

given a really model lesson as an introduction to the work of the evening, by Elder Joseph H. Dean, on the history of Israel during the reign of Saul. He was followed by Elder Richard R. Lyman in suggestion and criticism, and general instruction on catechism, and manner of presenting the lesson so that the pupils will not forget it.

Second intermediate department, under the charge of Elder J. D. Cummings, had in hand a model lesson on the life of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

The First intermediate, Elder Wm. Bradford, principal, formulated a model lesson on the new chart, illustrating the Acts of the Apostles.

Primary department, in charge of Sister Olive Derbidge. Kindergarten methods were illustrated by Sister E. Wells. Primary work for the coming year was also discussed.

On reassembling Elder James A. Ure, of the Sunday School Union board, addressed the meeting, and urged the importance of teaching the principles of the Gospel in the Sunday schools, leaving profane history and other secular matters to be taught in the day schools.

Superintendent Griggs called attention to the lack of quarterly reports from a number of the schools and desired that they be sent in at once. Following quarterly reports are wanted—Fourth, Fourth branch, Eighth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-third city wards; Brighton, Crescent, Forest Dale, Granite, Granger, Hunter, North Mill Creek, East Mill Creek, South Taylorsville, Riverton and West Taylorsville.

The Second ward school will kindly furnished the musical exercises at the next Union meeting. It is anticipated that a lecture on the life of the Prophet Joseph Smith will be given at the next meeting.

A sacred solo and chorus was rendered by Brother Shulthess and the choir, and the benediction was offered by Assistant Superintendent W. C. Burton. J. H. PARRY, Secretary.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Elder Charles W. Penrose of the Stake presidency presided over the services at the Tabernacle on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 14, 1897.

The choir sang the hymn:

Zion stands with hills surrounded,
Zion kept by power divine.

Prayer was offered by Elder Joseph Christensen.

The choir further sang:

Come thou glorious day of promise;
Come and spread thy cheerful ray.

President George Q. Cannon was the speaker. He began by reading from the 17th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John. The prayer in substance asked that unity might prevail among His disciples—a distinguishing characteristic that Jesus desired to follow those who believed in His teachings.

President Cannon showed the beauty of love and unity among those who professed to follow the teachings of the Savior, and said that without it the blessings following a strict observance of Gospel principles would not make themselves manifest. They were features for admiration, and only through their materialization would the fruits which the Savior promised accompany the preaching of His word. The speaker referred to the condition of the Saints in early days when they were very much united, and recalled reminiscences of those days, showing that the main objection then existing towards the Mormons and Mormonism had its origin in the fact that the people were too united. That union had become broken, however, said President Cannon, and at the present time

it did not exist to the extent that it should among the people of God.

President Cannon spoke at some length on this topic, and then reverted to the trials and troubles following those who gathered with the Saints in the Rocky Mountains. They were so great in fact that at present the missionaries abroad were being instructed to organize branches and keep the people where they are for the time being.

In conclusion the speaker referred to the blessings that were being bestowed upon the Latter-day Saints from time to time. They were a Godfearing people and He in whom they put their trust was looking after them and blessing them with the gifts of prophesy, speaking in tongues, interpretation of tongues and numerous other evidences of the Gospel and its fruits.

The choir sang the anthem:

Hallelujah.

Benediction was pronounced by Bishop William B. Preston.

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP.

Mr. A. Croll, of this city, sends the "News" an illustrated article from the Weekly News of Dundee, Scotland, of the date of October 23, on "The Biggest Steamship Ever Designed." We cannot reproduce the pictures, but the description is interesting, and it is given herewith:

The crowning achievement of the century in marine architecture will be the construction, under plans of Prof. J. H. Biles, designer of the floating palaces of the American Line, of a trans-atlantic steamer 1,000 feet in length, which will make the trip from New York to Southampton in four days. What is of equal importance to many transatlantic travelers is that this vessel will make the journey over the stormy Atlantic with no more rolling and pitching than can be observed on an ordinary pleasure steamer. Some enthusiasts say that the 1,000-foot long boat will be mere ocean ferry, and that the journey will be attended with scarcely any unpleasantness. A vessel 1,000 feet in length reaches over, across, or through three ordinary Atlantic Ocean waves, and in its progress will always be sustained by two of them, with the result that there will be none of the "pitching" motion that in the days of 200 and 300-foot boats made an ocean trip an ordeal which has since been happily modified with the gradually increasing length of the liners, yet still is fraught with terror to the weak.

When the Great Eastern, 691 feet long, was withdrawn from the ocean and sent to the scrap heap, having proved unable to earn the cost of her coal, the pessimists declared that in that failure ended the theory of large boats. There was, however, the established principle that increased speed in a vessel can be secured, all other things being equal, by an increase in its length, and year by year the contest has gone on, until the other day the glory of the 620-foot Campania was dimmed by the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with its length of 650 feet, just as that number will next January in turn give way to the new White Star steamer Oceanic, which from stern to stern will measure 740 feet. All the transatlantic steamers that are built in the future will be longer, not shorter than those now in existence, and the limit will be pushed to the extent of commercial utility. There may be boats 800 feet and 900 feet long designed and built before the launching of the 1,000-foot American liner. The Cunard Steamship company has on hand the plans for a steamer 720 feet in length. The difficulties of docking that may suggest themselves at Liverpool, Southampton, Hamburg, and Havre can be

readily overcome. A much more serious matter is the accommodation of the harbors to the increased draught of the enlarged vessels. The 1,000-foot liner has a designed draught of 30 feet. It will be 100 feet wide. The accepted proportions of an Atlantic steamer now are breadth one-tenth of the length.

It was in 1893 that Professor Biles in the North American Review gave to the lay mind an idea of the possibilities of transatlantic navigation in a paper entitled, "Thirty knots an hour to Europe." Sanguine as he then was as to the future, he discussed the four-day boat in a manner somewhat tentative. He referred to the necessity first of certain improvements in machinery and structural material, which have within the four years that have elapsed been measurably realized. At that time he spoke of oil or fuel lighter than coal being a desideratum, and discussed the use of a water-tube boiler as a hope. The latter has been adopted. The fuel question has not been solved as yet, but the conditions are improved. There are eminent engineers who expect that electricity will be the motive power of the liner of the near future; but equally eminent engineers are going ahead in the work of adding to the utility of steam.

SCHOOLING OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL

[From the Congregationalist.]

A bicycle tour last July brought to our notice a feature of public education in Germany which might wisely be imitated in this country. We arrived one day at Goslar, on the northern edge of the Harz mountains. The proprietor of our hotel was busy preparing for the coming of sixty boys. They arrived the next evening, with their knapsacks, on foot, and accompanied by three or four teachers. In the large dining hall, after their bread and beer, brief addresses were made to them and they sang lustily several patriotic and folk songs. They were a lively but orderly company. Next morning they gathered in the public square, near the most ancient historic building in the town. The events of interest which had there transpired were recounted to them, and other songs were sung in praise of the fatherland. We afterward saw them in various excursions in the neighborhood.

Such companies of students were often met with in the Harz and in the Thuringian forest. We learned that these journeys are an important part of school life. The pupils come sometimes from small villages, sometimes from the larger towns. The proposed route is laid out weeks or even months beforehand. The pupils draw maps of the region through which they are to pass. Its features of geographic, historic, literary and geologic interest are pointed out to them. They are told what they may expect to see and how to see it.

Usually each pupil makes a weekly contribution toward the cost of the trip till the amount needed is secured. Of course strict economy is practiced and the expense is small. Often they sleep in barns or in large halls, covered with straw. They are instructed as to their outfits, and each boy carries what he requires strapped on his shoulders. They divide themselves into several groups—one group marching as leaders, another bringing up the rear, another acting as scouts, and so on. They study botany, natural history, the roads and how they were made, the raising and moving of crops and many other things. They visit the homes where men famous in war, government or literature have lived. They learn poems associated with places. From such a journey, lasting three days to three weeks, they return to their own communities with many new things of in-