

battleship as a seaguard of honor lying in an adjacent bay of the island. On this bay is the little town of Cowes, and it is off this bay that all the racing yachts are anchored when German and American and English yachts compete.

King Edward VII.

SOME OF HIS LEADING CHARACTERISTICS.

What sort of a man is this who has stepped into his mother's place and claims our allegiance as much from our sympathy as our loyalty?

The King has always been noted in private life for his kindly and affectionate character; and his kindness and thoughtfulness for others, so eminent a characteristic of Queen Victoria, he has carried so consistently into his public life that there is perhaps no one more universally popular in Great Britain. But besides this he is eminently adroit and possesses tact in the highest sense of the word. He is extremely sensitive to public opinion, and is keenly alive to the progress of modern ideas. He realizes, as much as does any man in England, that the distinctions of caste and class, and even the prestige of royalty, are rapidly passing away before the uprising tide of democratic spirit among the English people. He fully understands that royalty and the institutions immediately connected with it depend for their future existence upon its making concessions to this popular advance and to keeping in touch, so far as possible, with popular sympathies.

There is no man of high rank in England who studies the public so closely, and it is in this that he has shown his greatest ability. The fact that he is to-day one of the most popular men in England is not owing to the fact that he is the heir-apparent to the throne. It is due simply to his conduct in his position. He holds himself aloof from no class. He cultivates every element of English social life. He has even identified himself with the commercial class. For several years he acted as treasurer of the Inner Temple, bringing himself in close relations with the legal profession. He constantly studies to bring himself in close contact with the active, pushing, dominating business elements of England. He can always be relied upon to assist at any public demonstration. He can always be had to assist at all meetings and gatherings for the benefit of the public. Hospitals, churches, public buildings of all kinds find in him ready assistance, real business tact, and energy in helping them to carry out their objects.

A JUDGE OF HUMAN NATURE.

He has, too, the rare quality of never forgetting a name or a face. There is no man in Europe who has a more remarkable memory for names and faces than he. This has been tested over and over again. People whom he has met casually and with whom he has exchanged but a few words have been very much surprised to be recognized by him several years afterward. This is undoubtedly a very strong element in his character so far as popularity is concerned. He is a most excellent judge of human nature, and may be said to be a graduate of the science of the study of man. He forms the most accurate judgment concerning people. He nearly always estimates people near him at their full value, although this

estimate may not be shown in his conduct toward them. Sometimes his near friends will think that he is deceived in people with whom he happens to associate for the time, but when they come to talk to him privately they very soon learn that he understands fully the character of the people with whom he is dealing.

One of the most successful qualities of the King's character has been his ability to make a good public speech. He is not an eloquent man, and none of his speeches are out of the ordinary way, but are always short, simple, plain and unpretentious. They reflect that perfect good taste that is one of his most eminent characteristics, and never fail to please the audience to which they are addressed. These addresses are always carefully adapted to the people to whom they are spoken. They fit into the occasion. For the royal orator is always very careful and happy in his local allusions. The fact that he is able to avoid public criticism is due in the main to his discretion and his diplomatic tact.

Perhaps the most trying feature of the position which the King as Prince of Wales so long adorned was the fact that while he was expected to take the widest possible interest in the affairs of the nation and the Empire, yet he was utterly precluded from taking any part in the same. The Englishman on his native heath is nothing if he is not a politician, and the heir to the throne is an Englishman to the core. It is safe to say that there was not a subject of popular interest that came up for discussion in which he did not take a keen interest, yet by reason of his position and because it was essential that he should not appear to side with one party more than another, he was obliged to remain absolutely neutral. Theoretically he has had the right to vote in the House of Lords and to take part in its debates, but practically he has been precluded from taking part in any of the proceedings except in those rare instances when the matter in hand was entirely outside of party lines. He has never voted but once in the House of Peers, and that was on the bill to authorize marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister. He has known too well that royalty in England owes its strength to occupying an entirely neutral position, and that it would be soon endangered were it to be embroiled with political factions. So careful was the Prince at all times that not even among his intimate associates did he ever express his opinions on political subjects.—Montreal 'Witness.'

'Moody's Anecdotes.'

The secret of D. L. Moody's great success as an evangelist may be learned in part by examining a copy of the book issued by the Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago (of which Mr. Moody was president), entitled 'Moody's Anecdotes.' This book is a compilation of the anecdotes, illustrations and personal incidents used by Mr. Moody in his addresses. 'Anecdotes,' he says in the preface, 'are like windows to let the light in upon a subject.'

Mr. Moody then relates a case that happened in Baltimore, showing the power of anecdotes. 'When I was preaching in Baltimore in 1879, an infidel reporter, who believed I was a humbug, came to the meeting with the express purpose of catching me in my remarks. He believed that my stories and anecdotes were all made up, and he intended to expose me in his paper.'

One of the anecdotes told was as follows:

"A gentleman was walking down the streets of a city some time before. It was near Christmas time, and many of the shop windows were filled with Christmas presents and toys. As this gentleman passed along, he saw three little girls standing before a shop window. Two of them were trying to describe to the third the things that were in the window. It aroused his attention, and he wondered what it could mean. He went back, and found that the middle one was blind—she had never been able to see—and her two sisters were endeavoring to tell her how the things looked. The gentleman stood beside them some time and listened; he said it was most interesting to hear them trying to describe the different articles to the blind child—they found it a difficult task."

"That is just my position in trying to tell other men about Christ," I said; "I may talk about him; and yet they see no beauty in him that they should desire him. But if they will only come to him, he will open their eyes and reveal himself to them in all his loveliness and grace."

After the meeting this reporter came to me and asked where I got that story. I said I had read it in a Boston paper. He told me that it had happened right there in the streets of Baltimore, and that he was the gentleman referred to. It made such an impression on him that he accepted Christ and became one of the first converts in that city.

Many and many a time I have found that when the sermon—and even the text—has been forgotten, some story has fastened itself in a hearer's mind, and has borne fruit.

The Sunday View.

When a gentleman was inspecting a house in Newcastle, with a view to hiring it as a residence, the landlord took him to the upper window, expatiated on the extensive prospect, and added, 'You can see Durham Cathedral from this window on a Sunday.' 'Why on a Sunday, above any other day?' inquired our friend, with some degree of surprise. The reply was conclusive enough. 'Because on that day there is no smoke from those tall chimneys.' Blessed is the Sabbath to us, when the earth-smoke of care and turmoil no longer beclouds our view; then our souls full often behold the goodly land, and the city of the new Jerusalem.—'Day of Day.'

BILLY BRAY.

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The Find-the-Place Almanac

TEXTS IN EPHESIANS.

Feb. 10, Sun.—Children obey your parents in the Lord.

Feb. 11, Mon.—Honor thy father and mother.

Feb. 12, Tues.—Be obedient.

Feb. 13, Wed.—Not with eye service as men please.

Feb. 14, Thur.—With good will, doing service as unto the Lord and not unto men.

Feb. 15, Fri.—We are his workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good works.

Feb. 16, Sat.—He is our peace.

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