ong of Moses

he song of Moses. DEUTE	RONOMY. The song of Moses
CHAPTER XXXI. Meant rang, in which is set in express GIVE our, O ye have me, or with the set of t	thy elders, and they will tell thee. 8 When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when he sepa- rated the sons of Adam. he

	ı
CHAPTER XXIII.	unwise! is he no
Moses' song, in which he set-	
teth forth God's mercy and	
vengrance.	tablished thee!
CIVE ear, Oye heavens,	7 Remembe
GIVE ear, O ye heavens, and I will speak; and	old, consider t
hear, O earth, the words of	
my mouth.	father andhe wil
2 My doctrine shall drop	
as the rain, my speech shall	
distilas the dew, as the small	
rain upon the tender herb,	
and as the showers upon the	
grant:	rated the sons o
3 Because I will publish	set the bounds o
the name of the LORD; as-	
cribe ye greatness unto our	
God.	9 For the LO
4 Heisthe Rock, hiswork	
isperfect : for all his ways are	
Judgment: a God of truth	10 He found l
and without iniquity, just	
and right is he.	howling wildern

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice foresha-
dows the workman, just as surely as the bend of the
twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The up-
right, obedient, industrious lad will amoduses a
steady, skilful, and capable man, as unmistakably
as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into
a lasy, dissolute fellow. The fact is a how to men
surably the maker of his own destiny; and if he
fail to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to
which he is put, it will mainly be because he did
not at his outset determine to be a master-workman.
Good morals and steady industry are indispenseble
When a lad who possesses these qualities proposes
to learn the art and mystery of printing, it should
De inquired of him. Has he had a fair common
school education? Is he a perfect speller? Her he
a turn for reading? Is his evenight good? Is he
under fifteen years of age? A true affirmative an-
swer to all these queries will entitle him to the
position of reading and errand boy He is told
the hours at which he is to come and so and a
strict punctuality is enjoined upon him He sweens
the room he sorts out the pi he leaves the most
tion of the various letters in the case A veer
spent in this way is an excellent preparative for
"going to case," or learning the art of composing
type. When he is put to composition he is told to
set up one line and show it to the foreman or to
the journeyman under whose care he may be placed
The errors in the line are pointed out to him and
he is required to correct them himself. When the

EXPERIENCE proves that the apprentice
foreshadows the workman, just as surely
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as the perverse, idling, careless boy will
ripen into a lazy, dissolute fellow. The fact
is, a boy is measurably the maker of his
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these queries will entitle him to the posi-
tion of reading and errand boy. He is
told the hours at which he is to come and
go, and a strict punctuality is enjoined
upon him. He sweeps the room, -he sorts
out the pi,-he learns the position of the

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THE INVENTION OF PRINTING has always been recognized by educated men as a subject of importance: there is no mechanical art, nor are there any of the fine arts, about whose early history so many volumes have been written. The subject is as mysterious as it is inviting. There is an unusual degree of obscurity about the origin of the first printed books and the lives and works of the early printers. There are records and traditions which cannot be reconciled of at least three distinct inventions of printing. Its early history is entangled with a controversy about rival inventors which has lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined. In the management of this controversy, a subject intrinsically attractive has been made repulsive. The history of the invention of printing has been written to please national pride. German authors assert the claims of Gutenberg and discredit traditions about Coster. Dutch authors insist on the priority of Coster, and charge Gutenberg with stealing the invention. Partisans on each side say that their opponents have perverted the records and suppressed the truth. The quarrel has spread. English and French authors, who had no national prejudices to gratify, and who should have considered the question without passion, have wrangled over the subject with all the bitteness of Germans or of Hollanders. In this, as in other quarrels, there are amusing features, but to the general reader the controversy seems unfortunate and is certainly wearisome. It is a greater misfortune that all the early chronicles of printing were written in a dead language. Wolfs collection of Typographic Monuments, which include nearly every paper of value written before 1740, is in Latin; the valuable books of Meerman, Mathas lasted for more than three centuries, and is not yet fully determined.

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