of Jesus? What did Jesus know? From whom had he come? To whom was he soon to go? What lowly service did he perform?

A Tender Rebuke.—What did Peter say? What was Jesus' reply? When should we understand it? Why did Peter refuse the loving service? What was the reply? What did he then exclaim?

A Worthy Example.—What question did Jesus ask the disciples? By what name did they call him? What did this mean? For what purpose had he performed the lowly service? How may we follow his example? If we do these things, how shall we feel?

The desire to be greater than others is the cause of many quarrels and much evil. Man's way to be great is to seek to be greater than others—self-seeking. God's way to be great is to serve others, to do all we can for them—love. It is pharisaism to have a form but neglect the spirit.

Often spiritual pride clothes itself in humble forms. We have known a man very proud of a buckskin watch-guard. Pride may put on a towel and wash feet. Once when Dr. Bethune preached against pride, a man went to him, and pointed to leather buttons on his coat, saying, "See, I am not proud." "Yes," said the doctor, "you are proud of your leather buttons." It is very properly said: "The great law of the kingdom of heaven is not this: Use thyself for thyself. Still less is it this: Use others for thyself. But it is this: Use thyself for others." "Voluntary service in the kingdom of love, and under the impulse of humility and self-denial, makes a man a spiritual power, gives him an unconscious and blessed greatness."

A KINDLY thought toward a fellow mortal has but little virtue in it if it be not transmuted into a generous deed.

To countless millions has pleasure's pathway been but a darkly shadowed street, leading to sorrow, despair, and death.



NOTE AND COMMENT



THERE is in India a sacred fire which is fed with sandalwood and other perfumed woods, and has been kept burning continuously for over 2,000 years.

Chicago Feeds the World.— The Saturday Evening Post is responsible for the statement that last year Chicago exported bread, or its equivalent, to the value of \$470,000,000, and other foods to the value of \$170,000,000.

Self-Praise.— Nothing is more unbecoming in any person than the praising of himself. True words of wisdom are these uttered by Edward Everett Hale: "Do not blow your own trumpet; nor, which is the same thing, ask other people to blow it. No trumpeter ever rose to be a general."

Buddha.—A sarcophagus has been found containing the mortal remains of Buddha, Sakya Muni, the Blessed. It was a chance discovery, but there is said to be no doubt about the identification. This is the man whom a third of the world worships as Buddha. The king of Siam will have the sarcophagus deposited at Bangkok.

Emile Loubet.—The new president of France is a lawyer. He is said to be a very modest man, unassuming and plain,—rather a contrast to his predecessor. Though he may not be what is termed a great man, the French Republic may feel herself as safe with him at her helm as she has felt under the leadership of any of her presidents for some years.

Not without Education.—India is thought by many to be a land of gross ignorance and mental darkness. While there is reason for this opinion in the condition of the masses of the people throughout the country, it is not everywhere universally true. The city of Calcutta, for instance, contains the largest number of college students of any city in the world. There are seventy-four high schools and twenty-four colleges in this city; and the University of Calcutta examines over ten thousand students annually. Such facts as these are to be taken into account in undertaking missionary labor in these fields.

Not New.—Aluminum is not really so new a metal as some suppose. Some of it was made over nineteen hundred years ago by a very gifted artificer. This man made a pretty dish of the metal, and presented it to the Emperor Tiberius, who tried in vain to persuade the workman to discover to him the secret of its manufacture. He declared it to be something which nobody but the gods and he himself knew. The poor workman lost his head for the knowledge, because Tiberius declared that it might lessen the value of gold and silver; and it was better the gods alone should keep the secret.

The "Dismal Swamp" Canal.—This canal, which, many years ago, was much used, and was indeed famous, has not been of much practical value since the Civil War. Now that it is to be reopened and improved, our attention is again drawn to it; and we think of those sad, sweet verses of the great singer, Moore, and instinctively go about humming them over:—

"That fire-fly lamp I soon shall see,
And her paddle I soon shall hear;
Long and loving our lives shall be,
And I'll hide the maid in the cypress-tree,
When the angel of death draws near."

This canal opens up a waterway twenty-two miles long, between Chesapeake Bay and Albemarle Sound.

Expensive Peace. - The great "watch-dog," so to speak, of the United States, costs Uncle Sam a pretty snug sum. Think of paying the enormous amount of \$128,937,775 to insure our protection for only twelve months! and yet this is the amount called for, to be appropriated the present year. Suppose, instead of spending this vast sum to secure a doubtful peace, it were to be used in the education of the young men and women of the country in building colleges and schools and libraries, and in providing for the helpless and the aged. Suppose it should be spent in sending God-fearing missionaries to the lands of darkness and the shadow of death, with the knowledge of the blessed light and liberty of Jesus Christ! What if it were spent in planting the seeds of the gospel in the dark corners of the earth, and in heralding the love of Christ and preaching the cross of Calvary? How many years would it be before the work would be finished, and the King of peace and righteousness would establish his throne?

Publishers' Department

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY THE

Review & Herald Publishing Company,

Battle Creek, Mich. SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TRABLY SUBSCRIPTION	81.00°			
Add for Postage to Foreign Countries, 50 cents ex tra to yearly, and secents to six months', subscription rate. Sample copy sent free on application.				
RATES TO CLUBS.				
Clubs taking 5-9 copies, one year, per copy, " " 10-100 copies, one year, per copy, " above 100 copies, one year,	.70 .65 .60			
Club agents sending 10 names may order an sopy free.	extra			
Remit by P. O. or Express Money-order, or Postage- stamps in registered letter. Make all payments pay- able to REVIEW & HERALD PUBLISHING CO.				

RENEWALS.—We shall always stop the paper when the time for which it is paid has expired. Accordingly, if you wish to avoid missing numbers, please renew oromptly, sending us \$1.00.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS.—When ordering a change in the address of your paper, be sure to give your former as well as your new address, or we cannot make the change; our list is kept by towns.

CATVASSERS WANTED,—We want wide-awake, dvely agents in every town, to solicit subscriptions. Liberal cash commission. Send for terms and outfit to REVIEW & HERALD PUB'G CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE ADVERTISING RATE

THE ADVERTISING RATE
is five cents per Agate Line each issue. Fourteen Agate
Lines in every inch of single-column space. Seven average words make one line. Three advertising columns
to the page.
Reading Notices, ten cents per 8-point line each
issue. Eight lines to one inch. Good position given.
Discounts from above rates depend entirely upon
the amount of space used by an advertiser within a
stated time. Send for advertising rate card with contract on the back.
Copy for advertisement must reach the undersigned
ONE WEEK prior to publication.
For all information in regard to advertisements for
THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR, address—
A. J. BOURDEAU. Advertising Manager.

A. J. BOURDEAU, Advertising Manager, REVIEW & HERALD PUB'G CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Entered at the Post-office at Battle Creek, Mich., as second-class matter.

THAT PAGE

Of testimonials found in the fore part of this magazine is just a sample of many others that we might produce. Scores of letters commending the Instructor in equally as strong terms, may be found in our files. As stated, these letters were entirely unsolicited on our part, which fact makes them all the more valuable. Will you not do all in your power to introduce this magazine in your vicinity? We feel sure that our readers are the very ones who are best qualified to secure new subscribers. Try it. If you need sample copies to distribute, they will various public libraries, State reformabe cheerfully furnished.

Our chief purpose in publishing these

that will help them to secure other subscrib- Instructor, entitled, "The Youth's Inscription. Then again, what if every enthusiastically:reader should send in two new orders? How many will you send? Write for necessary outfit. 36 36

A SPLENDID OFFER.

THAT quarter-page advertisement entitled "A Good" Watch," is already bringing in some excellent returns. If you are in need of a good, cheap timekeeper, here is your opportunity. We will have to withdraw the offer soon, as the number of watches on hand is very limited indeed. Please do not think that because we offer them at so reasonable a rate, they are worthless. Remember that we obtained these timepieces at a bargain, and are letting our readers have the benefit. They are no larger than the average high-priced gentleman's watch, and for the money can not be equaled.

36 36 "THE ABIDING SPIRIT."

Words of Commendation.

THIS, our latest book from the pen of Mass.:-

"This little book is designed to show the is good."

Address your State tract society, or Review blessing. and Herald Pub. Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A 36 THE "YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR"

IN NEW ZEALAND.

A FEW weeks ago the editors of the Youth's Instructor received a very gratifying letter from Mrs. Emma Steed, secretary of the New Zealand branch of the International Tract and Missionary Society, in which she gave an interesting account of work being done by the society in that far-away land, in carrying out the INSTRUCTOR, for placing this magazine in tories, and charitable institutions.

She first sent out to the various churches

ers. Think for a moment what a great help STRUCTOR Good Reading Dime Mission it would be to this magazine if every sub- Fund." In this letter she urges the imscriber should send in only one new sub-portance of this work thus earnestly and

"Suppose that for twelve months our tract societies give one fourth-Sabbath collection out of every three to this fund. That is one collection a quarter, or four for the year, to this noble object. Which will be the first church to say, 'Yes, we will do our share '? Personally, I have seen so much good result from young people's reading this paper that I have a great desire to see it placed where many more can read it, who could not otherwise do so unless they were helped. Let none say, I can not do Christian Help work. This is Christian Help work in its truest form. This is an excellent opportunity, by which the truth will be brought before the managers of the institutions, besides the children under their care. All will get the message of truth found in its pages, besides other instructive matter of a high-class character. Dear brethren and sisters, talk this matter up in your churches."

The Instructor is glad to report that recent letters bring the gratifying information that many of the churches appealed Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, is meeting with a to acted upon the suggestions made in the hearty welcome. It appeals to all who are secretary's stirring appeal, and that orders really seeking after divine power to help have been received in this Office from farthem in their every-day life. The follow- away New Zealand for the sending of our ing is from the Woman's Journal, Boston, magazine to a goodly number of public libraries, and various juvenile institutions.

If the good people of that country thus power of the Holy Spirit, and its relations earnestly and zealously take hold of this to the human soul. The tone of the book laudable work, why should not Sabbathschool associations and tract societies in Bound in cloth. 316 pages. Standard other parts of the English-speaking world edition, 40 cents; presentation edition, 75 do likewise? By so doing they will uncents. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. doubtedly receive a large measure of God's X X

A RECENT COMPLIMENT.

WE clip the following in behalf of the INSTRUCTOR, from Our Young Folks for April 5, 1899: -

The Youth's Instructor, Battle Creek, Mich., is a weekly in magazine form that is both interesting and instructive. A recent issue has, among other attractive features, a good half-tone of John Hay, the distin-guished American author, diplomat, and statesman.

Our Young Folks is a bright little sheet suggestion made several months ago, in the full of interesting matter for young people. Published by the Christian Pub. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"STEPS TO CHRIST" is just the book you testimonials, is to place something in the in New Zealand, an earnest letter, call-should present to your friend. Issued in hands of our readers, agents, and friends, ing attention to the plan outlined in the fifteen languages. See advertisement.

How to Get a Start



LL the great writers not only learned how to produce good work but how to sell it. We can help you in both directions. Write us fully what you want to do as an author, sending a sample of your work if you de-

sire. We can then tell you what course to pursue, and how we can help you. Enclose stamp for printed matter.

The Authors' Aid Bureau,

Cleveland, O.

LITERARY WORK PAYS WEL

When conducted on a business basis and backed by common sense

THE EDITOR,

A monthly Journal of Information for Literary Workers, contains the latest news regarding the manuscript market, and practical articles upon all branches of literary work. It exposes all publications which deal dishonestly with writers, and promptly warns against bankrupt or suspended periodicals.

PRIZE OFFERS.

Nearly \$60,000.00 in prizes for literary work announced by us during the past year. Early information, regarding all prize offers made by reputable publications, is given each month.

LITERARY AGENCY.

Authors' manuscripts read and advice given as to the best markets. Critical revision and correction of manuscripts. Manuscripts correctly typewritten. Good MSS. accepted for sale.

Full information furnished upon request.

Send for sample copy of THE EDITOR and get acquainted with the leading journal published in the interests of writers. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

THE EDITOR PUBLISHING CO.

FRANKLIN, OHIO.

AMERICAN WATCH FREE To Any Boy or Girl.

We will send this Handsome Watch(which is fully guaranteed as an accurate time-keeper) with Chain and Charm, to any Boy or Girl, who will do a few hours work for us in securing subscribers for our family paper, Home Life, It is the best and cheapest them are the send 2e stamp for full particulars and outfit.

Address. Home Life Pub. Co., Caro, Mich.



CULTURE means more than some think. It means added ability to think, It means added ability to earn money. Our Home-School founded in 1885 has helped hundreds to literary success. It will help you. Send 2c stamp for printed matter.

Conducted by AUTHORS' AID BUREAU, CURKENT THOUGHT. Cleveland, O.

It Will Pay You

To carefully read all of the offers in "The Youth's Instructor Clubbing List." Save your money by ordering of us

ACENTS WANTED

We show you the road to SUCCESS and FORTUNE. BIG PAY-STEADY WORK-NEW PLAN. You can work at home or travel. Write at once for FREE SAMPLE and LIBERAL TERMS to AGENTS.

THE SUCCESS COMPANY, Cooper Union, N.Y. City

VICKISEED

Bulbs and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied customers for half a century, and to celebrate the 50th year in business, we have issued a special Golden Wedding Edition of

Vick's Carden and Floral Guide

which is a work of art. 24 pages lithographed in colors, 4 pages souvenir, nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Plants, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we will send Vick's Carden and Floral Cuide

with a DUE BILL for 25 cents' worth of seed for 15 cents Tells how credit is given for full amount of purchase to buy other goods

Vick's Little Cem Catalogue. A perfect little gem of a price list. It is simply the Guide condensed, finely illustrated, and in FREE handy shape, making it convenient and valuable for reference.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, enlarged, improved, and up to date on all subjects relating to Gardening, Horticulture, etc. Regular price 50 cents a year. Special 1899 offer—the Magazine for one year and Vick's Garden and Floral Guide for only 25 cents.

Our New Plan of selling Vegetable Seeds gives you more for your money than any other seed house in America.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



LITERARY WORK is a good

LITERARY WORK is a good vocation to many—a pleasant avocation to many—a pleasant avocation to many more. We can help in both directions. Our Home School founded in 1885 believes in culture as a result of doing. Hundreds of young writers have been developed and aided in marketing their work. Practical, inexpensive and reliable. Send 2c. stamp for printed matter giving full particulars Conducted by AUTHORS' AID BUREAU, CURRENT THOUGHT. Cleveland, O.

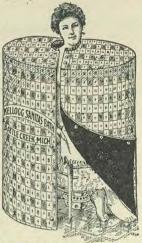
Free Booklet Health and

Hygiene . .

Mailed to your address

Why Don't You Be Good to Yourself?

Stop taking drugs and patented poisons. Investi-e the newer and saner method of curing diseases, gate the



Kellogg Sanitas **Folding** Hot Air Medicated and Vapor

Bath.

The

Adapted to the hygienic and physiological requirements of every man, woman and child. RECOMMENDED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS, CURES LA Grippe, Colds, thenmatism, Throat Affections, Aches, and Pains, Equalizes the circulation. Reduces flesh harmlessly and speedily, and beautifies the complexion. Men and women make good wages managing agencies and bath parlors. Address with stamp.

THE KELLOGG SANITAS CO.,

101 East Main St. Battle Creek, Mich. DR. WORST'S NEW SCIENTIFIC



With Medicine For one year mailed

To all Readers

Youth's Instructor.

Cures Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, and all diseases of the Air Passages by inhaiation.

CURES BY INHALATION.

It is the latest volatile germicide. It penetrates the air-passages of the head, throat and lungs, killing the germs of disease.

AIR IS THE ONLY AGENT

Fine enough to carry any medical influence into the small air-cells and homes of the living germs, that will effectually destroy the cause of these diseases. Over 100,000 of these Inhalers now in usc. They are the only ones made that can be successfully sent out on trial free.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For a short time I will mail to any reader, naming this paper, one of my new Scientific Catarrh Inhalers with medicine for one year, on three days' trial free. It cures more cases than all others combined.

If it gives satisfaction, send me \$1; if not, return it. Address—

DR. E. J. WORST, Dep't B., Ashland, O.

FREE ABSOLUTELY

Your address on a postal will bring you FREE by return mail, goods that you can sell for 25 cents. Dare you believe it? Try us and

see. This offer is made in good faith, and you do us a favor by responding. Address

E. E. MILES, South Lancaster, Mass.

For Only \$1.30

WE OFFER TO SEND YOU THE FOLLOWING:-

The Youth's Instructor, One Year,		\$1.00
How to Grow Flowers, " "		50
Six Elegant Rose Plants, Assorted Colors, Regular Price,		50
Total Value,	4	\$2.00

THIS OFFER is open to both old and new INSTRUCTOR subscribers. If your INSTRUCTOR subscription has nearly expired, improve this splendid opportunity.

ANOTHER OFFER.

If desired, we will send these two magazines one year, and the six roses, all for only Three new yearly subscriptions to the Youth's Instructor, at \$1.00 each, the regular rate. Send for free Y. I. canvassing outfit to-day.



28

These Rose Plants retail at ten cents each, and the florists sell thousands of them at this price. A collection of six such Roses as these will cost you at least 50 cents when bought from a greenhouse.



AND STILL ANOTHER.

To those sending us only one new yearly subscription to the INSTRUCTOR, at \$1.00, the regular rate, and 15 cents additional, we will mail HOW TO GROW FLOWERS, one year, and also the SIX ELEGANT ROSE PLANTS, assorted colors, free of charge. Please to note, however, that your own subscription will not count on this offer.

Or, if you wish you may send us only \$1.20 for the Instructor, and How to Grow Flowers, one year, without the six rose plants. See "Instructor "Clubbing List."

How to Grow Flowers.

A Reliable Guide to Success with Plants.

Gives from month to month exactly the information amateurs need in order to enable them to succeed with their flowers. Thoroughly Independent. Owned and conducted by persons in no way connected with commercial floriculture. A beautiful specimen of typographical art. Printed on fine calendered book paper, and illustrated with half-tone engravings. All illustrations taken from photographs taken especially for the magazine. Topics are treated in season, and always by experts. The best floral writers of the country are regular paid contributors for How to Grow Flowers. Among the number are Eben E. Rexford, floral editor of the Ladies' Home Journat; R. R. Mc Gregor, floral editor of the Woman's Home Companion; Miss Jessie M. Good, Mrs. A. E. Borden, Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, Miss Sarah A. Hill, Miss Etta J. Corn, Mrs. Georgie T. Drenman, Mrs. Georgia D. Runyan, Mrs. Minnie W. Baines-Miller, F. P. Livingston, David Fraser, Henry Cleveland Wood, William Gilbert Irwin, and dozens of others.

Those who desire a sample copy of How to Grow Flowers, may obtain the same by

Those who desire a sample copy of *How to Grow Flowers*, may obtain the same by addressing the **FLORAL PUB. CO.**, Springfield, O.

However, all who wish to avail themselves of any of the special offers made above, should address—

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR, Dept. "H. F.," Battle Creek, Mich.

Che Youth's Instructor Clubbing List.

We take pleasure in offering, to INSTRUCTOR subscribers only, the following periodicals and magazines, at the special rates indicated in the right-hand column, when taken with the IN-STRUCTOR for one year.

Notice.—These combination rates apply to both old and new Instructor subscribers. Old subscribers may renew their Instructor for one year and also secure any one of the other periodicals or magazines one year, at the special combination price mentioned in the right-hand column.

Caution!—While these combination rates apply to both old and new Instructor subscribers, they do not apply to those who have been, or are at present, taking these other periodicals.

The "Instructor" with the following:

WEEKLIES.

	One Year.	With Instructor
AMERICAN SENTINEL	\$1.00	\$1.75
BAPTIST UNION	7.50	7.90
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4.00	4.20
INTER-OCEAN (Sunday Edition),	1.00	1.70
LITERARY DIGEST	3.00	3.40
LIVING AGE	6.00	6.50
MEN	1.50	2.00
NEW YORK VOICE	1.50	2.00
RAM'S HORN	7.50	2.00
SUCCESS	1.50	2,00
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN	3.00	3.50
SCI. AMERICAN SUPPLEMENT	5.00	5.00
SIGNS OF THE TIMES	1.00	1.50
WEEK'S CURRENT	1.25	2.00
YOUTH'S COMPANION	1.75	2.25

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

	Price.	With
	One Year.	Instructor
ATLANTIC MONTHLY	4.00	4.20
AMERICAN KITCHEN MAGAZINE.	1.00	7.75
BOSTON GOOKING SCHOOL MAG.	,50	1.35
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE	3.00	3.70
DAY VIEW MADAZINE	.50	1.40
BAY VIEW MAGAZINE	2.00	
OUDIOTIAN	1.00	2.60
CHRISTIAN	1.00	7.50
GOSMOPOLITAN		1 80
CURRENT LITERATURE	3.00	3.40
CENTURY	4.00	4.50
CHAUTAUQUAN	2.00	2,80
CANADIAN MAGAZINE	2,50	3.15
CONTEMPORARY REVIEW	4.50	4.75
CHRISTIAN EDUCATOR	.50	7.25
FOITOR	7.00	7.70
FORUM FRANK LESLIE'S FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW FARM AND FIRESIDE	3.00	3.50
FRANK LESILE'S	1.00	1.80
FORTNIGHTLY DEVIEW	4.50	4.75
FARM AND EIDERIDE	.50	1.15
OOOD HEALTH	1.00	1.50
GOOD HEALTHGOOD HOUSEKEEPING		1.80
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING	1.00	
GENTLEWOMAN	1.00	1.00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4.00	4.00
HOW TO GROW FLOWERS	.50	7.20
HOUSEHOLD	7.00	1.75
LITERARY REVIEW	.50	7,35
LIPPINGOTT'SLADIES' WORLD	3.00	3,00
LADIES' WORLD	.40	1,25
LIFE BOATLEARNING BY DOING	,25	7.70
LEARNING BY DOING	.50	1.25
Mc CLURE'S	7.00	7.80
MIINSEVIS	7.00	1.75
MISSIONARY REVIEW	2.50	2.90
NINETEENTH CENTURY	4.50	4.75
NEW TIME	1.00	1.60
NEW TIME	1.00	1.70
NICKELL MAGAZINE	,50	7.40
NEW COURSE		
NEW CRUSADE	1.00	1.50
NORMAL INSTRUCTOR	.50	1.30
NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE	3.00	3.40
OUR DAY	2.00	2.50
OUTING	3.00	3,25
PACIFIC HEALTH JOURNAL	.50	1.25
PURITAN	1.00	1.75
OUAKER	.50	1.40
REVIEW OF REVIEWS	2.50	3.00
STRAND MAGAZINE	7.25	2.00
SCRIBNER'S	3.00	3.50
SELF-CULTURE	1.00	1.75
TABLE TALK	7.00	1.75
WHAT TO FAT	7.00	1.75
WHAT TO EAT	.50	1.40
WORD AND WORKS		
	7.00	1.70
(with Almanao).		

FOUR MILES

would you like to see a pile of books four miles high? Well, that is what you would see if we could put in one single pile, all the copies of "DANIEL AND THE REVELATION" which our agents have already sold.

"Daniel and the Revelation"

THE RESPONSE OF HISTORY TO THE VOICE OF PROPHECY.

BY URIAH SMITH.

A verse-by-verse study of these important books of the Bible.

Many have considered the books of Daniel and Revelation hard to understand, but here is a key put into the reader's hand, which has already made plain to thousands what was before dark and obscure.

"Daniel and the Revelation" contains 757 octavo pages, exclusive of 56 full-page illustrations, Beautifully bound in the following styles, post-paid:—

Cloth, Marbled Edges, Cloth, Gilt Edges,

\$2.25

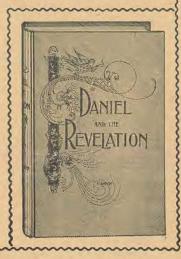
Library, Marbled Edges, Full Morocco, Gilt Edges, 130th Thousand.

4.50

In Five Languages.

Drop us a card, and we will send you an eight-page circular containing seven facsimile pages of the book, and full description. Address,

Review & Kerald Publishing Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



Making Ib

AVERY-STUTTLE.



planning to make a few presents to your friends this year. Allow us to suggest, as one of these, cur new book, "Making Home Happy."

2d EDITION. 20,000 COPIES in less than two months.

It will tell you how a home that was unhappy was made happy.

With its dainty binding, clear type, short chap-ters, and beautiful

tract both old and young. "Making Home Happy" contains 17 chapters, 206 pages, with 4 full-page 11Cloth Cover, design in these

Cloth Cover, design in three colors, - go cts.
Paper Cover, same design, - - 25 cts. If you can't get it of your Newsdealer, address

REVIEW AND HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Chicago, III.

Toronto, Ont.

Atlanta, Ga.

The Decagon Folding Purse

is the best coin pouch on the market, for the following reasons:-



Purse open.



Purse closed.

1st. It is a safe purse.

2nd. It occupies the minimum pocket space.

3d. Being made of one solid piece of Morocco leather, it has no metal clasps to bulge or wear out the pocket, nor rubber bands to break.

4th. It is neat and handsome.

OUR OFFER.

We will mail one DECAGON FOLDING PURSE, post-paid, to any "Instructor" subscriber or agent who will send us one new yearly subscription to the "Youth's Instructor," at \$1, the regular rate. For two new subscriptions we will send two of the purses; for three new subscriptions, three purses, and so on. Here is your chance to secure a present for yourself and your friend as well.

NOTICE! Your own subscription or renewal to the "Instructor" will not count on this offer.

For free "Instructor" canvassing outfit and sample copies of the magazine with which to work, address -

THE YOUTH'S INSTRUCTOR. Premium Dep't. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The Desire of Ages

BY MRS. E. G. WHITE



Actual size, 7 x 10 inches

The volume is divided into the following sections:

Section 1, - - - An Outlook
Section 2, - - - Early Years
Section 3, - - The Anointed One
Section 4, The Days of Promise
Section 5, - Falling Shadows
Section 6, - - The Rejected One
Section 7, - Nearing the End
Section 8, - - - The Crucified
Section 9. To the Father's Throne

عاد عاد عاد عاد

Its 87 chapters and index form a volume of nearly 900 large octavo pages. It is printed on enamel-finish, supercalendered book-paper, and is bound as follows:—

Cloth,	Marbled Edges, -	-		\$3.50
Cloth,	Gilt Edges, .			4.25
Librar	y, Marbled Edges,			5.00
Bull M	pencen Gilt Edges.		-	7.00

THIS latest book from the pen of this well-known author is an intensely interesting and beautifully illustrated volume, the key-note of which is the great truth that in Christ the love of the Father is revealed—that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself."

It has been the work of Satan to misrepresent the character of God, and to deny the authority of his law; while Christ, who was "God manifest in the flesh," by his death redeems the transgressor, and maintains the immutability of that law. Thus God's love and justice are vindicated. This book treats of the development of this purpose as wrought out in the life of Christ.

"The Desire of Ages"

will interest all classes, for they were all represented in the various individuals that received help and encouragement from the Great Consoler while he was here upon earth.

It is dedicated to the great family for whom our Elder Brother lived and died.

The illustrations have been prepared by eminent New York artists, and are first-class in every particular. They consist of 38 full-page engravings, 87 illuminated chapter headings, and nearly 300 small cuts, and were all made especially for this book.

Elgents Wanted.

Sold only by subscription. Where there is no agent, the book will be sent, post-paid, upon receipt of price. Address your State Tract Society, or the publishers.

Review and Berald Dub. Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Chicago, III. Atlanta, Ga. Toronto, Ont.