

## Missionary World.

At the beginning of the present century the cruel fires of suttee were burning in all parts of India, and the widow bound to the dead body of her husband was with him burned to ashes; infants were publicly thrown into the Ganges as sacrifices; young men and maidens, decked with flowers, were slain in Hindoo temples before the goddess Kali, or hacked to pieces to propitiate the god of the soil; the cars of Juggernaut were crushing hundreds of human victims annually beneath their wheels; lepers were burned alive; devotees publicly starved themselves to death; children brought their parents to the Ganges and hastened their death by filling their mouths with the sand and the water of the so-called sacred river; the swinging festivals attracted thousands to see the poor, writhing victims, with iron hooks thrust in their backs, swing in mid-air.

All these horrors have been abolished. "These changes," says Canon Hale, "are due to the spirit of Christianity. It was Christian missionaries and those who supported them, who proclaimed and denounced these tremendous evils. Branded as fanatics and satirized as fools, they ceased not until all these hideous hallucinations were suppressed." Still their main work has been the preaching and teaching of the Gospel of Christ, ministering to the sick and leading souls to the Lamb of God. Many thousands of native converts have died in the peace and joy of faith. There are now more than 150,000 communicants, half a million baptized converts and a million of adherents.

A meeting in connection with the departure of United Presbyterian missionaries, was held in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, on the evening of Sabbath, 2nd, July. The Chairman of the Foreign Mission Board presided, and there was a large and deeply interested and sympathetic audience. After prayer by the Rev. George Douglas, the Chairman named those who were about to leave and spoke of the fields to which they were going, and the work in which they were to be engaged. Brief and pointed addresses were given by the missionaries in the following order: Rev. W. R. Thomson, Mr. W. T. Weir, Mr. John H. Soga, the Rev. Dr. Laws, the Rev. J. T. Dean, and the Rev. J. Macintyre. Misses Johnstone and Dunlop, and Mrs. Rae were also present. A touching and appropriate address was delivered to the missionaries by the Rev. R. Dykes Shaw, and a special commendatory prayer on their behalf was offered, led by Rev. Dr. John Smith. The Rev. Principal Rainy and the Foreign Missionary Secretary also took part in the devotional services. It was felt by all that the meeting was one of the most impressive that has ever been held in connection with our mission work.

Mr. Wellesley Bailey addressed a large and appreciative audience in Chalmers' church, Guelph, very recently, on his work among the lepers in India and other lands. The meeting was opened with singing, after which Rev. J. C. Smith, read a portion of Scripture, followed by prayer by Rev. R. J. M. Glassford. Mr. Bailey was then called on to give his address, when he commenced by giving the number of lepers in India, China and Japan, who numbered over 1,000,000. He then described the nature of the work and the mode of living of the lepers, after which he gave an account of his work since being here last year. The meeting closed with singing, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Freeman. Until this year the work has been carried on successfully. But demands for increased help and accommodation have had to be refused owing to lack of funds. This is a very important work and one which should receive much sympathy, for it can only be carried on as the money is forthcoming.

The vigorous protest entered by the United States Government regarding the

assault on Miss Milton, an American missionary in the Turkish province of Mosul, has borne fruit that will ensure to some extent in the future the safety of Christian missionaries in Turkey. The United States made a demand for a rigid investigation of the outrage and the punishment of the guilty parties. This demand has been met by the Turkish authorities in a manner entirely satisfactory to this government. Hereafter the vizier of Mosul will give a vizierial letter to missionaries, recommending the bearers to the protection of the authorities and a military escort will be furnished all missionaries that desire it. Furthermore, the vizier has sent an officer and troops to the scene of the outrage with instructions to investigate and make arrests, but owing to the remote situation of the place, no report has yet been made.

The Rev. R. P. Ashe, so well known in connection with the Uganda Mission, has definitely resigned his position with the Church Missionary Society, and does not contemplate returning to Africa. By his resignation the work of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda suffers a most serious loss, for Mr. Ashe's connection with the mission dates from its earliest years, when he went out with Bishop Hannington's first party, and his work there in the eventful and perilous times covered by the well-known story of the Uganda Mission, and his close connection with Bishop Hannington, Bishop Parker and Alexander Mackay gave him a unique experience of native life and character which would have been of the utmost value in the work of consolidating the success which has so wonderfully attended the efforts of the missionaries.

Rev. O. F. Wikholm and Rev. A. D. Johansen, massacred by the Chinese mob at Sungpu, about a hundred miles north-east of Hankow, belonged to the Swedish Missionary Society, one of the earliest of the Scandinavian societies in China. They had been in the country more than two years, and were acting under the direction of their senior, Mr. Lund, an experienced missionary. Sungpu is an important market place of 20,000 inhabitants, and it is understood that the murdered men were the only Protestant missionaries stationed there. A mob surrounded their house, and stoned them as they attempted to escape from the roof and fell to the street.

India, in the face of the violent and persistent opposition of the East India Company until it was abolished by the British Parliament in 1857, has been the scene of some of the most devoted and heroic work on the part of the Christian Church. The progress of missions has drawn forth splendid tributes from English civil officers and military and naval chieftains, as well as from native princes and learned Brahmins, testifying to the power of the Christian faith. "Of one thing I am convinced," said a learned Brahmin in the presence of a large number in his own rank, "do what we will, oppose it as we may, it is the Christian Bible that will, sooner or later, work the regeneration of the world."

The work carried on by the Presbyterian Church of America among the Indians has now been transferred from the Foreign Mission Board to the Home Mission Board. The transference is significant partly of the success of the work amongst those tribes, and partly of the juster appreciation of their position as drawn so far into Christian civilization, that they are about to be merged into American citizenship. How vast and important the work of the Home Mission Board may be judged from the fact that in its efforts to evangelize the multitudes immigrating into America it is aiding in the support of ministers who preach into thirty languages.

In Siam, as well as in other heathen countries, the attainments of the pupils taught in the mission schools attract the attention of royalty. The other day the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in New York, received a letter from one of the missionaries in Siam, which says, "Yesterday a Siamese noble came to ask for a girl to go and teach English to a princess. I told him we had no girls advanced enough except our own teachers. That was not our only reason for refusing such a request; for we have no strength or money to waste in training girls and educating them to send out to the temptations and difficulties of a life in the King's retinue of wives and children. Only last Saturday I refused a request of the Queen for some girls to go and assist at the palace in some ceremonies soon to occur. It is rather hard to say 'No' to royalty in such a trifle, but it seemed best." That missionary did right. The palace of the King of Siam, though in advance of his predecessors in many things, has its harem and is reeking with licentiousness.

### AN OLD MAN'S STORY.

HIS FRIENDS HAD GIVEN UP HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY.

Mr. George Rose, of Rednersville, Relates the Story of His Suffering and Release—Feels as well as he did at Forty.

From the Daily Ontario, Belleville.

Four miles west of Belleville, in the county of Prince Edward, on the southern shore of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Quinte is situated the village of Rednersville, a charming place of about four hundred population, composed quite largely of retired farmers. Of late years the picturesque location of the village has given it some prominence as a summer resort, where may be enjoyed the cool health-giving breezes of the bay. But even in this charming locality disease finds its way, and when the epidemic of la grippe swept over Canada, Rednersville was not spared a visitation. Among those attacked was Mr. George Rose, a life-long resident of the village, who had already reached the allotted span of life. Mr. Rose had enjoyed remarkable health until he was taken down with an attack of la grippe, when grave fears were entertained for his recovery. In a few months he recovered sufficiently to again move about, but not with his accustomed vigour. Mr. Rose had scarcely regained his health when he was seized with another attack of this dread disease, worse than the first. This had a telling effect upon him, and his family feared consumption had claimed him for a victim. A physician attended him regularly but seemed unable to give him any relief. However, all that medical skill could do for him was done, but daily Mr. Rose's condition grew worse, and in March of this year his condition was so low, that his family, like himself, had given up hope of his recovery. During the last month the general talk about the village and the surrounding country has been the remarkable cure of Mr. Rose by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case created such a sensation that a reporter of the Ontario, personally acquainted with Mr. Rose, determined to call on him and learn the facts of the case from his own lips. Mr. Rose was found a picture of health and activity for one of his years, and expressed his entire willingness to tell his story for the benefit of others. "I am," he said, "a well man, and do not hesitate to give the credit to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for saving my life. I had three attacks of la grippe, and continued to grow worse up to March of this year. At that time I was so reduced in flesh and strength I could scarcely stand alone. In fact I was a mere skeleton. I could not eat because I had no appetite. I could not sleep because my legs and feet became so badly swollen and cramped that my wife would have to rub them before I could get rest. The pain was at times so violent that I could not refrain from

screaming, and I would tumble about in bed and long for day to come. If I attempted to get up and walk I was apt to fall from all dizziness. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did not help me and I was so discouraged that I felt death would be preferable to my misery. I did not think I could live more than a few months, when one day I read in the paper of the cure of a man whose symptoms were like mine. I must say I did not have much faith in the remedy, but felt as though it were a last chance. I sent first for a box, and by the time it was half gone I found that my appetite was getting better, and in other respects I could notice an improvement in my condition. By the time the box was gone there was a still further improvement. I continued the use of the pills, found that I could now get a good night's sleep and that the cramps and pains which had formerly made my life miserable had disappeared. The swelling left my limbs, the dizziness disappeared, and I felt better than I had in four years. I know that it was Pink Pills and them only that brought about the change, because I was taking nothing else. I have taken in all seven boxes, and I feel as good now as I did at forty years of age. Last winter I was so bad that I could not do my own chores, and now I can do a good day's work. My friends congratulate me on my regained health and I don't hesitate to tell them that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Many others hereabouts have found similar benefit. Last spring my niece was looking pale and feeling weak, and I advised her parents who were very uneasy about her, to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result is that she is now the picture of health. You may say that I would not be without Pink Pills in the house, for I firmly believe they will do all that is claimed for them if they are given a fair trial." In fact it appeared that Mr. Rose could not say too much for Pink Pills and as the reporter drove away he again remarked, "do not forget to say that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." In conversation with several residents of the village, the statements made by Mr. Rose were fully corroborated.

Druggists say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come glowing reports of results following their use. In very many cases the good work has been accomplished after eminent physicians had failed, and pronounced the patient beyond the hope of human aid. An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humours in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of what ever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

ALL MIRACLES DO NOT OCCUR AT HAMILTON.

The whole town of Glamis, Ont., knows of a cure, by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT, of a partially paralyzed arm, that equals anything that has transpired at Hamilton.

R. W. HARRISON.