

# THE CHINESE QUARTER.

IN THE ORIENTAL SECTION OF NEW YORK.

**Peccadilloes to Be Found There—Deserted Streets in the Daytime—Lively Scenes at Night—A Hazy Lot of People—The Children of the Slums.**

John Chinaman in Gotham. New York has the unfortunate distinction of containing more unusual people to the square mile than any other portion of the civilized world, says a Gotham correspondent of the Globe-Democrat. For instance, there is a very large area right on the line of common travel between the business portion of the city and the general residence section in which human beings are packed as closely as sardines in a box. The section alluded to is what is called the "Chinese quarter," that it consists entirely of Chinamen, but because pig-tails and almond eyes are the distinguishing feature of the locality. It comprises three streets—Mulberry, Doyers and Pell. They differ as to length and points of compass, but as to Oriental complexion and Asiatic squarer they are distinct by themselves. When one comes to look the country over these squares don't show much room between them, for the entire area which they describe is not much larger than an ordinary pasture lot behind a farmer's house; but all measurements are relative, and in the city of New York the ground upon which a tenement house may be placed, although it never is larger than 25 by 100 feet, can be made to contain twenty or more families, with all the joys and all the sorrows which are peculiar to common humanity.

Pell street is named after a prominent man who gained American position and universal rank by starting a large settlement in the County Westchester, and also "taking up" some property in the city of New York. As he made a great deal of money by each operation no one whose opinion is worth anything in the real estate market is likely to find fault with him, but the fact remains that the street which is named after him



SOMEWHAT AMERICAN.

hasn't the slightest resemblance to the dignity and respectability which had been thought appropriate to the lord of Peihnan Manor. It is a short street, only two blocks in length. It starts from one very ancient and now unpopular roadway—to wit: the Bowery—and ends in another which is a great deal worse—by the name of Mott street. The three streets named, with Doyers, which can not be unargued from the others when a man has a map in his hand, so irregular of direction is Doyers street, include a mass of humanity which for picturesqueness and hopelessness can not be equaled anywhere else in the United States.

These several streets, all of which are in the Chinese quarter, present different aspects at different times of the day, but they make a very different appearance at 7 o'clock in the morning. In several of them there is a prevalence of almond eyes, pig-tails and everything else which pertains to Chinese custom. A man who had been in China might imagine himself back again were it not for the children, with faces distinctively American and manners peculiar only to unrestrained juvenility, who sprinkle themselves liberally upon the sidewalks. A little before 9 o'clock all of these children will have disappeared, not to return again until the middle of the afternoon. When they start in the morning their faces and hands are clean, and in spite of an occasional patch they look as neat as any possible American sovereigns, but six or seven hours later they are sitting together on the curbstones over the gutter, having a real good time with all their acquaintances, and feeling very glad that school and its various responsibilities and restrictions cannot begin before 9 o'clock the next day. Some of these youngsters are entirely of Caucasian blood, and as good as any whom they may meet in the school yard at dinner-time, for poverty does not destroy family spirit or prevent any man from making his children look as well as possible and giving them a fair start in the world. On the other hand, there are a great many youngsters whose eyes suggest the traditional almond which has marked the Asiatic race. They show, also, that many Chinamen in what is called the "laundry district" the goddess of love has appeared in the guise of an attractive woman of German or Irish extraction. There have been a number of warnings against mixed marriages down in that portion of the city. Clergymen, policemen and other men whose business it is to know what is going on have said very earnestly that a woman with any respect for herself should avoid marriage with a Chinaman about as carefully as she would avoid taking an engagement as a nurse in a small hospital. But Cupid always gets ahead of the people who give advice, so a number of pig-tailed gentlemen in the tiny bit of Manhattan Island which I am writing about have found satisfactory wives, and the wives seem entirely satisfied with their husbands. An entire newspaper could be filled with reasons why both parties to such a contract would be probably disappointed, but that wouldn't prove anything more than occurs after most marriages upon which church and society smile. Every Chinaman is supposed to be here for the sole purpose of making enough money to go back to China and end his days there. Were he to take an American wife with him, all of his ancestors who may be living would regard her first as a curiosity and then as a slave, to be sold at whatever price could

be obtained and for whatever purpose the purchaser might have in view. Quite possibly some of the Chinamen who have married here do not intend to go back to China; they have memories, and know that they are better off in a New York slum than they ever could be in their native land. Besides, evil communications corrupt good manners. No Chinaman can fail to be affected by American disrespect for age, although in the land of the Celestials one's an-



A CHARACTERISTIC GROUP.

costs are reckoned almost among the delicias. Why the Chinese settled there. The Chinese are said to have made a part of New York worse than it ever was before, but the real truth is that the Chinaman never settles anywhere except among the lowest and most debased people of the city into which he happens to have strayed. John Chinaman wasn't looking for bad company when he selected his present colony site, but on general principles he assumed that he had reached his proper position. Nothing around him was quite so nasty and dirty as what he left behind him in his own native land, where pavements, street-sweepers and scavengers are unknown. He didn't know how anything could be worse than China, so he was ready to look for what might be better with the calm confidence of the poker player to whom any change of cards will be gratifying. He could not settle in the Five Points, for that locality, besides being full of Italians, had been improving for many years. Visitors, strangers, philanthropists, and missionaries dropped in there in such numbers that the ordinary course of business was completely disarranged. Even a Chinese tramp knows when he is being looked at; he shrinks aside and endeavors to find a place where he will not be prominent. For some reason which no one has ever been able to discover the Chinese fixed upon Mott street as their permanent habitat, although Mott street, right in their vicinity, was the site of the original Roman Catholic Cathedral of the city of New York—an edifice to which thousands of devout worshippers resort to this day. Of course, John Chinaman couldn't be expected to pay any respect to a place of this sort; he had no antipathies, but neither had he any sympathies, so he slowly overran Mott street until to-day, except for the Cathedral and the house of the clergyman directly opposite, there are very few buildings of any kind in front of which there is not a Chinaman's sign. In this part of the city John Chinaman can be studied at leisure, and it is only fair to him to say that he stands this sort of ordeal quite as well as if he

the environment doesn't always make the man. Right down in shabby, dirty Pell street he would find two or three Chinese shops, each of which is managed by a man who is quite as shrewd, sympathetic, and quick-witted as any man in a similar position anywhere else in the United States. Another side. There is another side, however, to the slum life of this quarter of old New York, and it is visible after 6 p. m. when the workmen in the few factories on the street go away and the inhabitants of the tenement houses in the vicinity return to their homes. Then the aspect of the street is entirely different. Everybody likes a resting time once in twenty-four hours, and if Pell street and Mott street and Doyers street live up to their privileges there is nothing in the laws of the Police Department or in the city ordinances in general to prevent them. It is after 6 in the afternoon and before 7 in the morning that the very unamiable spectacles which are only presented in this locality may be seen by any one who chooses to look. It is due the inhabitants to say that they make no secret of their customary methods of life, and the social code of manners in the poorer districts finds no fault with the American slumner's stare, although it is quite as offensive as anything British. Let the visitor beware, though; because the people live out of doors when the weather allows it does not follow that they expect uninvited visitors to enter their houses. Nobody in the Chinese quarter is likely to be ugly, but a great many are as full of self-respect as if they lived on Fifth avenue or on one of the swell streets which cross that fashionable thoroughfare. They sit on their doorsteps and fire escapes in full view of every one, for to the Chinaman privacy is desirable only for vicious purposes. Visits are exchanged as informally as among the Dutch founders of the city, and the sidewalks are crowded with men chatting with one another. Window shades are not drawn, so any one may pry into the domestic affairs of John Chinaman to his heart's content. Indeed, one must look aside from the Chinese if he would see the dark side of



A PELL STREET HOME.

were an American. He never pretended to be anybody in particular, and he makes no pretensions now, but he does know that he works a full day for a day's pay and don't charge more than anyone else, and why it is that little Irish boys should throw cobblestones at him and the German children should jeer him he can't understand. Neither can I. He has taken an American wife, and he has the reputation of being a very considerate husband and father, a virtue which is very scarce in the part of the city of which he is the fondest. His children don't braid their hair into queues, but they do have almond eyes, and they are

very fond of their father, which seems to show that, after all the bad things that are said about him, John still has a heart in the right place, which is outside of his outlandish clothing. If any Californian who is rabid on the subject of possible Asiatic dominion in this country were to come over here and go through the Chinese quarter of this city, he would be obliged to see a great many things which wouldn't be in keeping with Pacific coast ideas. One is that

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# A DETROIT MIRACLE.

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR CANADIAN MEDICAL SCIENCE.

**Particulars of One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record Described by the Detroit News—A Story Worth a Careful Perusal.**

The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question: "C. B. Northrop, for twenty-eight years one of the best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition is greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey." Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved not only in looks but in condition, till he has regained his old-time strength.

It has been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a very simple remedy called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it, Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner when he heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had heard of after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians, who did all they could to alleviate this terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle," and told the story of a man in that city who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William street, Hamilton, Ont.), was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the \$1,000 disability insurance provided by the order for its members in such cases. For years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and was barely able to drag himself around his house with the aid of crutches. His agonies were almost unbearable and life was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous; almost from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man that medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus, as before stated, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equally marvelous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day, nearly four years ago, he stumbled and fell the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale, and fast sinking when this timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair, would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he procured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Hommedieu, 95 Woodward avenue, and from the outset found improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition rapidly going from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health.

Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer; supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all dis-

cases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork, mental worry, loss of vital force, etc. "I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale." Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and the pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred), at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedial or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrop is very well known to the people of Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify of the marvelous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

**Proving His Identity.** Nathaniel Hawthorne was a kind-hearted man as well as a great novelist. While he was consul at Liverpool a young Yankee walked into his office. The boy had left home to seek his fortune, but evidently hadn't found it yet, although he had crossed the sea in his search. Homesick, friendless, nearly penniless, he wanted a passage home. The clerk said Mr. Hawthorne could not be seen, and intimated that the boy was no American, but was trying to steal a passage. The boy stuck to his point, and the clerk at last went to the little room and said to Mr. Hawthorne: "Here's a boy insists upon seeing you. He says he's an American, but I know he isn't." Hawthorne came out of the room and looked keenly at the eager, ruddy face of the boy. "You want a passage to America?" "Yes, sir." "And you say you're an American?" "Yes, sir." "From what part of America?" "United States, sir." "What State?" "New Hampshire, sir." "Exeter, sir." Hawthorne looked at him a minute before asking the next question. "Who sold the best apples in your town?" "Skim-milk Folsom, sir," said the boy with glistening eyes, as the old familiar byword brought up the dear old scenes of home. "That's all right," said Hawthorne to the clerk, "give him a passage."

**Law Against Hypnotism.** Belgium is the first country to make hypnotizing an offense against the law of the land. The law recently approved by the Parliament in Brussels is as follows: 1. Whoever exhibits an individual hypnotized by him or by another shall be punished by imprisonment for from two weeks to six months, and by a fine of \$5 to \$200. 2. Any person, not a physician, having hypnotized an individual under 21 years, or one not in full possession of his mental powers, shall be punished by a fine of \$5 to \$200, even when the hypnotized individual has not been exhibited publicly. 3. With imprisonment shall be punished, moreover, every person who, with the intention of cheating, or otherwise injuring, causes a hypnotized individual to sign a paper containing a contract, disposition, obligation, release, or declaration of intention. The same punishment shall be inflicted, also, upon the person deriving benefit from such a paper.

**The Sea-Horse.** Only three or four inches in length, the sea-horse is more dignified than many large fishes, and, in addition to the distinction conferred upon it by its graceful stateliness, possesses the unique power of looking two ways at once. It is a dainty, pretty creature, with head shaped much like a horse. In color it is pale gray, dotted with tiny, scarcely visible, spots of blue, and small silver spangles. The dorsal fins are bordered and fringed with gold, and the strong little prehensile tail, wound around some fixed object selected by the owner, supports him in an erect position in the most wonderful manner.

**An Alloy That Does Not Tarnish.** A new alloy which closely resembles gold is composed of one hundred parts of copper and six of antimony, which after being melted is fluxed with carbonate of lime in order to increase its density. The alloy can be rolled, forged and soldered in the same manner as gold, and when polished the gold color remains unchanged, even after long exposure to ammonia and acid vapors in the atmosphere. The cost of the alloy in the ingot form is stated to be about twenty-five cents per pound.

**The Apostles' Confidence in God.** The lesson for Sunday, Aug. 7, may be found in Acts 4: 13-31. INTRODUCTORY. The Lord give you, my brethren, to believe to the utmost degree for his name's sake. Amen. So spake Charles Spurgeon in his closing sermon to his good people at the Tabernacle, London. It is the teaching and implied petition of the lesson before us. The secret of the apostles' power lay in this, they were great believers. My brother has just left my side after talking of the church, "O that we had more faith," he says. Amen! Do we not all say it?

**WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.** But Peter and John. Continuing the narrative of last week's lesson.—Answered. The word implies a formal or deliberate response to the proposition or injunction advanced by the rulers.—In the sight of God. Or, in the eyes. The apostles considered themselves and the council under the all-seeing eye of Jehovah. We cannot but speak. Greek; Not able, not to talk about. Such other influences of the Spirit; an abundant and overflowing testimony.—Have seen and heard, i. e., in the life and work of Christ. Punish them, or coerce.—Glorified God, i. e., gave him the glory for the deed just performed. The healing was seen to be evidently of God.

For the man was above forty years old. Thus giving a reason for their glorifying God, since it could by no means have been a natural healing. This is the Physician Luke's own note.—Was shewed. Better was wrought. The word shewed seems to be used because the connected word miracle properly means sign. Their own company. Greek. Their own.—Reported all that the chief priests and elders had said unto them. Something like our "Report of the state of religion."

With one accord. One word unanimously; the unity of the Spirit.—Lord. A peculiar word, signifying master; from this comes our despot, used also at 2 Peter 2: 1. Servant David. Literally, boy, serving lad. The same word rendered child in vs. 27-30.—Why did the heathen rage? Psalm 2. A case of apostolic exegesis.

Stood up; i. e., in opposition. A form of the same word rendered came upon in v. 1. (The captain of the temple and the Sadducees came upon them.)—Were gathered. From this comes our word synagogue. For of a truth. The strong application here made is better brought out in the Greek when the verb were gathered is placed first in the verse and close to its parallel in the preceding verse.—Child same as servant, v. 25.—Both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel. Bad company. Determined before. Literally, to mark out beforehand.—To be done. Or to be (re)gnal.

Behold, I give heed to, while they themselves gave heed to preaching the word.—Boldness. Or confidence. Literally, liberty. Same word used at Heb. 10: 19, 35. By stretching forth thine hand. Or, in stretching, i. e., while stretching. To heal. Literally, into healing.—By the name. Better, through the name.

When they had prayed, or while they were praying.—Shaken. A strong word, rocked.—All filled. Again. With boldness. Again. WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. They lifted up their voice to God. That was a mighty lift; it reached high heaven. And there the cry was heard, far beyond the dissonance of men's threatening voices. Resort to the significance of it, supreme resort. May I learn the lesson well when men lift their voices against me for righteousness' sake, may I lift my own voice yet higher and cast the assuring message far over the battlements of heaven. The Lord will hear. Behold their threatenings. Christian economy of energy. They needed their strength for something else. God could look after the world's threatenings while they gave themselves to the preaching of the gospel. When will the church of Jesus Christ get this secret? It is ours to take care of the witness. God will take care of the witnesses. "Lord, behold their threatenings." "What noble disdain of the world, what glorious confidence in God! Now they are free for their work. Brother, you and I shall do our best work when we come to like attempt, like confidence. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost. If what has just been spoken of (Lord, behold their threatenings) is holy economy, here is holy liberality, we might almost say prodigality. They had been filled with the Spirit before. Never mind. Let them come and be filled again. "God giveth not the Spirit by measure. We are so close and penurious about what God gives us. And there is the great fountain-head undiminished. Why not come and drink again for full baptisms of power? Give freely and then come take again freely. Alas, how a beggarly church does offense to a rich God.

Next Lesson—"Ananias and Sapphira." Acts 5: 1-11. SOME physician remarks that animals are more careful not to rest in a draught of air than human beings. Dogs will lie on open porches, but not in hallways or doors where they would be subjected to draughts. Our observation does not agree with his. Having no pre-proprietary glands in the skin, dogs should be less susceptible to colds than human beings, and the latter when perspiring freely ought more than dogs to keep out of the draughts.

TWO TANTARS in the neighborhood of Kazun have been sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for murdering a 6-year-old girl. They had cut out her heart to give it to a sick person to eat, a human heart having been prescribed by the Mullah.—Record.

MARY SHELDON BARNES has been made assistant professor of modern history in the Stanford University. Her husband, Prof. Earl Barnes, holds the chair of education in the same institution.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

**A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.**

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Stood up; i. e., in opposition. A form of the same word rendered came upon in v. 1. (The captain of the temple and the Sadducees came upon them.)—Were gathered. From this comes our word synagogue. For of a truth. The strong application here made is better brought out in the Greek when the verb were gathered is placed first in the verse and close to its parallel in the preceding verse.—Child same as servant, v. 25.—Both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles, and the people of Israel. Bad company. Determined before. Literally, to mark out beforehand.—To be done. Or to be (re)gnal.

Behold, I give heed to, while they themselves gave heed to preaching the word.—Boldness. Or confidence. Literally, liberty. Same word used at Heb. 10: 19, 35. By stretching forth thine hand. Or, in stretching, i. e., while stretching. To heal. Literally, into healing.—By the name. Better, through the name.

When they had prayed, or while they were praying.—Shaken. A strong word, rocked.—All filled. Again. With boldness. Again. WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. They lifted up their voice to God. That was a mighty lift; it reached high heaven. And there the cry was heard, far beyond the dissonance of men's threatening voices. Resort to the significance of it, supreme resort. May I learn the lesson well when men lift their voices against me for righteousness' sake, may I lift my own voice yet higher and cast the assuring message far over the battlements of heaven. The Lord will hear. Behold their threatenings. Christian economy of energy. They needed their strength for something else. God could look after the world's threatenings while they gave themselves to the preaching of the gospel. When will the church of Jesus Christ get this secret? It is ours to take care of the witness. God will take care of the witnesses. "Lord, behold their threatenings." "What noble disdain of the world, what glorious confidence in God! Now they are free for their work. Brother, you and I shall do our best work when we come to like attempt, like confidence. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost. If what has just been spoken of (Lord, behold their threatenings) is holy economy, here is holy liberality, we might almost say prodigality. They had been filled with the Spirit before. Never mind. Let them come and be filled again. "God giveth not the Spirit by measure. We are so close and penurious about what God gives us. And there is the great fountain-head undiminished. Why not come and drink again for full baptisms of power? Give freely and then come take again freely. Alas, how a beggarly church does offense to a rich God.

Next Lesson—"Ananias and Sapphira." Acts 5: 1-11. SOME physician remarks that animals are more careful not to rest in a draught of air than human beings. Dogs will lie on open porches, but not in hallways or doors where they would be subjected to draughts. Our observation does not agree with his. Having no pre-proprietary glands in the skin, dogs should be less susceptible to colds than human beings, and the latter when perspiring freely ought more than dogs to keep out of the draughts.

TWO TANTARS in the neighborhood of Kazun have been sentenced to twelve years penal servitude for murdering a 6-year-old girl. They had cut out her heart to give it to a sick person to eat, a human heart having been prescribed by the Mullah.—Record.

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