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of it all—she remembered how unwelcome the advent of the little daughter had been, and ere she passed away to be with the Good Shepherd, who in that hospital ward in Persia had sought and found His lost sheep, she pleaded with her husband—"she is only a girl, give her to the hospital lady." "But can we take her in?" The question is still unanswered. What will life in her father's home be to her with a Mohammedan step-mother, the slave and drudge, till in a few years she passes on to be the slave and drudge in another home—no hope in this life—no hope of a life to come. But can we take her in? Another mouth to feed, another one to clothe and educate! The little face looks up so pleadingly, the little hands reach out to touch the dress of the gentle-faced woman looking down upon her. Yes, we can; the little red box says so; and so Rabawbee's future is determined and the eye of faith looks down through the years, if the Lord tarry, and sees Rabawbee, grown beneath the fostering care of blind Kurshied, going forth to tell her sisters of the Saviour who loved and redeemed her.

But the jingle of the coins in the little red box will not be silenced, and seems to say, in their unmusical

clamour, Do you not hear us calling from China? And I hear the hum of women's voices studying so eagerly the Word, which is able to make them wise unto salvation. And the little red box says to me, "Do you know these are the women in the Station class who for three months have left their homes to come and learn to read and to carry back with them into those dark heathen villages the Light of Truth that will lead others home to God?"

But somehow the box seems heavier to-day. Is it a few more pennies, a few more silver bits? There comes to me again across the miles of space a vision of another little child; one of India's unloved daughters, so clean and sweet and gentle, studying day by day in the Mission School, learning useful arts, better still to know and to follow Him who said, "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold, them also I must bring." And the voices echo back—Thank you, thank you, little red box, and thank you, too, my heart responds.

And so through all this year of 1914 the little red box will stand upon its shelf and say to me, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Have you heard its call, and will you answer?—K. F. S.



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IN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS, PLEASE

FIGHTING ON THE NIAGARA FRONTIER JUST 100 YEARS AGO

Just a hundred years ago, July 4th, war raged furiously all along the Niagara frontier, and the United States was making its last attempt to bring Canada into the American Union by force of arms. That attempt, like all its predecessors, was destined to end in utter failure.

Battle-scarred Fort Erie, on the Canadian frontier near Buffalo, was the scene on July 3, 1814, of the beginning of the last act of the great drama of war. General Jacob Brown, a Pennsylvanian, was in supreme command of the American army on the Canadian frontier, and had 5,000 veterans and 4,000 New York militia with which to carry out his campaign. Buffalo, which had been burned by the British a few months before in retaliation for General McClure's wanton destruction of the Canadian village of Newark, was the starting point of the invasion. General Brown was ready to act early in July, and dispatched a part of his army, under command of General Winfield Scott, against Fort Erie.

General Scott, a gallant Virginian who was destined to be commander-in-chief of the United States army in the war with Mexico, took Fort Erie, and hastened on to Chippewa, where there was a British army under Maj.-Gen. Phineas Riall. General Scott hoped to make the battle a Fourth of July celebration, but it was not until the fifth that the issue was joined. On the morning of that day the British commander drew up in three columns on Chippewa Plain. General Scott had ordered a general parole "to keep the men in breath," and after this display he marched his men across a bridge and formed them in battle array.

The conflict began when Thomson's battery of twelve-pounders on the right opened fire. The carnage that followed was terrible. The artillery fire was so well directed that the British columns were unable to withstand it. The American infantry then charged, and, after a gallant defence, the British troops withdrew. The Americans lost 300 men, while the British loss was 515.

Like preceding attempts at the conquest of Canada, however, this one was destined to be futile. Soon after the battle of Chippewa, General Brown encamped his entire army on the field of victory, and then marched to Lundy's Lane, a mile below Niagara Falls, and not far from the hotel where Canada recently offered its hospitality to the A. B. C. mediators. Sir Gordon Drummond, administrator and commander in Upper Canada, came from Kingston with 800 men to add to General Riall's army, assumed command, and pursued the Americans to Lundy's Lane.

On July 24th the two armies encamped within three miles of each other, and prepared for battle. The impending conflict was highly important, as a decisive victory for

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the Americans would have been disastrous in the extreme for Great Britain and for Canada. On the twenty-fifth of July the battle began, and the roar of Niagara Falls and the roar of guns were joined in a mighty chorus.

The battle lasted from nine o'clock at night till midnight, and was the hardest fought of the whole war. The defenders of Canada fought with desperation, and, although outnumbered two to one, they held their position against repeated assaults. General Scott, under cover of fire by an American battalion, led his main column through into the British rear, and Gen. Riall was taken prisoner. Both Generals Brown and Scott were severely injured. Both sides fought until exhausted, and both claimed victory, but the invasion was stopped, and General Brown, who had suffered a loss of 930 men, as compared with General Drummond's loss of 850, retreated to Chippewa and thence to Fort Erie.

The British failed in an attempt to dislodge the Americans from Fort Erie, but on November 5th the invaders retired to their own side of the Niagara River for the war was over. The American invasion had failed; the treaty made at Ghent in 1814, leaving the previous status unaltered.—"Montreal Star."

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