

Prominent People.

MR. IRA D. SANKEY proposes to open a school for the training of soloists to become evangelistic singers.

REV. WM. ARTHUR, the famous Wesleyan divine, is still very ill in the South of France, and his life has been despaired of.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE passed her eightieth year mark last month. The W.C.T.U. of Melrose, Mass., gave a reception in her honor.

THE YOUNG Canadian soldier, Mulloy, who lost his sight while serving in South Africa, will study for the ministry in the Baptist Church. He left College to enlist, and though seriously handicapped by the loss of sight, he is taking up his work cheerfully and with determination. He will, doubtless, succeed.

JUST as this number was about finished and ready for the press, the news arrived that the Queen had passed away. There is nothing to regret in her death, for she had filled out the full measure of her days, and left behind her the record of a stainless life. Her reign has been the most glorious in the annals of British history. Fuller reference must be reserved until next month. It will take some little time to become accustomed to the title, "King Edward VII."

"MINISTER CONSER told me," writes Bishop Moore, from China, "that in the siege at Pekin, the only man who utterly broke down, and helplessly despaired, was the French minister, an avowed and boastful atheist." What else but despair was left to an atheist at a time like that? Faith in a supernatural power alone could sustain under such circumstances. This faith is more than a theory of theologians. It is a working principle for every-day life.

A NEW story of Francis Parkman, the historian, shows that he had a keen sense of justice. A friend met him walking one day along the street, leading two street boys. He had a firm grip on their coat collars. "What in his friend. 'I found that Parkman?' asked his friend. 'I found that Parkman here had eaten all of the apple instead of dividing with his little brother. I am going to buy another for the younger boy, and make Johnny watch him while he eats it.'"

BISHOP WILLIAM X. NINDE died at his home in Detroit, on January 2nd. He was for several years President of the Epworth League of the M. E. Church, and responded to the address of welcome at the Toronto International Convention of 1897, on behalf of his Church. The *Michigan Christian Advocate* pays this tribute to him: "He worked hard to the very last, responding as readily to calls from the poorest sections of the State and from out-of-the-way country churches, to dedicate churches, preach and deliver addresses as he did to the many summons received from rich churches and famous cities. His life was a rounded period of eminent and useful service. The good that he did will live long after him in fragrant memories and hallowed influences. The evil had no manifestation either in his character or conduct. A white soul has taken its place near the shining throne."

MR. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL's lecture at Central Music Hall, Chicago, Jan. 10, on "The Boer war as I saw it," was most interrupted with applause. The first picture shown to illustrate the lecture was, as Mr. Churchill expressed it, of "a typical Boer soldier," General Joubert. A man in the gallery hurried for the Boers and the lecture was taken up by a large part of the audience, but the cheers were intermingled with silence. Hearing the hisses, Mr. Churchill said: "Don't hiss. There is one of the heroes of history. The men in the gallery are right." An amusing description was given of the armament of the Boer army: "For a

pastoral people, devoting their lives to religious contemplation," says Mr. Churchill, "the Boers have the most modern and improved guns in the world and all the armies in Europe are now busy copying the military equipment of a people that never meant to harm anybody." The audience was sympathetic when the lecturer described his escape from the State Model School at Pretoria, where the British prisoners were so confined. He confessed it was much like the adventures of the hero of a thrilling melodrama. When he returned to Pretoria it was to see the Union Jack hoisted above the state-house. "And, Britisher that I am," said Mr. Churchill, "I would not wish to see that flag stay there unless it meant in South Africa free government, justice and common law." The lecture was intermingled with praise for the Boers as a people, and the speaker closed with the hope that the end of the present conflict would be the binding together of the two races "on whose friendly co-operation the future of South Africa depends."

THE *Midland Christian Advocate* says of the Canadian evangelists who have recently been laboring in Minneapolis: "There has been nothing accidental about the success of Crossley and Hunter, the evangelists, for nearly twenty years.

Crossley's sermons, often running into song, are addressed to the sense of religious need of ordinary people and not above their heads. It is doubtful if more brilliant efforts would get as many converts. They are both vivacious and serious by turns but do not tire people with their solemnities. In the after meeting Hunter is persistent. It is not wearisome. On oft-repeated appeals, without response, on evenings when the tide seems adverse, still his voice rings out in hopeful challenge and defeat is turned into triumph. If Gabriel should sound the last trumpet Hunter would still want another chance at sinners.

The Nineteenth Century.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE says it has been "a century of analysis and revolution which has reduced the size of the world and the width of the oceans; a century of federation and brotherly love, which has bound men closer and closer together."

SURELY no other century, not all the Christian centuries combined, ever witnessed the opening of so many doors that the work of the Lord might be undertaken, that the Word of the Lord might far and wide be proclaimed in the ears of the perishing.—*Rev. D. L. Leonard, D.D.*

THE nineteenth century has been pre-eminently distinguished by its zeal and success in the circulation of the scriptures. Whatsoever other moral, religious, or philanthropic work may have been done rests primarily on this basis. If the age has been fruitful in an extraordinary degree in reforms, evangelistic enterprises and humanitarian labors, it has found the source and fountain of these in the Bible, which has been published, translated into hundreds of dialects and tongues, and scattered through the world at a rapidity that throws all preceding work of the kind into the shade.—*Dr. Jesse Boneman Young.*

TAKE FOR us the work of the nineteenth century in mechanism, and civilization would be brought to a stand. We should lose the locomotive, the steamship, the bicycle, the automobile, the mowing-machine and reaper and harvester, the sewing-machine and knitting-machine, the cylinder printing-press and the typewriter, the cotton-gin and cotton and woolen mills, the elevator and the steam-drill, photography and lithography, the electro-magnet, the galvanic battery, the dynamo, electric lights and motors, electric railways, telegraphs, telephones, and wire-

less telegraphy, friction matches, coal-oil, Roentgen rays, the phonograph, the kine-scope, ether, chloroform, cocaine, the canning industry and cold storage, Bessemer steel, driven barbed-wire fences, the circular saw, India wells, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, antiseptic surgery, rubber, patent medicines, antiseptic surgery, steel houses and bridges. This does not complete the list of nineteenth-century products, but it is extensive enough to make clear that, by the side of it, there is little that is comparable with it.—*Prof. A. E. Dolbear.*

THE nineteenth century was beyond all question the greatest century in the world's history. The travel of all the many preceding ages has given birth to a splendor of achievement that is simply marvellous. Even yet it is impossible sometimes not to ask one's self this question, "Do I wake, or am I dreaming?" Wide-awake we are, of course, because no dreamer could ever, even by so much as a hundredth part, have dreamed that possible which already has come to pass. It has been a great world revolution, in which fact has exceeded fiction, and romance has been more sober than history.—*Rev. J. F. Chaffee, D.D.*

The Twentieth Century.

ONE may feel reasonably certain that the record at the end of the twentieth century will have a goodly list of additions to science and the arts of life to present as its achievements. The twentieth has set all coming centuries an example, and laid foundations that will not be overturned.—*Prof. A. E. Dolbear.*

I PREDICT that the coming century will be noted for greater economy in Christian work. Consolidation has become one of the significant facts of commercial enterprise. There is in this, if nothing else, a means to greater economy. We must learn to do business as the business man does. He eliminates every unnecessary expense.—*Justice Brewer.*

THE mightiest of all the past centuries is gone, but the mightiest of all the future centuries may be opening. We can know what is before the world within the next one hundred years! Invention and discovery have characterized the nineteenth century, but perhaps advancing truth and moral progress will more particularly characterize the twentieth.—*Dr. J. H. Felt.*

DURING the twentieth century, trains will run two miles a minute, normally; express trains 150 miles an hour. To go from New York to San Francisco will take a day and a night by fast express. Cars will, like houses, be artificially cooled. Along the railroads there will be no smoke, no cinders, because coal will neither be carried nor burned. There will be no stops for water.—*Epworth Herald.*

THE twentieth century church member, if a man, will be as punctual at revival service or at prayer meeting as at his business engagements, and, if a woman, she will be as devoted to the cause of Christ as when Christian or social duties, and when Christian shall promote religion from the fourth or fifth place in the first place in their lives it will rise 100 per cent. in the estimation of the world, and nothing shall withstand the progress of the Gospel.—*Rev. E. R. Dille.*

THE first quarter of the coming century will probably see as great wonders as the last twenty-five years of the nineteenth century have seen. Inventions which add to the comfort of the so-called luxuries of to-day place many of the necessities of to-day in the possession of all, will be more numerous, for inventive opportunities are as boundless as the imagination of man, and past inventions are often but the tools placed in our hands for attacking unsolved problems.—*Hon. Chas. H. Dwell.*