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(Copy.)

STRATFORD, JUNE 27th, 1889.

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N.B.—Advice Gratis, at the above address, daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 or by letter.

**THE MISSIONARY WORLD.**

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KOREANS.**

The Koreans probably came from Manchuria. This is easily said, as nearly all the brown and yellow races came from the same hive: Tartars, Huns, Turks, Kitans, Mongols, swarmed thence; Koreans, Japanese and North American Indians cannot deny the blood. There is hardly a yard of the human fabric which they have not either woven or coloured. They broke the sceptre of the Cæsars. They turned aside the rays of the Sun of Righteousness from Asia and Africa. They nearly quenched the fires on Christian altars throughout Europe. They conquered India. They checkmated Russia for two centuries. They created on Chinese soil the most populous, the most persistent, and "the most improvable" race in Asia. It is not a bad nest in which to be hatched if one must fly under an Asiatic sun.

Ki Tyse was their founder, and one would hardly trade him off for Romulus. He was a Chinese sage, and minister of Chow Sin, the Chinese Nero. Remonstrating with this ancient Nero, B.C. 1123, he was cast into prison. Wu Wong, another virtuous minister, revolted, overthrew the king and gave Ki Tyse freedom, and offered him high place in the new government. He declined, saying: "Loyalty to my deposed king forbids my serving a usurper." This man left China, went into the wilds on the peninsula with many of his countrymen, tamed the natives, built houses, taught them agriculture, cooking, letters, reading, writing and medicine, and gave Korea a national start. The impress of this sage's character was great for many centuries.

Contactment with their institutions is the chief characteristic of Koreans, even down to date. In 1871 Admiral Rogers entered the Hun River, hoping to make a treaty for the United States, but was coolly told: "Korea is satisfied with her civilization of four thousand years." This conceit seems supremely ludicrous when one sees their semi-barbaric state, and utter dearth of comforts and liberties. The courage of these people is indicative; for courage is the first and lowest virtue reached in the building of national character. Until a people can furnish martyrs it can furnish nothing else worth furnishing. It must have something, some ideas worth more than real life, or its life is worthless. They have liberties who dare maintain them.

Korea's courage is of the rat kind. It runs in the open field and fights in a corner. "On the plain they are kittens, in a fort tigers." Korea is one vast fort, within which the nation has fought against the surrounding nations. Driven into their feudal castles, they fight to utter extermination. Disarmed, they throw dirt in the enemy's eyes as long as a single hand retains life enough to move. This trait types their character. As we might expect they hide in many refuges of lies. They are, perhaps, the champion liars of Asia.

It would be a mistake to rate them on the same plane with their North American relatives. They have much ability in some directions, or, more correctly speaking, they have had considerable ability in the past, and retain its possibilities. Korea produced a printed book in 1317 A.D., more than a hundred years in advance of Europe. The earliest recorded use of the compass is in Korean waters, A.D. 1122. They, also, first of the Asiatic races, made paper from cotton, and their cotton paper to-day has the right of way. In Peking one can see tailors lining the mandarins' coats with it. Korea has also the honour of giving civilization to Japan.

Conquered by Japan, as Greece conquered by Rome conquered Roman barbarity by her arts and refinements, so Korea has conquered Japan by giving her art, letters, science (quite rude), and ethics (Asiatic). She sent over to Japan for centuries a host of scholars, artists, and missionaries, who took with them the polite manners of Korea, the literature of China and the religion of India. A candle lights its mate without reducing its own brightness, but the candle of Korea has burned to the socket, and its candlestick has been removed to the Island Kingdom. The possibility of blotting out a great art with its artists and artisans has been illustrated here. Four centuries ago Japan came over and carried away all the skilled workmen of Korea, especially the porcelain

manufacturers. To-day one finds here and there in the curio shops of Seoul a fragment of "Crackle-ware" that has survived these centuries of drudgery; all modern products are of the coarsest and most crude fashion, while the transported art sprang up to perfection in the friendly soil of Japan, where one now finds porcelain worthy a place by the side of the world's best.—*Christian Advocate.*

**MISS MARY L. WHATELY.**

Last March there died in Egypt a most devoted missionary, Miss Mary L. Whately. We are indebted to the *Christian*, of London for the information we here give.

Miss Whately was the second daughter of Archbishop Whately. She was born in England in 1825, some years before her father was appointed to his charge in Ireland. She interested herself in the mission schools in London and greatly aided her father in this branch of his work.

In 1858 she visited Egypt and the Holy Land and became deeply interested in the natives. She finally opened a girls' school in Cairo, but afterward returned to Ireland. Upon the death of her father she settled permanently in Cairo and gave herself to her life-work. In 1869 the Khedive gave her an excellent site for mission buildings just outside the city walls of Cairo where she erected a spacious building for boys' and girls' schools. A medical mission was added to the schools in 1879, with a dispensary and patients' waiting-room.

The schools now contain upward of six hundred in daily attendance. Half the boys and two-thirds of the girls are Moslems, the rest being Copts, with some Syrians and Jews. All are taught to read and write in Arabic, and all learn the Scriptures and are given a fair secular education. The Medical Mission relieves several thousands of the sick and suffering poor every year, and these also hear the Scriptures, with simple and familiar explanations and illustrations of Gospel truth.

Miss Whately also superintended the distribution of the Scriptures, having every year a Nile boat from which the Scriptures were distributed to the natives of the villages near the river.

In February last Miss Whately hired, as usual, a Nile boat for her annual trip. She had taken cold, and during the trip the cold developed into congestion of the lungs, and death soon followed. Her sister, Miss E. J. Whately, and Mrs. F. Shakoor, who has been her assistant for several years, are now in charge of the mission.

Mrs. Shakoor has lately written to the *London Christian* as follows:

"In the large school for boys on the mission premises there is an average attendance of 400. After a prayer a portion of the Bible is read and explained to the scholars in Arabic, for our principal aim is to impart to all a thorough knowledge of Scripture truth. Besides Arabic, their own language, the boys are taught English and French, and are instructed in most subjects which comprise the usual European school education.

"In the large school for native girls we have over 200 pupils, most of whom are Copts and Moslems. During the morning they are instructed in Arabic, both reading and writing, and the majority of them also learn English and French. Of an afternoon they are taught plain needlework, and also the beautiful Egyptian embroidery in gold, silver and coloured silks.

"Another branch of the mission is our Levantine school, where there are upward of forty pupils of the higher class, who receive a superior European education, including music and other accomplishments. In the branch school for boys which we recently started at the village of Gizeh there is already a fair attendance of scholars.

"A very important feature is the Medical Mission, where patients are treated free of charge. Many of the sick arrive from a distance, and an average of 7,000 fresh cases annually come before our notice. Our physician, Dr. Azary, is a skilful oculist, and he daily relieves numbers of poor people suffering from that dreadful plague of the country, ophthalmia. The Scriptures are read to the patients awaiting their turn to be attended to in the ante room of the dispensary. As a rule they listen with great attention."