malks that the accounts given "by the captain and the crew of the English whaler are worthy of belief. There are many cases reported where whales in the fury of their dying agony have swallowed human beings, but this is tha first modern case where the victim has come forth safe and sound.
After this modern illustration I end by believing that Jonah really did come out from the whale alive."

## a MODERN JONAh.

The story which has received the sup. port of one of the most careful and pains taking scientists in Europe is as follows: On the 25th of August, 1895, the man in the "crow's nest" at the masthead of the Star of the East sighted two enormous sperm whales. The steamer immediately gave chase and soon came within a half a mile of one of them, a huge male. Two boats, fully equipped in the usual way, were lowered and rowed towards the animal. James Bartley's boat was the nearer, and from its bow was fired a bomb lance which struck the whale in a vital part: The sailors backed water with all their might but were not quick enough, for the monster in the agony of the "flurry" seized the boat in his jaws, smashing it like kindling wood.
The sailors leaped into the water in all directions. James Bartley. who had been steering the boat, was thrown up with the stern, which for the moment was almost perpendicular. His com rades in the other boat saw him leap, but unfortunately, on the instant the whale threw himself foward, and the luckless seaman in falling struck him within the ponderous jaws, which immediately closed over hin.

The men in the water were picked up by the other boat and the whale in due time killed and brought alongside the steamer, and work was begun removing the blubber. A day and a tight were consumedinthe operation. Finally they opened the stomach. There, to thieir great astonishment they found Bartley peacefully reclining as in a bathtub. He was unconscious butstill living. He:had been in the whale's stumach for nearly thirity.six hours.

They hauled him out, laid him upon the deck and began to rub his limbs, which were purple and besmearediwith the blood of his late host. They gave him brandy tó arink and at length he regained consciöusness, but his reason was.gone. For three .weêks he remainedin this condition, raving about the deck and calling upon heaven to save him from the-horrible furnace in which he imagined himself being consumed. After awhile all hallucinations wore away and he had lucid-intervals,
and then his repovery begcame permith ent. Naiturallf, the first questions thit hiscomrades asked him were what had been his emotions and impressions while in the stomach of the whale. A HORRID BEDRCOM.
"I remember very well," he saitu, "from the moment that T jumped from the hoa! and felt my feet strike spme sof a big-ribbed canopy of light pink aṇd white descending over me, and thenex moment I felt myself drawn downward feet first, and I realized that I was being swallowed by a whale. I was drawn lower and lower: a wall of soft flesh sur rounded meand hemmed me in onevery side, yet the pressure was not painful and the flesh easily gave way like soft indiarubber before my slightest movement.
"Suddenly I found myself in a sack much larger than my body, but completely dark. I felt about me andimy hand came in contact with several fishes, some of which seemed to be st!ll-alive, for they squirmed in my fingers and slipped back to $0^{\circ} \mathrm{my}$ feet. Soon. I felt a great pain in my head and my breathing became more and more difficult ; at the same time I felt a terrible heat; it seemed to consume me; growing hotter and hotter; my eyes became coals of fire in my head and I believed every moment that I was going to be broiled alive.
"Thehorriblethought that I wascondemned to perish in the belly of a whale tormented me beyond endurance, while the same tume the awful silence of the terrible prison weighed me down. I tried to rise, to move my arms and legs, to cry out. All action was now im. possible, but my brain seemed abnormally clear, and with a full comprehension of my awful fate I finally lost consciousness:"

## HIS STORY CORROBORATED

The truth of this extraordinary adventure is vouched for by the sailors and the captain of the Star of the East. It appears that James Bartley is a man about thirty-five years of age, of strong physique and wonderful powers of endurance, as have been attested by many incidents.in the voyage just ended. Since the steamer has beent in Liverpool, Bartley has, on two or.three occasions, suffered from the old hallucinations, and has imagined that he was being consumed in ap fiery furnace. It became necessary to send him to a hospital in London.
His general health seems good, but his skin still reluins a peculiar bluish tinge, which seems indelible, and which was doubtless caused by the action of the gastric juice of the whale's stomach. New York. World, April $52,1896$.


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## Sarsaparilla

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The Result of Infidel Teachings.
t. Darley allen.

Few Christians seem to be aware of the success achieved by infidels through their efforts in circulating their opinions. An infidel editor once stated to the writer that there was just one way by which the work of infidels could be undone by Christians. That was, through the circuation of Christian Evidence pubications as widely as the tracts and pamphlets propagating infidel opinions. This was a remarkable statement to come from an unbeliever, but it had particular reference to a pamphlet by H. L. Hastings, on "The Inspiration of the Bible," which the infidel claimed was the most serious obstacle to his efforts against Christianity that he cruld mention.
There is not much probability of infidels ever repeating the scenes connecred with the French revolution, yet even in America thelr efforts may result in danger to society.
In a tract entitled, "Piaying with Gunpopder," H. L. Hastungs, of Boston, presents many facts which are well entitited: to consideration. He says :
" Infidels and scepucs are scatteriven tracts and papers contaming, atheism, infideluty and sceptuctsm. throughout the world. What shall the harvest toe? In France, over a century ago, men were spending nine hundred thousand poupdr strlingia year in purchassngi.printing, and distributing infidel. and corrupu!ng books. : What was the result? The Bible was suppresssed. God was denied. Hell :broke loose. Half the children
born in Pails were bastards. 1,022,352 persons were beheaded, shot, drowned, outraged and done to death between September, 1792, and December, 1795. Since that time France has had thirteen revolutious in eighty years : and in the Republic there has been an overtura on an average once in nine months. One third of the births in Paris are inlegitimate. Ten thousand new born infants have been fished out at the outlet of the city sewers in a single year ; the population of France is decreasing; the percentage of suicides is greater in Paris than in any city in Christendom; and since the French Revolution there have been enough French men and women slaughtered in the streets of Paris in the various insurrections, to average more than 2,500 each year!
"Do we want to try this experiment over again? And yet men seem bound to do it, and with the help of dynamite and the devil they can make a worse showing now than they did in France a century ago.
"In S-ptember, 1890 , halls and side walks in Brooklyn were crowded with an anarchistic throng, gathered by * call cohtaining these words :
" ' We openly and frankly proclaim that God never existed. There is no God, and God will never be. In the name of freedom we mock the Jewish religion. As true revolutiontists we fight against religion, the State, private and public property. These three things must be destroyed. We aim to throw of the yoke of the State under whose weight we lie, by means of powder and dynatnite, which we intend to use against religion, public and private property. We will take the capitalist in the right hand, and religion in the ief: hand, and so they both shall go to the devil by means of the use of dynamite and powder.'
" Is it not time to meet the infidelits that utters such threats and bear such fruits?"

Dr. Clifford says: In addition to the London Baplist Association there is an organization of Metropolitan Bapusts marked by. its insistence upon bapusm as a prerequiste to the observance of the Lord's Supper as well as to Church fellowship. Many, if not most, of the Baptist churches of Loogdon admit to fellowship all who confess their loyalty to the Lord Jesus Christ, and therr purpose to obey His teaching: but the Metropolitan Association of Strict Baptist Churches will neither admit to membersh $p$ nor to communion
 been ingmersed. According to the annual report just published thete ye - xty of these churches in London. containing 3,795 members.

