

eration of the Separation of Friends in 1827-28 until a future meeting, but extracts from the account of the George Keith movement in 1692, taken from Janney's History of Friends, were read, as an appropriate introduction to the subject.

The roll call was responded to with selections from Whittier.

C. A. G.

### ARKONA YOUNG FRIENDS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Our association meets each alternate First-day afternoon at 3 o'clock. That seems to be the most favorable time for it, as our members are so scattered. We organized a little over six months ago and divided the members into three sections, viz., Discipline. Literature and Current Topics. Only a few rounds of meetings under this regulation were conducted owing to the fact that our small membership divided into three parts made the sections so small it was difficult to get sufficient attendance at the section meetings to keep good interest.

The idea of sections was abandoned and we now, as a committee of the whole, take up the three branches regularly in order as before, appointing a committee to specially prepare the programme for each meeting. This committee meets on the first Fourth-day evening, succeeding the regular meeting, at some Friend's home, together with any or all other members of the association that can make it convenient to attend.

The subject for that particular time is taken up and discussed after the reading and consideration of a chapter from the Scriptures. A chapter is also chosen for the next meeting which will as nearly as possible correspond with the subject in hand.

These special meetings are maintained with a good degree of interest, which I think is increasing.

The election of our officers took

place a few weeks ago, with the following results: President, Albert E. Cutler; Vice President, Jas. Herrington; Secretary-Treasurer, Ethel M. Cutler; Cor. Secretary, S. P. Brown.

S. P. BROWN,  
Birnam, 11 mo., 25th. Cor. Sec.

### NOTES BY THE WAY.

#### VIII.

Salt Lake is quite a beautiful city, of more than 60,000 inhabitants, situated near but not on the lake of the same name, which is a large body of salt water, about 70 miles long, by 30 wide, from which a manufactory is busily engaged in preparing salt for commercial purposes, large heaps of the crude mineral being piled up on the land, exposed to the weather—a sufficient testimony to the dryness of the country. The streets of the city are lined on both sides with trees, the luxuriant growth of which adds much to the appearance of the city, and which is maintained by the mountain streams running through the gutters, adding fertility to the gardens and at the same time carrying off all refuse matter which might otherwise accumulate to the detriment and annoyance of the inhabitants.

The telegraph and telephone companies are compelled by the trees to place their poles in the center of the streets, a practice which I have noticed in other of the principal cities, and which enables the electric railways to use the same poles for their trolleys—an undoubted convenience. Manhattan Beach and Soltaire, two of the principal public resorts, and distant from the city about fourteen miles, in different directions, with the first being more to my taste. The bathing houses are situated on the beach, from which the bathers can walk into the water, and this place, I am told, is more frequented by parties with their families, while Soltaire is built on piers leading out into the lake, and