

SOCIETY

The leading social event of the early week was the reception given on Tuesday evening by Mrs. Martha Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chambers in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chambers, who recently came to Eugene to make their home among us.

The elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chambers was beautifully decorated for the occasion. In the reception hall were pink carnations, in the living room were ferns, daffodils and other cut flowers, while red and blue were the color scheme carried out in the dining room, red carnations and ferns being used on the table. Orchestra music was furnished throughout the evening which gave an added charm to the occasion. Miss Minnie Chambers greeted the guests at the door. In the den beneath a bower of evergreens and ferns Miss Mary Chambers and Miss Evelyn Bristow served punch. Those serving in the dining room were Miss Hendricks, Miss Norma Hendricks, Miss Bertha Dorris, Miss Winifred Cockerline, Miss Vera Auten, Miss Jessie Blount and Miss Cecile Wilcox. About two hundred and fifty guests called during the evening to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Chambers who are now at home to their friends in the Flisk flats on Oak street.

Mr. and Mrs. Darwin Bristow celebrated their silver wedding anniversary at their home on Lawrence street Wednesday evening. Progressive whist was the prevailing pastime. The first prizes were won by Mrs. Tromp and Mr. R. S. Smith and the second prizes by Mrs. R. S. Smith and Mr. J. S. Medley. The decorations of the home were most attractive. The pink and green color scheme was predominant in the parlor, while in the library and living room ferns, daffodils, and silver were effectively used. The dining room was decorated with pink carnations, ferns and silver, and the place cards were pink carnations done in water colors. As the guests took their places in the dining room the wedding march was played by Miss Norma Hendricks. A delicious luncheon was served by Miss Greta Bristow, Miss Evelyn Bristow, Miss Norma Hendricks and Miss Mary Chambers. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Preston, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Medley, (Cottage Grove, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Snodgrass, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tromp, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Harris, and Mrs. Hay Goodrich, Mr. and Mrs. C. Yorran, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Eakin (Cottage Grove), Dr. Geo. Wall, Miss Hendricks, Miss Norma Hendricks and Miss Mary Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Bristow were married in Cottage Grove, March 15, 1885, where they resided until they moved to Eugene six years ago. They have five children, Miss Greta E. Bristow, Mr. W. Wilshire Bristow, Mr. D. Darrel Bristow, Miss M. Evelyn Bristow and Miss Helen K. Bristow, all of whom were present at their anniversary Wednesday.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. C. A. Burden entertained in a delightful manner in honor of Mrs. James Robinson of Portland, Oregon, who afforded the afternoon's entertainment at which Mrs. Washburn was the favor. Miss Norma Hendricks and Miss Hazel Humphrey assisted during the afternoon. The invited guests were Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. L. N. Roney, Mrs. F. W. Osburn, Mrs. Estelle Humphrey, Mrs. James L. Page, Mrs. Frank Hampton, Mrs. Archie Livermore, Mrs. James Working, Mrs. W. L. DeLano, Mrs. Adaline Church, Mrs. Lawrence Harris, Mrs. Geo. B. Dorris, Mrs. Chas. Hardy, Mrs. T. G. Hendricks, Mrs. R. S. Smith, Mrs. P. E. Snodgrass, Mrs. F. M. Wilkins, Mrs. E. M. Young, Mrs. Cordelia Ankeny, Mrs. F. L. Chambers, Mrs. S. H. Friendly, Mrs. F. G. Young, Mrs. O. B. DeBar, Mrs. Minnie Washburne, Mrs. W. T. Eakin (Astoria), and Miss Libbie Yorran.

This week the Thimble Club met at the home of Mrs. C. B. Willoughby, on East 10th street. The usual afternoon of needlework was enjoyed. In decorating, red carnations were used in the living room and white hyacinths in the dining room. Mrs. Willoughby had as assistants in serving Mrs. L. E. Bean, Mrs. Paul Willoughby and Miss Kay. The guests of the club were Mrs. Alexander Martin, (Klamath Falls), Mrs. Hoffman, Miss Cora Linn (Jacksonville), and Mrs. Jerry Horn.

In the evening Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Willoughby had as guests at dinner Mrs. L. E. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Willoughby, Mrs. S. J. Wilson, Miss Myrtle Kays, Mrs. Carolyne, Mrs. Helen Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Linn, Miss Cora Linn, Miss Marion Linn and Master John Bean.

Yesterday afternoon was the ladies' reception at the beautiful new Y. M. C. A. building. Between the hours three to six the rooms were thronged with visitors. In the large reception room Mrs. K. A. Booth and Mrs. W. O. Heckart received. During the afternoon tea and wafers were served in the spacious banquet hall where tete-a-tete tables were arranged and prettily decorated with cut flowers.

Mrs. F. L. Chambers presided in the banquet hall, assisted by Mrs. G. D. Linn, Mrs. C. B. Willoughby, Mrs. F. E. Wetherbee, Mrs. Ray Goodrich, Mrs. Archie Livermore, Mrs. Jennie U'Ren, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. F. E. Chambers, Mrs. T. G. Hendricks and Mrs. Wm. Preston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Alexander entertained the Monday Evening Whist Club at their home on 13th street Monday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. Henry Hollenbeck and

Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Jennie U'Ren was the guest of the club. In serving Mrs. Darwin Yorran and Miss Leone Eddis assisted. The club meets on March 28 with Mr. and Mrs. Archie Livermore on West 7th street.

The members of the Tuesday Evening Whist Club were entertained at dinner on Monday evening at half past six o'clock by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kays at their home on South Willamette street. In the evening cards prevailed. Mrs. A. L. Porter won the ladies' prize and Mr. L. M. Travis the gentlemen's prize. The guests of the club were Mrs. S. J. Wilson and Miss Skene. Miss Myrtle Kays assisted in the entertaining.

Mrs. Geo. W. Smith was the hostess to the Priscilla club at her home on South Oak street this week. Needlework occupied the afternoon. The decorations of the dining room were in keeping with St. Patrick's day, shamrocks and green being used on the table. Mrs. Brown (Wyoming), and Mrs. Lucy Abrams were guests. Mrs. Woodruff entertains the club at its next meeting.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. B. L. Bogart on Pearl street entertained the Thursday Charity club. Mrs. J. D. Fields was the honored guest of the club. Needlework and cards occupied the afternoon. Mrs. Bogart

MISS MARJORIE GOULD.

Heiress to Marry A. J. Drexel, Jr., in April.



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FADS AND FASHIONS

(By Catherine Mann-Payzant.)

New York, March 19.—Among the new parasols for the 1910 summer season are to be found some extremely odd shapes. One of the very newest is that known as the "air-ship." Composed of many ribs, its shape is oval rather than round, the longer ribs forming the oval being slightly bent downward. A parasol of this shape was covered with heliotrope satin and edged with a deep fringe knotted in an intricate pattern. The handle was of plain white wood, four-sided, highly polished, with a mushroom-shaped top. A green silk parasol, also an airship model, was finished with a double hanging fold of the silk applied at the extreme edge, forming a good shade for the eyes.

Two shapes that are much alike are the "canopy" and the "pagoda." The canopy has many ribs tipped with wooden or bone ends—sometimes there are as many as sixteen ribs. Those in the canopy parasol turn downward with a decided bend; in the pagoda, while there is the same number, the ribs turn upward instead of down, and the top of the parasol resembles the pagoda roof tops seen in Chinese pictures.

Green is a favorite color in parasols and a canopy shape covered with green silk was finished with a white border, mounted on a white frame and ribs. The handle was of smooth, highly polished green wood, round in shape with a round knob top.

A "pagoda" had an ivory handle, very flat and thin, beautifully carved, decorated with a rosette of green silk placed at the point where

MRS. PRESTON GIBSON.

Wife of Millionaire Playwright and Society Man.



the handle joins the iron bar. Closely akin to the canopy top style is one called the "lampshade," composed of frills and rings and quite resembles the articles it is named for. For carriage wear or a color scheme effect they are very smart. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that the "canopy" shape, plainly covered with a plain wood handle, appears to be the favorite among the new shapes.

The "mandarin" is square and four-ribbed, and the handles are likely to be carved in Eastern style. One such parasol exhibited last week was of sand colored pongee with a border of oriental design. The handle curved over itself representing some strange creature, part fish, part dragon, strictly unknown to zoology, painted in beautiful colors that gleamed in the sunlight.

Sunshades for carriage use are small, to be held close to the face to obscure the sun's rays from the eyes, yet small enough to be out of the way of other occupants. They are mere dolls alongside the larger parasols and remind one of the old pictures of the styles of the "fifties."

As was the fashion last year, parasols will be covered with materials to match or from the materials of the gown. A parasol of white silk was overlaid with organdie to match the gown with which it was to be used. Three frills of lace decorated the outer edge. Frills of two or more tones of the same color shade are used on a contrasting frame color.

A number of parasols of plain goods such as pongee or linen have stenciled borders; others have one of the pieces handpainted; and one or two were shown with inserts of lace.

Stripes as a favorite style, with the upper portion formed of narrow stripes, while a wider satin striped material is used for the border. Such a model in gray and black was made to accompany a tailored suit of gray and black serge.

Handles of polished wood are most in evidence for ordinary wear. They may be found in many colors but the white or cream shade in wood is shown in greatest numbers. Except a few cases, a little decoration is used on these handles. A silk tassel, a rosette of the silk covering, or a ruff are sometimes seen on the handles, but as often as not there is nothing of the sort. The handle with four sides is the favorite shape.

Today the scarf is one of the essentials of the accessories of dress. They are of many materials: Beautiful spangled nets in many colors, striped chiffons with wide borders, while those of Spanish lace in both black and white are very lovely. Silk organdie bordered with ribbon are seen. A handsome scarf was made of old gold silk, ornamented with an old-fashioned buttonhole embroidery in conventional design, the ends were finished with long fringe. The Turkish scarfs of net heavily overlaid with spangles are quite heavy enough for some warmth.

While many modes of tying are

used to allow one end on the left to hang straight and bring the right up to the left shoulder with a bunch of flowers is effective and pretty.

The dress scarf is also a feature in the present modes, and indeed, it becomes a fascinating accompaniment to the dress when one has learned the art of handling from our oriental sisters.

CRYSTAL MINE CHANGES HANDS

The valuable mining property, known as the Crystal Mine, located in the Bohemia Mining district, and, until recently, owned and operated by the Crystal Consolidated Mining Company, has changed hands, and is again ready for active work. Several years ago under the management of Engineer G. W. Lloyd, this mine was brought to a high state of development—a first class road was constructed, an up to date saw mill and stamp mill were installed, and the many improvements necessary to a producing mine were made. The excellent underground showing, and the favorable location of this group, together with the many surface improvements have long caused it to be regarded by experienced mining men as one of the most promising properties in the district.

But for some time past the property has been in litigation, and operations in the mine were necessarily suspended. All differences have been recently settled, however, and the mine is now owned by Mr. M. F. Wyatt, who is well known in this vicinity, having been actively engaged in mining in the Bohemia district for several years. Mr. Wyatt is well pleased with the property and will commence work there at once. With proper management this mine is sure to become a good producer in the very near future.—Leader.

PHEASANTRY FOR DEPOT PARK

New Boost Club Organized Last Night Will Work for Improvement

A new boost club as organized last night at the Hoffman house, the object of which is to work for the betterment of the city in every way. A slogan adopted was "25,000 population in 1912."

Among the improvements contemplated is the establishment of a pheasantry at the depot park, similar to the one in Albany. Already the club has been promoting a couple of pairs of Chinese pheasants, and it thought more can easily be secured.

Those who signed the membership roll last night are as follows: Jack Rodman, F. E. Dunn, Geo. M. Miller, Dr. I. H. Moore, W. F. Osburn, E. G. Briggs, D. A. Upper and J. W. Scott. Dr. Moore, Mr. Upper and Mr. Scott are from Seattle, and have recently invested in lands near the city. They are among the club's most enthusiastic members.

GOVERNOR HASKELL IS EXONERATED

Guthrie, Okla., March 19.—Governor Haskell was exonerated from the charge of misappropriating the state funds in a report filed in the legislature today by the house committee, composed of five democrats and two republicans.

NOTICE OF FILING PLATS OF SURVEY.

Department of the Interior, United States land office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 16, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following lands have been surveyed, to-wit:

T. 16 S. R. 4 E., Sections 1 to 18 inclusive.

T. 16 S. R. 9 W., Sections 1 to 12 inclusive.

T. 31 S. R. 2 W., n 1/2 sec. 4; secs. 5 to 21 inclusive; Secs. 17 to 20, inclusive; W 1/2 Sec. 21; Secs. 26 to 36, inclusive.

T. 22 S. R. 13 W., Secs 4 to 9 inclusive; Secs. 16 and 17; sec 22 to 27 inclusive; S 1/2 Sec. 33; Secs. 34 to 36 inclusive; T. 28, S. R. 14 W.; S 1/2 of Secs. 14 and 15; N 1/2 Sec. 32; Sec. 23; and W 1/2 Sec. 24; and that plats of survey will be filed in this office on Saturday, April 23, 1910, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and on and after such day we will be prepared to receive applications for the entry of the unreserved and unappropriated lands therein.

All persons are warned, however, that for lands embraced within any national forest applications cannot be received except from bona fide settlers who made settlement prior to the withdrawal for reserve purposes.

BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

GEORGE W. RIDDLE, Receiver.

NOTICE OF FILING OF TOWNSHIP PLAT

Department of the Interior, United States Land Office, Roseburg, Oregon, March 16, 1910.

Notice is hereby given that the following township has been surveyed, to-wit:

T. 16 S., R. 11 W., W. M.

And that plat of survey will be filed in this office on Thursday, April 28, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. and on and after such day we will be prepared to receive applications for the entry of the unreserved and unappropriated lands therein.

The said township being within the Siuslaw National Forest, all persons are warned that applications for lands therein cannot be received except from bona fide settlers, who made settlement prior to the withdrawal for reserve purposes.

BENJAMIN F. JONES, Register.

GEORGE W. RIDDLE, Receiver.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

PALM SUNDAY THE LOST OPPORTUNITY

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Little did the Jews understand the momentous importance to them of the event which Christians commemorate on Palm Sunday. It will be remembered that the incident occurred at the close of our Lord's ministry—three and a half years after his baptism at Jordan and five days before his crucifixion. The Jewish Sabbath had been spent in rest at Bethany. Lazarus, whom Jesus awakened from the sleep of death, with his sisters Mary and Martha, prepared for Jesus a banquet, and when the Sabbath closed the supper was eaten. It was at that time that Mary brought forth the box of perfume, spikenard very valuable, and therewith anointed our Lord's head and feet. It was the same occasion on which Judas, in a wrong spirit, had murmured against this expression of her loving devotion; that it was a waste; that preferably the money should have been given to the poor. It was then that the Master defended Mary and announced that the anointing was for his burial (which occurred later the same week), and suggested to the disciples, "The poor ye have always with you. And whosoever ye will ye do them good; but me ye have not always."

The next morning, the first day of the week, corresponding to our Sunday, Jesus made ready for his triumphal entry into the city of Jerusalem as the Jewish King, according to the custom of the Jewish kings riding upon an ass and hailed and acclaimed by the populace. The incident had been foretold by the Prophet Zechariah in great detail, saying, "Rejoice greatly, O daughter of Zion; shout, O daughter of Jerusalem; behold, thy King cometh unto thee; he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass" (Zechariah ix, 9).

Prophecy Must Be Fulfilled.

When the apostles had brought the ass and Jesus sat thereon, the large concourse of people (which had come from Jerusalem to see Jesus because of his awakening of Lazarus) shouted and, after the manner of the time, some broke off palm branches for the ass to step upon; others laid their garments in the way and thus formed, as it were, a carpet in the road leading to Jerusalem near by. The shout of the people was just as the prophet had declared. They hailed Jesus as the promised Son of David, the Messiah long waited for. On previous occasions, when they sought to make Jesus a king, after witnessing his marvelous works, he withdrew himself from them, to wait for their ardor to cool, knowing that the Father's time was not yet due. But now he knew that his hour was come and hence, instead of hiding, he helped on with the enthusiasm by sending for the ass, etc. Prominent sectarian Jews present, although unable to account for the miracle, were unprepared to think of Jesus as the true Messiah, or anything short of an impostor in that role. When these heard the multitude shouting and addressing Jesus as the Messiah they were offended and sent word to Jesus that he should restrain the ignorant people who were thus acclaiming him.

But instead of forbidding the ovation Jesus intimated that it was the proper thing, that because the Prophet Zechariah (ix, 9) said, "Shout, O daughter of Jerusalem!" therefore there must be a shout. If the people had not shouted, rather than have the prophecy go unfulfilled, Jesus said the very stones would have cried out.

Enroute to Jerusalem Jesus halted the ass and the procession at the top of the Mount of Olives and, overlooking the Holy City, wept with his face pronounced his sentence upon it—Unworthy! Unappreciative! As the evangelist declares, "Israel knew not the time of her visitation." The time for Israel to receive the King had come and they were not only ignorant of the matter collectively, but they were not in the heart condition to understand or appreciate Jesus' cried, "O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" (Matthew xxiii, 37) For three and a half years he and his faithful apostles had been declaring that the Kingdom of God was at hand; that the people should repent and believe the good message. And even six months in advance of this John the Baptist and his disciples had similarly preached.

After those four years of faithful preaching throughout the length and breadth of Palestine, the nation was apparently as unprepared for Jesus as at the first. Hence our Lord's following words, "Therefore I say unto you, Your house is left unto you desolate! Ye shall see me no more until that day when ye shall say—Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!" That day has not yet come. Meantime the Jewish nation was there cast off from fellowship with God, as the prophet declares, "Because they knew not the time of their visitation." Israel has been ostracized from national favor for more than eighteen

may abide the day of his presence, and who shall stand when he appeareth? for he is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord acceptable sacrifices" (Malachi iii, 2, 3).

Both Houses of Israel.

Natural and Spiritual Israel are contrasted. The Lord through the Prophet foretold that Messiah would be "for a stone of stumbling and for a rock of offence to both the houses of Israel"—to Natural Israel and to Spiritual Israel. We have seen how the first house stumbled on that Palm Sunday—celebrated today. They stumbled "because they knew not the time of their visitation"—they did not know that the time had come for the establishment of the Kingdom; hence they were not alert to their privileges and failed to be in the proper condition of heart to receive the blessings. Or, we might state the matter reversely and say that those who did not know and did not accept Messiah, were those whose hearts were not in the right condition, else they would not have been left in darkness (I Thessalonians v, 4).

Many things indicate to us now, that we are living in a time corresponding to that Palm Sunday! Many things imply that Christendom is now undergoing its great test and that the fully consecrated of heart and life will be accepted of the Lord as his "Jewels" and be granted a share with Christ in his Kingdom. Many things imply that we are now in the time when the true people of God are being divided into two classes, as pictured for us by our Lord in the parable of the Wise and the Foolish Virgins. As only the Wise Virgins were prepared to enter into the marriage, so only the consecrated ones, the polished Jewels of the Lord, will be accepted as fit for the Kingdom and be granted a share in the glorious resurrection change which will precede the great time of trouble, in which the Foolish Virgin class, although not of the world, will participate with the world.

True, that great time of trouble will usher in the glorious Millennium dispensation, in which the Church in glory with the Great Redeemer will pour out upon all mankind the wonderful restoration blessings which God has promised by the mouth of all the holy prophets (Acts iii, 19-23). True, the Foolish Virgins may subsequently get the oil and subsequently have a glorious future, but they will lose the choice place of Divine favor and blessing. They cannot be of the "Bride" class, but will receive their blessing under the figure of "the virgins her companions that follow her" (Psalm xiv, 14).

It is in order for all of God's people who now get awake from the slumber of worldliness which has long stupefied them, to join hearts and voices in a great shout—the shout that the Kingdom is at hand! The shout of Hosanna to the Son of David! And that the time is at hand for the fulfillment of the passage, "Gather together my saints unto me, saith the Lord; those who have made a covenant with me by sacrifice. They shall be mine, saith the Lord, in that day when I come to make up my jewels" (individually) (Malachi iii, 17).

"See That Ye Refuse Not Him."

As the Jewish nation was not ready to receive Jesus as its King, on that first Palm Sunday, neither is Christendom now ready to receive him at his second advent. As it was, only the "Israelites indeed," in whom was no guile, that then knew the voice of the Shepherd, so it will be here an individual matter. The Laodicean period of the Church's history is upon us (Revelation iii, 17). The Nominalism of our day is fully portrayed by our Lord's words. Christendom boasts that she is rich and increased in goods and has need of nothing; and knows not that she is poor and miserable and blind and naked. The Lord now stands at the door and knocks. He offers himself to the "Israelites indeed." Ours is Palm Sunday in the highest sense of all. How are we receiving the great blessings which be-taken the parousia of the Master? Do we hear his knock? Have we opened our hearts? Are we searching his Word and listening for his voice and seeking to know and to do his will in all things? To all such very shortly, we believe, will come the greater and fuller Pentecostal blessings—the resurrection "change," from the glory of character merely to the glory of person as well, when we shall see our Redeemer as he is, and share his glory. St. Paul says, "See that ye refuse not him that speaketh from heaven." Great light, greater privilege, greater blessing everywhere are ours than were those enjoyed by the Jews at our Lord's first advent. These privileges and blessings are ours, test. Let us be faithful. Let us present our bodies living sacrifices and with renewed zeal seek to glorify our Lord in our bodies and our spirits, which are his (I Corinthians vi, 20).

Those who have the eyes to see and the ears to appreciate the voice now speaking from heaven should be alert to hail him Lord of all—to accept him as their Redeemer and King and voluntarily to present themselves to him and his service—not waiting for the time when he shall reveal himself in power and great glory to the world in general. The Lord is now looking for saints, for overcomers, valiant, faithful, persevering, and thoroughly devoted to him, to his Cause of righteousness, and thoroughly opposed to sin and especially active in overcoming its domination in their own hearts. In their own minds, in their own bodies. Such the Master pictures as his joint-heirs, priestly kings, sitting with himself in his Throne of glory and world dominion.

The Time of Our Visitation.

Apparently very few of God's people, until recently, have noted the fact that Spiritual Israel has had a parallel history to that of Natural Israel. Few have seen that these are dealt with alike through the Scriptures as type and antitype. Few have noticed that from the death of Jacob to the death of Jesus finds its exact parallel of 1,845 years between the death of Jesus and our day. Few have noticed that in both cases there is a nominal and a real Israel. The nominal Jewish system was tried and all but the "Israelites indeed" failed. Likewise will the nominal Christian system be tried, and all will fail except the spiritual begotten and faithful. As only a remnant or small number were found in the proper condition at the first advent, so the Scriptures clearly intimate that only a small number will be found sufficiently saintly and zealous and loyal to the Lord and the principles of his Truth in the end of this age, to graduate with first honors.

As there was a special period of testing and trying at the close of the Jewish Age, lasting for forty years, so the Scriptures clearly indicate, there is a special sifting and testing due to come to Christendom during the closing forty years of this Gospel Age before the inauguration of the glorious Millennium blessings. As the trials and tests came upon the Jews in a subtle manner, to test their faith and obedience, so even more subtly must we expect will be connected with the trials and testings in the harvest time of this Gospel Age. Of this time the Lord through the prophet said, "Who