

Notes and Gleanings.

—Half of the people living in New York move one or more times a year.

—There are more medical men in London than in the whole of Scotland and Ireland together.

—One of the great life insurance companies has given notice to its clerks that their mere presence at a race-track will be considered sufficient cause for dismissal. After all, business is becoming more and more the handmaid of morality.

—People have often wondered why the children of Israel used straw in the making of bricks. Mr. Acheson, of Niagara Falls, has discovered that clay acquires binding power when mixed with tannin. Making an emulsion of straw, he found that a similar effect was produced.

—In the Transvaal, the English authorities have made a regulation by which any negro caught with a bottle of liquor in his possession is sent to prison for six months. The same punishment is meted out to the man who sold the liquor. This is one token that the English colonies in Africa do try to protect the natives against greedy traders.

—All the large towns in Germany have public dentists who examine the mouths of all the school children, and treat their teeth free of charge. We used to hear much about a movement along a similar line in this city, but it seems to have died out. It is said that even Russia is following Germany's lead in this matter quite enthusiastically.

—An honest rogue has been found in the person of an Indian of the Caradoc reserve who was tried for the stealing of a horse two weeks ago, and when it was found that there was not sufficient evidence to convict him, he insisted that he was guilty. He is liable to seven years imprisonment, and the case has been adjourned.

—A census of the buffalo has been taken, which shows that there are still in existence 1,233, an increase of 29 in four years. There are 330 on the Flathead Indian reservation in Montana, 200 in a wild herd west of the Great Slave Lake in Athabaska, 45 in the National Park, Banff, 160 in South Dakota, 50 in Texas, 18 in Minnesota, and the rest in city parks. The average value is \$600, or the total nearly \$800,000.

—A new street tunnel has lately been opened through one of Rome's seven hills, almost directly under the palace of the king. It is used by pedestrians, vehicles and street cars. This is one of the improvements by which the capital is being made over into a modern city. Business blocks are being torn down to make way for new office buildings, electric trains are common and new bridges have been built over the Tiber.

—The highest priced real estate in London is near the Bank of England. Land sells there at the rate of \$375 per square foot—\$16,250,000 an acre. From this centre the price diminishes in a receding tide, rising again on the Strand to a price of from \$60 to \$100 a square foot. In Bond street in the west end a

still higher price of \$175 per square foot, or more than \$7,500,000 an acre, has been reached.

—James W. Davidson, United States Consul to Formosa, writes of a tribe living on a small island near Formosa, who have a house for each season of the year—cold, wet and dry. Each family possesses a stone-walled and paved area wherein are three distinct houses. One house, built half underground, is the winter residence. For the warmer weather there is a house built some feet above the ground, and for the warmest weather there is a structure elevated to catch all the cool breezes. The elevated structure is of wood, bamboo and straw.

THE WEALTH OF SHEBA.

The spade is constantly bringing to light the proof of historic statement. At a meeting of the Royal United Service Institution in London the other day Mr. R. N. Hall was able to demonstrate to the members that the greatness of the famous Queen of Sheba is no myth. Theodore Bent discovered the ancient temples at Great Zimbabwe, but Mr. Hall has examined them more carefully after further excavations and his conclusion is firm that they represent the monuments of a colony of the rich queen.

The Elliptical Temple is a massive structure of excellent masonry, fashioned of small granite blocks. The oldest portion has walls fifteen feet wide on the summit, the walls, notwithstanding serious dilapidation, being still 26 to 31 feet in height. The slope of the faces lends to the building a decidedly Eastern appearance. The entrances are narrow and are defended by buttresses. The temple contains a large number of passages, all narrow and tortuous. The interior is divided off into inclosures or courts. At the east end of the interior is divided off into inclosures or courts. At the east end of the interior stands a massive conical tower, 31 feet in height and solid throughout. This structure affords evidence of the nature and fertility worship of the ancient builders.

A large portion of the interior of the temple has been cleared of soil and stones fallen from walls, and it is now possible for visitors to walk about on the old floors. On these lower floors are found gold ornaments of excellent design and make, also gold plates, gold tacks of microscopic size, gold wire and gold beads. In fact, gold can be picked up as easily as nails in a carpenter's workshop. Other articles of prehistoric character found by Mr. Hall were soapstone bowls carved with animals and geometric patterns, and large birds carved in soapstone on summits of beams five feet long. Ten of these birds have been discovered at Zimbabwe. These figures are believed to prove the worship of Almaquah (Ashtaroth of the Scriptures), the Venus of the Romans and Aphrodite of the Greeks, one of the principle deities of the nature and fertility of worship common to all Semitic nations.

SOLVED BY ARCHAEOLOGY.

Speaking of the great achievements of modern archaeological research, Prof. R. W. Rogers, D. D., F. R. G. S., says:

Modern archaeological research is today giving greater confidence in great sweeps of Old-Testament history that were so shadowy and so unreal that no man not gifted with a splendid imagination really ever thought of them and appreciated them. It sometimes completely dissolves and removes a difficulty. Illustrations are numerous, but perhaps this one will serve, from the Book of Isaiah. In that book are references to a certain Assyrian king, Sargon, but nobody could find that name in the ancient

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history of Assyria. Archaeological research has removed the difficulty by producing scores of inscriptions concerning the same king, Sargon, and one of them alluding to that very campaign mentioned in the Book of Isaiah. Modern archaeological research has made it possible in some cases to reconstruct the whole of the prophetic background of some great prophet-preacher of the Old Testament. What an enigmatical book, for example, for many centuries, has been the Book of Nahum. But archaeological discovery has reconstructed the background on which the lurid light of this tragedy of Nahum falls.

Research has made it possible to compare the Babylonian and Assyrian accounts of the creation, and the flood, and the garden of Eden, and all such material, with all this material in the Old Testament. It will at once appear that the closest resemblance exists; that on the human, earthly side, there must be somewhere in the world a close link between these two.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT OUR MISSION.

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pore, has a preacher, day school, a Sunday-school of 35, and a C. E. Society of nine members. Each of the day schools in the jungle is also a Sunday-school on Sunday, and 1,381 pupils are thus reached every week.

A section of the east side of Midnapore district has been transferred to the Methodist mission, which has a station at a place called Tumlook. But two native states west of Balasore, Nilgiri and Keonjhar, are properly in our field. This makes the total area about 12,000 square miles, with a total population of about 3,500,000, to whom we send the only Protestant missionaries. In addition to those named above, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Wyman, of Midnapore, General Conference missionaries, and Miss L. C. Coombs, of Midnapore, and Miss E. E. Barnes, of Balasore, W. M. S. missionaries, are now at home on furlough. This makes a total of five men and thirteen women on the field, and two men and five women at home on furlough.

On the field we have 15 churches with 924 members; 33 native preachers, and 36 Bible women; 3,426 Sunday-school scholars, of whom 917 are from Christian families; 3,860 day school pupils, including 284 in zenanas; 171 Sunday-school teachers; 137 men and 60 women teachers in day schools, 57 men and all the women being Christians; 13 Senior C. E. Societies, with 269 active and 40 associate members; and two Junior C. E. Societies, with 115 members. The native churches in 1902 contributed about \$400 for their own expenses. The Sunday-schools contributed about \$35, and C. E. Societies about \$15, a total of \$450.00 for the year.

Marriages.

OGDEN-LISTER.—At Millstream, Nov. 23rd, by Rev. A. W. Currie, Henry A. Ogden and Mrs. Frances Lister.

BRADON-SCHRIEVER.—At Woodstock, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. F. Allison Currier, A. M., Mr. Earlin W. Bragdon to Miss Aggie A. Schriever, both of Hartland, York Co., N. B.

MANUEL-TAYLOR.—At Woodstock, on the 19th inst., by Rev. F. Allison Currier, A. M., Mr. Herbert Manuel, of Bear Island, N. B., to Miss Ida E. Taylor, of Hodgdon, Me.

HOPPS-BANCROFT.—At the home of the bride, Grand Manan, on the 16th Nov., by Rev. A. M. McNitch, assisted by Rev. William Hunter, Mr. Herman B. Hopps, of Oak Bay, Charlotte Co., to Lottie I. Bancroft, of Grand Manan.

Deaths.

MCCLEARY.—At her home at Tracey Station, on the 7th inst., Mary McCleary, wife of John McCleary, aged 64 years. Our sister was a faithful, consistent member of the Free Baptist Church, and will be long missed by her fellow members. Her funeral was largely attended, all uniting in bearing testimony to her good life, and offering sympathy to those who mourn.

J. B. D.