





regularly, whose membership is also... hope to have them unite with us...

very thankful to the Board for assistance and pray that we may prove worthy recipients.

So well reports 13 weeks of labor; meetings; congregations of about 30; 6 meetings; and visits to most families.

FROM MRS. P. B. BURDICK. LINCOLN CENTER, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1887. Our past quarter has brought some to us, both at Lincoln and Otsego...

Lincoln Church has lost its oldest member, Sister Betsy Coon, who had been a member of this church over half a century.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Jintown, Indian Ter., Nov. 19, 1887. Ever since I wrote you and gave an account of a meeting that was held at this place...

But finding that it could not be done, he told them that Christ said resist evil, and now he was ready. Bro. Mayes affirmed that the Sabbath was binding on men, and Eld. Brown denied; and they met every night for nearly a week.

Your brother in Christ, J. O. QUILLIN.

T. G. Helm, Summerville, Texas Co., writes: "I rejoice and thank God that I have enjoyed better health for a year than I have for several years."

Sabbath Reform.

Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

THE CAUSE IN INDIANA.

Many of our readers will remember the case of Bro. U. M. McGuire, of Crothersville, Indiana, a Baptist minister who embraced and openly advocated the Sabbath doctrine, three or four years ago.

Education.

Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding.

METHODS AND OBJECTS OF TEACHING.

BY FLORA A. RANDOLPH.

It is a principle of psychology that the mind must develop from its own activities. A stone cannot be taught anything because it has no activity. A brute can be taught a few things, but very few, because its activities are limited.

desire to know before he can teach them. Thomas K. Beecher has well phrased this point: "Food proffered when there is no appetite is nauseating. Information proffered prematurely is worse than wasted. It is stupefying, hardening."

A teacher cannot plan intelligently without a knowledge of those for whom he is planning. A teacher needs to study his pupils as carefully as he studies his lesson. All cannot be treated alike, for all have not the same capacities, attainments, dispositions, tendencies and needs.

The interest must be secured. This does not require artificial machinery. Good teaching interests; for when the mind is aroused and active, it is interested and happy. A little girl once said: "I like to be busy, for when I am not busy I have nothing to do."

A few words remain to be said about the objects of teaching, which may be placed under one head: To develop, to perfect the individual; which is only another way of saying, to cause him to come into direct, personal communion with his Heavenly Father.

THE NAAS SEMINARY FOR TEACHERS OF MANUAL TRAINING.

If any inquiring friend of manual training endeavors to find Naäs on any ordinary map of Sweden, he will be disappointed. It is an old Swedish country-seat, beautifully situated on the pretty lake Savelangen, about ten hours' journey from Gothenburg.

boat or on foot. The two settlements are not more than an hour's walk apart. Naäs itself is situated on the highest point of a narrow strip of land. The lake here is about thirty metres broad, and is spanned by a substantial stone bridge.

In the year 1872, Herr Abrahamson opened a school for boys from ten to fourteen years of age. The curriculum of this school contains twenty-two hours weekly of instruction in religion, language, history, geography, natural science, writing, arithmetic, singing, and gymnastic and military exercises.

In the year 1874, Herr Abrahamson established a similar school for girls between ten and fourteen years of age; and the aim of this school was not only to instruct the girls in the usual subjects of a school course, but to make them adepts in domestic arts.

Herr Abrahamson was, however, determined to extend his philanthropy as widely as possible, and to work for the cause of education, not in his neighborhood alone, nor in Sweden only, but in general.

The story of evolution is true I am by no means certain, but that "We, Us, and Company" are "evolving" with electric speed ourselves it is useless to deny. This very hospital is the latest milestone on the highway of progress in the American temperance reform.

I investigated the cause of inebriety, and found the medical use of alcoholic stimulants a prominent factor in this horrible result; I sought for expert testimony, and found Dr. N. S. Davis, ex-President American Medical Association, saying "that in his ample clinical practice he had over thirty years tested the medical use of alcoholics, and had found no case of disease and no emergency arising from accident that he could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquors than with."

tem in general and in its details. The results of these discussions were registered in a book kept for the purpose, and they accomplished diverse improvements in the details of the course.

Throughout the course a religious service was held daily, which was opened and closed with prayer and sacred song. No one was compelled, however, to attend this service.

The programme of instruction included a daily lecture from seven to eight o'clock in the morning, slöj exercises from 9.30 to 1.30 and from 2 to 6 p. m., excepting Saturday, when the slöj ended at noon, and the remainder of the day was devoted to school work and trial lessons.

His lectures, Director Salomon developed the ends which manual training is to subserve, with great ability and perspicuity. He distinguished these ends as formal and material. The formal ends, he showed, were, (1) to arouse a desire for work and a pleasure in it; (2) to accustom pupils to independence, and to fit them for it; (3) to instill the virtues of exactness, order, and accuracy; (4) to train the attention; and (5) to train pupils in habits of industry and perseverance.

The material ends of manual training, Herr Salomon explained to be as follows: (1) to win the interest of the children, and, therefore, (2) to give them something useful to work at; (3) to require and promote orderliness and exactness; (4) to develop cleanliness and neatness; (5) to provide an opportunity to exercise and develop the sense of form; (6) to appeal to both the mental and physical powers of the child; (7) to strengthen the muscles; (8) to afford a relief from long-continued sitting at school; (9) to train the pupil to methodical and accurate expression; and (10) to promote a general ability to do hand work.

Temperance.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red when it giveth its color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.

A TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.

The first American National Temperance Hospital, was opened in Chicago, Ill., in May, 1886. The principal address on the occasion was by Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the National W. C. T. U., some extracts from which we give below:

Nothing is changeless except change. The conservatives of one epoch are the madmen of the next, even as the radicals of today would have been the lunatics of yesterday.

That the story of evolution is true I am by no means certain, but that "We, Us, and Company" are "evolving" with electric speed ourselves it is useless to deny.

When I joined the ranks of temperance workers in 1874 a thought so adventurous as that alcoholics in relation to medicine were a curse and not a blessing had never lodged within my cranium.

I investigated the cause of inebriety, and found the medical use of alcoholic stimulants a prominent factor in this horrible result; I sought for expert testimony, and found Dr. N. S. Davis, ex-President American Medical Association, saying "that in his ample clinical practice he had over thirty years tested the medical use of alcoholics, and had found no case of disease and no emergency arising from accident that he could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquors than with."

I am by no means certain, but that "We, Us, and Company" are "evolving" with electric speed ourselves it is useless to deny. This very hospital is the latest milestone on the highway of progress in the American temperance reform.

if not a majority, of the best physicians, now believe them to be worse than useless. Meanwhile I learned that across the sea such great physicians as Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, Sir Andrew Clark, Sir Henry Thompson, and Sir William Gull held views which for their latitude were almost equally radical; and Dr. James Edmunds, founder of the London Temperance Hospital, had demonstrated publicly and on a grand scale the more excellent way, his hospital having 44 per cent fewer deaths than any other in London, taking the same run of cases, and that the Royal Infirmary at Manchester reported the medicinal use of alcohol fallen off 37 per cent in recent years, with a decrease in its death-rate of over one-third.

Sparkling and bright, in its liquid light,

has come grandly to our rescue in this crusade against alcohol in the sick room. Water has become a favorite—nay, even a fashionable—medicine!

Farewell, thou cloven-foot, Alcohol! Thou canst no longer hide away in the homelike old camphor bottle, paregoric bottle; peppermint bottle, or Jamaica-ginger bottle; and a tender good-by, Mrs. Winslow's soothing Syrup, for to be known to you that the wonderful discovery stumbled over for six thousand years has in our day been made, namely, that hot water will soothe the baby's stomach aches and the grown people's pains, and drive out a cold where all else fails.

It occurs to me as one among the many delightful coincidences of this hour that I, who was the first temperance woman to move an inquiry into the subject of alcoholics in medicine, should be the first to speak at the opening of the first American Temperance Hospital.

With this practical Yankee nation "seeing is believing," and anything less is guess work. Hence, the idea of a medical temperance reform has at last condensed, until here it is materialized into a hospital, and by next autumn we expect to start a college where men and women shall be specifically trained as temperance doctors.

If, as Bishop Warburton said, "Orthodoxy is my doxy and heterodoxy is your doxy," then this hospital and the college that will center here are at once the most orthodox and heterodox on the planet, for they are to include all reputable schools of medicine, old and young, regular and irregular, great and small.

May God's presence and blessing be upon each brain that plans for the National Temperance Hospital, and upon every heart that holds it dear.









