

THE HOME MISSIONARY

VOL. I.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 12.

Fourth Sabbath Reading.

Persons desiring THE HOME MISSIONARY, who are situated so that they can attend services on the fourth Sabbath, will confer a favor by having it sent in a club to the librarian of their local tract society. Copies thus sent will be distributed to subscribers on the fourth Sabbath. In order that the address which this paper contains may be new to all, it should not be exhibited before that time.

The person who is to read the address should become familiar with it, and then do his best to read it in an interesting and intelligible manner. Brief remarks on different points presented by the address, in the way of explanation or illustration, if to the point, will break the monotony of reading, and add interest to the exercise. It may be well, sometimes, to sing, at intervals, short stanzas of some appropriate missionary hymn. Avoid making these exercises tiresome. Rather than do this, it will be better to omit some of the less important portions of the address.

OUR SPECIAL WORK, AND ITS CALLS FOR SPECIAL SACRIFICES.

THE present time is one of much interest. The present dispensation is nearing its close, and this world's history in its present condition will soon be among the things of the past.

Many different lines of prophecy, both in the Old and the New Testament, center at this time; the last links in each of these lines are about to be developed; and this will be the ushering in of the great and terrible day of the Lord,—the coming of the Son of God in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory.

Preparatory to these events, a message must be proclaimed to the world. "And this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." Matt. 24: 14.

Examining the prophecies of Daniel, we find that in their fulfillment we are now brought down very near the time when the great image is to be smitten and broken in pieces, so that as the chaff of the summer threshing-floor, it shall be carried away by

the wind, and no place shall be found for the powers it represented.

In the book of Revelation, we find a chain of prophecy commencing in the twelfth chapter, continuing through the thirteenth, and closing with the first five verses of chapter 14. In this line of prophecy, where we believe our own country is represented, the last thing to be developed is the making of an image to the papacy, and the causing of all men to receive a mark in the forehead or the hand.

We also read a three-fold warning in the fourteenth chapter, verses 6-12. The first proclaims the everlasting gospel and the hour of judgment come; the second proclaims the fall of Babylon; the third, speaking with a loud voice, utters a most solemn warning against the worship of the beast and his image. These warning messages develop a people "who keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus."

We profess to be that people. Our church covenant is the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. We, ourselves, are now engaged in proclaiming the warning against the worship of the beast and his image. This is the live question of to-day, and the whole world will be stirred by it.

Need we ask the questions, Where do we now stand? and what is our relation to these prophecies and their fulfillment? Nothing is more evident than that we are in the last days; that we live at the time when these things are fulfilling.

Is not this a *special* time? Is there not a *special* work for this time? Noah lived at a special time. It was made so by what the Lord had said, that in one hundred and twenty years the world should be destroyed by a flood of water. No such condition of things had ever existed before. His

special work was to build the ark, and to warn the world of its impending doom. That was an important time, and an important work. It called for the greatest devotion, self-sacrifice, and true consecration.

But what of our own time? Certainly it is full of eternal consequences; it is for us individually to sense these things. This time calls for consecration of ourselves to God and his work as never before. It devolves upon us to give this solemn, warning message to the world. Can we afford to be indifferent in the least? Will not God hold us responsible for this work? — He certainly will. May God help us fully to awake to the interest of the time and the demands of God upon us, and may we with all our hearts consecrate ourselves anew to him.

O. A. OLSEN.

THE HOME MISSIONARY FOR 1890.

THE present number closes Vol. I. of the HOME MISSIONARY. It was started for the purpose of publishing the fourth Sabbath readings in a cheap and convenient form with other matter intimately connected with them. After a few numbers had been issued, it was found to be such a convenient method of getting important matter before our people, that several Extras have been issued, and other departments added to the paper. The HOME MISSIONARY has had a good patronage, and has filled an important place in our work during the past year.

In the present enlarged condition of the work of the International Tract and Missionary Society, it becomes absolutely necessary that this Society should have some medium through which to lay its plans before our own people in all parts of the country, that all may work in harmony and to the best advantage. This necessity has become so evident in the present stage of the work, that it has been decided to enlarge the HOME MISSIONARY to sixteen pages, and publish it monthly, as before, issuing Extras whenever necessary. The fourth Sabbath readings will be continued, but will be shorter and more compact than in the past.

The following departments will be maintained in the paper the coming year: 1. Home Mission Department; 2. Foreign Mission Department; 3. Religious Liberty Department; 4. Health and Temperance Department; 5. Canvassers' Department. Each of these departments will be conducted by a special editor, and will contain special instruction in the different lines of work indicated by its name. The facilities for work in the International

Society have been greatly enlarged, and special secretaries placed in charge of different lines of work. It is the desire of the president, secretary, and managers of the Society to be in close communication with all the workers throughout the field. The editors of the HOME MISSIONARY request those laboring in different departments of the work to send in new plans and special items of interest in reference to their work, that all may have the benefit of their experience.

In starting the paper in this enlarged form, and adapting it to all classes of workers, it has been thought best to place the subscription price at twenty-five cents. This will perhaps not cover the actual cost of printing and mailing, but will keep the paper within the reach of all, which is a very important consideration in carrying out the plans of the Society. Every church officer, tract society officer, canvasser, Conference officer, minister, and National Religious Liberty Association officer should have this paper. And while it will be indispensable for officers and those who are in the field as laborers, it will also be just what those need who are at present giving but a small part of their time to missionary work, and those who contemplate entering the work at some future time, that they may become posted on plans and methods of labor.

All tract society officers are authorized agents for the HOME MISSIONARY. Address HOME MISSIONARY, Battle Creek, Mich.

DAN. T. JONES.

ITEMIZED REPORT OF FIRST-DAY OFFERINGS.

FOR QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1889, AS FAR AS THE STATES HAVE REPORTED IN DETAIL.

COLORADO.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collection for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Donation per Member.
Berthoud,		8	
Boulder,	\$26.44	45	.59
Crawford,	1.00	25	.04
Denver,	17.95	108	.17
Ft. Collins,		25	
Hillsborough,	1.00	19	.05
Longmont,	4.55	95	.13
Pueblo,	7.85	17	.46
Saguache,		16	
Silver Cliff,	2.71	27	.10
Individuals,	17.20		
Total,	\$78.70		

MAINE.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Athens,	\$ 1.25	3	.41
Blaine,		12	
Brunswick,	.55	29	.02
Cornville,	4.79	23	.21
Canaan,		37	
Deering,	1.42		
E. Washburn,			
E. Fryeburg,		17	
Hartland,	5.15	38	.14
Hodgdon,	1.00	15	.07
Linneus,		7	
Milton,		13	
Monticello,	1.00	12	.08
N. Jay,		11	
N. Windham,			
Norway and Paris,	3.87	9	.43
Norridgewock,	1.84	42	.04
New Sweden,		9	
Oakfield,		23	
Portland,	15.00	28	.53
Presque Isle,	3.00		
Richmond,		10	
Somerset Mills,	1.89	18	.08
Total,	\$40.26		
Less exchange,	.26		
Total,	\$40.00		

ILLINOIS.

Aledo,	\$1.85	28	.04
Belvidere,	7.63	32	.24
Bloomington,	.80	20	.01
Bluford,	1.73	17	.10
Chicago, Eng.	36.53	107	.34
Chicago, Scan.	5.63	124	.04
Duquoin,		25	
Kankakee,		14	
Keenville,		27	
Lena,	4.60	24	.19
Lovington,		22	
Martinsville,	3.13	38	.08
Monticello,		12	
Oakland,		20	
Onarga,	2.59	26	.09
Pittwood,			
Princeville,		12	
Proctor,		6	
Ridott,		6	
Rockford,	2.80	23	.10
Rock Island,		25	
Roscoe,		31	
Rush,	1.25	6	.20
Sadorus,	.25	11	.02
Springfield,	2.41	20	.12
Sheridan,	7.66	52	.14
St. Anne,		39	
Watseka,		15	
West Salem,	.25	34	.007
Woodburn,		15	
2 Individuals,	2.07		
	80.18		
Mch. 31 qr. not sent in time,	76.82		
Total,	\$157.00		

DAKOTA.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Arlington,		47	
Bridgewater,		14	.203
Brookings,	2.85		
Brotherfield,	3.00	54	.055
Big Springs,		7	
Badus,		27	
Cresbard,	4.51	14	.322
Childstown,	3.41	25	.136
Canton,		2	
Ellsworth,	.30	10	.03
Elkpoint,	22.78	6	3.796
Grand Meadow,		14	
Huron,		4	
Iroquois,	3.53	44	.08
Lakeside,	4.76	20	.238
Milltown,	18.34	50	.367
Madison,		43	
Milbank,		28	
Parker,	.50	19	.026
Roslyn,		2	
Sioux Falls,		33	
Swan Lake,	6.33	84	.075
Sunny Side,	11.46	33	.347
St. Lawrence,	1.07	26	.041
Spring Lake,		17	
Tyndall,		2	
Taopl,			
Vilas,	14.00	22	.636
Watertown,	4.75	21	.226
Individuals,	16.11		
Total,	\$117.70		

MICHIGAN.

Allendale,		30	
Allegan,	8.51	71	.119
Alaiedon,		61	
Alma,	1.25	36	.034
Arcada,		10	
Arbela,	6.60	30	.22
Armada,			
Almena,	.84	25	.033
Almira,			
Attica,	1.45		
Alamo,	.90		
Battle Creek,	152.52	803	.189
Bancroft,		48	
Birmingham,		14	
Brookfield,		31	
Bushnell,		51	
Bunker Hill,	2.56	33	.077
Burlington,			
Byron Center,	3.26	12	.271
Birch Run,	.70		
Belvidere,		8	
Blendon,	2.71	31	.087
Bloomington,	4.18	39	.107
Bedford,	5.61	27	.207
Bellaire,	1.17		
Bear Lake,	2.45		
Carson City,	2.67	38	.07
Cedar Lake,		68	
Cedar Springs,	1.48	14	.0105
Cedar Dale,			
Colfax,		47	
Am't car'd forward,	\$198.86		

MICHIGAN (Continued).

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Col- lection for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Am't bro't forward,	\$198.86		
Coldwater,	2.31	24	.096
Colon,	.50	11	.045
Convis,		10	
Charlotte,	6.08	44	.137
Ceresco,		40	
Cleone,	5.66	19	.297
Carlton,		30	
Climax,	6.88	12	.531
Dimondale,		24	
Douglas,	7.73	32	.241
Denver,	4.74	41	.115
Decatur,	1.48	21	.0704
Eaton Rapids,		41	
Edonville,	2.28	51	.044
Elmwood,	5.91	44	.134
Edmore,	.55	40	.013
Ely,	2.75	13	
Ewart,	.91	17	.0535
Elk Rapids,	3.19		
Fairgrove,	1.26	34	.037
Flint,	9.80	76	.128
Fremont,		24	
Freeland,	2.50	62	.04
Frontier,			
Gowan,			
Greenville,	11.35	35	.324
Greenbush and Duplain,	4.50	23	.195
Grandville,			
Grand Rapids,	1.80	45	.04
Gaines,	.65		
Grant,		18	
Hanover,	2.00	16	.125
Hastings,	19.43	26	.747
Hazelton,	6.93	96	.072
Hillsdale,		66	
Hoytville,	2.38	11	.216
Howell,		30	
Holly,	.95		
Hudson,			
Ithaca,	6.62	67	.098
Imlay City,		8	
Ionia,			
Iron Mountain,			
9 Individuals,	9.24		
Jackson,	14.85	57	.26
Jefferson,	1.70	57	.029
Kalamazoo,	1.15		
Lapeer,	4.09	49	.083
Lakeview,		37	
Leslie,	2.63	41	.064
Lockwood,	.25	9	.027
Lowell,		46	
Matherton,		14	
Memphis,	5.31	80	.066
Mt. Pleasant,		34	
Monterey,	2.93	88	.033
Montague,			
Morley,		27	
Mundy,	3.75		
Muir and Lyons,		39	
Maple Grove, Barry Co.,		5	
Muskegon,		18	
Maple Grove, Saginaw Co.,	1.33	23	.057
Morrice,	1.43	16	.089
Mason,		12	
Milan,	2.50		
Am't car'd forward,	\$360.50		

MICHIGAN (Continued).

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Col- lection for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Am't bro't forward,	\$360.50		
Morrisburg, Ont.,	2.45		
Napoleon,		26	
Orleans,		21	
Orange,		27	
Otsego,	5.74	63	.091
Ovid,	6.97	21	.331
Ogden Center,	3.67	21	.174
Parkville,	6.11	40	.152
Petoskey,			
Pottersville,	11.66	56	.208
Quincy,	34.06	27	1.26
Ransom,	5.46	27	.202
Reese,	.56	23	.02
Rochester,	1.40	17	.082
Riverside,	3.64		
Rockford,			
Sand Lake,	2.10	23	.091
Saranac,	7.55		
Shelby,	1.45	43	.033
Sherman City,		46	
St. Louis,		14	
St. Charles,	4.75	115	.041
Stambaugh,			
Scotts,			
Stephenson,		30	
Seville,	1.00		
Spencer Creek,	1.30	47	.027
Spring Arbor,	3.00	28	.107
Scottville,	.67		
Saginaw,	7.55		
Thetford,		20	
Tustin,		16	
Vassar,	9.56	46	.207
Vermontville,	1.89	15	.126
Vanderbilt,	5.01	25	.20
Ventura,			
Watrousville,	7.21	37	.194
Westphalia,	1.92	15	.128
White Lake,		9	
Wright,	8.94	102	.087
West Liberty,			
Webberville,		13	
Additional,	.83		
Total,	\$509.51		

TEXAS.

Black Jack Grove,	1.00	13	.07 ³ / ₈
Cedar Grove,	5.25	20	.26 ¹ / ₄
Clifton,	3.10	20	.15 ¹ / ₂
Cleburne,	2.65	35	.07 ³ / ₈
Corseana,	3.15	27	.11 ³ / ₈
Dallas,		18	
Egypt,		7	
Ladonia,		16	
Plano,	2.45	32	.07 ³ / ₈
Peoria,	3.05	62	.04 ⁵ / ₈
Rockwall,		15	
Savoy,	1.42	38	.03 ¹ / ₄
Terrell,	.25	15	
Wilmer,		7	
Total,	\$22.32		

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collection for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Donation per Member.
Alba,	\$ 2.08	13	.16
Albion,		11	
Allentown,	1.50	21	.16
Bear Lake,	2.00	29	.07
Blockville,	.72	16	.045
Bradford,	2.25	17	.13
Catlin,		16	
Cherry Flats,		21	
Clinton,		14	
Conneautville,		20	
Corydon,	10.73	20	.54
East Otto,	17.81	38	.47
Edinboro,	6.20	16	.39
Emporium,	.26	5	.05
Fleetwood,	.25	14	.02
Jamestown,		40	
Lowville,	1.85	12	.15
Niles Hill,		8	
North Warren,	2.80	26	.11
Painted Post,	3.00	15	.20
Philadelphia,	16.79	36	.47
Pittsburg,	13.22	35	.38
Port Alleghany,	.36	37	.01
Portville,		11	
Randolph, Pa.,		9	
Randolph, N. Y.,	2.15	19	.11
Raymond's,	2.60	28	.09
Reading,		20	
Roaring Branch,	1.05	44	.025
Salemville,		18	
Shingle House,	.28	26	.01
Sinclairville,	3.08	21	.15
Shunk,		26	
Steamburg,	.33	16	.02
Sunderlinville,		16	
Seventy Six,		13	
Waterford,		16	
Wellsville,	8.46	46	.18
West Valley,	4.27	31	.11
West Pike,	1.10	12	.09
Wheeler,	5.65	19	.30
Williamsport,	2.70	30	.09
Youngsville,	.80	15	.05
Individual,	9.60		
Other donations from State,	97.68		
Total,	\$221.57		

UPPER COLUMBIA.

Milton, Oregon,	\$ 5.50	74	.074
Walla Walla, Wash.,	10.70	53	.203
Dayton, Wash.,	1.85	42	.044
Boise City, Idaho,	8.56	38	.225
Farmington, Wash.,	2.45	38	.064
Franklin, Idaho,	.45	35	.013
Moscow, Idaho,	2.15	32	.067
Echo, Oregon,		21	
Alba, Oregon,		17	
Spokane Falls, Wash.,	2.87	16	.179
Heppner, Oregon,		15	
Garfield, Wash.,		14	
Highland Valley, Idaho,	2.00	13	.154
Viola, Idaho,	5.00	10	.50
Pataha City, Wash.,		9	
Medical Lake, Wash.,		8	
Individual,	1.35		
Total,	\$42.88		

NEBRASKA.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collection for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Donation per Member.
Albion,	\$ 4.99	17	.29
Blue Valley,	2.65	42	.06
Blair City,	2.45	17	.14
Bloomington,	2.20	12	.18
Broken Bow,	5.20	22	.236
Culbertson,	4.48	33	.135
Columbus,	2.15	3	.716
Crete,	1.20	3	.40
Decatur,	5.10	42	.12
Dunbar,	5.88	31	.19
Ft. Calhoun,	5.79	27	.21
Fremont,	1.00		
Halifax,	2.92		
Jackson,	1.00		
Lincoln,	17.70	59	.30
New Era,	.65	30	.02
Otis,	3.40	15	.226
Richmond,	10.64		
Raeville,	25.23	48	.525
Shelton,	7.06	33	.21
Stromsburg,	3.90	13	.30
Scattered Members,	32.06		
Trunk Butte,	4.81	39	.12
Waco,	1.10	12	.09
Total,	\$153.56		

VERMONT.

Bordoville,	\$ 9.92	59	.16
Bristol,	7.25	19	.38
Burlington,	5.08	20	.25
Corinth,	1.16	11	.10
Charleston,	1.30	64	.02
Cabot,	9.42	11	.85
Chelsea,	.63	18	.03
East Middlebury,	.75	8	.09
East Richford,	3.00	33	.09
Granville,	2.33	28	.08
Johnson,	7.21	30	.24
Jericho,	4.38	24	.18
Jamaica,	6.95	79	.08
Montgomery,	1.00	9	.11
Northfield,	15.60	21	.74
Rochester,		10	
Rutland,		7	
Troy,	2.50	13	.19
Vergennes,	.93	9	.10
Wolcott,	6.20	7	.88
Weston,	3.15	11	.28
Scattering, not members,	26.72	5	5.35
Total,	\$115.48		

VIRGINIA.

Mt. William,	1.59	14	.115
Marksville,	.07	26	.0025
Port Republic,	.57	6	.095
Quicksburg,	7.56	52	.145
Total,	\$9.79		

NEW YORK.

CHURCH or COMPANY.	Total Collec- tion for Quarter.	Memb. in Church or Company.	Average Do- nation per Member.
Adams Center,	\$ 2.65	41	.06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Auburn,	1.08	22	.05
Buffalo,	6.64	14	.41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Batavia,	2.75	11	.25
B. Bridge,	1.00	41	.02 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brookfield,		29	
Euclid,			
Frankfort,		15	
Gouverneur,		21	
Genoa,	1.14	37	.03
Jeddo,	2.08	22	.09
Keene,	9.00	16	.56
Lancaster,	2.25	38	.06
Mannsville,	1.00	32	.03
Middle Grove,	.23	14	.01 $\frac{3}{4}$
N. Parma,	.77	14	.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newfane,	2.20	20	.11
Norfolk,	1.13	10	.11 $\frac{1}{2}$
N. Creek,	8.00	31	.26
Newburg,		21	
Oswego,		34	.27
Pulaski,	2.42	36	.06 $\frac{2}{3}$
Pier,	3.26	37	.08 $\frac{5}{6}$
Roosevelt,	6.55	73	.09
Rome,	3.00	29	.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
S. Hill,		62	
Syracuse,	.20	3	.06 $\frac{2}{3}$
Turin,		12	.16 $\frac{2}{3}$
Utica,	2.00	20	.08 $\frac{1}{2}$
West Monroe,	1.73	29	.07 $\frac{1}{10}$
Watertown,	2.06	18	
Williamstown,		2	1.33
West Bangor,	2.65		
Scattered Brethren,			
Total,	\$74.94		

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

South Stukely,	\$ 5.90
Dixville,	12.00
Fitch Bay,	8.00
Ways Mills,	6.85
Total,	\$32.75

General Report of First-day Offerings for
Quarter Ending June 30, 1889.

(COLLECTIONS FROM BOXES.)

NAME OF CONFERENCE.	Whole Amount for Quarter.	Memb. of Conference.	Amount per Member per Quarter.
Alabama and Mississippi,	\$ 2.60		
Arkansas,		226	
Atlantic,	49.16		
California,	210.05	2000	.105
Canada,	32.75	143	.229
Colorado,	78.70	300	.262
Dakota,	117.70	653	.18
District of Columbia,	16.00	24	.666
Illinois,	157.00	805	.195
Am't car'd forward,	\$663.96		

First-day Offerings (Continued).

NAME OF CONFERENCE.	Whole Amount for Quarter.	Memb. of Conference.	Amount per Member per Quarter.
Am'd bro't forward,	\$663.96		
Indiana,	45.00	1135	.039
Iowa,	364.13	1594	.228
Kansas,		1833	
Kentucky,		125	
Louisiana,	12.25		
Maine,	40.00	436	.092
Michigan,	509.51	4355	.117
Minnesota,	2.00	1754	.001
Missouri,	61.71	862	.071
New England,	150.03	766	.196
Nebraska,	153.56	670	.229
New York,	74.94	803	.093
North Pacific,		542	
Ohio,	119.30	1062	.112
Pennsylvania,	221.57	843	.263
South Atlantic,		145	
Tennessee,		158	
Texas,	22.32	390	.057
Upper Columbia,	42.88	366	.117
Vermont,	115.48	457	.253
Virginia,	9.79	121	.081
West Virginia,		106	
Wisconsin,	301.46	1766	.171
Total,	\$2,909.89	24,490	.119

Paid for quarter ending March 31, 1888, \$2,570.55.
 " " December 31, 1888, 3,612.33.

The Children's Page.

Wherever practicable, the children should meet by themselves, at least a portion of the time, even if there are but two or three present. Some person of Christian experience who is otherwise qualified for the work, should, before the meeting, be selected to take charge of it. After the reading which is prepared for them, it may be well to let them have a social meeting in which they can express themselves upon the subject presented. The exercises should be conducted in a way to impress them with the sacredness and reality of the work.

DEAR CHILDREN :—

Have you all heard that we are to have a missionary ship, and that the money which you take to the Sabbath-school and give to your teachers is to help pay for it? How glad I am that we can all help buy this ship. I know that you are glad, too, and that you will want a great deal of money to give for it, so I will try to help you think of ways in which you can earn some. But first, perhaps you would like to hear about another missionary ship which sailed to some of the same places to which our ship will sail. A long time ago the people in England sent John Williams to tell those who lived on some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean,* about Jesus — how

* NOTE TO PERSONS CONDUCTING THE CHILDREN'S MEETING. — If possible, have a map of the world in the room, and as you proceed, point out the places mentioned. If you have no hanging map, use a large atlas. Also have a picture of a sailing vessel to show the children, so they can see what it would take to make a ship. By referring to the room or some other object in sight, the dimensions of which you know, show them how large a vessel sixty feet long and fifteen feet wide would be. Make such other explanation of things mentioned and words used as may be necessary.

he came to this world to die for all the people in it, and to tell them about other things also.

After John Williams got there, he very much wanted a ship, so he could go from one island to another, but the people who sent him were not willing to give him one. Mr. Williams said that he must have a ship, if he had to build one himself. Who can tell some of the things of which ships are made? [Planks, nails, ropes, cloth, etc. Let the children answer.] Mr. Williams did not have these things, and the only way he could get them was to make them by hand. The planks were made by splitting logs in two. After this was done, the natives smoothed them down with small hatchets with crooked sticks tied to them for handles. They had to have some bent or crooked planks to make some parts of the ship, so they went into the woods and found crooked trees, and split them into planks. These planks were held together by large wooden pins instead of such nails as we use. The cracks in the vessel were filled with cloth that the natives made, dried banana-stumps, and such things. They made ropes from the bark of a tree that grows there. The sails were made by quilting together several thicknesses of a kind of cloth made by the natives.

Mr. Williams had a little iron, but it was not in the shape he wanted; so he had to melt it, and hammer it into the right shape, in the same way that blacksmiths make shoes for horses. Some day perhaps you can go to a blacksmith's shop, and see him work. You will also see his bellows, with which he blows the fire to make it burn fast and hot. Mr. Williams had to have a pair of bellows, too, to make his fire burn, but he had no leather to make them of, so he killed three of his four goats, all there were on the island (they did not have any cows or horses either), and used their skins. But one night after he had his bellows made, the rats ate off all the skin, and spoiled them. Mr. Williams then made another kind, without leather, to throw wind something as pumps throw water, but he found that it worked both ways, so that it drew the fire into itself, and was soon in flames. Finally he fixed it so that it worked all right, but he had to make another one, to blow while the first one was filling with air. The natives thought it was good fun to work these machines, and it took eight or ten of them to do it.

This ship was about sixty feet long and fifteen wide. It was made on the island of Rarotonga, which you can find on the map. When Brother Tay went to Pitcairn Island, he called at this island, and left some reading matter on present truth. When

we get our ship, we hope Rarotonga Island may be visited again.

Mr. Williams's ship must have been a very queer looking one. When it first came into a harbor, people did not know what to think of it. He named it the "Messenger of Peace." The king of the island went with Mr. Williams on its first voyage. When they returned, they carried with them, with other things, some cocoanuts and some pigs and cats, the latter to catch the rats. There were so many rats in Rarotonga that when the people ate their food, it took two or three persons to keep the rats off the table. One night one of the missionaries forgot to put her shoes where the rats could not find them, and in the morning they were gone. The rats had taken them for their supper.

Now I must tell you the different ways in which children have earned money for missions. One little girl wiped dishes for a neighbor, another made paper flowers and sold them, another sold pretty cornucopias which she filled with lamp-lighters. Some have crocheted edging, others have done some kind of needle-work, — making pen-wipers and other useful things. One little girl earned quite a large sum by taking care of a mouse-trap. Her father gave her a few cents for every mouse she caught. One little boy had a missionary hen that raised twelve chickens. These he sold, and gave all the money to the missionary cause, although his friends tried to have him keep part of it for himself. He said that he had promised it all to the Lord, and he would not break his promise. Other children have had missionary gardens. There are many ways in which children can earn money, such as going on errands, making snow paths in the winter, cleaning sidewalks, building fires, and doing other kinds of work.

Now I hope that every one of you will try very hard to think of some way in which you can earn money for this new missionary ship. Talk with your parents and Sabbath-school teachers about it, and I am sure that they will help you. The Lord will help you, too, if you ask him. It will make you much more happy to give money that you have earned yourselves, than to give that which your father or mother has earned, and you will feel more like praying for the ship and those who sail with her. Whatever you do to earn money, be sure to do it well, just the best you can; for you will be doing it for the Lord, and this is the way in which he wants people to work for him.

M. L. H.

WHATSOEVER thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.

National Reform.

NATIONAL REFORM.

LESSON THIRTY-SIX.

1. To whom does Paul through his letter to Titus remind Christians that they should be subject and render obedience? Titus 3 : 1.
2. Among others, for whom does he exhort that supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks be made? 1 Tim. 2 : 2.
3. Among whom are those classed who despise government, and are not afraid to speak evil of dignities? 2 Peter 2 : 10.
4. In what instance have we a remarkable example of respect paid even to usurped and unholy authority? Jude 9. See Luke 4 : 6 ; Heb. 2 : 14.
5. What instruction to Christians is given in Rom. 13 : 1, first clause?
6. Who is the source of all power? Same verse.
7. By whom are the powers that be, ordained? — *Idem*.
8. What, then, do those resist who resist the powers that be? Verse 2.
9. Then can anarchy be right?
10. Of what is God not the author? 1 Cor. 14 : 33.
11. What has the poet Milton truly said upon this point? *Ans.* — "Order is heaven's first law."
12. What declaration of the Saviour's shows that earthly governments have certain lawful claims upon men? Matt. 22 : 21, middle clause.
13. Is it not evident, then, that civil governments are in the order and providence of God?

LESSON THIRTY-SEVEN.

1. WHAT title does Paul twice apply to the civil ruler in Rom. 13 : 4?
2. To what does he say rulers are not a terror? Verse 3.
3. What is evidently meant by "good works"? *Ans.* — Honest living and fair dealing between man and man.
4. In what words does Paul state that the institution of government is ordained of God for a good purpose? Verse 4, first clause.
5. In what words does he state the purpose? *Ans.* — "For he is the minister of God, a *revenger* to execute *wrath* upon him that doeth *evil*."
6. By punishing evil doers, what position does the government virtually take? *Ans.* — That of protector of its citizens' rights.
7. How are evil doers to regard the government? *Ans.* — "But if thou do that which is evil, *be afraid*." Verse 4.
8. Why so? *Ans.* — "For he beareth not the sword in vain."
9. What other and higher motive besides that of fear does Paul give why Christians should be subject to earthly governments? Verse 5.
10. What would be the natural incentive prompting to obedience from a knowledge of the fact that the ruler is a "terror" to evil works, a "revenger" to execute "wrath" upon him that doeth evil, and that he bears not the "sword" in vain?
11. And what from a knowledge of the fact that the system and arrangement of government is "ordained of God"?
12. Besides the duty of doing good, what else is it right that the citizen should render to the government in its support? Verse 6.
13. Did Paul ever claim to be a citizen of an earthly government? Acts 22 : 24-28.
14. Did he ever appeal to an earthly government for justice and protection? Acts 25 : 9-11.

LESSON THIRTY-EIGHT.

1. WHAT is meant in Rom. 13 : 1 by "the powers that be"?
2. By whom are they ordained?
3. Then must not all they do be proper and right?

4. Who created man?
5. How was he made? Eccl. 7 : 29.
6. Is all that man does, therefore, necessarily right?
7. For what were all things created? Rev. 4 : 11.
8. Do all things glorify God?
9. By whom was marriage instituted? Matt. 19 : 4, 5.
10. Shall we therefore conclude that God approves of all marriages as proper and right? See Matt. 14 : 3, 4.
11. For what purpose was man created? Acts 17 : 24-26 ; Rev. 4 : 11.
12. For what purpose was marriage instituted? Gen. 2 : 18 ; 1 : 27, 28.
13. For what purpose are governments ordained? *Ans.* — To preserve order in society, and punish infringements of man's natural and inherent rights. Rom. 13 : 3, 4.
14. May not all these be subverted, and fall to answer their original design?
15. Have they not all been?

LESSON THIRTY-NINE.

1. WHAT is a theocracy?
2. Is there a theocratical government upon the earth at the present time?
3. What is the only theocratical government the world has ever seen? *Ans.* — The government of Israel.
4. Where are the predictions recorded stating that this government should cease for a time? Eze. 21 : 25-27 ; Hosea 3 : 4.
5. What is the nature of all earthly governments now in existence?
6. From the very nature of the case, what then must be the province of such governments?
7. Have civil governments a right to enforce religious observances, whether right or wrong?
8. Why not?
9. Is Sunday-keeping a religious observance?
10. What would the enforcement of it then be?
11. Upon what general principle, then, may Sunday legislation be opposed and shown to be wrong?
12. What general rule does Paul lay down in Rom. 13 : 7, first statement, by which Christians and all others should govern their conduct?
13. How does the Saviour in Matt. 22 : 21 make a clear distinction between civil and religious duties?
14. Is the keeping of a weekly day of rest and worship a duty men owe to the government?
15. What have most States in their now-existing Sunday laws? *Ans.* — Exemptions in favor of those who observe another day than the first day of the week.
16. Are the exemptions wrong?
17. What do they show? *Ans.* — By these the States granting them acknowledge that men have the right to make their own choice in reference to a day of rest and worship, and, virtually, therefore, that the legislation in reference to which the exemptions are made, is an infringement upon natural rights, and is therefore unjust and out of place.

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