RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.
The Center of Sorrow in Stricken India—Daily Face to Face with Death—Call of all Castes to Prayer—Work of the Christian Ministry.

BY REV. A. W. PRAUTCH, BOMBAY.

This great city of over eight hundred thousand has for the past few months been visited by a scourge that is claiming its victims by the thousand. Over half of the population have fled in terror, and the exodus continues, and still the death rate is on the increase.

The authorities are baffled. They neither know the origin, nor do they know how to cope with it. The person attacked has a high fever, then a swelling rises on the groin or armpit, giving it the name of Bubonic Plague, and after two or three days he dies. Only a few out of every hundred recover.

The disease is not considered infectious like smallpox or cholera, because rarely are two persons in the one family or household attacked. Individuals are singled out from among the rich or poor alike, from those living in filth or those in luxury, and no one knows whose turn is next. The
CHILD VICTIMS OF FAMINE.

What We Can Do to Rescue Them and Place Them in a Christian Home.

ONE phase of the awful famine that is depopulating some provinces in India is the acute suffering patiently endured by the children. A writer to a Bombay daily paper says: "The case of the famine-stricken child is by far the most pitiful of all. For days and for weeks we hear of nothing but the pitiable wail of hunger and the resentment of the poor children because they cannot find food. Yet they still go on living and even have so much hope that they look wistful by the hour, and die without complaining."

There are numbers of children who were orphaned before the famine and have been taken care of by relatives or friends. But now they are told that times are too bad, and they may no longer share the suffering of the children of the house. Thousands of homes are broken up, and the strictest rationing policy of one dish for each child daily, so that some may not have anything to share with each other, has been enforced. One writer says: "A mother another, in search of food; in many cases never to meet again; the children were left in the care of some relative, and when they have nothing left to share with them or give up for them they use their remaining strength in looking for somebody who will take them and promise to be kind to them. I cannot find language to describe the kindness which, in this time of trial, induces missionaries to pick up little waifs and care for them with a generosity beyond their means. They make long journeys and take them to their own homes or to their own schools, and stint their own necessities to give them milk and medicine and clothing—tending each one as a special case. Every child thus rescued is cared for at the mission school, where there are twenty thousand destitute children, under seven years, now being tenderly fed by government.

"This and a similar case, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Camp, Baroda, India, have decided to take in one hundred girls to save them and bring them up to useful womanhood. Fifteen dollars will cover the expenses of a girl for a whole year, and surely, with thousands of children dying of starvation, it will touch the hearts of those in the West to know that an agency has been organized for the rescue of children in this time of trial."

Mr. Robinson, the trader who was brutally murdered by the Biataros, was a young Englishman who had been trading for some years on the Mauching River. His wife, who is now with her infant in the hands of the natives, came out as a bride from England about a year ago. The natives looted Robinson's store as well as the store of Mr. C. C. Smith, and summarily fed on what they had. They gave us the extraordinary information, however, that they had approached the subject in the true scientific spirit.
HORRORS OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

Slavery Continues in Africa, to Some Degree, in All Its Forms — The Movement for the Practical and Permanent Relief of the Slave. — HELI CHATELAIN.

It is estimated by good authority, in so far as any authority can be considered competent to come to an approximately accurate solution of a problem which has several known quantities, that there are still fifty millions of slaves in existence, and that the average annual production and years of exhaustive study of the subject I do not think this figure exceeds the number in actual being. The number of this vast number of human beings cruelly robbed of all that is dear to life the British Anti-Slavery Society considers from reliable sources that no less than 200,000 are annually barbarously deprived of life itself. From the delta of the Nile to Zambesi, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic, the traffic is carried on more or less openly.

In this British protectorate, consisting of two small islands, and entirely governed by English officers, among a total population of 40,000 over 250,000 are slaves. And such is the lot of these slaves that the average life of one is estimated by the slaveholders themselves at only seven years. The deficiency caused by that appalling mortality is continuously supplied from the mainland by contraband trade. The British government admits that nearly all the slaves now working in Zanzibar have been imported clandestinely against formal treaties, and that they are, therefore, illegally held by their owners.

The supply of 18,000 contraband slaves to Zanzibar, Arabia, and Persia means the murder of some 60,000 human beings on the African mainland. All these facts are acknowledged by the British government, which has promised half a dozen times to put a stop to this traffic, but which has always neglected to carry out its promises.

Young slaves are the regular currency. Twenty slaves are bought for the property of more than twenty masters. When a rich man goes hunting, a little slave boy is sacrificed to the river spirit in order to insure good hunting; and a hasty reform would cause an Arab uprising.

On the Mohanghi River, which forms the boundary between the Congo State and French Congo, cannibalism and slavery go hand in hand. Animal flesh is despised as coming from dumb, irrational creatures; human flesh is said to be noble, refined meat. Only slaves are eaten. They are far too numerous than the free men.

They are so cheap that freemen sometimes kill some of their human chattels just to show off their wealth, in the same manner as Europeans show off their wealth, in the same manner as Europeans.

Nyango, a village of Zanzibar is scandalous. In this British protectorate, consisting of two small islands, and entirely governed by English officers.

The natives everywhere think that if that pillar in their social fabric be removed the whole will fall to the ground.

The subject is quite inexhaustible, and we might fill pages with the testimony of travelers, explorers, government representatives, and missionaries who write from personal observation of the horrors of slavery in Africa.

Last November the Philafrican League completed its organization. Candidates for the work are being examined and it is hoped that the first free settlement will be established in Africa next summer.

The Board of Directors of the League includes many names of national reputation. Among the principal names are those of Charles P. Daly, Fred. R. Coulter, William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Albert Shaw, Louis Klopsch, and the Rev. Drs. Josiah Strong, L. E. Chamberlain, David H. Greer, David J. Burrell, and W. H. P. Faunce, of this city, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, Miss Frances E. Willard, General A. L. Chelane, Thomas B. Bryan, Mrs. Frederick Douglass, Senator John T. Morgan, Booker T. Washington, Herbert Welsh, and Principal G. M. Grant, of Queen's College, for the rest of the United States and Canada. Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, New York, is the treasurer.

For information concerning the plans of the League and their progress write to The ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD. to Lanzanne to teach languages. His interest was specially aroused by the cruel wrongs inflicted upon the natives of Africa, and while he was engaged in mission work in Lanzanne, he was earning money by teaching to take him to Africa. The missions additional to his physical condition were in his way. He was deprived of his first year's salary, and all he earned during that year was nothing beyond the removal of the estate of his deceased father. Although the third year afforded sufficient funds to enable him to go to Madagascar, his objective point, just then it was blocked by the French. The millions of people of African descent were thus deprived of the possibility of having a part in Africa's redemption, led him to the United States, and he studied for a time in Chicago. The next year he went to New York, and in Dr. Dewkott's Missionary Training Institute, in New York. Having for the third time saved enough money to pay his fare to Africa, he lost it by the failure of the savings bank which it had been deputized to African's bondmen in their own land.

When Bishop Taylor led his first missionary party to Africa in 1834, an able linguist was required, and Mr. Chatelain was the first man to volunteer—the best man who could have been found for the work in hand. Our readers are familiar with the years of toil, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching, that his devotion to the cause of Christ in Africa. He returned to the United States for a brief time in 1839, and the following year joined the expedition of the United States Eclipse Expedition to Southwest Africa. Remaining to do mission work in Africa, he returned to this country in 1851. He brought with him two Angolan young men, who assisted him in the completion of his translations for the press.

The next he went to Angola as the commercial agent of the Quaker Anti-Slave Society, still materially assisting in missionary work. He is the author of several books that have been published in different languages, and the results of his ethnological and archaeological researches have been accepted by European scholars.

Although a member of several learned societies, and a frequent traveler and experience, Mr. Chatelain is very modest and unassuming in his manner, and of great simplicity of life. He has now undertaken his greatest work—an organized effort for the emancipation and Christianization of African's bondmen in their own land.

Professor D. G. Elliot, who had charge of the Field Commission of the United States Chicago Expedition into Somaliland, has returned to New York. He was very successful in making the descriptive collection, chiefly of large mammals, with over three hundred specimens of birds, fish, insects, and reptiles. The expedition had been a waterless desert. They were through a waterless desert. They had all their clothing on. They were unable to do anything for the health of the natives joined their caravan for protection, owing to the Abissianian raids. They ate very effectually by teaching to take him to Africa.

The highest register of a medical thermometer being 120 degrees. Professor Elliot's assistant, Mr. Akeby, had a narrow escape, death by the attack of a wounded leopard, which after a long and fierce struggle was finally suffocated by kneeling on its lungs. He had all his clothing taken off by the chief city of China, only 80 are the seat of evangelical missions.

GROWTH OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

THERE are there are organized churches, with about 60,000 communicants, and the number of baptized persons is reckoned at from 90,000 to 100,000. These conversions are by no means very poor, contribute nine thousand pounds yearly to the missionary fund. The number of converts has grown from the troubles and oppressions which befell the Church of Christ last year, endured with patience and fortitude. The society has the power of handing the treatment of every kind, even some witnessing a martyr's death. During the last decade the number of Chinese who has been blinded each five years; and if the same rate is maintained the whole number of the blind in China, only 803 are the seat of evangelical missions.
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

March, 1897.

KOREAN CHRISTIANS.

A few examples of Stedfast Faith in Daily Service—Triumphant Deaths.

Christian; he has had a very dangerous boil on his head; the doctor said it must be lanced, but 'I do not know him.' He believed the words, 'Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?' He believed the words, 'We say, What hath not God wrought?'

He lived or died—he was God's. He prayed, all the while during the operation, which the doctor was about three o'clock, and she read to him in good voice, and greatly helps us in the Epworth House. "The work on the Bible at the Chicago Training School is the summer school intensified and expanding into one or two years, as the students may elect. There are courses besides the Bible—sacred and church history, Christian art, elementary medicine, and rather more than one year for special work, and nearly all directly auxiliary to the Bible study. The practical work, occupying three afternoons of every week, whether in the Sunday school, Industrial School, or house-to-house visitation, is especially auxiliary to the Bible study. But the Chicago Training School is more than a school. It is a "Valley of Decision" for many a young woman; it is a mount of vision on which she stands, and from which she may intelligently decide where she may best invest her life for God and humanity. It is entering the school one's freedom of action is in no way compromised, and yet it brings one into touch with Christian work and workers that many a perplexed young woman has here found the answer to the problem, "What can I, what ought I to do to make the most of my life for God?"

PREPARATION FOR THE WORLD FIELD.

The Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions.

BY LUCY RIDER MEYER.

THE Chicago Training School for Missions.

What is it? First, what is it not? For in getting at a definition the negative helps to the positive. It is not altogether a school for missions, for many a woman has here obtained a better knowledge of the methods of mission work without the education and the Christian teaching they came to us to secure. Our school is a center of light to all around (see the program I inclose of lecture).

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We must teach either a sinless perfection or a sinful perfection. Between these two alternatives I prefer to take the ground of a sinless completeness in Christ. Sinless perfection is simply a perfection without sin; while its opposite, sinful perfection, is a perfection composed of sin. The latter does not honor Christ nor comport with the provisions of grace. And certainly a perfection that leaves a man contaminated with sin is not a perfection greatly to be coveted. It does not meet the demands of our nature.

That holiness which answers the conscious want of man is a grace that saves him from sinful affections, appetites, and tendencies, and thus saves him by consequence and added grace from a sinful life; not a pure life grafted on a corrupt stock, which is an impossibility, but a pure stream flowing from a purified fountain. Nor does personal holiness consist in a relative or judicial relation to or standing in Christ. It is absurd to suppose that Jesus has merely substituted his holiness for a perpetual lack of purity in us. That would make him only a coffin and a shroud for a dead soul. Holiness, to answer the end of Christ's mission and to be of any evaluating service, must be in us. If we are in Christ, we shall be a thousand times more jubilant when they shall sing, "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin.”

THE KESWICK DOCTRINE.

BY DANIEL STEELE.

A REMARKABLE Christian movement in England takes the name Keswick—pronounced by the English Keswick—the place of the annual convention of a company of earnest Christians of various denominations from all parts of Great Britain. Their purpose is to turn out what they call the highest paradoxes of grace in the present life, and to reach up to this standard in their own experience, and to stimulate all Christians to seek for their full heritage in Christ. Taking F. B. Meyer as an exponent of the doctrinal basis, the writer prefers the method of approach to criticism as to find points worthy of commendation.

1. We can but approve their charitable feeling to those who are so sadly deficient in spirituality, residing on a very low plane, perilously near to a world doomed to destruction. These are not denounced as in no sense Christian in character and aspiration, but they are lovingly yet plainly and faithfully told that there are spiritual Psalms on which they might be sheding rather than be pitching their tents, as did Lot, toward Sodom.

2. They teach that all Christians in the early stages of their experience, and some of them through all their earthly history, have much of the old nature, the flesh in its sinful nature still remaining, weakening their strength, dwarfing their stature, and marring their beauty of character. In proof of the apparent paradoxes of Christian perfection, they quote several valid proof texts such as 1 Cor. 3. 1, where Paul in one breath calls the Corinthians "carnal" and "babes in Christ," and Gal. 5. 17, "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh. They are in conflict, but such a conflict may coexist with a degree of carnality. Thus, with the Wesleyans, they repudiate the Oberlin doctrine of "the unity and simplicity of moral action;" that is, a person is either all holy or all sinful, according to the momentary attitude of his will. They have no sympathy with the teaching from Moses and Paul that all the riches of the Son's philanthropy and sacrifice be of no avail for saving the lost without the personal Parable.
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

March, 1897.

6

“Pray for my successor, Bishop Hartzell, for whom I bespeak on behalf of our work and faithful workers at the front the loving sympathy and financial cooperation of all my dearly beloved patrons and partners in this great work of God.”

WM. TAYLOR.

OUR MACHOPA NEIGHBORS.

The Blanket-makers of Southeast Africa—The King of the Country and His Family.

BY REV. E. H. RICHARDS.

I t is always difficult to “bound” anything white in Africa—say nothing about the black. The boundaries are so continually changing, more light, those we have, etc., that one seldom has a distinct vision of just what he is talking about, for in the next mail he may find that he has been drawing upon the imagination of either himself or the facts in the case. So it will be in this attempt to “bound” our Machopa neighbors.

The province of Inhambane contains several remnant of tribes and dialects, among the more prominent of which are first in importance the Batwas, and then Amashanganas, Tongas, and Machopas, though it is quite a question whether the Machopas do not outnumber the Tongas by considerable. Our Machopa neighbors inhabit a strip of coast lands lying from the Limpopo River on the south to about halfway up to the town of Inhambane on the north, and to the westward their territory is quite limited, and they are in continual fights for their rights with the Amashanganas at their south and west, and with other natives—since no white people are in touch with them at any point.

Three times we have made trips into their borders, and twice to the residence of the great chief himself. For the past three months we have been racking our memory at a painful rate to recall the name of this important individual, but without avail. He had five or six syllables in it, and each letter in his name stood for a meaning, but already our good people at home considered the name so completely concealed that the custom is not so popular as it was, and will probably die out altogether in the near future.

The king is quite cunning in the case. So it will be in this attempt to “bound” our Machopas.

The Machopas are without doubt the best material we have out of which to make excellent and intelligent converts, but to this day they have never seen a missionary, save as one of us has made a sporadic wanderings over their territory. We have written for men and more money for the Machopas, but already our good people at home considered themselves loaded with responsibilities too great.

The picture which was taken by ourselves at the home of the chief represents his majesty and one of his earlier wives. Some of the hats also show, but the camera had its “eye” on this group of people only, and all else is blurred. The trees are orange, and were full of choice fruit at the time. The one with the cap on is the King of all Machopas. He is probably 75 or 80 years old, and as straight as a man of 20. The tattooing on the face is the common tribal marking he looks! I suppose no Van-Aster-built on the face of the old lady at his right, for any other kind. This marking is still more painful than those in the picture.

How many are there, even of our so-called “irreligious” people, who would consider it “gain” to exchange places and lives with such vagabonds as these? Such as these, with tens of thousands of others like them, are our neighbors on this southern border. If the king of the nation is as deaute and imbecile as his picture represents, what must the average poor native feel when he sees that we have and are not one whit less needy than those in the picture.

And if our patrons perseveringly withhold their offers for more and better work of them than have been doing for the past six months, how long will it take to advance fifty miles to the front and enter into this crying Macedonian wilderness of woe? We think we can provide them with native teachers and native evangelists before we can leave off doing for all needs, and this stupid and onerous official business is not one whit less necessary than those in the picture.

Our Christian missionaries must have houses, and not huts, in which to live. We must have a hospital for the sick at this hour before we can leave all and run to this Machopa nation. We must have more teachers and native evangelists before we can leave off doing for all needs, and this stupid and onerous official business is not one whit less necessary than those in the picture.

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Type of Tropical House." It would cost $12,000 to $15,000, and require skilled masons and carpenters, besides much material which cannot be got away from steamship or railroad communication. Yet this drawing is seriously given in a *Handbook to the Tropics*. I will first give the principle which must be observed in every tropical residence; then, after making a few suggestions as to how they can be carried out, I will leave the builder to apply in his own particular case. The house must be constructed with a view to:

1. Avoid or exclude sunlight at pleasure.
2. Free ventilation and absence from draughts. 
3. Provide for sun moisture and deleterious gases. 

Where masonry and masses can be obtained there will be little difficulty in planning a house in which the temperature range can be controlled, but generally the tropical resident has to plan to get "the minimum lightness and strength of material with the maximum of resistance to the passage of heat through the walls, roof, and floor, and thorough ventilation." The cut here presented, which is a modification of Dr. Murray's type of sanitary house for the tropics, as given in his valuable work *How to Live in Tropical Africa*, is, in the writer's opinion, a perfect plan for a tropical house.


**OUR MEDICAL MISSIONARY.**

**Questions and Answers Regarding Health in the Foreign Field.**

By J. L. T., M. D. R.G.S.

The purpose of this department is to help those in the foreign field who, though they are not physicians, are frequenting the foreign field who, though they are not physicians, are frequenting

**HAVING selected the site with due reference to (a) proximity to good drinking water, (b) sea or tidal (if possible surface) drainage and protection from strong winds, the pioneer can proceed to lay out the ground.**

The site should be selected:—Do not remove the existing vegetation until you have something to replace it. A plan should be made to indicate that there will be a "breakwater" of trees to the windward side of the residence—if possible the tropical resident has to plan to get "the minimum lightness and strength of material with the maximum of resistance to the passage of heat through the walls, roof, and floor, and thorough ventilation." The cut here presented, which is a modification of Dr. Murray's type of sanitary house for the tropics, as given in his valuable work *How to Live in Tropical Africa*, is, in the writer's opinion, a perfect plan for a tropical house.


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MISSIONARIES in all parts of the world are invited to send us for publication short articles, descriptive of the country and people, missionary labors, and present needs. They will thus appeal to prayerful interest and cooperation in every Christian land.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

WHEN this number of The Illustrated Christian World shall be in the hands of its numerous readers William McKinley will be the occupant of the White House as President of the United States. The inaugural pageant will be over, and the temporary admiration and enthusiasm which it has created will have largely passed away. The fact will be understood and appreciated by the American people that a new administration has assumed control of this the greatest, most progressive, and powerful government on the face of the globe.

It is a gratifying and significant thought to the personal friends of President McKinley, and to the leaders of the dominant party, not only that he was placed in office by a majority of ninety-five in the Electoral College, but that he received a large preponderance of the popular vote as well. His many excellent qualities as a man and a citizen, and the skill and ability which he displayed when in Congress as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, inspire the nation with confidence in his qualifications for the high position to which he has been raised. They furnish grounds for anticipations of the riper needs. They will thus appeal to prayerful interest and cooperation in every Christian land.

A remarkable awakening is reported from Hunan, China, where crowds attended the meetings from morning till night, about two hundred seeking Christ.

The Christians of Germany are doing a little to relieve the sufferings of the natives of South Africa. Are the Christians of England and America making the least effort for the relief of that great devastation?

Dr. Emil Holub, coming from an interesting report of a missionary journey of the Congo Railroad, brought with him by steamer, sailboats, canoes, and elephants, and on foot. They labored in six provinces, finding an open door for the Gospel.

The Congo Railroad has made such progress during the last few months that the directors feel confident that the locomotive will reach Stanley Pool in the fall of 1898. The average receipts per mile of track are continuous from the beginning. About one hundred and thirty miles are in operation.

LATEST FROM A MISSIONARY.

AIDS FROM THE RIVER.

A native member of the church, once a slave on a tea plantation, relates some of the scenes which he saw there. The native traders, on one occasion, arrived with goods from Dondo. It was claimed by the planter that some goods were short, had been lost or stolen. The book was thrown at the slaves, causing him to extend both arms as far as possible from the body, wound them with cords from the tips of the fingers to the shoulders. After tightening the cords as much as possible with the hands he poured water upon them. The man was then locked in a room till mortification was followed by death, when he was dragged out and buried.

A slave ran away from a plantation next to this one. He was caught and returned to the plantation. The evening was over, he was taken under a tree and all the slaves of the plantation called to witness his punishment. The white planter poured a bottle of kerosene oil over his head and lit it with matches. All the slaves till nearly morning, then all was quiet. The third day the door was unlocked, and the decaying mass of flesh and bones was buried in the road.

The men who were guilty of these inhuman deeds were cut down with African fever, to stand before the bar of Him who judges the secrets of man's hearts.
OUR CANADIAN CORRESPONDENT.

The Great Missionary Convention at Toronto—Notes of Various Mission Fields.

WING to the general depression of business which has prevailed in Canada for the last few years it makes one feel that fears should be entertained relative to the income of the various missionary societies. The Methodist Board of Missions, has been published for the Indians in the present number of the "Missionary Review," the Secretary of the Epworth Leagues, General Superintendent, the book Steward, and Edward Whitaker, the Epworth League correspondent, have all been at work among the missionaries, the city pastors, a few spiritual laymen, and the following ministers, Rev. Dr. Leonard, Missionary Secretary, Rev. Dr. Williams, of Buffalo; Bishop Galloway, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and Mrs. Wellington White, of New York.

All the churches were crowded, but those occupied in the mornings, and in the evening, the Epworth Leaguers crowded the general council room in the women's hospital in the afternoon. Hon. Senator Cox presided. He is a model chairman, for he conducted the business with promptness and a speaking a speech. Rev. C. W. McCallum, of the Missionary Society.

The Methodist Board resolved upon a "forward movement" which, it was thought, might increase the contributions from the people. A convention was agreed upon for the city of Toronto, to be held on February 17, when seventy-six missions relating to missions were preached in all the Methodist churches by the following distinguished speakers: The Missionary Secretaries, the Secretary of the Epworth Leagues, General Superintendent, the book Steward, and Edward Whitaker, the Epworth League correspondent. The meetings were characterized by great enthusiasm.

On Monday, 18th, two public meetings were held in the Metropolitan Church, the largest in the city, and on the testimony of Bishop Galloway, who has been around the world, there is no church like it in any country which he has visited. The Woman's Missionary Society meeting was held in the afternoon, when Mrs. White and Bishop Galloway were the speakers. In the evening the Epworth Leaguers crowded the general council room in the women's hospital in the afternoon. Hon. Senator Cox presided. He is a model chairman, for he conducted the business with promptness and a speaking a speech. Rev. C. W. McCallum, of the Missionary Society.

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THE CHIEFTAIN'S DEATH.

A True Sketch from Life.

BY HELEN E. RASMUSSEN.

It was in February, the August month of the Congo Free State, and the blazing sun stood high in the heavens looking down on the suffering animal and vegetable world below with seemingly withering scorn, until the natives numbed in their daily little houses in the little villages which dotted the vales and hills, but were so thick the color of the entire fields around them as to be almost indistinguishable at a distance.

This was just in the midst of the rainy season, and now rain had been anxiously expected for a long sultry day, but no rain came. Early in the morning the women had taken their babies in their arms and their baskets on their backs and had gone forth into their fields, but the peasants, or, perchance, to the nearer fields from the open sea or the deep ravines, which only a great river. Down in the little villages all seemed to be almost indistinguishable, to the women had taken their babies in their arms and their baskets on their backs and had gone forth into their fields, but the peasants, or, perchance, to the nearer fields from the open sea or the deep ravines, which only a

The little brown towns nestling under a great river.

As the villagers went about the day's work, the children were almost afraid to see the leaves shriveling and the earth parched in big cracks which let the burning sunbeam slunk into their dark little houses in the little villages which dotted the vales and hills, but were so thick the color of the entire fields around them as to be almost indistinguishable at a distance.

The day had not even begun its work when one of the most of these little brown towns nestling under a great river.

A CHIEFTAIN OF AFRICANIA.

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native fashion of clasping both of the other's hands and then clapping his own three times quickly together. Then, finding that the stranger had noticed the stranger, and had gone over to his own house, which was also built with thatched sides and a thatched roof, and had borrowed himself into the chair, a large willow rocker, a legacy from his predecessor, then the stranger, whom we recognized as our oxtongue doctor, proceeded: "Peace," he said, this time only extenuating the right hand.

"Tell me, Matundu," answered the missionary. "What is it?"

"He does say, my brother is very sick, and I am come to buy medicine for him with these eggs," and he exposed to view some six or eight eggs, the half of which were not only bad, but had been so for months.

"But this is Sabbath, and I cannot sell you any­thing; wait until to-morrow." "Ah! but, master, my brother will die if I do not get the medicine before then." "Who is your brother?" inquired the missionary.

Finding that there was no other way to get hold of the precious medicine on the Sabbath the man told the truth.

You know him. He is your kapeta, Naskala Ngondi.

The missionary was convinced that his brother­man was a sham and suspected the cause of the lie.

"What ails your brother?" he asked, somewhat anxiously.

"He has sores and burns and screams and cries all the time," was the vague description.

The man sank back wearily into his chair and closed his eyes and clenched his teeth.

(Closed in next number.)

MISSIONARY LITERATURE.

The growth of missionary literature is one of the wonders of the century. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, who is concentrating and flowing the literature of missions for thirty years, and his ob­server is that the field is widening. Yale University now has a special missionary library made up of thousands of volumes. Such a library would have been considered a prodigious number a few years ago. Page after page is taken up in the Encyclopedia of Missions, one of the best lists of missionary and the names of their authors. This marvelous growth may be traced in different ways:

1. The increase of missionary literature is noticeable. There is a mine of literary wealth in the life, times, and labors of such men as William Carey, Adoniram Judson, Alexander Duff, David Livingstone, Bishop Taylor, Robert Morris­son, and John Livingston. Strictly taken, such shaping this material into good literary form, has inspired the genius of such men as Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, E. A. Briggs, L. L. M. Green, who say nothing of scores of other able writers.

2. The form of modern missionary writing is a veritable revolution. The Missionary Review of the World demands a high grade of literary style for its pages, and even its pages of reports, Neue annals, dull and lifeless, are not tolerated. A good modern missionary book is a living thing shining through a beautiful face. Such a work is Dr. Peter­son's Divine Enterprise of Missions.

3. Some of the best missionary books remind one of the old tombstones and neglected graveyards.

-Not now. The printer's art, the engraver's art, the bookmaker's art, and the liter­ateur's art all combine to make an up-to-date missionary book.

4. An indication of growth is seen in the fact that the subjects treated now are specific, not so general as formerly. Dr. C. B. Heber, the last of the greats, in his mission to the Shantung Province. Dr. John C. Paton, the missionary to China, does not write of the whole mission, but writes of the mission to the Hebreves.

5. As a result of these many improvements in the missionary literature Christian people are reading missionary periodicals and books with a purpose, a plan, and, what is significant, the time has been when it was fashionable to know but little about missions. But now, every church, every Sunday school, every Deaconess Society, has a missionary reading circle, a three years' course of systematic reading and study on missions in all lands. The life and labors of the missionaries, the edu­cational movement among our thousands of Chris­tians who remain in the home land. The changes that have been made and the progress made are wonderful.

The missionary reading circle is as follows: The Life of John Williams, The Life of Dr. Morgan, The Life of Alexander Duff, and The Missionary Review of the World. All this literature is of the very best, and in many cases the most delightful

OUR AMERICAN DEPARTMENT.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW PRESIDENT!

The solution of many problems in our national government has been transferred to the new admin­istration.

John Sherman is vigorous in his old age, and will no doubt make an excellent Secretary of State.

Mrs. Sherman has been actively identified with her husband's public career for the last forty years.

J. B. Jenning says that when Mrs. Sherman first entered Washington she was a young, dark-eyed, handsome woman, of strong character and sincerity of purpose.

At no time," says this correspondent of the Independence, "show should either get married or show himself exceedingly friendly to his fellow-men.

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The month of March is more or less vigorous in the vicinity of New York, but in Georgia and Alabama it is the month of gardening and early blooms.

The spring conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church are at hand. All of them are sources of great interest and much anxiety to both ministers and laity.

We are especially interested in the Newark Con­ference, which meets on April 7, in the centenary Church of Newark, and over which Bishop Andrews will preside.

The bachelor is a sadly neglected man," says the writer of the Life of John Williams. "Wait until your passion's past, then with reason meet yourовар, So may friendship come and last.

William McKinley is not a minister, but a lay­man. Nevertheless, he has received an appoint­ment at the hands of the American people, and will take his seat as President of the United States March 4.

The thousands of neat and comfortable homes in all parts of the United States which American methods and methods have been and are paying for constitute one of the significant signs of the times.

"He," "Can you tell me the difference between an Englishman and a Dutchman on a cold day?" "She: "No."

Tony, one's kill with the cold, and t'other with the cold."

-Faucy Cull.

Quoth a medical student named Proctor,

"Though I'm not known yet as a Dr.,

When James II ascended the throne Churchill was able to enter into this work with the full authority of the vigorous "Dorcas Society."
commander and the greatest prince of his age—William of Orange, now King of England.

It is evident that Marlborough chafed under this thought. He realized that if James II were again king he could use him, instead of being used by him. He had also a kindly feeling toward the man who had raised him from poverty to influence, and from obscurity to fame.

He therefore entered into correspondence with James, and, no doubt, entered into a secret conspiracy to restore him to the throne. Nothing, however, came of it, and Churchill fell from the favor of the present monarch, was dismissed from all his offices, and for a short time was confined as a prisoner in the Tower.

Afterward he succeeded in regaining the confidence of King William, and at the beginning of the "War of the Spanish Succession" was appointed commander of the British army in the Netherlands. We now come to

THE DAYS OF HIS DAZZLING SUCCESS.

William was dead. Anne was queen. The Duchess of Marlborough was her most intimate friend and the controlling spirit of the court. She ruled the queen most thoroughly by her vigorous intellect and by her strong and impetuous feelings. Though differing widely in their disposition and mental qualities, the two had been closely united in association and friendship from their girlhood days. Anne was weak and taciturn, though sullen and obstinate when offended; the Duchess of Marlborough was animated and voluble, frequently carried away by torrents of feeling and determined to make everything bend to her purposes. John Churchill was her most devout admirer and friend of Marlborough, and proved a faithful and honest soldier. His achievements as commander-in-chief of the British troops was carried on between 1692 and 1697, during which time he captured several large troop of lions, and which was finally deserted by the French. The protection of the palisades was mostly sought for tobacco culture, and as the small fence posts has been declined; even an apparatus that had already been made.

The troops under command of Marlborough and Prince Eugene numbered about fifty-two thousand. The latter's army was须forbidden to pass through the enemy, and so well intrenched that he had no fear of an attack. When it was reported to him, between two and three o'clock in the morning, that the enemy's columns of the enemy were advancing he supposed that it was simply to cover their retreat. It was not until seven o'clock that he discovered this mistake and aroused his men to prepare for the onset. The swampy spot on the ground formed a serious obstacle in front of his opponents and gave him time to arrange his forces in order of battle. It was high noon when Prince Eugene had succeeded in crossing the stream and began the assault on the left of the French. The English foot then forced the battle on the village of Blenheim, in which the bulk of the French infantry were intrenched, but, as Graham says, "after a furious struggle the attack was repulsed, while gallant a resistance at the other end of the line held Eugene of his other detachments.

Tallard, however, had not penetrated the plan of his wily adversary. It was his center, which he regarded as unsubstantial, and therefore weakened to strengthen his wings, that Marlborough had reserved to himself and intended as the chief point of attack. By persevering and almost herculean efforts he succeeded in making an artificial road across the marshes, which passed through this portion of the French and Bavarian army, and then, at the head of eight thousand horsemen, threw into the battle a body of French cavalry that occupied the position, and, after two desperate charges, hurled them back into the village and compelled them to surrender. The enemy's left fell back in confusion on the village of Hochstadt, and the French were cut off from retreat, became prisoners of war.

Twenty thousand of the defeated army succeeded in making their escape, twelve thousand were slain, and fourteen thousand were captured.

A memorial and a biographer killed him. He attached the military genius, the heroic courage, and tornado-like energy of Marlborough. Other victories successively followed it during the next two years, and the power and pretensions of Louis XIV were completely humbled.

During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command. During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command. During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command. During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command. During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command. During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command. During the closing part of Anne's reign a cloud gathered over the sky. Marlborough was arraigned for misappropriating the public funds and deprived of his command.

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The protection of the palisades was mostly sought for tobacco culture, and as the small fence posts has been declined; even an apparatus that had already been made.
The visit of Professor Koch to South Africa in order to study the prevalence of tuberculosis will no doubt result in a better understanding of the disease and its treatment. It is to be hoped that this will lead to further research and other investigations likely to benefit mankind.

Thus he will have a chance to observe a pulmonary disease which the Boers have fought it successfully for many years by inoculating themselves against the disease. The Boers have been doing this for more than a century. The Boers have done this by inoculating themselves against the disease for many years by inoculating themselves.

The government of the Transvaal, and the Royal Chartered Company to induce Professor Koch to examine the poison of the tsetse fly, which is the vector of African trypanosomiasis.

I would also advise the Royal High Commission for South Africa, and the Board of Education to encourage medical research.

In my opinion, these plateaus are the best health resorts which this globe offers to phthisical patients. It was in 1872 that I went to South Africa for the first time. I was there for several years, and I found that the climate in the regions of Cape Colony bordering on the Orange River was very agreeable.

The meteorological observations which I made during my last expedition, extending over a period of four years, threw new light on several important facts. I found, for instance, that during the prevalence of the south-easterly winds, which blow during several months at a time along the south coast of Cape Colony, an amount of moisture is formed in the night which is all gone by 8 a.m.

The coldest time of the day is between 3 and 4 p.m. The atmosphere is always dry; extensive showers are rare; thunderstorms less so, but of short duration. The transition from summer to winter is very gradual.

The rainfall is the highest in the southern part of the Cape Colony; then the whole Orange Free State, the western part of Basotoland, the south-central and southwestern Transvaal, and the northern part of Bechuanaland Protectorate are well wooded, but the trees are low.

In addition to the climatic and geographic conditions of these table-lands, their geological structure and certain peculiarities of their flora are further factors which bring about the cure of phthisis. The surface soil in these plateaus consists mostly of coarse red sand, which quickly absorbs moisture; so that those regions which receive few springs the water has never reach one of the largest African rivers.

The bluish-gray dolomite which forms the south-western Transvaal and northern Cape Colony, and is known for its cavities and subterranean streams, is also well suited to the surface and forms swampy valleys. I would not advise consumptives to fix their abode in that region, although there are places which are best suited for such patients are almost dry. The Vaal and the southern part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate are well wooded, but the trees are low and the sandy soil remains everywhere perfectly dry.

I frequently noticed that sufferers from phthisis, who after a few years of residence in South Africa, returned home for one or two years, generally returned again to South Africa. I even met wealthy people who, after a few years in South Africa, returned home and suffered no relapse of their old complaint, yet could not overcome a secret longing for South Africa, and would finally go back to those treeless plains, the description of which seems anything but agreeable.
inviting, but which, nevertheless, seem to have a powerful and lasting hold on human hearts.

Among patients in the diamond mines were some old miners who had their lifelong time been exposed to countless dangers, and had gone through all sorts of hardships—rough and hardened men, who seemed to have become indifferent to everything except their pipes, their grog, and good finds in the mines; yet these men knew, in those incomparable moonlit nights, come out of their tents and sit in the cool night air enjoying that super-spectacle. Many an event has been decided by the medical world. I am not sure that it is too late to save South Africa from destruction.

Yet I am rather inclined to believe that it is too late to save South Africa. I have never noticed any tuberculosis among the Bushmen, as they do not have the same degree of cleverness and art of living as the Bushmen, who have been attacked in various localities. In South Africa, although not suffering from any disease from their lungs, I must say that the disease has been discovered. Cases of general systemic tuberculosis of the brain are rare in South Africa. It is highly apparent that these drawbacks will soon be able to obtain not only the principal, but also most luxuries of modern life. We hear a great deal about purifying the blood. It is not a simple fluid like water. It is made up of minute bodies and when these are deficient, the blood lacks the life-giving principle. Scott's Emulsion is not a mere blood purifier. It actually increases the number of the red corpuscles in the blood and changes unhealthy action into health.

If you want to learn more of it we have a book, which tells the story in simple words.

Address Welch's Grape Juice, Vineland, N. J.

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Syracuse University.

The College of Liberal Arts offers Classical, Philosophical, Science, Pedagogical, Civil Engineering, and Electrical Engineering Courses.

The College of Fine Arts has courses in Architecture, Belles Lettres, Music and Painting.

The College of Medicine, one of the oldest in the State, has a four years' course. Chancellor Upson, of the Regents, unsolicited, says: "It is admitted by all competent judges to be unsurpassed in this State."

Upson, of the Regents, unsolicited, says: "It is admitted by all one of the oldest in the State, has a four years' course. Chancellor has courses in Architecture, Belles Lettres, Music and Painting. Successful lawyers in actual practice. Instruction is by successful lawyers in actual practice.

TWENTY-SIX of the leading Universities and Colleges of this country and Europe are represented on the Faculty of the College of Liberal Arts. Only the highest talent to be found at home and abroad is permitted to give instruction in Fine Arts. The work is so arranged that students taking both their college and medical courses at Syracuse save one year's time, completing both courses in seven years. Pedagogical courses have been adopted, giving our students the advantage of First Class State Teachers' Certificates formerly granted only to graduates of the State Normal Schools. Both sexes are admitted. Liberal elections are allowed. Expenses are moderate. Send for Catalogues.

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Syracuse, N. Y.

Peter Möller’s Cod Liver Oil

is obtaining more favor with the public and increased reputation amongst the medical profession day by day. Formerly, the use of Cod Liver Oil was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production, the preparation was nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

Since the introduction of Peter Möller’s New Process the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture has been secured, and consumers can obtain a pure, sweet, reliable and digestible Cod Liver Oil when they insist upon having Peter Möller's Put up in flat iron bottles and sealed with date of production in perforated letters. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Agents.

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