THE ARMENIAN HOME.

National Liberty and a Continued Existence Through Fiery Persecutions Maintained by the Purity of the Home.

ARMENIA, the Switzerland of Asia, lies near the two cradles of our race, Eden and Ararat. The Armenians, like ourselves, are Japhetic, tracing their history back to the great-grandson of Noah. In the British Museum one sees a gate-post that marked an Armenian home in Abraham's day.

Floods of luxurious sensualism have swept over the brave little land; but it has risen out of all, held steady and true to the two great pillars of its temple—national independence and the purity of the home.

Three or four thousand years ago the dissolute Semiramis, who was absolute in Western Asia, took a fancy to an Armenian prince, "Ara, the beautiful." She used every device that riches and power could give to secure him for her masculine seraglio. He chose to remain true to his Highland wife, and throwing himself recklessly into the battle, was killed. He could die, but he would not yield those principles of the nation that held prince and peasant alike to a high standard of home purity.

First evangelized by the Apostles Thaddeus and Bartholomew, Christianity became national through sixteen centuries of persecution, the martyr nation of the world.

Mohammedan barbarity has sent to the grave one hundred thousand of these brave people. Like all systems of demonism, its heaviest blows have been against the pillars of strength. National independence has given way, and now the sanctity of the home is overflowed by Turkish sensualism. Mothers, emancipated by vice, forced into their harems the pure, noble women of Armenia.

Who can tell the blind agony of hearts that find themselves suddenly helpless and homeless, turned out of independent comfort to live on charity or starve? The sweet cottage where the babes nestled, the children played, the mother sung at her work, and the father loved and prayed, was wrecked in an hour by a fiendish, brutal soldiery.

Well might one cry out in anguish to know if God were not utterly abolished, or if He had not left His world to be the sport of demons!

Dr. Frances Willard, in her last annual address to the Women's Christian Temperance Union, says: "Our missionaries told me how women had leaped into the rivers rather than have the Turk pounce upon them. Members of their schools, sweet, young girls, threw themselves into the flames of the Christian church at Sassoun because the Turkish officers pursued the youngest and finest of them to take them away. They told me things not lawful to utter of what young husbands suffered in the presence of young wives who were true to them and who, with them, endured a double death in the streets."

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of this country has provided for nearly two hundred Armenian refugees. If all Christians had done as well, we would have cared for them all.

If we pray as we ought, that Turkish empire would go to pieces. Its slavery, proselytism and devastation in Africa would come to an end. Its lust and murder, devouring Armenian and Cretan Christians, would be a thing of the past. Where now the cruel Crescent blights and destroys, the Cross would give life and light, hope and joy.

We know very little of the power of believing prayer. Japan had been hermetically sealed against Christianity for centuries. One day some ladies who were seated at their sewing noticed a pretty Japanese box which had been given to one of their number by a sedating relative. While they plied their needles they talked of the spiritual desolation of the Sunrise Empire. At length they agreed to pray together each week for the opening of Japan to the Gospel. Their prayers were heard, and the gates of that old fortress of heathenism began to swing open. To-day there is hardly a heathen people turning so eagerly to the light.

May God lay on some of His servants a burden of prayer for Armenia, Crete, Greece, and even Turkey itself! The Turks have shown in the most lurid light the violence and vileness of their demonized faith. If any lands under the pissing heavens need prayer, it is those that have been laid waste under their ruthless persecutions.

To prayer, dear friends! By the Golden Rule of our Lord's sweet love, let us hold them up before God, till He can make their deserts blossom as the rose.

Home life and the work of women the wide world over, and what they and their children can do for missions, will be treated in a series of articles to appear regularly in the Illustrated Christian World, by the world-known writer, Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing.

God grant that the necessity for the purity of the home, in our own land and abroad, may be laid upon the hearts of our readers to their own blessing and the spiritual and temporal uplifting of the millions of mothers and sisters who still abide in the midnight darkness of heathenism. In India, only one and one-half per cent. of the women can read and write, while in poor, dark Africa the percentage is much less.
CHRISTIANITY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Open Door of Opportunity, and What Should Be the Attitude Hereof.

The HE mission fields of South America are full of need and of promise. The right men and women are not doing as much as we should with the receptive and eager people. The most abundant desires for the Gospel are in the Andes, several strong men and women, Anglo-Saxon and native, who are consulting among themselves as to what shall be the outcome. Perhaps the greatest of all the missions is the Kingdom of Christ.

The mission fields of South America and ought to own more. The most abundant blunder—it is worse than a blunder, in the writer's judgment—has been perpetually to say that self-sacrifice and the gift of one or two men equal to our needs. The most absurd blunder—it is worse than a blunder, in the writer's judgment—has been perpetually to say that self-sacrifice and the gift of one or two men equal to our needs. Oh! if our missionaries could reach 15,000 per year, it would take more than twice the number of missionaries who are now in working order. The Japanese destroyed several churches, and the natives have reduced. Dr. Lowry's words in 'Divine Life' or 'Christian World' are dearest, as self dies more and more, and the spirit has more life. The missionaries at Honan, China, have a hospital, and have been patient, and at last the morning breaks. We believe in self-support in principle as much as ever, and I am sure our college will not lessen one iota its efforts to carry on their medical work.

The Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society, just over 300,000,000 different deities worshiped in India. He made to the sick; 198 garments and 45 baskets of food were distributed. All ladies who go out as missionaries for one month under the system which better fits them for their work.

A new mission has been opened in Northeast China. One member of St. Andrew's Church, Victoria, B. C., has given $25,000 to reduce the debt on the church.

Rev. Dr. Hart, Superintendent in China, has arrived at his beloved Mission. One of his daughters has been married to a missionary, and his son is in the medical mission. Dr. H. has secured a very satisfactory settlement for the property destroyed during the rebellion. He is now in Shanghai, and is spending some of the money from the printing department. His press is the only one within 1,500 miles. This is his fifth term of labor in China. He first came to China in 1885, and has been married to a young woman in several Epworth League Districts in Ontario have undertaken to raise certain sums for their particular missionaries whom they believe need it. The Board of Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada will be greatly aided, as all the money will be sent to the General Treasurer.

President.

A missionary from Mackenzie River District recently visited Toronto. He labors among the Eskimos at Hav River. From February 4 to April 7 he was on his journey, accompanied by a Hudson Bay factor. They tramped hundreds of miles, met with many severe hardships, and camping outfit being hauled on a sleigh by dogs.

The Dorcas secretary, at a late meeting, reported that 3,000 beggars were frozen to death outside the door and that 5000 were frozen to death inside the door. This is his fifth term of labor in China. He first came to China in 1885, and has been married to a young woman in several Epworth League Districts in Ontario have undertaken to raise certain sums for their particular missionaries whom they believe need it. The Board of Missionaries of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada will be greatly aided, as all the money will be sent to the General Treasurer.

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Disciples.

A college has been opened at St. Thomas, County Elgin, Ontario. The building cost $6,200, about $800 of which was covered by a government grant. The college, which was opened, had already received over 300 applications for admission. The female students were the only ones to whom the instruction was given.

A Baptist church in Toronto insists upon its right to city taxes and local improvement rates to the amount required.

A female missionary in Japan wants to establish a training home for Christian Japanese, to prepare for work among the natives.

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ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD. 3.

of $1,262. It is the only church of our knowledge that exercises this right. It also razed yearly about 1,000 buildings in foreign missions. This year, owing to the existing debt on the Society, an additional collection of more than $1,000 was made.

A gentleman is breeding a sort of plant where a mission Sunday-school was commenced a few years ago by a deceased daughter, in whose memory he builds the church.

A Bible training school will be opened in the mission this summer. During the past year, 78 persons attended the day classes and 147 the evening classes. During the few years that the school has been in existence 40 of its pupils have left out on mission work—15 on work at home and 25 entering into foreign fields. You faithfully,

FOR INDIA'S RELIEF.
The Continuing Suffering and What We May Do for Its Practical and Permanent Relief.

NLESS the friends of India, who have given the subject of the present distress and its probable continuance careful study, are all mistaken, vast proportions of its many millions are still more than in the beginning of sorrows. The only hope of self-help is that the harvest is not yet plenteous, dependent upon a foreign source now and seed still unprovided.

To our question, "From whence came this righteousness?" a man replied, "From the blessed British Government." And Great Britain, boisterous, but generous is given a Christian tongue for foreign use, and an opportunity to earn an assured livelihood—develop self-support. Already from five hundred to a thousand are being gathered into this mission, and the number that can be rescued from death and there permanently provided for immediate agency of any kind. Read the following letter from an eye-witness presented herewith; and their priests are turned from them in their time of need. The Christian world, giving freedom of thought and action wherever its mission work—15 on work at home and 25 entering into foreign fields.

REY. A. T. LEONARD, OF INDIA.

The Valley of Kuilfontein is bounded by ridges of Diorite, some hills of which consist in their lower portions of Diogenodon, Udonodon and Galesaurus. The geologist, Dr. Feistmantel of Prague, who was engaged for many years as a Government geologist in East India, recognized these fossil plants as similar to the fossil flora of the corresponding East India Sardwana system, Diornodon, and taking in as many orphans as they can. The officers of the Transit and Building Fund Society not only "board themselves and work for nothing," but give largely to the Fund. There is no cost for immediate agency of any kind. Read the following letter from an eye-witness, and respond now, and continuously, as God shall prosper you. Send to Richard Grant, Treasurer, direct to the ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD, Fifth Ave. and Twentieth St., New York City.

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A SCIENTIST IN AFRICA.
Some Striking Illustrations of the Similarity Between Mammalia and Reptilia.

By Dr. Emil Holur.

While homeward bound from South Central Africa, in 1887, on my way to the southern coast, in the neighborhood of Mr. Murray's farm, near the village of Cobeeg, I observed a Trias fossil of the Beaufort formation for the first time. The valley of Cobeeg, in which Cobeeg is situated, is formed by the

SKULL OF THE GALEASURUS (Pom. Druz). Trias sediments, a hard gray sandstone, and here I found lichens, ferns, and several species of the genera Diagonodon, Udornodon and Galeasurus. These fossil reptiles remain in hard sandstone carry a few layers of the sandstone and greenish sandstone, which shows many petrified leaves, supposed to be the

SKULL OF THE IDEOSAURUS. Diagonodon Skul.

Professor Fosseman in the flagstone and several species of the genera Diagonodon, Udornodon and Galeasurus. These fossil reptiles remain in hard sandstone carry a few layers of the sandstone and greenish sandstone, which shows many petrified leaves, supposed to be the
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

June, 1897.

The mission field. Farther up the coast one must admit that the sight always who have passed forty years of their life on twenty-five years—and probably there are a half a score in score of workers in this field who have served longer than and that of this variety it is the

women too, are for the most part college men and women,

and that it is true that disciplined men and women are the only economical sort to send to the front, then let us have them.

We have three deserted stations, three deserted congregations, deserted sick, deserted schools and churches and deserted—all it makes the heart ache to think it over. We must have—or the work will die—three men with their wives to settle and take charge of the work, and not a second to spare, till they are on the field. The writer will take one of those stations; who will appear to take the other two? What sort of men and women may we have to go to the front? If you also cannot go, will you see to it that the cash is all raised so that if any offer may be sent right away? We do request the equipment for this field, and do it with a hearty good will, for we believe the Christian people who began this work, and have supported it so readily as Bishop Hartzell, will still rejoice to see it flourish. Since our last communication we are happy to be informed by the Editor of Illustrated Christian World that he is pouring in their litters from far and near, and that our appeals have not been made in vain. May the Master grant us early prosperity and living energy in our East African field!

ERWIN H. RICHARDS.

Norwalk, Ohio.

WEST COAST MISSIONS.

After the Conference Session.

We had a blessed time at our Annual Conference session at Moroni, and I have learned much, and have been encouraged so that I shall have the ability. Six elders and six deacons were ordained—all fine-looking black men, two of them natives. I am appointed to Cape Palmer and Brooks Mission. Grand Mission Session is to be in charge of John W. Ayer, a native who baptized the first year I was at that station. God truly converted him, and for the last five or six years he has been living and learning in that mission. This conference session sent our beloved Bishop Taylor ordered, only I was to take Wissika, or reopen Wallaka. God sent his beloved Bishop Taylor to prepare the way of the Lord, and now he has sent our beloved Bishop Hartzell to prepare the way of the work, which I pray may be reinforced by our Methodist Episcopal Church and advanced, and along the line in dark Africa.

The grandest thing in the Conference session was to myself and Rev. E. H. Greely, was an episode that occurred during the reading of his report of White Plains Seminary. He spoke of the aptitude of native scholars, and as an illustration instanced one who could report thirteen chapters in the Old Testament in eight in the New Testament. Bishop Hartzell asked if that boy was present. On learning that he was called him forward, and John W. Ayer, afterward Grand Session boy about fourteen years of age, came to the front. The Bishop questioned him with him and asked him to repeat a chapter from the New Testament. Bishop Hartzell quoted the entire eighth chapter of Romans from memory, and the Bishop arose and shouted, “There to God, Glory to God.” I want a thousand boys like that.” Then he said, “We are taking the cutting edge of our congregation into the world, and then sang “The Morning Light is Breaking,” and there were tears in many eyes. My heart was filled with praise to God.

This was the first boy I received at the Grand Session who was there at the time I got John, nacked heathen boy, and called him. He has been at the White Plains school one year and eight months, and now I am taking him back to Grand Seminary to see his people and teach school there. I will try to send you his photograph.

J. H. ROBERTSON.
Republic of Colombia

June, 1897.


By Rev. I. H. La Fetra.

The nearest of the southern American republics to our southern borders is Colombia. The political upheavals, military and constitutional transformations of this vast territory have witnessed a failure of the Spanish race in organization and nationalization. A careful study of the history of the Spanish colonies in the Americas reveals the fact, however, that the political and religious influences which are at work and which keep aglow the embers of revolution underlie all these nations, and are even more distinct than to the religious influences at work in them. What the Crusade and the Inquisition by martyr Armenia the Moor was in Spain for long centuries. What the Moor was the Spaniard, and was the unspeakable Turk is to-day in martyr virgin soil of the New World.

It was logical that the adventurer and the friar who had shown no touch of human kindness for the defenseless natives, but had slaughtered them with the scourage and the rack, and from the public square, where he had applied the ax might as well have applied the axe. The present territory of Colombia, which was first discovered in 1519 Panama, on the southern side of the Isthmus of Darien and so continued until the struggle for independence which began in 1811 and ended in 1831. The whiterace, of Spanish origin, dominates this territory. They had a form of government until the year 1900, with best wishes for your success in the great work you are undertaking. The above-mentioned boy's home is three hundred miles away. It is only fourteen years old, but is failing to leave home and friends, that he may be with us for three or four years, then return to his home able to lead his friends in their devotions.

My object in writing is to interest others to come to our assistance and help us in our attempt to help the "New China" to help herself toward Christ. We are only limited in the number of boys we can take and you and your practical interest will be greatly appreciated by the men upon whom devolves the responsibility of understanding this boy's home, for China's highest good.

The following facts may be received as true: 1. My appropriation for this school is cut down thirty per cent on last year's grant. 2. A big ghost of an idea haunts me that some one will correct the mistakes that have been made.

Gold and silver, copper and iron, sulphur and salt, coal and coke, lime and marble, asphaltum and petroleum are produced in plenty. The agricultural and vegetable products are no less varied and abundant. Coffee and cacao, bananas and sugar, cacao and tobacco, corn and rice will grow to perfection. Cattle thrive in the valleys and on the mountains. The medicinal plants are abundant, and all that nature offers anywhere is here proffered with open and generous hand.

The wisdom of Burke and of Henry shall glow on the lips of her traitors; and the fire of Chatham and Henry shall glow on the lips of her traitors; and the fire of Chatham and Henry shall glow on the lips of her traitors; and the fire of Chatham and Henry shall glow on the lips of her traitors; and the fire of Chatham and Henry shall glow on the lips of her traitors; and the fire of Chatham and Henry shall glow on the lips of her...
HUMANITARIAN UNION.

A Presentation of the Policy and Plans of a Self-Sustaining Institution.

June 26, 1897.

It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that people over are becoming better acquainted with each other. Their interchange of ideas is becoming a facility of which we are constantly improving. The different nationalities meet in trade and social intercourse and find it to their mutual advantage to understand the language or the habits of the people on the other side. It is more for the purpose of self-education than for the less noble one of ambition and personal aggrandizement. The change is rapidly, and the globe is becoming as one. In the recent past the different countries of the world were antagonistic to each other in their institutions; they misunderstood each other more than they knew. It is in scope and development similar to the advancement that was made on the side of each was a narrow prejudice which led to frequent differences, constantly evinced by a persistent opposition to each other's methods, and oftentimes resulting in an open warfare.

If we look through the history of the world and scan its pages, nothing strikes the reader with more force than the bloody character of its record. Nine-tenths of history as we know it today began with violence. God uses man to speak His will to those one nation or section visited some other division of the human family as a punishment for an imaginary offense, or for no reason at all but to make the malcontents of the time feel the power of their numbers.

The Humanitarian Union contemplates making itself self-sustaining. It has few salaries to meet, each worker choosing to become a participant in the general success, and hence it is in no danger of embarrassment from want of funds.

Recognizing the Illustrated Christian World to be the best vehicle for the cause, and devoted to the best interests of man, the Humanitarian Union adopted it as its official medium through which to communicate its plans with the public. The announcement of lectures, classes, committees, and other items of interest.

Malaria—Bad air, of course—enters the system through the skin. If a person is being out in the rain when it begins to rain, the rain, will cause fever, is due to a false conception of the fact that the rain is due to a false conception of the fact that malaria does not rise more than a few feet from the surface of the ground when it is blowing it may reach any habitable height. Hence the necessity of observing the rules, given in previous chapters, on buildings, sleeping arrangements, etc., which are deduced from the fact that malaria ever enters the system through the alimentary tract.

The system is now giving at its office employment to many needy graduates. All the lessons of life man must experience, either in this sphere or in the next, for God is no respecter of persons and that one the man who thinks himself possessed of absolute truth. The course that commends itself to our human family as a punishment for an imaginary offense, or for no reason at all but to make the malcontents of the time feel the power of their numbers.

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If the temperature falls below 60° F. during the twenty-four hours, the production of malaria is temporarily arrested. A bad day does not kill any of the microorganisms which are already infecting the system; a sudden fall of temperature is very apt to excite an attack of fever. Therefore, if we could learn to garderning, laying out the grounds, roadmaking, etc., quently gives rise to an outbreak of the disease. As is possible, all such work should be done about a week before it is occupied as a residence. I have had very personal experience of this matter. Others may escape such experience if they are acquainted with and heed this rule.

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A LONG THE PONDOS.

Successes for Christ in a New Mission in Pondoland.

URS is but a baby mission station, only thirteen months old, but we are confident that the “place of His choice” for us is not where others have already labored, but in the midst of dense heathen darkness and superstition. Of these degraded Pondos we hear from traders—and, alas! even from missionaries—that but little can be expected in the present generation—in fact, that they cannot be truly converted to God. But, for his glory, I should like to tell of what his mighty Spirit has already wrought in the hearts of some of these Pondos.

Could you have peeped into my hut a few minutes ago you would have seen a Pondoo woman with a bright, earnest face, sitting at my feet, drinking in the word of God, and saying, “These words are my food!” And presently you would have seen us kneel down, and would have heard the heart-piercing break that broke from those black lips. Then we would hear the protestation of a widow, and so she has to provide for her children with a bright, earnest face, sitting at my feet, whispering—“Ndi koma!” (Isaiah, 40:31). And after the meeting yielded herself to Jesus, in her own words confessing to him that she was “a great sinner.”

She has since told us how when God first touched her heart she tried to fight against it, but often she could not sleep at night. Once she got up in the middle of the night and emptied her clay-daubed hair and washed her head, hoping thus to get peace. Then the charms she wore around her neck troubled her, but she did not understand why.

Sometimes they would drop off, and then she dared not put them on again. Her touch in the witch doctors (who have such power in this land) was broken, and she even left off drinking Kaffir beer.

But still she had no peace until that day she came to Him who said, “Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.” Since then she goes every day for prayer, and bravely testifying to the power of Jesus to change their lives and deliver them from Satan’s bondage. Others are following her example, and we are counting on our great and wonder-working God to still further show us his power in breaking down the strongholds of the devil in this dark land and revealing to many souls the fullness of his glorious salvation.

We would ask the prayers of God’s people that we may always be kept very watchful—willing ever to be nothing that he may show forth his power in the “souls of the vessels.” Be thou exalted, Lord, in thine own strength: so will we sing and praise thy power.

E. M. GRIMES.

Nkanga, Pondoland West, South Africa, January 19, 1897.

Mission Incidents.

REMARKABLE instance of the protecting care of God was manifested while building the Munhall Mission. In commencing we met with many discouragements, and the work was postponed several times. We at times questioned whether it was the will of the Lord to continue this work, but, after much prayer, we committed it all to the Lord, and asked him for his preserving care, that no bones be broken or lives lost in building this mission. After the walls were finished we were arranging the rafters up in the roof. In the basement, about thirty-two feet below, some of our boys were at work cleaning out the doors of one of them. A boy, about twelve years old, was from a cannibial tribe in the far interior, was stooping over arranging his load, when they shouted from above, “Look out!” He had slipped off from the board where they were working, and seemed like an automatic motion as his hands came up over his head and grasped the adz. The blade seemed to touch his hair, but made no mark. He, holding it above his head, seemed to look up, smiled, and set it down, continuing his work. This adz was about as large and heavy as a common ax.

Again, one morning Johnnie Meech, our white missionary carpenter, had gone aloft and was arranging a cornice on one end of the house. He

I have been very busy building a schoolhouse. It is almost finished, but is not dry, so we cannot use it yet. It has been a great work, for our boys have done it all, and it has been heavy work for them. They wanted to do it to prove to the people that they were not lazy, and also that they had learned more than boys of their age in the town.

God has blessed us in our work here, and we are preaching the Gospel and trusting the Lord for the increase that is sure to come.

The boys and Mr. Harrow have been picking coffee for a few days. As soon as Conference is over we are looking for the Bishop to visit us. I am glad to hear of sinners being saved in South Africa.

Yours in Christ,

AGNES MCCALLISTER.

The First European grave in the Hinghua Prefecture was made by our (Methodist) Mission February 7. In it rests the body of the infant son of Bro. and Sis. Brewster until that “morn of morns.” The site is on a mountain about 1,800 feet high, and overlooks the city and much of the densely populated, fertile valley.

This industrial work of our Hinghua schools is opening up hopefully. Three four mills, one rice mill, and one cane mill are running. Cotton spinning and weaving on machines invented by a Chinese will begin soon. The present rate of progress is progressive and very friendly to the missionaries. Telegraphic communication with all parts of the world will soon be opened.
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

BISHOP WILLIAM TAYLOR, REV. ROSS TAYLOR.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

ALL the spring conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been held, and the churches of the Eastern and Middle States are now beginning a new year of spiritual work. The charge of spring so full of freshness and hope, should be emblematic of this year of church life in its new beginnings. Old feelings and purposes and experiences shall pass away, and with the budding out of the leaves and blossoms, new ones will be planted. Sping is pre-eminently a time of hopefulness; and the beginning of a year in Christ's kingdom ought to be one, too, of confident expectation.

If the minister has been returned, and the relations between him and his people in the heat of the situation have not been entirely satisfactory, it will be wise to forget the past, and earnestly enter upon new endeavors for the year at hand. Confidence and decision, blending with the powers of gentleness and love, will overcome prejudice, subdue opposition and enlist support. If the congregation, not thinking so much of past experiences, shall take a renewed interest in their preacher, his sermons and his work, mak ing the best use of every talent he has, and every effort he puts forth, they are paving the way for a pleasant and successful year.

Meanwhile, it would certainly be wise in the new preacher not to create expectations which he will find it difficult to meet. A good beginning should be made without overreaching the power to continue. Strength and excellence in work should be reserved for that trying period when the freshness of the morning has given place to the " burden and heat of the day."

A certain family once disliked their minister for some reason. The next year he was moved to another place, and, curiously enough, this very family was led by circumstance to take up their abode in the same locality. It seemed exceedingly fortunate to both parties at first, but deciding to prolong the situation they soon became warm friends; and the minister at the close of the year had no more ardent supporters than the family who had been so hostile during the previous year of his administration. From this it may be inferred that one conference year is not to be regarded as a criterion for the next.

One important reason why farming nowadays does not pay is because the farmer ignores that close attention and hard work which in days gone by was the secret of success. It is not so much what the markets as the change in methods of management that makes agriculture an unprofitable business.

No doubt the ministers can learn something from this fact for their own advantage. The Church. Hard work and perseverance are the essential agencies for obtaining the mastery. With care not to cross the lines of physical endurance, each minister being in this particular a law unto himself, he should be determined to measure up to the full standard of his strength and talent in doing the work committed to his charge.

Then, with a firm reliance on God, the spring-time of sowing will be the prelude to a glorious harvest at the end of the year.

HEAVY TIDINGS AGAIN.

J. AM again requested to restate my principles of self-supporting Missions in their relation to the work of the Missionary Societies. In any part of our home work where a Methodist Church is needed, and where there are men and women from drowning. Must they be persecuted and men and women from drowning. Must they be persecuted and men and women from drowning. Must they be persecuted

PRINCIPLES OF SELF-SUPPORT.

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Joseph Grant, Treasurer, 181 Hudson street, or Fifth

objects of charity, and in their carnal state decline to as­

him to follow their own convictions. The work requires

MISSIONARIES, AND OTHERS, IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD ARE INVITED TO SEND US FOR PUBLICATION SHORT ARTICLES, DESCRIP­

tive of the country and people, missionary labors, and present needs. They well thus appeal to proper interest and co-operation in every Christian land.

Assistant to the Editor at New York Post-office as second class matter.

5th Ave. and 20th St., New York, June, 1897.

Missionaries, and others, 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 well thus appeal to proper interest and co-operation in every Christian land.


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The Church is fulfilling its divine commission to " Go unto all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and claiming its ground in the fact that although the Methodist Episcopal Church now receives twelve thousand dollars annually for missions, it sends no money to the home land. On the contrary, some missionaries home on furlough declare that they receive a part of this amounts to be from the missions.

One more question that has been put to us is this: "Why all the horrors of heathenism continue to trail the earth, and the more subtle yet none the less sanguinary devices of the devil still hold sway in those countries, and why as an ascetic civilized, while often wholly barbarous, finds a general answer in the term non-Christian. But why have they not Christ?" St. Paul replies: "How can they believe in Him of whom they have not heard, and how can they preach except they be sent?" Why is, therefore, the question of Jesus, addressed unto His servants commanded to: "go out into the highways and hedges and compel them to come in," and to His disciples in every age commissioned to: "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature."

WHY has become no less momentous. "How to reach the masses in the home-wide world has never found any satisfactory solution other than the demonstration of success on the plans of practical common sense. Why not carry our everyday business sense into the wide-world field? Evidently it is needed there. Some of the questions asked by our correspondents bring facts to light that permit of no other conclusion. And a free discussion of this great subject, such formation of this is not only aperiodical from all restraint other than that imposed by the truth itself ever affords ample opportunity for, will not only present facts representing distressing difficulties, but also solutions of them. And this is the Why of our "Questions and Answers" department. This is "Our Mail Bag." To it are invited all inquiries as to the conditions in barbarous and semi-heathen lands; the most desirable qualifications of acceptable missionaries and their special preparation for particular fields; portions of countries occupied in part by the missionary societies, and missionary methods at home and abroad. And you are at liberty to freely express your opinion as to How as well as to inquire into the Why.

A friend of missions desires to know if in simply holding the seminary the Church is fulfilling its divine commission to "Go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and it was chiefly the aid of the I. W. M. R. C. department. This is "Our Mail Bag." To it are invited all inquiries as to the conditions in barbarous and semi-heathen lands; the most desirable qualifications of acceptable missionaries and their special preparation for particular fields; portions of countries occupied in part by the missionary societies, and missionary methods at home and abroad.

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MISSIONARY WORLD IN MINIATURE.

News from Many Fields Contributed by Other Missionary Periodicals.

THE Moravian Missionary Society has decided to extend its labors in East Central Africa, having accepted from the London Missionary Society £1,000 for the purpose, until, in the space of eight days, the associated tribe of Watusi, is apparently the most numerous people south of the Victoria Nyasa, and east of Tanganyika.

The bark *Harmony* has been temporarily superseded by a small steamer, chartered for the purpose, until the funds have been collected for a new mission ship. For thirty years the *Harmony* (the fourth vessel of that name which has been possessed by the Society) has annually accomplished the voyage to and from Labrador, carrying safely her precious freight of missionary agents, their children, and the supplies for the six stations on that bleak, inhospitable coast, braving many a storm and many a danger arising from fogs, ice floes, icebergs, rocks, and shoals; experiencing all her nine predecessors, most marvelous divine protection on all her many journeys backward and forward.

Ninety missionaries of the Church Missionary Society are supported by individuals, who pay the full amount of their board and house rent. If necessary, the homes—men, women, and children—have been fed, sheltered, and cared for, and, as far as possible, clothed. When admitted, they were all in an emaciated condition. In spite of special care one seventh of them died.

Mr. Allchin, of Osaka, American Board of Foreign Missions, reports an evangelistic tour he made through the island of Kyushu with his lantern, preaching thirty-one nights, numbering in his audience from two hundred to upwards of one thousand. He says this is special, the attendance on the regular Sabbath services being smaller.

Opposition to missionary labors often results in their furtherance. Dr. Gordon reports a meeting held at a place near Tottori, Japan, where two Buddhist priests, having filed themselves with *sake*, noisily interrupted and seized the clothing of the speakers. A policeman, who attempted to interpose, was wounded. The order of things was reconstructed and re-arranged. As a result, the next night the small audience was increased to upward of two hundred attendants.

In a two weeks' tour of country districts in South China Dr. Hagar journeyed four hundred and fifty miles, one hundred and thirty-five of which he traveled on foot. Seventeen adults and five children were baptized, and among the converts were some who had been Pagodians five years before.

The girls' school at Inanda, Zululand, numbers one hundred and ten pupils, and for lack of room is under the necessity of constantly refusing admission to girls who desire a Christian training for the duties of life. A revival has begun among them, largely due to the power of the Holy Spirit upon the native Christians. A teacher writes of the penitential struggles of these people. "We said Congregationalists do not altogether appreciate violent demonstrations;" nevertheless, all joined in the glorious work of leading souls to Christ.

In the Presbyterian Missions in Central China, the Christian Endeavor Societies have been very successful in carrying forward the Gospel work of the different stations. The organization serves to call into activity the best Christian energies of the people.

Dr. J. Hunter Wells, of Pyeong Yang, Korea, cut off an arm in the dining room, performed an operation for cataract of the eye in the bedroom, cut off a leg in the shed, made use of the kitchen for a hospital, many minor operations, and had patients lying all over the neighborhood in every available shed or room. He treated some four thousand patients last year. A new dispensary and hospital on a small scale has just been completed.

Two hundred members were received into the churches of the Korean Mission last year, and a thousand catechumens enrolled. From Zitacuaro comes the account of the conversion of a man seventy-five years old, who was led to the rejection of the Roman Catholic belief solely by reading the Bible. He had been called to carve a new image of the Virgin Mary, to replace one which had been struck by lightning, a circumstance which led him to doubt the efficacy of such images. Finding a Bible in a college library he obtained permission to read it every Sunday, which he continued until he had read it all, and was led to the Sabellian position. Sharp persecution has failed to drive him from his simple faith in Christ.

As incident illustrative of the value of medical work comes from the American Board missions at Kalgan, North China. By a comparatively simple surgical operation an intelligent man was relieved of a distressing throat difficulty which rendered his speech almost unintelligible. He gladly accepted the Gospel, and returned to his own village to proclaim the doctrine which healed both body and soul. A few weeks later the first fruits of his preaching were apparent by the acceptance of the Christian faith by three families, and the warm reception of a missionary by the people.

Herein was related the story of the brave native pastor at Marash, Turkey, incarcerated for an alleged political offense, who was brought from prison every Sunday morning to preach to his waiting congregation. The faithful flock are now attending the regular services of their shepherd by the commutation of his sentence.

The *Dunavodra* has been published regularly by the Marathi Mission for forty-four years. It is read weekly by large numbers of the people, and is intended for the churches, reaching thus a portion of the multitude who are not reached by the spoken word. The religious content is under the necessity of constantly refusing admission to young men who desire a Christian training for the duties of life. A revival has begun among them largely due to the power of the Holy Spirit upon the native Christians. A teacher writes of the penitential struggles of these people. "We said Congregationalists do not altogether appreciate violent demonstrations;" nevertheless, all joined in the glorious work of leading souls to Christ.

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In accordance with the regular work for sailors, the native preachers call him a "sahur samaritan"—considering man. Some people think for years before coming to a decision.

The Uganda Bible is printed in a size and shape to fit into one of Huntley and Palmers' tins, two-pound biscuit tins, leaving room at the side for the "Morning Star" in large numbers. These tins are rather plentiful in the Plervey Group of the South Sea Islands. It is neatly plaited the exact size to contain a thick octavo Bible, a hymn book, a lead pencil, and a small scale has just been completed.

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PREACHING UNDER THE WOE AND UNDER THE ANOINTING.

DANIEL STEELE, D. D.

"Unto me who am less than the least of all saints is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ." (Eph. 3:8.)

These are the words of a man in jail for preaching Christ. He had been a prisoner several years. His outlook for the future was toward the bloody block on which Herod was beheading his Lord and his body at the command of Nero. He expresses no regret for his lot. He does not cavil at the results of his submission to this fate. Rather he congratulates himself on the privilege of heralding Christ Jesus to the nations. When he was a faithful traveler even if it of all the rest a jubilant

He deemed the lowest place on God's footstool too good for a man who had seconded the deliberate murder of Stephen, the first martyr. Some people say that they must sin a little every day to keep them humble; as if sin can cure the evil of evil. But Paul had kept himself in a lowly place at the feet of all his brethren by the constant memory of his past sins. This was the constancy of a work, a gush. Oh, the gladness, the spontaneity of the work—the effective labor for others, but it can never be a substitute to this fact. Nor is this remark limited to preachers. It indicates a growth in grace, a more gracious revelation in the unity of their origin, and from this confluence of natural tissues, laws and forces to find the origin of life, or the glittering beauty. Such a man is not entombed with the praises of God, and His manifestations of religion is the antithesis of the enjoyment of ground of hunger and thirst. They are servants rather than sons. They sigh for grace. To secure the salvation of the Jews he was willing, for Israel, and, next to Jesus Christ, Jerusalem was his chief

THERE are many tinkling cymbals and too much sound, but they give no knowledge. There is too much rhetoric and barren philosophy containing little spiritual nutriment as the east wind. Only love can awaken love. Only love can feel love. There is nothing like an experience of saving and sanctifying love as the pre-eminent element of pulpit power. I have now recovered the secret of success in the Wesleyes and the Methodist fathers in England and America. They drank abundantly from the wells of consolation, and then cried out to a generation faint and dying of thirst:

"Heal every one that thirsteth, draw nigh;" "In God invites the fallen race; Mercy and free salvation buy; 'Tis God invites the fallen race; 'Tis God invites the fallen race; 'Tis God invites the fallen race; 'Tis God invites the fallen race; 'Tis God invites the fallen race; Thou canst not perish, for thy Lord is nigh; The weakest cost his life-blood to redeem. And His righteous judgment thou dost fear. May some one tell me what I am doing to bring the written Word, while both together convey the scriptures is absolutely necessary to intelligent piety and the sunlit prairie and shady grove, the silver lake and sloping ground, the trees and leaves and dew-drop, as well as in every blazing star and sparkling intellect, he sees the handwriting of the sun and moon and stars, and the glory of them is seen, felt, and enjoyed. Such a man is not entombed with the praises of God, and His manifestations of religion is the antithesis of the enjoyment of the written Word, while both together convey knowledge and revealed truth derives a two-fold lesson and luxury. Such a man is not entombed with the praises of God, and His manifestations of religion is the antithesis of the enjoyment of the written Word, while both together convey knowledge and revealed truth derives a two-fold lesson and luxury. The sun and moon and stars, and the glory of them is seen, felt, and enjoyed. To him there is honey in every flower and nectar in every spring. In every spire of grass, and leaflet and dew-drop, as well as in every blazing star and sparkling intellect, he sees the handwriting of benevolent design. The footprints of God are fossilized in the rocks, while his smiling face is imaged in all the ten thousand living forms of creation. How different with the Christ, from whose eyes the beams of love have been scattered through all the chambers of the material world as a man walks through a picture gallery. Likenesses of the Creator, ethnographies of his handiwork, are poured over him at every turn. He looks at the vaunted sites and says, 'The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament shews his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge. There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard" (Ps. xix. 1). He looks at the diversified earth, and considering its mineral resources and vegetable products, exclaims, "O most magnificent, majestic, and sublime art Thou made them all. The earth is full of Thy riches and glory. Thank God for all Thy gifts. For grace may much, for much thou needest grace; If men thy work discern, what can they more? Christ's weary foot thy path on earth doth trace; If thorns would thus, they pierced Him before; Peace, look, up, and there a vessel in which the water of life was to be carried to the Hebrew peoples and substituted a world-embracing philanthropy—yea, even a passionate love for the most degraded and infernal of mankind. Were this spirit universally prevalent in the Christian church, there would not be any lack of suitable volunteers for foreign missions, for laborers of our great missions, and bishops charged with the duty of distributing pastoral laborers to the best advantage to the kingdom of God would be no longer perplexed—the endeavor to satisfy not a few who seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's."
SAINTS' REST.

A Delightful Home in Florida for Faithful Workers in Need of Rest.

MRS. MARY TETER.

After spending five years in Africa we came home to rest and recuperate, expecting to return as soon as our health would permit. While visiting from place to place and not getting the much-needed rest, the Lord seemed to lay on our hearts the very great need of a home for tired missionaries and evangelists, so we began to look about.

After about one year we were ordered by Bishop Taylor to New York, on our way back to Africa. We reached New York December 5, 1892, and consulted with Bishop and Miss Taylor. They deemed it wise to consult a physician, so called Dr. Palmer. He considered it unsafe for Mr. Teter to return to Africa, on account of slight pulmonary trouble and severe muscular rheumatism, but said we ought to spend the winter in the South. So it was arranged by the Bishop to send us to Evelyn, to spend the winter with his sister, Mrs. G. N. Patterson.

While on the train on our way to Florida, Mr. Teter said, "Who knows? Maybe the Lord is sending us to Florida to get our home." I said, "Yes, maybe He is." I am not quite sure that I was not just a little selfish in the matter, for I only wanted a small place for ourselves and my sister and her family, where we could invite our friends, so was not looking for so large a place as was Mr. Teter. But still I said, "Now, Lord, if you want us to have a large place, just give it to us and it will be all right." We were not long at Mr. Patterson's till we learned of several places for sale. We visited one or two, talked and prayed over them, but could not come to a decision.

Mr. Teter attended the session of the St. John's River Conference, and, with my consent, we gave up the little home into the Bishop's care. There was at that time no rest home for weary workers. We learned of several places for sale. We visited one or two, talked and prayed over them, but could not come to a decision.

have added to it until now we have twenty-seven rooms, with three good fire-places, and each room can be heated if necessary. It has a good brick foundation, is now almost ready for plastering, and there is not one dollar of indebtedness.

And now we are asking the Lord to help us by sending the money to complete the house, in order that it may be ready by autumn. For God's little ones who need rest and quiet, we are praying that the Lord will supply all our need. And where is Minneola? It is in the south central part of Florida, one hundred and twenty miles due south from Jacksonville.

The Lord was with us wonderfully in the finish of the dress skirt and the summers pleasant.

MISSION BOAT ON LAKE MINNEOLA.

SAINTS' REST, MINNEOLA, FLORIDA.

lovely lake. It was not long before we were strongly urged to move to two of the rooms of the big house.

The Lord was with us wonderfully in the general work of the Church and the salvation of souls. After purchasing a lot, moving the church building, repairing, plastering and papering it, we paid off a debt of $800, and Bishop Fowler dedicated our new little church free of debts.

We believed we had found the right place for our Rest Home, and asked the Bishop to give it to us for that purpose, if it was His will. We spoke to Bishop Fowler about it, and he thought it an excellent idea. So, like Gideon, we laid out the place and it came in wet, and then dry, and then the Lord gave us the place.

We an interest in this plan of providing a place of rest for weary workers in the vineyard of the Lord, at home or abroad, can send their offerings direct to Rev. J. C. Teter, Minneapolis, Florida.

"SHALL I NOT VISIT FOR THESE THINGS?"

The charts issued by the Government show that the famine regions in India are identical with those of the production of the poppy. It is more advantageous, at first sight, to raise opium than millet, rice or wheat. The opium territory is farmed out to the people, and the Government gives a fixed price for the product and exports it to China and the rest of the world. The alternative is either opium, which is slow death, or starvation, which is immediate death. Let the culture of opium stop from Lahore down to Cape Comorin, and the occasion for famine will stop in a single year. Nature, if she be permitted to have her own way, would take care of all the people of India. If this now devastating famine will only teach England that the time has at last come when the culture of the poppy must give way to the cereals, and that in the end there is more real gain to the people and the national treasury by stopping the trade in opium, it will be a moral triumph beyond all calculation.—Bombay (India) Guardian.

Joseph T. Farrington,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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Refuse all others.

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"Gold Standard 1897."

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AND WOMEN. $44.00 each. Heretofore $125.00

When you buy a wheel, buy a good one. The wheel we sell for $44.00 is the lightest, strongest and best wheel sold by any Department Store in the United States. We don’t ask you to believe our “say so,” but come in and judge for yourself. We guarantee these wheels unreservedly, just as the makers guarantee those which bear their name-plate, and cost $125.00.

No other Department Store in New York can secure these wheels for sale. We control them absolutely.

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Cotton Cover Cloth Suits, four colors, Eton Jackets, Divided Skirt, Belt and Leggins, Exquisitely braided,

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The “Ariel” Cycling Suit of all wool English Cheviot and over Plaids, brown and gray effects. Eton and Blazer Jackets,

$7.98, worth $12.00.

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Price $10 by Express; reduced from twenty-five dollars.

A 112-page illustrated book descriptive of the Electropriser free by mail to any address.

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We have over four thousand vacancies for teachers each season—seven times as many vacancies as members. We must have more members. Several plans: two plans give free registration; one plan (GUARANTEED a satisfactory position for the coming Fall. Ten cents, one 10-cent stamp, the regular price is 25 cents) pays for a ten-page book, explaining the different plans, and containing a complete plan for First Year, a new and charming love story of College days. No charge to employers for recommending teachers. Address

REV. DR. O. W. SUTTON, A.M., Pres’t and Manager, Southern Teachers’ Bureau, Louisville, Ky.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

MRS. LUCY D. OSBORN.

No one desiring to enter upon foreign missionary work, and realizing its great difficulties, can but feel the paramount importance of specific training. The Union Missionary Training Institute, of Brooklyn, has for years been an experiment in giving this specific preparation, but an established success, as attested by the fruitful lives of its sixty representatives working in fourteen different countries under ten missionary boards, calls attention to its improved course of study for '97-'98.

BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.

No ordinary knowledge of the Bible will suffice when, in the near future, students will be required to submit to such an intensive biblical instruction in schools as also to their future native pastors and Bible women. The efficiency of these native helpers will largely depend upon the ability of their instructors. Prominent workers holding official positions in missionary societies are remitting college graduates to spend at least a year in the Institute. One remarked recently, “Colleges are not furnishing the kind of missionaries we need.”

A young man who had spent some years in a college before going upon finding his incapacity to properly instruct his native helpers, returned to America to mend his college education and become a native helper. In the three years’ course of study the entire Bible is thoroughly studied, careful and biography being followed by introduction of missionary work, and realizing its great difficulties, can but feel the paramount importance of specific training. The Union Missionary Training Institute, of Brooklyn, has for years been an experiment in giving this specific preparation, but an established success, as attested by the fruitful lives of its sixty representatives working in fourteen different countries under ten missionary boards, calls attention to its improved course of study for '97-'98.

EASTERN LANGUAGES.

These are to be much more prominently taught. We have had ten foreign languages arranged for, securing our native teachers through the recommendations of the consuls of their respective countries. When in India recently we ascertained that all the civil officers of the British Government were obliged to pass high examinations in Hindustani before leaving England for India. If the English Government find such a plan valuable, why should not missionaries?

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATION.

“The Brooklyn School is centrally located, being within walking distance of nearly all the leading churches, the City Mission headquarters, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Rooms and post-office, and is only a ten-minutes’ ride from New York City, with its many rare advantages.”

THE COUNTRY BRANCH.

“The Country Branch, consisting of a farm of one hundred and forty acres, well watered and wooded, is beautiful for recreation and eminently healthful, nesting as it does, in the charming Musconetcong Valley, and commanding a fine view of Schooley’s range of mountains. It is just sixty miles from New York, and is reached from that city by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. In both homes the students’ rooms are pleasant and cheerful, with all modern appliances for lighting and heating. Fifty pupils can be accommodated.

REQUIREMENTS.

There must be evidence furnished of a preparatory gymnasium open every day and some measure of fitness for it.

If the entire expense be met, it is $100 per student to the student, and $200 per student average cost of scholarship. If not, it is $150 per student and $300 per student average cost of scholarship.

Further information can be obtained by addressing

Mrs. W. R. Osborn, Principal,
No. 131 Waverley Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Illustrated Christian World.

June, 1897.

Midland News Notes.

For the closing month of the year the revenue of the Waterwarsand gold fields, Johannesburg, according to Government report, was £268,592, an increase of £6,356 over the corresponding month of the previous year.

The famine among the natives of the Murchison Range, Zoutpansberg district of the Transvaal, has already resulted in many deaths from starvation. In the northern districts it is unabated, and a large number of deaths are reported from many points.

Dr. Koch reported the discovery of a process whereby, by means of a tear of the eldest rinderpest blood, cattle may be rendered immune within a fortnight, a period that may be shortened. This experiment proves that it is quite possible for rinderpest to be eradicated. On the Tanganyick Plateau, where this scourge was raging in Central Africa, enormous doses of quinine were given with great success.

Notwithstanding the decrease in the earnings of the Cape Government railways in the month of December, and, indeed, during the last quarter of last year, the total shows a remarkable increase over the past year. For the nine months ended Dec. 31st, 1896, the earnings were £580,884, while for last year they amounted to £556,500.

In the Orange Free State, out of 62,261 head of cattle infected by the rinderpest, 3,186 died.

In the month of February two hundred and sixty-three thousand three hundred and eighty ounces of gold, valued at £245,118, were exported from South Africa via Cape Town.

In the year 1896, the Transvaal produced 1,340,000 tons of coal, 2,396,000 tons of ore, and 460,000,000 cubic feet of gas, the losses paid by the mining companies will amount to £1,713,881. Eighty-one mines employed 7,556 men and 2,407,000 black labourers.

To the Prince of Wales Diamond Jubilee Hospital in Johannesburg the Wernher-Hotel Company subscribed two thousand pounds sterling, and Max Michaelis one thousand pounds.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has completed the purchase of a fine block of eleven farms in Bulawayo, known as "Sanadale," for £25,000 cash.

When the Northern Line is completed to Tati, traction engines will be used to draw loaded wagons from Tati to Bulawayo. The line is now stalked 407 miles; rail laid 294, and earthworks 1,520. Passengers can now go nearly up to Palapye, and by the local train, and every effort is being put forth to complete the line to Bulawayo by October of this year.

The output of the Witwatersrand gold mines for February amounted to two hundred and eleven thousand ounces. Of late the Witwatersrand diggings suffered greatly for the lack of sufficient laborers. Recently, on a single day, over one thousand newly arrived natives were registered at the pass office.

The report of the Conference on Closer Union between the Transvaal Government and the Orange Free State was published. Slight alterations are proposed in the treaty of unity and commerce, burghers and the Orange Free State have been permitted to consider and report on all points of common interest, especially mutual defense and trade communication, federal uniformity and uniformity of laws in both States.

In his report to the Agricultural Department, Dr. Koch relates his experiments on rinderpest in the Orange Free State. He says:

"First we selected eighteen diseased animals and inoculated them with the highly virulent blood, prepared with phenol (necro-acid), and the others with bile. Ten more animals vaccinated. The first four, which were carefully isolated were inoculated with bile. Six days after this inoculation, four animals showed symptoms of rinderpest, and three of them succumbed to the disease. The others, one of which was a mild form. None of the cases of the disease occurred amongst these animals, though from the eighth day after the inoculation they had been allowed to graze with the infected herd at the farm at all times. They are well and remained in good condition."

"The result of this experiment may, therefore, be summarized as follows: One injection of bile saved twenty-six animals out of twenty-nine, and this under conditions of uncertainty, feverishness and unfavorable. Of the ten animals infected with phenol blood, three died those months, whilst the other three remained alive without evidencing any symptoms of the disease."

"Of the eighteen head which, although sick, were inoculated with phenol blood or bile, six recovered."

"Of the forty-four animals which the farmers had inoculated with material from the rinderpest herd, every one showed symptoms of the disease and ten of them recovered."

"Of eight animals which were neither inoculated nor treated in any way, seven became salted."

"This fact obtained by me," adds Dr. Koch, "in this instance with the injection of blood cannot be designated otherwise than as most satisfactory. It clearly demonstrated that the operation, even when carried out on a rinderpest farm, where the natural infection has to be taken into consideration, produces the same good effect as on the experimental station, where the immunized animals have to be treated artificially by means of injection with virulent rinderpest blood. Furthermore, it proves that bile of healthy animals had no immunizing action, and even one of the rinderpest animals are not under all circumstances efficacious; also the quantity of bile used was only one eighth of that used in the other treatment."

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From Mafeking (Bechuanaland portion of the Cape Colony), we hear, that a British officer with forty men, by whom he gained Kakingas' residence, the chief of the Kaffirs, was induced to come up and render assistance to the two countries.

DR. KOCH RELATES HIS EXPERIMENTS ON RINDERPEST.
ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

OUR MISSIONARY REVIEW.

Recent Books Contributed to the "World's" Missionary Library.

By ROBERT R. Doherty, Ph. D.

A book of rare interest and value is that entitled "Through Unknown African Countries." The first two volumes are devoted to the journey from Somaliland to Lake Rudolf and Lamu. By A. Donaldson Smith, M. D., illustrations, together with five original tables drawn from the author's sketches and photographs, by Charles Whyper, A. D. McCollum, and other eminent artists, and a large number of smaller illustrations, together with five original maps of the countries traversed, prepared from the author's survey by the Royal Geographical Society of England, and a full and complete index, add to the beauty and usefulness of this princely octavo volume of 487 pages. The body of the work is occupied by the experiences of the expedition, and its valuable scientific results are given in a series of appendices contributed by eminent scholars. The work is splendidly bound, and is a model of what should be done in another branch of literature.

Dr. Donaldson Smith arrived at Berbera, on the coast of Somaliland, in northeast Africa, about midsummer, 1894. During a previous expedition undertaken for sporting purposes in Somaliland—that famous hunting region where lions and other big game abound—he had conceived the plan of penetrating into the unknown interior of the Dark Continent and forcing his way to Lake Rudolf. The present volume tells how he was enabled to do so after a year's march, beset by dangers and difficulties that would have proved fatal to a less persevering explorer. From Lake Rudolf Dr. Donaldson Smith made his way to the east coast at Lamu, by which time he had marched no less than four thousand miles.

He found it necessary to take with him eighty armed men for defense against the savages of the interior, and on more than one occasion they were called into action in an exciting manner. The explorer was, however, generally successful in assuring the natives of his pacific intentions, his chief danger arising from suspicions aroused by the appearance of the agent of former travelers. That the control of so large an expedition proved a severe test of the powers of organization and diplomacy of its leader appears on almost every page. Perils without number were the daily lot of Dr. Smith and his European companions, Mr. Fred Gillett and Mr. Dobson (the former of whom in a country letter before Lake Rudolf was reached)—perils from wild beasts, perils from savage tribes, perils from elephantiasis, perils from thirst, but the explorer never lost sight of his scientific work. He undertook a special course of instruction in surveying before starting for Africa, and mapped out his whole route day by day with the necessary accuracy. He made vast collections of plants, birds, insects, geological specimens and anthropological curiosities, by which the great museums of America and Europe have been enriched.

He discovered a town which there were stone houses and beautiful shrines in regions where only mud huts were supposed to exist. He came into prolonged contact with the warlike Abyssinians, and was well at home in the writing of a long letter to the Emperor Menileik. His journey took him through some of the loveliest scenery in the world. By means of his camera and such rough sketches as he could make on the spot, he acquired a new and admirably accurate idea of his subjects, for which the greatest applauded the series of illustrations of sporting episodes and scenery.

Comparing Dr. Smith's pages with those of other eminent African explorers, one misses the little bit of lige's letter on the back of a photograph which is notable in Schiemruth and Stanley as really (though differently expressed) as in Barth and Livingstone. His career as a scientific student at several great universities—Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Harvard and Heidelberg—fitted him exceptionally for his career as a scientific traveler; geography and zoology have been greatly enriched by him; but one cannot help wishing that with all his interest in the beasts of the wilderness, the flowers of the field, and the birds of the air, he had not equal susceptibility to the beauties and the weaknesses of men and women. From the standpoint of the reader, however, the writer must not be permitted to infer that ethnological study was overlooked by the doctor. The examples of his method of work are too rare to be missed in any history of African exploration. It is impossible to underestimate the importance of this discovery. Generally it strengthens the theory that the pyramids are by no means degenerate specimens of the tribes among which they live, but that they are the last remnant of the original population of the Dark Continent. We must now make a very large addition to the series of races upon which the pyramids are scattered.

As a whole, the book is by far the most important recent contribution to the literature of African exploration.

A BEAUTIFUL little book entitled "From a Cloud of Witnesses," compiled by Davis Wasgatt Clark, contains 399 tributes to the heroes of many different classes. But that statement does not prepare the reader for the rich and varied text present before him. Among the contributors are nine military men, seven historians, thirty-five statesmen, and seven jurists; and infidels and heathens add variety to the collection. No compilation of the sort, nearly so complete, has ever been more or less persevering.

It has a quadruple cross index and an appendix of unique value. Many novel and edifying programmes can, by the help of this volume, be arranged for Ewgewa Leagues and kindred societies on such subjects, for example, as "What Our Presidents have said of the Bible," "Effect of the Bible on Literary Style," "State and Personal Liberty and the Bible," "What Poets, what Scientists, what Skeptics, etc., etc., have said concerning the Bible." Post paid, $1.

"Did the Pardon Come Too Late?" by Mrs. Ballington Booth, is published by the Fleming H. Revell Company. It is her first writing upon her labors among prisoners, a branch of work which has always engaged her enthusiastic interest and to which, since the organization of the American Volunteers, she has devoted her time and energy. It has a quadruple cross index and an appendix of unique value. Many novel and edifying programmes can, by the help of this volume, be arranged for Epwgewa Leagues and kindred societies on such subjects, for example, as "What Our Presidents have said of the Bible," "Effect of the Bible on Literary Style," "State and Personal Liberty and the Bible," "What Poets, what Scientists, what Skeptics, etc., etc., have said concerning the Bible." Post paid, $1.

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ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

June, 1897.

ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WORLD.

HARVEST OF THE BIBLE.

What was Accomplished by theSale of One Copy of theBook in Mexico.

REV. G. D. COLEMAN

I WISH to tell of the effects following the sale of one Bible in Mexico whichby the providence of God was sentthither on “ good ground” and yieldedfruit.

In 1864, the wife of a man by the name of Ponce de Leon, noticing that Bibleswere sold in a certain store of the Britishand Foreign Bible Society, said to her husband: “ Buy me one of those Bibles;I may use them. This latter annoyance led thesepeople, uniting their labors, built forthem a remarkable congregation and church.

This resulted a little later in a remarkable increase of this land of spiritual death.

Here have been forged upon the people aburden of sin and a sense of guilt. This sin is not only a burden to the individual but to the whole human race. It is for the emancipationof sin and guilt that the Gospel of Jesus Christ was brought to the world, and it is for the benefit of all men that the Gospel should be proclaimed in all lands.

More than this, this congregation sentout a missionary, and in San Augustin Atlajulco another self-supporting congregation was built up. In San Augustin Atlajulco the evangelical Christians arein the majority.

All this work has sprung up from thesale of one Bible in 1864, by God’s blessing.

From this foundation, actually building upon the Word of God, has been reared the Native Christian Church of Mexico, the work of which continues to grow and extend to many other parts of the country.

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