

# BUTCHERED BY TURKS. SIX THOUSAND CHRISTIAN ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

## Equals the Bulgarian Atrocities Which Led to War—Women and Girls by the Hundred Assaulted and Murdered—Innocent Babies Impaled—Horror Upon Horror.

The London Standard's correspondent in Varna describes the massacre of Armenian Christians as of equal importance with the Bulgarian atrocities which led to the Russo-Turkish war. He says:

"The trouble began with the refusal of the Armenians to pay taxes on the ground that the Turkish raids had so impoverished them as to render it impossible. This probably was true. Troops were sent to enforce the payments, but were beaten off."

"The Governor of Bitlis then arrived with an imposing force of regulars. The people, seeing that the struggle was hopeless, yielded, but the Governor resolved to make an example of them. He ordered the troops to fire on the defenceless populace, and they obeyed with alacrity. They only ceased when the residents of twenty-five villages, numbering some thousands, had been killed. Some reports say 6000 were slain."

"Great Britain sent her Consul in Vani, Mr. Hallward, to report on the slaughter. The British Ambassador in Constantinople upon receiving the report communicated it to the Porte."

"The Sultan was horrified, and he ordered the local military commander, Zeki Pasha, to make his report on the matter at once. 'Zeki had been originally instructed to proceed to the scene after the repulse of the troops, but the Governor of Bitlis arrived there ahead of him. It seems that Zeki's report confirmed Mr. Hallward's, whereupon the Governor formulated the grave charge that the latter was inciting the Armenians to revolt, thus causing the whole original disturbance. This was submitted to Sir Philip Currie, who has sent out British officials to make inquiries."

"Mr. Haugopian, Chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association in London, has sent Lord Kimberley, British Secretary, a letter sent from Bitlis. Mr. Haugopian is clearly stating his belief in the reports of the massacre, submits that, in view of the horrible tortures and persecutions of the Armenians the time has arrived when the British administration of the Porte and substitute a regime approved by the signatories of the Berlin treaty."

"The letter from Bitlis gives details of the origin of the massacre. There was a Kurdish raid on Armenian cattle, resulting in a fight in which two Kurds were killed. The friends of the Kurds took the corpses to the Turkish soldiers, some of whom were infuriated and left. This furnished the pretext for the massacre of the Kurds."

"The letter then describes the horrors of the massacre. It says that on the admissions of the Turkish soldiers, some of whom tearfully protested that they merely obeyed orders, it is ascertained that no compassion was shown to age or sex. In one place 400 women, after having been bound to the ground, were hurled to the ground and pieces with swords and bayonets."

"In another place 200 weeping women begged at the commander's feet for mercy. The commander, after ordering that they be outraged, had them all dispatched with the sword."

"Similar scenes were enacted in other places. In one case sixty young brides and maidens were driven into a chub, and after being violated, were butchered until their blood flowed from the doors."

"A large company, headed by a priest, knelt near the church begging for compassion, and the Kurds, in a fit of religious frenzy, with the exception of the priest, killed the Kurds. It was in vain; all were killed. Several attractive women were told they might live if they would recant their faith. They replied: 'Why should we deny Christ? We have no more reason to do so than had these,' pointing to the mangled bodies of their husbands and brothers. 'Kill us, too.' This was done."

"The letter says that between 6000 and 10,000 were killed. Babies were impaled on the same weapon with their mothers. Several soldiers admitted they had disposed of a hundred victims. Nearly thirty villages were destroyed. Some families were burned with kerosene in their own houses."

## REV. DR. M'COOSH IS DEAD.

### Princeton College's Ex-President Yields to Old Age.

The venerable Dr. M'Coosh, ex-President of Princeton College, passed peacefully away at 10 o'clock p. m. at his home on Prospect Avenue, Princeton, N. J., after an illness of a little over a week.

James M'Coosh was born April 1, 1811, near the little village of Patna, Ayrshire, Scotland. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He was educated at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1835 he was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland. In 1836 Dr. M'Coosh paid his first visit to America, and received a most hearty welcome wherever he went. In the same year he was called to be President of Princeton College, and entered upon his new duties in October of that year. In 1887, feeling that he could no longer fulfill his arduous duties as President, he retired voluntarily from his position and was succeeded by Dr. Patton. Dr. M'Coosh was a voluminous writer. He wrote over a hundred books. His last works combined the philosophic series in "Realistic Philosophy" and "Psychology of the Motive Powers," which was an attempt to formulate an American philosophy of realism.

## CHICAGO'S POLICE FORCE.

### Two Hundred and Fifty Policemen Discharged to Reduce Expenses.

Chicago's already crippled and inefficient police force was further crippled by the laying off of 250 men. Grave apprehensions are expressed in many quarters. The city is filled with thugs.

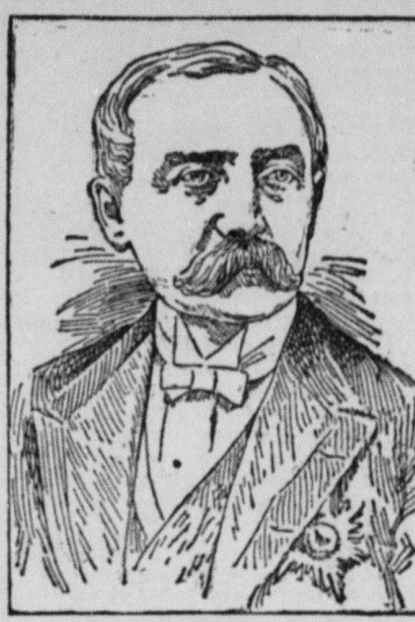
The axe was swung by Chief Brennan. Among the discharged, few, if any, were above the rank of sergeant, but eight sergeants were reduced to the rank, and four were retired from service and placed on the pension list.

The chief will continue to reduce present expenditures by giving non-fifty to seventy-five men "furloughs" without pay. The sole idea of the cut-down is to keep within the appropriation for expenses.

## CHANCELLOR HOHENLOHE.

### The Man Chosen by Kaiser Wilhelm to Succeed Caprivi.

Clodwig Carl Victor von Hohenlohe-Schillingensfurst, Prince of Ratibor and Corvey, the new German Chancellor, was born at Rotenburg, Bavaria, March 31, 1819. It will thus be seen that he is actually six months older than was Bismarck when, four and a half years ago, the Emperor overthrew the Iron



Chancellor on the ground that he was too old. Hohenlohe was educated at Heesberg, Bonn and Göttingen, and held some minor offices in the German civil service until 1846, when, having come into the domain and title of Schillingensfurst through a contract with his elder brother, he returned to Bavaria and became a member of the Upper Chamber. In 1867 he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council.

His first Hohenlohe posed as a Bavarian patriot, and undertook, with others, to stem the rising tide of Prussia's power and to preserve the autonomy of the smaller States. He was the foremost figure in the fight against an empire and courageously opposed Bismarck to his face. But at the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian War Hohenlohe surrendered and worked and voted for the incorporation of Bavaria into the establishment of the German Empire.

He was Vice-President of the first Imperial Reichstag, and in 1874 was sent to Paris as the German Ambassador. There he ransacked the archives and forwarded to Berlin the evidence upon which his predecessor, Count von Arnim, was tried. In 1878 Hohenlohe was one of the German plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Congress and several times thereafter was elected to the Reichstag. In 1885 he was appointed Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

Hohenlohe was married in 1846 to the Princess Marie de Saxe-Weimarsfeld, by whom he has had five children—three daughters and two sons—and through whom he has become the possessor of an enormous fortune. His eldest son, Prince Victor Ernest Marie, is a Captain in a Prussian cavalry regiment. Prince Hohenlohe himself is said to be still, in spite of his great age, very strong and hearty physically, while his iron will and vigorous intellect give no indications of falling.

## "FATHER OF THE HOUSE."

### Culbertson, of Texas, Senior Representative in Point of Service.

The "Father of the House" in the Sixty-fourth Congress will be a Democrat, a Southern and an ex-Georgian—David B. Culbertson, of Texas. The death of Charles O'Neill, of Philadelphia, in December, 1935, made Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, then in his seventeenth consecutive term of service, the "Father of the House." Bland was defeated



at the November election. Prior to the death of Mr. O'Neill, William H. Kelley, of Philadelphia, was the "Father of the House," a distinction which, by antiquity, of political methods, seems almost to belong to Philadelphia. "Dave" Culbertson, the Democratic "Father of the House," has had an untbroken record of successive elections since 1874, and his title to the honorary task of swearing in a Republican speaker is undeniable.

## W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

### Its Twenty-first Anniversary Celebrated in Cleveland, Ohio.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Frances Willard, the President, delivered the annual address, reviewing the progress of the union and urging certain reforms.

Miss Willard gave a review of the progress of the temperance, woman, purity and labor movements in the last two decades, and showed that they had all moved forward by leaps and bounds, until the habit of total abstinence is thoroughly respected everywhere. The effects of the use of alcohol and tobacco are being systematically taught from the standpoint of science to the children in the public schools of all the fifty States and Territories except five.

Continuing, Miss Willard said: "The victory gained by Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Ormiston Chant, and other White Ribbon women, in bringing evidence to the London City Council, which caused it by a vote of 76 to 32 to refuse liquor and promenade hall licenses, so that prominent places of amusement in London are closed, is perhaps the strongest proof that a better day has dawned."

Helen M. Barker, Treasurer of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, reported that receipts from dues had been \$14,704.99; contributions, \$11,314.26, making a total of \$26,019.25. The disbursements were \$20,338.07, leaving a balance of \$5681.18.

Peter Bensch, recently janitor of the Lafayette Street School in Newark, N. J., convicted of criminal assault on Albertina Martin, died, as alleged, of a broken heart. His last words were: "I am innocent."

The fourth biennial report of the California Board of Horticulture states that, owing to the railway strike, California fruit growers lost over \$1,000,000.

## THE LABOR WORLD.

The pig iron trade is reported duller than ever before.

CLEVELAND (Ohio) bakers run an employment bureau.

The labor trouble seems to be at an end at New Orleans.

The Garment Workers' Trade council represents 40,000 people in the clothing industry in New York.

INDUSTRIAL cloakmakers struck against cuts in wages that have aggregated sixty per cent. within a year.

The Turkish laboring day is from sunrise to an hour before sunset, with an hour for prayers and dinner.

PENNSYLVANIA coal miners and operators have decided to accept a plan whereby the truck stores will be abolished.

The receipts of the Furniture Workers' International Union during the last fiscal year amounted to \$17,319.19.

The Railway Conductors' Insurance association has disbursed \$1,000,000 among widows and orphans of members.

In Germany all employees are obliged to insure themselves when the employment is temporary and unpaid.

ENGINEER TORP, the hero of the Wisconsin forest fires, began his railroad career as a brakeman on the New York Central.

UNEASINESS prevails in the tin plate industry of Wales, several large employers have notified their hands of a reduction in wages.

The London and Northwestern Railway has discharged a number of plate layers on the Anglesby branch because they speak only Welsh.

At New Orleans Grand Master Workman James Hays was elected Master Foreman. M. J. Bishop and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hayes were re-elected by the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

It is said that the pay of locomotive engineers is sometimes so much above that of minor administrative officers technically their superiors that the amount is not permitted to appear upon the pay roll.

The shoemakers of Madrid, Spain, have formed a union and hired a hall, in which two halls are held every week. Admission is ten cents, and every purchaser of twenty tickets is entitled to a new pair of shoes.

BENJAMIN F. HUNTER, a New York colored man, will build several mills in Virginia and the Carolinas, in which only colored labor will be employed. All the cotton mills of the South are now operated exclusively by white help.

The Government of Spain has at last established a national bureau for labor statistics, which has been demanded by the labor unions of that country for a number of years. The bureau will be inaugurated after the labor bureau in Washington.

MR. MARY L. GERDS, well known in labor circles, has made a study of the labor situation at Cincinnati, under a commission from the Ohio State Labor Commissioner, and finds there are 35,000 men and women employed there under the "water" system. She denounces the tyranny and injustice as shocking, and charges that people are starving.

RAILWAY employes in England are at times compelled to work very long hours. A signalman worked so long that he was unable to sleep for several days, and there are frequent instances when shutters and porters have been on duty sixteen and seventeen hours, with only brief intervals of rest.

The most flagrant case recently reported to the Board of Trade was that of an engine cleaner who was employed for thirty-four consecutive hours.

## A NOVEL UNDERTAKING.

### A Great Company Furnishes Its Employees Free Medical Attendance.

William L. Douglas, President of the F. L. Douglas Shoe Co., has always had a great personal interest in the army of men and women who inhabit the great factory at Montello, Mass. He is a great believer in the idea that manufacturers should have this personal interest in the condition of their employes, and feels that it is possible, carried out to the extent that is possible, to reduce the amount of suffering and distress which is caused by the breaking down of the barriers which have been built up between employers and those whom they employ.

Mr. Douglas is satisfied that a scheme inaugurated as a good one, and he has now put it to practical test. A few days ago he handed to every person in his employ—and they form a small army—a card, which entitled the bearer to free medical attention at the factory.

The card is headed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. A competent and skillful physician will be at the private office of the company at 12 m., daily, except Sundays and holidays. In some cases, he should be called at home by sickness, the physician will give full and free medical attendance there.

Blank spaces are left in the card for the name and address of the employe, and it is signed by Mr. Douglas, as President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company. The conditions printed on the card are as follows:

"The physician will not make visits to the homes of employes, except in cases where, in his judgment, it is not transferable, and does not apply to the family of the employe, and must be returned as soon as the term of employment ceases. This privilege is a free gift of the company and is no part of the wage. The card is not to be made void by the company, at its own option, without notice."

A doctor has been engaged to attend sick employes, and everything that medical skill can accomplish will be done for them during illness.

This is a practical illustration of the plan. It will doubtless be appreciated by the hundreds who receive the card. Mr. Douglas believes that the establishment of workingmen and workingwomen who find a doctor's bill a great burden after a period of enforced idleness, and that if this is lifted from them they must feel that their employer is interested in them in some other way than simply to get all the work he can, for just as little money as he can. Mr. Douglas says also that there are men and women who keep at work when it would be better for their health if they laid off a day or two and received medical attendance. Then again they will now feel free to consult the doctor for slight troubles, which heretofore they would not so because of the cost.

Speaking of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., it may be said further that in their factory the principle of arbitration is recognized. Mr. Douglas is a firm believer in the principle and has been since the establishment of the State Board of Arbitration. The firm obliges every employe to sign an agreement to submit any disagreement that may arise, and which cannot be settled by the interested parties, to the State Board of Arbitration, the decision of that Board to be final.

## EIGHT MEN KILLED.

### Buried Under Tons of Rock by a Phosphate Barge Capsizing.

A special from Punta Gorda, Fla., says that an accident occurred in Charlotte harbor by which eight men lost their lives. Ten employes were asleep on a barge loaded with phosphate, when it suddenly capsized, burying the men under tons of rock. Two of them managed to escape, but eight were lost.

The list of the dead is as follows: S. W. Mitchell, A. Parker, Wiley Walker, Tom Van, J. Van, Tom Van, Will Van, Barry Jones and Jack Spencer.

The ten breakers of New York City say tea is about to jump in price about thirty or forty per cent. They say this will occur when the Chinese-Japanese war continues, or ends at once.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON, the artist, author and poet, is dead.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is suffering from the gout as well as a strained ankle.

PROFESSOR LEYDEN declined to give the details of the Czar's death to the public.

The new German Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingensfurst, is seventy-five years old.

SENATOR FAULKNER, of West Virginia, is one of the youngest men ever elected to the Senate.

QUEEN VICTORIA, of England, has written an autograph letter recognizing the Republic of Hawaii.

GENERAL BOOTH, of the Salvation Army, was ordained when seventeen by an American pastor.

SHINICHO KURIHO, the new Japanese Minister at Washington, is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

The new Russian Czar begins his reign with a larger force of cavalry at his command than any other ruler.

WHITTELL, the eccentric London artist, was born in Lowell, Mass., and was educated at the West Point Military Academy.

The Dowager Duchess of Montrose, known in England as the "Red Duchess," famous as the owner of a racing stable, is dead.

THOMAS DEUN ENGLISH, author of "Don't You Remember Sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?" was defeated for Congress in New Jersey.

JAMES HAYES, who has just been sworn in as Chief of the Osgood Nation, is the first man to hold that office who can read and speak the English language.

The will of J. Hood Wright, the New York banker, disposes of an estate said to be worth \$5,000,000. His widow and the Manhattan Dispensary are the principal beneficiaries.

H. CLAY EVANS, whom the Republicans have elected Governor of Tennessee, is a typical Southerner in appearance. He has the bushy locks and military mustache and imperial that suggest Kentucky origin.

PRESIDENTS for the protection of the President of the French Republic have not been released. The police bicycle corps is now employed in this service whenever M. Casimir-Perier drives about Paris.

The English translation of the German Kaiser's message to America was made by Professor Max Muller, probably the most competent scholar in all England to make it. This was done at the Emperor's request.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES has conducted every campaign against the Indians in the last fourteen years. He is quick, decisive and a stern disciplinarian, but courteous and gallant withal. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-five years ago.

DR. TALLMAGE is said to receive \$500 for a lecture and sometimes \$1000. He makes more money out of his lectures than any other man on the platform. Dr. McGlynn, Joseph Cook and others of the same rank of lecturers command from \$100 to \$150.

DR. THEODORE R. TIBBT, inventor of the revolving turret first used on the historic Monitor, is living in Chicago at the age of seventy-two. He is also an inventor of ordinance, an enthusiastic astronomer and an accomplished writer of both prose and verse.

LEWIS Y. GRAFF, one of the oldest members of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, sent his congratulations to Mayor Street of New York City, on hearing the result. Mayor Street, when a poor boy, was clerk in a country store in Ohio under Mr. Graff.

GENERAL DANIEL HARRISON, elected Governor of Pennsylvania, over William M. Smith, of the latter party, won the same platform with his opponent while the campaign was in progress. They frequently introduced each other to their audiences and each voted for the other on Election Day.

## NEWS GLEANINGS.

CHANCELLORS are unusually scarce and in strong demand.

SCARLET fever and diphtheria are epidemic at Montreal, Canada.

INDICATORS point to a large travel Southward after the holidays.

A TOTAL of over 90,000 people visited the Horse Show in New York City.

SPRING 1891, 861 slaves have been set free by the British in Central Africa.

MONTREAL, Canada, is to have a World's Fair from May 24 to October 31, 1896.

A GREAT many inhabitants of China do not know that their country is engaged in a war.

APPLES are abundant. Their wholesale price in New York City is from \$1 to \$3.50 a barrel.

GRASSHOPPERS are said to be doing considerable damage to the young wheat in Western Kansas.

AVAILABLE stocks of wheat in the United States and Canada are given by Bradstreet at 119,990,000 bushels.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, has been declared a free port, a move which will greatly increase the American trade.

FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL MATWELL'S annual report shows that 3136 new offices have been established.

PROFESSOR LOWELL, at Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, announces that Mars's canals have begun to close.

LEWIS MORTON, the head of the Lower Brule Sioux, died at his home in the reservation of pneumonia, aged ninety years.

FRANCIS A. TRALL, who read the original proofs of Poe's "Barn" and "The Bell," is dead at Bloomfield, N. J., aged seventy-two.

THE Commercial Cable Company reports that the cable from Yokohama and Shanghai, require eight hours in transmission.

REV. PRESLEY D. VANDERLIPP killed himself at Salisbury, Mo. His domestic affairs were pleasant, and no cause is known for the act.

CONGRESSMAN BAILEY, of Texas, says stories of disorder in the Choctaw and Chickasaw countries are spread by settlers who want the lands.

THE death of Sam Sing, the Chinese leper, at Snake Hill Hospital, removes the last of the famous victims of the awful disease who were quarantined in or around New York City.

LARGE shipments of apples are going abroad to European ports, Boston leading the way in sending about forty-five to fifty thousand barrels a week. The price on the Continent ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel.

A SMALL volume, considerably worn, entitled "The Soldier's Pocket Bible," was sold at auction in Boston for \$1000. The Bible was one of a number carried by Oliver Cromwell's soldiers, and was one of the collection of old books of the late George Livermore, of Cambridge, Mass.

MEDIATION NOT WANTED.

Japan Declines the Offer Made by Our Government.

The Japanese Government replied to the note of United States Minister Dun asking whether a tender by the President of the United States of his good offices in the interest of restoring peace in the East would be agreeable to Japan. The Minister is informed that, although the friendly sentiments which prompted the offer are deeply appreciated, the success of the Japanese arms has been such that China should approach Japan directly on the subject.

BALTIMORE (Md.) capitalists and shipbuilders are planning to build a yacht that shall become the defender of the America Cup.

## NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

The ingenious housewife will devise some sort of boot cupboard to store the family footwear.

Miss Frances Willard, President of the W. C. T. U., thinks that women have more backbone than men.

McAllister's daughter started the fashion at Newport, R. I., of riding a bicycle followed by a groom on a wheel.

Cleopatra was of Greek descent, not Egyptian, and, it is alleged, had the red-gold hair so popular with the Hellenic poets.

In Paris, the mothers keep their children indoors, and, as Dickens has noted in his "Tale of Two Cities," themselves sit out in the open air.

"Jennie June" says: "I am a woman. I love women. I live to help women, and I am always ready to assist in any work that benefits women."

A novelty in jewelry is a pin in the form of a pitcher of gold, the base being formed of one large pearl and the lip and handle encrusted with diamonds.

Heart-shaped purses of red leather are a new conceit across the Atlantic. They are very diminutive, and have the owner's monogram in silver placed on one side.

One of the great manufacturers of household furniture in Grand Rapids, Mich., employs a woman as chief designer of artistic furniture, and pays her a handsome salary.

There are now ten residents in the university women's settlement in Southwark, London. An adjoining house has been taken to provide better accommodation for the workers.

There is a greater latitude for individual opinion in the matter of divorce than at any time heretofore, and every woman is practically permitted to work out her own salvation.

Miss Elizabeth Polhemus, a bright California woman, about twenty years of age, is qualifying herself as a pilot of ocean vessels entering the harbor of San Diego. In eight months she expects to pass the required examination.

Cobalt and powder blue are favorite shades. A warm pelisse for a girl of twelve is of frieze cloth in a deep powder-blue shade, with a trimming of black braid and a waistband of black satin, forming a sash at one side.

A Chicago woman who is engaged in carrying on a successful and paying laundry makes a specialty of doing fine table-linen in the best manner. She provides a place where the women and girls that she employs can get themselves a warm lunch, if they wish it, and sends them to their homes each day at 5.30 o'clock.

A New Jersey woman has patented an improvement in safety envelopes. Her plan is to stamp upon the gum on the flap a figure of any shape with a fluid which, having once been dried, will run on the application of moisture. It is thus made possible for the recipient to ascertain whether the envelope has been tampered with or not.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who was Miss Street, inherited a large fortune from her father. She is a fine musician and an accomplished linguist as well as being a beautiful woman with charming manners. Her flock of young daughters are equally interesting, and promise to be ornaments to society when they are "brought out."

If a pointed bodice is worn the skirt is fitted to rest above it, with a smooth or folded bias belt of the goods or trimming fastened permanently to the top. It fastens at the back under a short, square bow, without ends. One of the latest fads is to use a jet, steel, silver or paste buckle in every bow on a gown, be it of ribbon or the material.

Mme. Couvreur, who has just succeeded her late husband as the London Times representative in the Belgian capital, is best known to the public as "Tasma," the novelist. Of Dutch family, she was born in Highgate and was brought up in Tasmania—hence her nom de plume. She first made her name in Europe as a lecturer on emigration in the principal towns of France.

Mrs. George Gregory is a very handsome brunette who rides a bicycle. On the road she wears a very becoming cycling suit of gray cloth, the skirt reaching to the shoe tops, over which are grey suede leggings. The jacket is blazer in effect and opens over a white silk shirt waist. A stylish alpine hat of gray and white straw has a stiff white feather stuck coquetishly in the side.

Eccentric no doubt, but a woman with an extraordinary amount of sympathy for those who are suffering around her is the French Duchess D'Uzes, the wealthiest woman in France, who every Friday puts on the ordinary dress of a nurse and visits a certain cancer hospital, where she takes the place of one of the regular attendants all day, putting herself entirely under the direction of the superintendents.

An American who met Sarah Grand at an author's club reception in London says that the famous misanthropic lady held a little court of her own during the evening, and it was composed almost entirely of the despised sex. Mme. Grand was dressed in black, which set off to advantage her "lovely white skin, almost lily fair," contrasting strongly with her dark hair and brows. Her nose had a curious pinkness of tint to it.

## SABBATH SCHOOL.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 2.

Lesson Text: "Christ's Testimony to John," Luke vii., 24-35.—Golden Text: Luke vii., 27.—Commentary.

34. "And when the messengers of John were departed, he began to speak unto the people concerning John. What went ye out into the wilderness for to see? A reed shaken with the wind? It is possible that this lesson precedes in the order of events the lesson of last week. John, from the prison into which Herod had put him (Mark vi., 17; Math. vi., 2), had sent messengers to Jesus to inquire if He were the Christ. Jesus wrought miracles before them, and said they should tell John what they had seen and heard, and add, 'Blessed is he whosoever shall not be offended in Me.' Then Jesus begins to talk to the people about John and asks them if he was like a reed shaken with the wind, a weak one easily blown about."

35. "But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold they which are gorgeously appareled, and live delicately are in kings' courts." They knew John did not indulge in fine clothes nor luxurious living, but as it is written, "The simple John had his raiment of camel's hair and a leather girdle about his loins, and his meat was locust and wild honey" (Math. iii., 4). He sought not earthly comforts nor self-indulgence, but lived to make known and point out the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world. He did not seek any greatness for himself (John i., 29; Jer. xlv., 5).

36. "But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? Yea, I say unto you, and much more than a prophet." The man who is filled with the Holy Spirit, after the birth of the child had said, "And thou, child, shalt be called the prophet of the Highest, for thou shalt go before the face of the Lord to prepare His ways" (Luke i., 76). A prophet was not necessarily one who predicted future events, but rather one who spoke for God. Abraham is the first one called a prophet in the Scriptures. He said he uttered no predictions, yet he was God's representative. See Aaron, the prophet or spokesman for Moses (Ex. iv., 1; vii., 1).

37. "This is He of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before Thee." The Spirit, through Malachi, had said this some 400 years before (Mal. iii., 1), and about 300 years before Malachi the same Spirit had said through Isaiah that a messenger would cry in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord" (Isa. xl., 3). How clear to God is the end and all the steps that lead to it before the beginning, and He says, "My counsel shall stand, and I will do all My pleasure" (Isa. xlv., 10).

38. "For I say unto you, Amongst those that are born of women there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist, but he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he." Gabriel said of him, "He