

men." Mrs. Williams was not a nervous woman, full of strange fancies, and her dreams heretofore had been passed by as idle phantasies of the brain, but the remarkable and solemn one of the previous night, could not be so dismissed, and like one of old, her "spirit was troubled."

In her dream, the day had come for her to die, and leave her busy work forevermore. She could recall it all most vividly, the flash of surprise, the anguish, the feeling that she was not ready, the swift searching of her heart to find hope, the feeble, despairing cry, Oh Christ! Forgive me! The weeping friends, not heeded in the all-absorbing thoughts, "What is this? Where am I going?" Then the sinking away, the last gasp, and eternity opened!

In the distance there dawned upon her vision the glory of the city, the golden gates, the crowns, the harps, the white-robed throng, the wonderful music thrilling her soul. As she tremblingly approached the gate, her heart gave a bound, for that Kingly One could be no other than Christ the Lord, the one she loved years ago before the world got hold of her. Surely He would recognize her, but when she timidly ventured nearer, and spoke His name, there was no smile of welcome; no "Come, ye blessed," the look was cold, the face averted. In tears and agony she begged an angel to open the gates and let her in. When he asked her whence she came, and by what right she hoped to enter, she murmured out that she belonged to Christ's Church when she was on earth. Then he bade her come with him. He lifted a veil and said, "Look!" There were rooms filled with beauty, opening into each other, and stretching off into the distance. There was rich furniture, carpets of softest velvet covered the floors, mirrors and paintings filled the walls; there were exquisite vases of delicate tints and graceful forms, finest statuary, innumerable and endless articles of ornamentation, and lying about in rich profusion, were costly silks and glittering satins, and rare laces; jewellery flashed out here and there; diamonds and pearls and all precious gems in beautiful settings, novels in costly binding, food delicate and tempting in abundance and variety.

"It was for such as these," the sad voice of the angel said, "that you bartered your soul; these are the things you coveted and toiled for in your earth-life." How perfectly empty and unsatisfying it all looked to her now, with that glorious city in full view, and the shining ones gathered about their King; their hallelujahs rising in grand chorus to "Him who loved them and washed them in His blood!" In deep distress she begged to be allowed to go in where the Saviour was. Then the angel lifted another veil.

There were the dark places of the earth spread out before her; millions upon millions of human beings bowing before idols, little children cast into cruel flames, and women, sad, wretched women, a whole world full of them; besides these, there were the poor, degraded, ignorant ones of her own city.

"Did you never read in your Bible," said the angel, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me?"

Deep horror seized upon her, for memory brought before her, as in letters of fire, that other word in her own Bible—that awful word, "Depart."

Mrs. Williams needed no Daniel to interpret her dream. Unlike the one of the King of Babylon it brought her in brokenness of spirit to the feet of her Saviour; and He who said "A new heart will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you," was faithful to His promise.

The woman who left her room after hours of heart-searching and confession before God, came out of that room with "the new spirit"—a consecrated soul, henceforth to be obedient to the Master's slightest wish. The whole aim of her life was changed, her pursuits, her style of living. She found too, ample time to do the Lord's work, and to "look well to the ways of her household," and the Lord gave her much service for Him, and the work was very sweet.—Inter.

An asylum for aged domestic animals has been opened at Genesee in France. There are already a cow, 36 years of age, a hog, aged 25, and an 18-year old goat. The senior member of the happy family, however, is a mule 40 years of age.

GRADUATING ESSAY.

To what extent does the Advancement of Science promote Human Happiness?

BY I. C. ARCHIBALD—UPPER STEWART.

Human happiness is the possession by man of that state of being which is attended with enjoyment. It consists in the legitimate gratification of desire.

Science is, literally, knowledge, but more usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge.

In endeavouring to present a solution of the question, "To what extent does Advancement in Science promote Human Happiness," it may be well, first to notice some of the ways in which it promotes the happiness of the family.

Chemistry is teaching new methods of preparing food by which it is rendered more wholesome and palatable. To the science of Photography, are we indebted for the pictures of our friends and for very many representations of the delightful scenery, both of our own and other lands, which contribute so much to the attractiveness of home. The study of Botany is leading not only to the more extensive cultivation of house and garden flowers, but also to a more intelligent appreciation of their beauty. The knowledge and practice of Music is leading to the extensive manufacture of the organ and piano. A home, without one or other of these seems not like a home to one accustomed to the delights which the sweet strains of music are so well calculated to afford. Scientific training is improving in tone, volume and sweetness the human voice—the best of all musical instruments.

Happy, indeed, is the family enjoying these refining influences! They are things of beauty which are a joy forever. They lighten the burdens of life, and help one to forget its annoyances and vexations, and enable one to tread more cheerily life's pathway.

To Science also, the family is indebted for the pleasure derived from the newspaper and the library—the one an indispensable means of gaining current information, and the other being justly regarded as "the treasury of the world's standard intellectual wealth."

It is apparent, then, that science raises the family to a higher, nobler and happier life.

We have seen that happiness consists in the legitimate gratification of desire. Science is the most efficient power in the production of those material objects in the use of which desire is gratified. In other words it is the grand motive power by which the great industries of the world are being developed. Of the truth of this statement we have abundant evidence in the fact that those countries which have paid the greatest attention to science, have amassed the greatest wealth—e. g. Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States.

Let us now briefly consider the extent in which science promotes the development of the four great industries of the world,—agriculture, mining, manufacturing and commerce.

Where is the farmer who does not rejoice in the possession and use of one or more of the labor-saving machines, which science has taught man to manufacture for his use? He purchases and uses these, not merely because by their use he is freed from a large part of the drudgery incident to his calling, but because he finds that it pays. They secure for him each year larger returns for his labor. He adopts, because it pays, the system of "rotation of crops" the grand improvement in farming, introduced by science. For the same reason he analyzes the soil and thus ascertains what ingredients are needed to cause it to produce an abundant harvest of the crop desired. We make no mistake, then, in regarding the greatly improved condition of the farmer, the general air of neatness and comfort which pervades his surroundings, as the fitting reward of science to industry.

Mining is increasing the wealth of the world to an extent of which men generally have but little idea. The world's production of coal in 1878, was more than two hundred million tons; of iron, more than thirteen millions; of gold and silver, two hundred and twenty million of dollars (\$220,000,000).

To the miner, in search of these precious deposits the possession of scientific knowledge is often a saving of

a large amount of capital. For example the discovery, in prospecting, of certain fossils is a proof that he is in the vicinity of coal-beds. An abundance of quartz and slate indicates a region where gold may be found. With such facts before him he enters intelligently upon the work of ascertaining more definitely the location of these deposits and of making them available for man's use.

In every step of his progress he is aided by science. It has furnished him with a Davy's safety lamp, enabling him to work in an explosive atmosphere, and, by a more thorough ventilation of the place of his labor, has rendered his vocation less injurious to his physical system.

To such an extent has the miner availed himself of scientific appliances that his power has been enormously multiplied. It is estimated that the actual force employed in working the coal-mines of Britain alone is equivalent to the sum of the physical force of the entire population of the globe, viewed as adults.

The extent to which science has enabled the manufacturer to add to the wealth of the world is beyond all computation. Aided by steam-propelled machinery, the cotton factories of the British Islands alone, spin in a single minute, a length of yarn, which would reach more than four times around the globe. The value of the cotton and woolen goods annually manufactured there exceeds five hundred and sixty million dollars.

When we remember that idleness is the parent of vice and misery and that one of the most ready ways of promoting man's happiness is to provide him with paying work, the fact has great significance, that the manufacturing interest is affording remunerative employment to teeming millions of our race. In the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in Great Britain, three fourths of a million of its inhabitants are employed as operatives, while five millions are dependent on the trade.

Besides these many millions in the United States, India, Australia, and other countries gain a livelihood by the production of the raw material.

Science, by the introduction of machinery, has greatly lessened the cost of production until within a very few years many of the manufactured goods, now in most common use, could only be purchased by the rich. Now they are within the reach of all, being furnished at prices varying from one tenth to one hundredth of their original cost.

The main direct service rendered by science to Commerce is in providing a cheaper and more speedy means of conveying the productions of one country to another. The great improvement in the carrying trade on the land has been effected by the railroad, on the water by the steamboat. The total length of all the railways of the world now in active operation is equal to about eight times the circumference of the earth, while the total tonnage of the steamers employed in the commerce of the British Empire alone exceeds 20,000,000.

Science, then, is the grand motive power in the development of these four great industries of the world, agriculture, mining, manufacturing and commerce. It can also be shown to be an equally efficient means of promoting the growth of all the other great industries.

Science bestows dignity upon man—the dignity of intelligent labor. It teaches the laws for the preservation of health, and the means best adapted to effect its restoration when lost.

It has from careful observation deduced laws by which the seaman may escape the ravages of those devastating hurricanes which bring destruction on all within their reach. Science has not only furnished the compass, the mariner's invaluable guide, but has triumphed over all the difficulties attending the use of it in iron ships.

It has done more to promote political improvement and public liberty than all the resolutions that were ever planned.

One of the most valuable products of scientific discovery is coal-gas. It is used in lighting the streets and dwellings in all the cities, of any note, in the civilized world. But now we are told that at half the cost the same ends are to be accomplished by the electric light.

Forty years ago there was not a line of telegraph. Now, the total length of the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Co. alone exceeds (82000 miles) eighty two thousand miles. Although the telegraph has ranked in importance among the first of the useful inventions yet there are indications that in the near future, it will be superseded, in a great measure, by the telephone.

And thus science is making its way. There is in it the germ of infinite development. Men are beginning to recognize this. A sleeping world is becoming thoroughly alive to the possibility of discoveries that will secure a yet larger measure of happiness and prosperity to the race. Men are stepping out into nature's grand arena and are wrestling, in the courage of assurance, with the great problems there presented—

"And who can tell of the greatness The world may hope for then, For the faith that moveth mountains, Hath entered the souls of men."

That Science reveals most vividly the character and existence of God, is one of the grand secrets of its power to promote human happiness. That God is, science declares most emphatically by all the evidences of design which it everywhere brings to our notice. Science points to a being of infinite skill, and power, and wisdom and love.

"Turn where ye may from the sky to the sea, Where can ye gaze that 'ye see not a God?"

Nevertheless science cannot confer supreme happiness. All unhappiness is caused by sin. That alone confers the highest happiness which cleanses from sin. The Bible reveals this cleansing power. Upon the pages of the blessed book science is shedding a continuous light. Its discoveries in the ruins of the ancient cities of Bible Lands are verifying its historical statements.

Because of the marvellous revelations of the telescope we are able to see now beauty in the statement of David "The heavens declare the glory of God."

The surpassing beauty of the lily as viewed through the microscope gives a fullness of meaning to the words of Jesus, "Consider the lilies of the field." "Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

I pause in the contemplation of this subject with a vivid realization of the sublimity, magnificence and grandeur of the works of God, a knowledge of which constitutes Science.

I cease to dwell upon the theme with the deeply settled conviction that science is playing, and will ever play an important part in bringing about the millennial day—the day of supreme earthly happiness.

"Perhaps the most striking peculiarity of Palestine as the spot chosen by God for His revelation of religious truth to our race and for the incarnation of the Saviour of mankind is that it presents within its narrow bounds the characteristics and productions scattered from the snowy north to the tropics."

This is most undoubtedly true. And it follows therefore, as far as climate is concerned, that an ordinance for Palestine is an ordinance for the whole world.—Dr. J. S. Holme, in Baptist Weekly.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger. Jungle Tour in Burmah.

Extracts from the Journal of Miss E. H. Payne, formerly of Halifax.

FROM MAULMAIN TO THATONE.

Left Maulmain Jan. 26th, at midnight in the bright moonlight, and reached a small village on the bank of the river, the following day before noon, and there waited for the tide. My dinner was eaten in a deserted house, a few mats left hanging were the walls, and a dilapidated roof kept out the direct beams of the sun. I had with me my faithful Yongin, my Bible woman, Mah Yain, one of our teachers, Ongee, and a Tongthoo preacher for the Tongthoos at Thatone. While we staid at this village my people found a few heathen to preach to.

At dusk we reached Zimmathwoy, and here our things were soon transferred to carts to convey us to Thatone. The man who drove us said he had seen our tracts and believed that there was only one God.

We arrived at Thatone at 9 P. M. As we could not find a suitable house we had to move into a zayat. It had the

advantage of being near two roads, and numbers of people were drawn in.

Some of us sat on the veranda and talked to those who would come to see us, while the rest went out and sought the people at their homes. Some old Tongthoo women came to see us. They stroked our hands and purred over us, saying oh, and ah, with long drawn-out sounds, and made us promise to visit them.

We went one evening, and the Tongthoo preacher talked to them about Christ. On a shelf above our heads was an earthen vessel filled with flowers, an offering to their gods. While we were there some other women asked us to go and see them.

Two or three days later I went to a Karen village. As we started before it was light we had to wrap up, for at this time of the year the nights are cold and the mornings foggy. The road was over paddy or rice fields, a wide plain with cart tracks leading in all directions. We reached the village at mid day, and were received very kindly.

While there Ongee went to another village, and the following day a number of the people came from that village to the house we were in to "hear more," and the head man of the place asked for a Testament and said the others could come to his house to read it.

After a stay of four days we went back to Thatone, and remained there three weeks. We had a wide field for work. My preacher and Bible woman were generally away visiting from house to house all day long. The preacher found a Chinaman from Bhamo who had heard of Christ from the China Inland Missionaries, and seemed almost ready to receive the gospel.

There were numbers of Shans coming and going, in their immense flapping hats (a "simple folk," far less intelligent than the Burmans), besides Karens, Tongthoos, and Talings.

Thatone is a large rising place, with a good bazaar, government school and dispensary. We found one of Dr. Haswell's converts there, Ko Shway Ko, a pleader in the court. He made us very welcome, but his heathen wife did not. She told us we were "not pretty" when we went to see her.

Ko Shway Ko shook his head and said she was "Tai-mike-thee" (dark minded) and that it was "Tai Khet-Thee," (very hard or difficult to have such a wife.)

At one of our Sunday services a young man read steadily in the New Testament until the Doxology was sung and then reluctantly placing it on the table said, "That is a good book to read." I told him to take it, and bring it back to-morrow. A Pway or fair was held while we were there, and lasted ten days. Little tents of mats suspended from bamboo poles lined the roads, and a large variety of wares were exposed for sale. Merchants from Rangoon spread out all sorts of gay tempting things. Chinamen had long rows of jackets, (they are the tailors of the country.) The Shans had a street to themselves, as their merchandise differed widely from the others.

In the evening the goods were put in bags and boxes and the owners stretched themselves out to sleep, a mat, pillow and blanket supplying all their needs. There were a number of tents with offerings for the gods exposed for sale. Gay flags, and ornaments of paper cut in queer shapes, incense sticks, etc.

It was sad to see the throngs of people bending down before the great senseless idols of wood or stone covered with gold leaf. For one or two days my preacher took his books and mat and sold some portions of the word of the eternal God. He told me of many who were considering and said the Thatone people "listened well." When I hear his earnest prayers and see his childlike faith, I feel sure God will not let him labor in vain. My Bible woman told me of one old woman who said she had given 5000 rupees to the priests, so she had no sins left, and she did not need Jesus.

One Sunday morning a cart stopped in front of our house, and while they fed their oxen and began to cook their rice, my Bible woman approached the cart and talked with the woman who was rocking her baby in a cradle made of a strip of cloth tied at the back of the cart. When Mah Yain came back to the house she said the woman was so glad to hear of Jesus. These are some of the modes of "sowing the seed" in Burmah.