Dropped From a High Tower-The Little Spheres Molded by Natural Forces - Sorting Different Sizes.

OT half a dozen blocks from the City Hall in New York City a slender iron tower rises high into the air. Its purpose is the manufacture of small metallic pellets for the use of sportsmer, and of these it turns out billious every week in cold weather. Up near the top of the structure are furnaces for melting the substance, which is poured in showers of globules down through the shaft. They fall into a well of water at the bottom, out of which they are then scooped, to be sorted into proper sizes and polished for market. Each individual shot must pass a test and be declared perfect before it is permitted to go out.

Perfect shot could be made by falling two feet just as well as by dropping a distance of 200 feet, if only they could cool rapidly enough. The shot, when they are let fall from the top of the tower, are as perfectly spherical as when they reach the bottom. If they started in any other shape they would not be made round by the tumble, but would be merely slugs when they got to the water. But it is necessary that they shall drop a long distance, in order that they may have time to cool and harden before arriving at the bottom. As for the water, its purpose is not to chill them, but to afford a yielding substance for them to strike. If it were otherwise they would be flattened and made useiess. The well in the bottom of the tower described istwelve feet in depth

The tower may be likened to a tall and very slender light house. It is 178 feet high. The spiral iron stairway winds from the bottom to the top around a central shaft. To reach the summit is a laborious climb. At a height of 140 feet is a floor with a durnace for melting the metal. Thirty feet higher is another floor and a second furnace like the first. The lower furnace is used for the smaller sizes of shot, because they do not have to drop so far in order to get cool. For big shot the upper furnace is employed. A fall of sixty feet would be sufficient for the very small bird shot. The workman who tends the furnace has half a doxen utensils which look like big saucepans, with long handles. The bottom of each saucepan is perforated with small holes. There is no other apparatus. Few manufactures are more simple than that of lead shot.

The metal for making shot has to be

very carefully prepared. Tin /is commonly found as an alloy of lead, but if are very poorly armed. The infantry six tons of lead the material will ten of produce shot; it will only yield requelong slugs. Pare lead will not make | mediaval weapons. Some buttallout shot. It must have with it a proportion of arsenic. The latter has somewhat the same effect upon lead as lard or butter has on pastry; it makes it soldier stoops with his hands on his brittle. To begin with, the metal is knees, and serves as a rest for the put into a pot with thirty pounds of muzzle of the piece while it is fired by enic to each ton of lea ture is heated to a cherry red, which signifies about 2000 degrees Fahrenheit. The alloy thus prepared is made into pigs of 100 pounds each. One of these pigs is melted together with 1000 pounds of pure lead, and thus is ob. ficiency in marksmanship. When octained the material required for the casion for fighting arises the bat-

When the man at the furnace wishes to ascertain whether his molten stuff is heated to the right temperature he throws a little of it out upon cool iron. If correct, it splits up into a lot of rolling globules resembling mercury. All being in readiness, he skims off from the top of the melting pot a quantity of the impure stuff that floats on the surface. He puts a layer of this in the bottom of one of the saucepans. When partly cool it is of a putty-like consistency. It is very porous.

Now, the operator holds the saucepan over the central shaft, which is boxed in with planks all the way to the bottom of the tower. Looking down, one can see a faint shimmer of the water in the well far below. The workman with his ladle pours some of his pure lead alloy into the pan. It makes its way through the porous stuff on the bottom of the utensil and forms a little drop at every opening in the perforated bottom. The drops fall down the wall, followed by others as fast as they can form.

In the manipulation of the lead and saucepan a skill is required which machinery could not supply. It is not necessary to have a pan with a distinct size of perforations to produce each size of shot demanded. Holes of a given size can be made to yield shot of several different sizes by making the layer of seum on the bottom of the pan thinner or thicker, or by altering the temperature of the lead alloy. The holes are punched by hand. At the same time, it is not possible to make all the shot in a given batch of exactly the same size. No. 4 shot, for instance, are made with a pan that has holes measuring four onehundredths of an inch in diameter. Three-quarters of them will be of the right size, but from fifteen to twentyfive per cent. will be smaller or bigger

Another fact to be considered is that will not make shot of the same sizes barrel of the smallest gauge, with the suitably adjusting the temperature of his melted metal and the thickness of the scum at the bottom of his pan. The best time to make shot is when the iron sides of the tower are whitened on the interior with frost.

From the bottom of the well endless | wear and tear. - Hardware.

MAKING LEAD SHOT. chains of little buckets dip up the new made shot and carry them to a floor above, where they are poured upon an inclined table of heated iron. As they roll across this table they are dried by the heat, and at the other end of it they fall into great bins. There they remain until they are ready to pass through certain further processes which are required to prepare them for market. On coming out of the bins they go into a revolving cylinder covered with wire cloth. Friction in this contrivance removes from them all corrosion and dirt. Then they are conveyed by machinery to a series of wide boards arranged like steps, the difference in elevation between each two being slight. The first and highest board is slanted sufficiently to set the shot rolling to the end of the steps. The other boards are horizontal.

Now, between each two of the steplike boards there is a space as wide as three or four fingers. The perfectly spherical shot jump clear across these spaces, but the imperfect ones do not roll sufficiently well to make the leaps. Perhaps they may get across one or two of the gaps, but they are sure to drop through by the time they get to the third or fourth. Falling out they are rejected. Those which pass the ordeal and jump all of the spaces are perfect shot and are deemed acceptable without further test. The bad ones are of all sorts of shapes. Some of them are twins or triplets, having stuck together in falling down the well. Finally the little pellets are put through a series of revolving sieves with different sized holes, by which they are automatically sorted into all the different sizes known to the sports man. Then it only remains to pack them in bags and send them to market. It should have been said, however, that before being sorted by the sieves they are put into a machine which tambles them around with plumbago, otherwise known as blacklead or graphite-the stuff which is used to make pencils. Thus they get a coat of plumbago, which gives them their beautiful shine. - Washington Star.

#### The Chinese Army.

The Corean army has the reputation of being about the worst-managed military system, but the Chinese army is only slightly superior. There is no discipline to speak of; in peace time the regiments are skeletonized, and corruption pervades the service, as it does every branch of public affairs in China. Officers give the soldiers in definite leave, so that they may pocket their pay, and they also commit other irregularities of a similar kind.

German army officers have been em ployed during the last few years, and many thousands of soldiers have had more or less instruction, and modern arms are being introduced to some extent, but, speaking generally, the men there is so little as one pound of tin are armed with Russian muzzle-load ing rifles, swords and shields, spears, bows and arrows, and all sorts of queer are provided with huge match-locks,

six feet long, one for every two men. To discharge one of these weapons a The mix, his companion. Most of the guns used by the artillery are small brass cannon with smooth bores, of Russian manufacture, and nearly all the practice is with blank cartridge-a method certainly not calculated to promote protalions are bastily filled in with men undisciplined and unprepared.

Not long ago there was trouble in Formosa, and recruits were inveigled on board ship by false pretenses, but was Formosa, great numbers of them jumped overboard, and were drowned, The regular infantry numbers more than 500,000 men, and the cavalry something under 100,000, though the ordinary fighting strength of the Chi nese army is estimated to be about 1,-

Each province supports its own military force for keeping order, for the protection of its own territory, and for National defense in case of need. We have the authority of Bret Harte for the statement that "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinee is peculiar," and this character is certainly borne out by the conduct of Chinese military affairs. -New York Dispatch.

### Boiling Lake of Mud.

One of the greatest natural wonders in Java, "the fire island," a large lake of boiling mud, is situated almost in the centre of the plains of Grobogana, fifty "paals" to the northeast of Solo. It is almost two miles in circumference and in the center immense columns of soft, hot mud may be seen continually rising and falling, like great black timbers thrust forth and then suddenly withdrawn by a giant's hands. Besides the phenomena of the columns there are two gigantic bubbles near the western edge which fill up like huge balloons and explode on an average of three times per minute. -St. Louis Re

## National Tastes in Guns.

In guns, the old-style flint locks, with stocks carved and painted in colors and with the barrels painted in peculiar hieroglyphics, are sold to the Arabs and African tribes in quantities. brands of lead differ. All of them The South American takes a dainty or holes of given sizes. The operator stocks also elaborately carved and is obliged to get over the difficulty by ornamented. The European buys a gun exquisitely finished and inlaid in tracings of gold. The barrel is often of fluid steel, which is considered better than the best Damascus. The American cares nothing for ornament, but demands something that will stand

# KEYSTONE STATE CULLINGS.

EDUCATING THE RED MAN.

THE CARLISLE SCHOOL IS ATTENDED BY 666 INDIANS.

CARLIEUE-The fourteenth annual report of Capt. R. H. Pratt. superintendent of the Carlisle Indian Training school shows 666 papils at the school at present, 297 boys and 260 girls. These represent 43 tribes. During the year 5 died. 240 returned to their homes and 200 remain upon farms in Pennsylvania for the winter. Six graduated during the year. making 60 graduates since the school was established. The earnings for the year were: Boys, \$183 51; girls, \$57 69 Their savings were: Boys, \$119 91; girls, \$32.83. There are 5 Indian pupils attending Dickinson college. So great was the dea and for Indian boys and girls upon farms this summer that only half the requests could be met.

CASH FOR TEACHERS' INSTITUTES. HARRIST SU-The State superintendent of public schools announces that the teachers' institutes throughout the State are progressing finely. It is probable the money rec-ived from the county treasurers to aid in the holding of the institutes will not fall far short of \$14,000, while some \$23,000 may be expected from other sources. If the attendance continues as heretofore there will be over 40,000 spectators present. The cost of struction will aggregate something like \$33,000 and there will be other expenses to the amount of \$16,000. The members themselves, in dues, etc., give nearly \$20,000.

TWO MEN KILLED.

HARRION-Patrick Malaughlin and David Jenkins, two rock miners employed in the Lansford colliery, were instabily killed by a premature explosion. They had prepared a blast, and the fuse burning slowly they supposed it had gone out. Just as they reached the place the blast went off and the men were torn and mangled in a horrible manner.

WILL PROTECT THE QUAIL.

Washington-Quite a number of crack field shots in this section have decided not to have any hunting this season and will endeavor to induce others to do so. It has been many years since quail were so scarce as they are this season, and these gentlemen desire to protect what is remaining in order that they may not be entirely exter-

Thouas Dunkts, of Scottdale, a bookkeeper for the Frick Company, died at Uniontown Saturday night of spinal meningitis. A week before Durkin went to Uniontown to marry Mary Beatty. While overheated be drank see water, became ill and the fatal malady developed.

The largest sheriff's sale of realty held in Montgomery county for many years will take place at Norristown November 22, when 39 properties will be sold by Sheriff Simpson. Quite a number of the proper-ties are farms that are being sold on fore-

At Huntingdon robbers broke a large At Huntingdon robbers broke a large glass in the show window of J. M. Laird's hardware store and stoleguns and cutlery valued at \$100. Mr. Laird shot at the thieves but missed them. This is the fourth time his store has been robbed within a few

Eyes Buchanas, the colored nurse girl under arrest for murdering a baby by force ing concentrated lye down its throat, at Un-iontown, has confessed to the crime, saying a Connellsville girl had told her that lye was good to quiet frettul babies.

GEORGE McCREA, an oil tank builder, was found unconscious with a gash in his head beneath a bridge at Butler Saturday night. He is alive, but still unconscious. He probably fell from the b idge.

## THE RESULT BY COUNTIES.

Party Pluralities in Pennsylvania Together With the Official Figures on State Treasurer In 1891.

The following table shows the votes cast in each county of Pennsylvania for the Republican and Democratic candidates tors State Treasurer in 1891, and the pluralities at Tuesday's election upon the same office! when they discovered their destination. In 1891 Morrison, Republican, had 54,377 plurality over Tilden, Democrat.

M'rs'n Til'n Rep. Dem

		2000000	Charles Saroth	
A distant	2.384	2,508	150	
Adams	2,0119	2,1935	150	100
Allegheny	201 417	17. 181	20.000	100
Armstrong	3.991	2 611	2.000	-10
Beaver	4 196	3,042	1,400	
Bedford	3,577		824	Ш
Danka	T 19688	12,883	3,000	
Berks	5.863		The course of the course	-
Blair			2.600	- 13
Bradford	5,809	2.885	3.500	ulio.
Bucks	7,038	7,273	vere: 100	
Butler	2.972	2.385	1,500	116
Cambria	5,729		700	м
Cameron	682		1000	41
			268	31
Carbon	3,044	11,262	v. 350	
Center	2,700	3,467	616	
Chester	7,575	5,601		
Clarion	2,573	3,702	crave (00)	
Cleartield	4.144	5,172	300	1 1
Clinton	1,952	2,227	148	
Columbia	2 00773	17 4753 1		llu (
Columbia	1,870	3,604	1.500	1
Crawford	5,280	5,174	1,832	
Cumberland	3,331	4,390	370	
Dauphin	8,600	6,319	3.986	1
Delaware	5,849	3,469	2,000	
E3k	951	1.673	(300)	1 3
	6.014		2,609	11.3
Erie			300	1 2
Fayette	4,389	12214	1105	1 3
Forest.	462	361	125	ы
Franklin	4,084		1.200	11
Fulton	802	1,047	250	١.
Greene	1,803		1,809	1.3
Huntingdon	2,057		1.587	110
Indiana	3.71	1,662	2 400	11.3
Jefferson	3,721	3,025	1.0.0	1
Juniata	1,577	1,700	<i>t</i> 0	1
Lackawana	9.541	10,031	1,000	1 3
Lancas er	17,86;	9.072	8.340	1.5
Lawrence	3,307	1.581	2,173	1.4
Lebanon	4.114	2,326	9.309	1
Lehigh	5.077	7,932	2.302 2.200	
Lenigh	11,985	3.790	400	116
Luzerne	10 221		600	N.
Lycoming	3,55t 2,174	4,377	1000	11/2
McKean	2,174	1,581	500	V
Mercer	4.000	11,1111	2,013	1.0
Mittlin	1,931	1,910	75	1.1
Monroe	747	2,597	A 1,700	1 1
Montgomery	10.109	10,749	500	1
Montgomery	1.139	1.679	543 450	14
Northampton	4.859	7.770	2,000	IA
Northampton Nor h imberland	5,787	7,776 6,795	543	10
Pe v	2,908	2.544	450	
Pe y		77 416	52,152	- 0
Piles	319	880	450	
Pike,		1,286	400	
Potter	1,501	1,200	500	
Schuyikill	19,3940	10.345	900 11515	
Snyder	2,237	1,520	800	×
Somerset	3,570	2.168	2,476	10
Sullivan	667	1,029		14
Susquehanna	3,653	2.464	1,400	Πá
Tioga	4,909	2,315	800	1 6
Union	2,201	1,468	800 ,	10
Venango	2,900	2,420	1,281	0
Warren	2 889	2.458	1,400	0
Washington	6,363	5,764	700	18
Wavno	2,018	2,283	150	
West moreland	8,949	5 100	2,500	13
Wyoming	1,789	1,465	500	1.3
York	6,258	9,027	500 740	0

# RELIGIOUS READING.

It is often easier to do than to suffer the will of God. There is a pleasureable exentement in the employment of one's active powers in the service of Christ, a satisfaction in the consciousness of doing good. A little grace, with favoring providence, may make a Christian hero; while abounding graces alone will suffice to make a Christian marryr. Be still when presented and alone will suffice to make a Christian marryr. Be still when persecuted and slandered.
If unjustly accused, you may regard every epithet of abuse as a budge of discipleship. Your divine Master and His apostles and witnesses were marked in the same way. Then, too, every lie has the seeds of death within it. Let alone, it will die of itself. Opposition may look very formidable; it may seem as "though the mountains were carried into the midst of the sea ; the waters thereof roar, and be troubled; the mountains shake with swelling thereof;" but the voice of wi-

eries, "Be still and know that I am God."

Be still when thwarted in your plans and disappointed in your hopes. You are not re-sponsible for results. If you have sought trust worthy ends by luwful means, and have done your utmost to attain them, the issue is of divine ordering, and should be no more the subject of murmoring or repaining than the changes of the seasons or the rolling of the spheres. The purpose of God in your loss or disappointment may not to obvious. You may have to content yourself with the thought, "These are but parts of his ways. But the fact that they are his ways must hush the soul in quictude under the most trying and mysterious crosses of life. Faith will take up Cowper's song :

"Behind a frowning providence

He histes a smiling face. Be still under sore affletions. They are all deserved. They are all ordered of God They are embraced among the stall things that shall work together for good to then who love God. Murmaring does not lossen but rather increases the burden of grief-Submitted to acquise est in sanctified every sorrow may distill new joys; evaffliction may work out "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," Many safut has never experienced the include prosaint has never experienced the incluite pre-clousness of the gospel, until the rod of God is upon him. It is when in the vale, eyes uplifted and mouth closed dumb" - that the stars of property dumb" - that the stars of promise glisten or the spiritual vision, and the superrighteons ness daris his rays of comfort and hery joy on the stricken soul. Hence,

#### PURRISTIANTIVE INCLINETE.

The late Mr. Randall, so long a distinguished unber of Congress from Pennsylvania, was never a disbeliever of Christianity, though he did not become a member of the church until late in life; but he was always and everywhere known as a believer in divine truth. The following anecdote is related by

one who knew him well;
"I was with him some years ago in his committee-room, with three or four members of Congress who were seated by the table, at the head of which Mr. Randall sat lossly on gaged with his correspondence. His work seemed to absorb all his attention, and he appeared to take no notice of whatever was said in his hearing. The conversation took a philosophical turn and finally became a discussion of the libbs and thristianty, the ton-of romark being decidedly skeptical, while there was a strong athelstical scatterent in much that was said.

The discussion went on for a time with out seeming to interest the distinguished Pennsylvanian, who still went on with his work, reading and writing in his usual energetic manner. Before long he got up from his chair, pushed his papers aside, and stood for a moment at the corner of the table, with the decided and positive expression of coun tenance which was so often noticed and re-marked upon in the debates of the House of Representatives, "Gentlemen, he said with sorious emphasis, "Christianity is truth. The man who doubts it disparages his own intelli-gence.' This was said in his most solemn and impressive manner, and it at once silenced the discussion. A moment fater he felt all

### A GLORIOUS PRIVILEGE,

room.

Shame on the Christian who shieks church. work? Shall one count it a task to fit one work? Shall one count it a task to fit one wift for community with the kings and pieces of celestial courts? Is it an irksome futy to show gratitude for deliverance from ternal death? One must have heart of stone e shrink from the opportunities and openings that are calling to devoted and ardent ervices for God and humanity. It gives the le to any profession of Christianity it one therishes or indulges the intelegral apathy or repulsion of the Adamic man.

It is a royal privilege, a mappe and mobile peritage to which the child of God is called. To be a co-worker with the single of Man of all the ages; to be a partner with God in the egeneration of a race lifting it from aninalism to Christimess; to beach ion for eternity; to keep tack a friend from failing into a bottomiess pit, it work for the coronation of some child that might otherwise live a felon's life; it is enough to their

This will be a year of the right hand of ne Most High. There is no doubt that there will be many and precious ingatherings it must be so. The Mills meetings through of our western country have brought many to Christ who are now ready to be used for his service. They must not be permitted to grow cold before they learn the joy of bring-ing others to thrist. Hard times in business invariably bring men to the Lord, who became poor for us, that we might enjoy true wealth. Now for a glorious campaign.

A SHORT SERMON ON HUNESIT.

"In all things willing to live honestly."-

To five honestly is to live Justly and above spoon that barrels could not quench, reproach. It is to live so that no man, who ow we live, can truly say any harm of us. Nothing is honest which is against

justice or honor.

One may be able to keep out of jail, and yet and may be able to keep out of jail, and yet thind and impatient, and it leads us wrong; and may be honestly." All stealing is dishonest, and the strength is quickly lost, we feel the error It may be a pin, or a marble, or an apple, that we steal, but if we take it slyly, it is tealing. It is wicked to steal from a brother or sister or parent. We may not steal any-thing even it we need it. The eighth com-mandment is "Thou shalt not steal."

We may also be dishonest in borrowingfirst, when we do not need what we berrow. and then, when we keep it longer than we need it, or do not take good care of it. "In all things live honestly

Some are not honest in buying and selling. Their rule is, to buy at all times as chean as they can, and sell as dear as they can. This is a wacked rule. We often trace with these who do not know the worth of the thing cought or sold. It is clienting them, to make targam we can. trade with those who are in great want, and re fix our own prices, and make them much if we sell, or too low, if we There is a fair price for everything se paid or taken for everything. ust and true, and loves his neighbor as him-off, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling, and when too many words are used, there is almost always a lie somewhere.

### THE POSITIVIST'S PRAYING

Dr. Lyman Abbott has been criticising severely the theology of Positivism; and, as a sort of reductio ad absordam, he has reconstructed the Lord's Prayer on Positivist lines follows: "Our brethren which are on earth, nallowed be our name; our kingdom come our will be done on earth, for there is no beaven. We will get us this day our daily bread. We will forgive no trespassers, for there is no forgiveness. We will fear no emptation, for we can deliver ourselves from svil; and ours is the kingdom, and ours is the power, and there is no glory and no for ever.

## TEMPERANCE.

TOO MANY LINE BIM. Harly Hale- Come in, old man, and we'll

drink your good health!"
Wheakly Pheeble (sadly) - "You can't do it, my boy. I drank my good health up years

THE ENTIRE DELAND RECORDED.

In the northern part of the Sea of Japan, some forty miles distant from the large island of Ezo, lies a tiny island called Okushiri. Its soil is fertile. Trees of varying proportion cluster thickly over its surface. The agriculturist and the lumberman might the agriculturest and the numberman hight find profitable occupations there. But the chief pursuit of the people is fishing. Every spring great shoals of herring approach the coast and the fish are easily captured in such quantities that this one bountful dispensation of nature suffices to feed and clothe the labelitants from coars and to war, and inhabitants from year's end to year's end,

Living thus in case and plenty the people might be expected to develop qualities usually incidental to such circumstances, and they appear to have fallen pretty freely into the vice of drunkenness. In 1885 there were the vice of drankenness. In 1885 there were some 200 souls in the island. They possessed only four fixed ucts. They lived in houses only four fixed ucts. They lived in louises thatched with coarse grass, they had careeiy any roads, and they could boast only a single school. Yet they consumed anually \$3,000 worth or sake in addition to shocha and other strong drinks. In short, these common isher folks spent upon intoxicating beverages more than \$1 per month for every unit of their number. Including women and children. The same ratio of intemperance applied to the whole of Japan would signify an annual expenditure of \$500,000,000 on intoxicating beverages alone. In the tase of this reckless outlies for liquor the people often suffered severely from hunger and cold during the winter, the price of rice ranging very high in the addwinter months and the dwelling beas a being ill adapted to exclude the inclement atmosphere. The local au-thorities prevailed upon them to adopt a system of storing provisions against times of arenty, but their sources, reduced by paynents on account of sake, were insuffi-

o accomplish anything effective in that line. These circumstances induced some hold men among them to openly denounce the exmen among them to openly actioning as the reserve use of alcoholic beverages as the cause of all the people's sufferings, and to preach the necessity of applying to useful preach the necessity of applying to useful. preach the accessity of applying to useful purposes the lands thus squandered. The rusade provoked violent opposition, but in 1834 the inhabitants were induced to enter

into the following agreement

Covenant made by the people of Okushiri, Island concerning the safe and purchase of alcaholic leverages and the use of the same in the island of Okushier,

"This land which we labeled is a lonely stand in the Pacific Ocean. Its inhabitants, umbering ninety families, and almost their my means of amusement in drinking alsobot. Sine out or every ten are addicted to sake, the sums annually spent upon which

aggregate a heavy amount Deltors are mable to meet their engagements, and some are even compelled to do-pend on official and for supplies of food. We are threatened with abory and some extraordinary measure is necessary to save us, Frugality must be the rule of our conduct, and every kind of excess must be avoided. We, therefore, hereby resolve to abstain from he hixury which we relish above all others ramely, sake, so as to terminate the importaion of the liquor into the island. The money hitherto devoted to the purchase of sake shall e applied to lay in stocks of ries and other grain as a provision against future want, on the one band, and to increase the capital available for fish ry purposes on the other, "[Stoxycurs or rue Provocans.] "Dated July, 1884.

"Article I.—We, the inhabitants of Okus-hiri Island, jointly and severally, in accord-ance with the covenant hereby signed, do plestge ourselves to abandon wholly the sale,

purchase, and use of alcohic beverages (Signed) 117 Oxusmini Islandens."
The consequences of this covenant were very marked. It was rigorously observed. Even Government on alk drinking when rank, had to give up sake drinking when they visited the island, and are a matter of they visited the island, and are could not re-Even Government officially, whatever their rank, had to give up sake drinking when course, every dramster who recald not re-lora was compelled to take 120s departure. Order thenceforth reigned compeletity and prosperity came with capid strates. The population increased foretold in 1878 Year, and the capital invested in the fishing. Jus-try ion fold. Read that her were replaced by shingles. Four large granaries were kept full of rice, and in addition, each house had a store of its own. It is stated that there is now stored in the island rice sufficient to support the people for three or loar years, even though the berring flahery should fall entirely. Roads have have been constructed in places where nothing of the kind existed before. The principal school has been greatly improved, and several branch schools

have been established. New lands have been brought into cultivation, and hemp to the value of \$2000 is grown annually for the manufacture of fishng nets, which, before the signing of the overant, had to be imported entirely from the mainiand. Statistics also show a marked decrease of crime, and so famous did the anccess of the experiment become that a large community of ections in the neighboring island of 1250 pledged themselves to count similar to that of Okushiri, and with similarly happy results. Finally, may add that when the five years originally contemplated by the covenant expired it was renewed for another term of five years, desdetal. - Jupan Mart.

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES,  $\Lambda$  moderate drinker is worth more to the devil than a drunkard,

Taking the first drink may mean that your child will have a drunken father

A thirst has often been started with a ten-

The Germans drank more than a billion gallons of beer last year, and of Great Britain 355,000,000.

It is announced that General Booth, of the Salvation Army, is "maturing a scheme for carrying on a war against the liquor traffic all over the world. The Young Abstainers' Union of China now

numbers in its several branches at Shanghui, Foo Chow and other cities, upwards of nine thousand members. There were 785,285 men employed on the

railroads of the United States last Many are required to be, and all ought to be, abstalaers from intoxicants. A significant fact is shown by the intest

neus that the States where mereasing faster in proportion than the popidation are prohibition States, According to Dr. Kerr, one-fourth of the 200,000 children who die in this country before they are five years old, die because of

the intemperance of one or both parents. Decent medical statistics in Switzerland show that fifty per cent, of the young men who would otherwise be eligible for military ervice are rendered unfit by excessive drinking

Khama, chief of the Bamangwatos of South Africa, when he became king, about twenty years ago, having-seen the sad effects of ardent spirits on some of his relatives, said: 'If I ever become ruler here, I will not allow a drop of rum, gin or brandy to be sold in the country; and he has kept his word.

Mr. Dawes, for many years representing Massachusetts in the United States Senate, says that drunkenness among members of Congress is no longer common or unnoticed, There is a decided change in the direction of temperance there as almost everywhere cise. Those persons and those Nations that stick to old-fashioned drinking habits are not only foolish and wicked but behind the

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 19.

Lesson Text: "Imitation of Christ," Eph. Iv., 20-32 - Golden Text: Eph. iv., 32 --Commentary.

50. "But we have not so learned Christ," He mas just been speaking of the Gentiles, who with darkened understandings, alienat-ed from the life of God through ignorance and blindness, walk to the vanity of their mind, and then he adds this word to the saints. The Christian's walk or life is to be the most marked and manifest contrast to that of the worldling; we are to walk not as other gentiles, but worthy of our vocation in

other gentiles, but worthy of our vecation in love as children of light, and circumspectly chapter iv. 17.1, and chapter v. 4. 8, 15). 21. "If so be that we have heard Bin and have been taught by Him as the truth is in Jesus." We hear Christ and are taught by Him when we hear His word either directly from the Bible or through His servants, even as He said. He that hearth you heareth Me, and he that despiseth you despiseth Me, and he that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me" (Luke x., bi). We must, however, see that all messages are according to the book, and now more than ever must watch for the Messenger (183, viii, 20). 22. That we put off concerning the former

conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the descript lasts." Or as in of 10., 9, "Par off the old man with his deeds. This old man, or carnat mind or flesh or body of death, as it is variously called is not suspect to the law of God and never can be. It is said to have been cruesflod with Christ, and we are to reckon it dead and have done with it (Rem. viii, 7; vi., 6, 11). It is the "f. myself," part of us whose quaintance we are to out forever and know

23. "And he renewest in the spirit of your mind." The new tarth, by which we become children of Got, is the reception of something we never and before, even Christ Him self into our hearts (John L. 12, 13). Then we are to visid our whole being to Him that He may fill the temples, our rodies, with Himself and His Spirit, and so transform us by the renewing of our minds, conforming us to His own image (Rom, vi., 13 : xii., 1, 2

viii., 29).
21. "And that ye put on the new man, which after the lighter tradited in righter same and true holiness." It is henceforth to be "not 1, but Christ, who liveth in me," for we unto good works, which God hath before prepared that we should walk in them, these works being wrought by 'not I, but the grace of God with us' con. it. 20. Hip. it., 10. I Cor. zv., 10. We were chosen in Him that we should be body chapter i., 1).

25. "Wherefore, putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbor, for we are members one of another." Our lessiness here is the building up of the body of Christ, and this will never be accomplished by lying, but by speaking the truth in love (verses 12, Some common ways of lying are to say we know Him and yet not keep His commandments, or to say we love God and yet not love our brethren (I John II., 4: iv., 20), As to deceit and lying, read Ps. et., 7.

As to decent and lying, read Fs. et., 7.

26. "Be ye angry and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath." It must be possible, then, to be angry without committing sin, and yet in verse 31 we are to put away all anger. It is a different word in the Greek in each code, but neither word seems to indicate a work of the Spirit. Sin not is plain enough and is confirmed by I John fi. therefore let our daily prayer is "Youch-safe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin," and let us expect Him to do it,
 "Neither give place to the devil." All

doubts and fears and ferebodings are very apt to be from him. Therefore, as one has said, never offer him a chair and consent to trik the matter over with him, but refer him stly to your Advocate and broken par-ty in him of the light

shield of narn (Jas. 17. 14. 16.

28. him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands one thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth." The eighth commandment (Ex. xx., 15) is emphatic upon the first clause. The second is supported by Acts xx., 35, where Paulsays, 'I have showed you all things, how that so laboring yought to support the weak.'' Observe why we ought to labor, not simply for your own support, but to have something for the needy.

29. "Let no corrupt communication pro-resd out or your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minor mouths and meditation of our hearts are acceptable unto Him (Ps. solish talking and jesting are not becoming (chapter v. 4), and all idle words must be given account of (Math. xii. 36). Who is sufficient for this? He says, "My grace is sufficient for thee.

30. "And grieve not the Holy Spirit of

God, whereby ye are scaled onto the day of re-temption. Unbelievers may resist the God, whereav ye are scaled anto the day of redemption. Unbelievers may resist the Spirit (Acts vii., 51), but believers may prieve or quench of Thess. v., 12). He is a Holy Spirit and Spirit of truth therefore anything impure or described must grises the. If He ill us compler v., 18) He will make us as mustive to evil as the evelsto the least particle of dust. He is our dear Friend and abiding Comferter to show us the tainers of Christ and sindle us onto all the taines of Christ and guide us onto all truth (John vvi., 13, 14). He joulously de-sireth us to be all for Jesus (Jas. iv., 5, mar-

gin).

31, "Let all bitterness and wrath and 31. Let all differences and wrate and clamor and evil creaking be put away from you with all matice. Perhaps we are most apt to sin manifestly in the line of evil speaking. See Jas. iv. 17, with Zech. vit. 10, viii. 17. But butterness in the heart is the most insidious, and the Lord searcheth our hearts and understandeth all the Imaginations of our thoughts (I Chron, xxviii, 9). We can only trust him to give us clean and pure hearts and then to keep them so, for wo cannot, but He is able.

Wash, Lord, and purify my heart, And make it clean in every part. And when its clean, Lord, keep it, to For that is more than I can do.

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32. "And be ye kind one to another, tender hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake both forgiven you." The love of God in Christ to us aboutd constrain us to love others, for only thus can we prove our love to God (I John III., II). John cv., 12). As God was manifest in Christ, so of first and the good of others. Since God has lorgiven us our great debt we should surely forgive the little debts of others to us, for what comparison can there be between the greatest wrong of others to us and our sins against God. Believing that God hath forgiven us (1 John B., 12) and that we are scaled (chapter L. 13, 11) will enable us fromy to largive others. - Lesson Helper.

a - teatific original.

An American doctor says. "Drinking men are usually fine looking men physically con-silered. Nothing is the matter with their stonness. It would be better for the unfor-tunates if the disease did attack the digestive organs, but the truth is that alcohol, considred as a poison, has, like other poisons, an decive affinity for a particular part of the elective affinity for a particular part of the holy, and it selects the brain and nerves. Taken into the stomach, in three seconds it temelies the brain, and rusps upon the fine substance of the terminal arteries which spread over the convoluted folds of brain matter like a net. This produces congestion of the brain. Liquor's effect is acute or fem-porary insanity, while chronic drinking brags on paralysis of the brain, and destroys the moral character of man. Drunkenness the moral character of man. Drunkenness is always accompanied by loss of moral stamina, by cowardice and falselicod. Even the moderate drinker becomes deb sed."