ARIES AT PAOTING FU.

Their Station Crowded for Hours with ult brought a loaded gun out of the front Soldiers and Town Roughs-In Con-More Inquisitive than Threatening-Whites.

The Rev. James H. Roberts, a missionary writes: "On Wednesday, Jan. 2, some soldiers who were here in Paoting her, and they followed her all the way Fu, on their way to the seat of war, entered the street chapel of the Presbyterians while the Rev. Joseph Walter Lowrie was preaching, knocked over the benches, tried to get his watch and spectacles, and seemed ready to make an attack upon his person. An outery out of doors led the soldiers to run out into the street, and Mr. Lowrie closed the chapel. The mob raged outside the door till sunset, but could not get in.

next day, but the city roughs evidently planned to plunder our houses when more soldiers should come, for on the arrival of a few thousand soldiers on Friday noon they promptly paid us a visit. They were in our West court, and a crowd of bad city men were at the gate, but Mrs. Noble, going home from the East court, walked through them all into the house and locked the doors. A Chinaman bravely accomknow what was happening until 2:15 p. m., when I started to go into the city to attend a meeting. I sent immediately for city, nearly half an hour's ride from here, and then tried to restrain the soldiers. They broke over the great gate twice, meantime

JUMPING OVER THE WALLS

in large numbers. The yard is almost five acres in size, with the ladies' house and girls' school at the south end, and Dr. Noble's them. Then a native preacher named Kao house and chapel and boys' school at the Jung, who had come from the country just north end. I walked from place to place exhorting the soldiers, and not daring to seem excited, as I knew that my life, as well as that of others, might depend on my keeping an appearance of self-possession.

such a mob, and my only hope was in | them, and clearing the street with wonderappealing to the military officers. So I ful quickness. walked to the headquarters on another of soldiers at the gate to keep the mob had supposed. of civilians out, but still we had a mob of soldiers in the yard.

did not get it open. They stared through should have no trouble in the future. variety will do better than any other in the windows in crowds, while Mrs. Noble, Whenever any more troops come he will a particular locality. This should be deunder their gaze, tried to look unconcerned, promptly order their General to forbid their termined by trial, and when a variety and spent the time in reading advertise- coming to our residences or molesting us in adapted to the soil and climate is secured ments. Miss Merrill came out of the girls' any way. He has called the lower officials school court and accosted the soldiers of the city and given them strict orders to well prepared soil of suitable fertility, on pleasantly. They asked ber if she was suppress any uprising of the people. He which some other crop than wheat was last afraid. She said she was not, but asked | tells us to go about our work as usual and them not to go into the girls' school court, have no fear, but not expose ourselves unas the children there might be frightened. necessarily on the streets when soldiers variety from year to year, and my word for They did not go there: they were intent are in town. Yet we are not on this

SEEING THE FOREIGNERS .

and the foreign house, having never before seen any.

utmost to entertain the soldiers on his veranda, and persuaded them not to enter but, without my knowledge, sent word to his General, who was three miles away. or three teachers, kept the mob of civilians twenty-three counties. He visited each of The following practice can be thoroughly from entering by standing outside and arguing with them by the hour, and still more important, watching closely. A Chinese mob consists of cowards and cannot endure being steadily watched, or rather, if watched, is far less likely to do mischief. A friendly neighbor, a salt merchant, helped us, but some men on our own place became the kind of doctrine you teach?' I said or, where the flock is a small one, or the angry, and one of them threw water over 'Yes,' and he said, 'That is good.' His lambs very young, the lambs could be the crowd of city men. After what seemed younger brother, his assistant in office, drenched. As a rule, lambs in a very from the Hsien Yamen (county court), but left, after doing nothing for us. A crowd of soldiers, followed by the city mob, left the gate and came to the gate of the east court, an eighth of a mile away, where Mr. and Mrs. Simcox, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and I live. I came with them to watch them and try to keep them within bounds. I told the soldiers they might see the place if they would guard the gate and keep the city rascals out. The scheme worked well. The soldiers did as they agreed. The gate was found locked and the Chinese people | and found that a marriage license was less in the yard terrified. Mr. Simcox came to expensive. the gate and, after consultation had it opened, as it was sure to be broken open if we should not open it ourselves.

"Part of the soldiers went in at a time and looked about. They did no harm, but in our helpless condition we had reason to pillow and dreamed of nobody. fear they might. Mrs. Simcox held up her baby to the window to amuse the crowd of soldiers-twenty or more there at a time- of everybody ! and that helped to keep them good humored. They kept the gate well, and when they went away the city mob went with them, and so did I, for evidently there was a new row at the west court.

"Mrs. Ewing had just arrived in a sedan | Wife-Fastime's has some new sort of accompanied bp Mr Ewing and Mr. Hod- change your mind.

dle on foot. Before she started that place had been visited by

A MOB OF SOLDIERS AND OTHERS,

who, though not allowed to enter the gate, ANXIOUS DAYS FOR THE MISSION. | had climbed over the wall and made trouble all the afternoon, though they did not inflict any damage upon either persons or property. A servant excited by the tumdoor with the intent of frightening the mob stant Fear of an Attack-The Soldiers away. The soldiers wanted to get the gun, but did not succeed, as the ladies Kind Officials Who are Protecting the | quickly got the servant and gun indoors. When the crowd had dispersed, Mrs. Ewing started to come from the place, but before she reached the north gate of the city a large crowd of soldiers ran to see through the city to our compound in the south suburb. The throng of soldiers attracted a crowd of city people, and together they filled the street so that it was almost impassable. They took hold of the sedan chair and lifted the curtain in front bravely and maintained her self-possession all the time. The gentleman feared the mob would smash the sedan chair altogether and not let them out of the city alive.

"At last they reached Dr. Noble's gate, and the soldiers in our west court stood in "The soldiers went on their journey the two lines to gaze at Mrs. Ewing as she passed into the house. At that time a great crowd of city roughs were outside our gate | free from the germs of disease. waiting their opportunity to plunder the mission houses. Among them were ten or more women. One of them, on being asked why she was standing there, replied that she heard our houses were about to be pulled to pieces, and she did not know but that she might get something. There were many young men in the crowd, mostly with dissipated and villainous looks, some of them well dressed. Some of them were heard to say that the destruction of these panied her through the crowd. I did not | mission houses connot be postponed any longer, and that they would upset Dr. the city. Soon after Mr. and Mrs. Ewing and Mr. Hoddle arrived word came that Dr. Noble, who was at the hospital in the | the General had come to the south suburb. The soldiers all started to leave.

IT WAS GROWING DARK,

and that is the time of day when Chinese mobs generally end. All through the afternoon we had longed for sunset and darkness arose, as the soldiers who had been guarding the gate started to go, and the city mob could see that we were helpless against in time to help us, told the soldiers that if the mob should steal anything the soldiers | the germs. We prefer the hot water treatwould be held responsible. The latter had wooden clubs in their hands. They asked Mr. Kao, 'Shall we beat them?' to which stone treatment tends to retard the germhe answered 'Yes.' Then they gave it to the city fellows right and left, knocking In order to treat the seed most easily with "I soon saw that I could not control them down, drawing blood from some of

"After their supper three soldiers came with coarse material like gunny sack. Set street, with an immense crowd of soldiers and guarded our gate till late at night, and the basket containing the wheat in one of convents fell into decay their documents and city toughs and boys following me and the civil officers sent men to fire guns the kettles, allowing it to remain one were doubtless transferred to the fortified hooting as they went. Two Chinese teachers, around our premises, to warn all persons minute to become warm through. Then one of them a Christian preacher and the that these places were under the protecting lift out the basket letting the water other a literary gentleman making no pro- care of our mighty Father in Heaven; else drain back into the kettle for a few momfession of faith, went with me to help me, we and all that we had would have been ents, then place in the other kettle allowing there. We reached the Captain and brought him | wiped out clean during that terrible afterwith us to the mission compound. The noon. After the excitement subsided a be constantly stirred during the immersion soldiers, did not seem to obey him much, but | nervous reaction took | place, which made | to secure the thorough heating of every they might have done worse if he had not some of us sick and miserable all the next kernel, which is the means of destroying the

the city very early, but a number of them but not severely, They kicked to pieces high officials held a meeting that day to Noble, only 9 years old, locked the front the future. On Sunday the Governor f door and kept quiet and cheerful through the country Chih Hsion came to see us in all the trouble. He was a brave boy. The person, which, to the Chinese mind, is a sidered, for almost every soil and climatic ery. soldiers pushed the front door hard, but great honor to us, and assured us we condition. I mean by this that some one account to desist from going to the street, will maintain its yield and good qualities as chapel, and hospitals. He has also issued a proclamation perfectly satisfactory to us, copies of which are posted in front of both our city and suburban premises. We could "At last Dr. Noble arrived. He did his not have worded the proclamation better for our own interests if we had written it ourselves. Evidently the Governor is de- lambs, unless taken great care of, will sucthe house. The Captain had gone home, termined to do everything he can for our safety. On Monday a still higher official called to see us, the Governor of the not make that growth and progress so The soldiers had left the gate. I, with two Department, Chih Fu, consisting of essential to the well-being of the young. our houses, alking in a most friendly way, and assuring us of protection and safety. Both he and the Governor of the county myself and others, says Alfred Mansell. went into the chapel and read the Ten Commandments posted on the chapel in large, handsome characters. The Governor of the department then asked me: 'Is this called the next day, with two of the Gov-

" After all that happened, we all feel that we are safer now than we would be if case of those destined to be sold as fat the trouble had not occurred."

He Compared the Cost.

Dukane-Did you hear how Manchester came to get married?

Gaswell-No; how was it ? Dukane-He went to get a dog license,

Echoes of the Wedding.

cake. I put an enormous piece under my

A Little Too Good.

Husband-Why do you shop at Slogo & Co.'s, instead of at Fastime's?

chair, returning from the Presbyterian electrical contrivance which brings your Mission compound in the north suburb, change so quick you don't have time to

AGRICULTURAL.

Importance of Seed Wheat.

The familiar adage "like begets like" is the expression of a law of life, which is just other law which is practically as far reaching is expressed by the phrase "influence of environment." In order to succeed in it is necessary both to have good blood and as soon as the pig learns to eat it can (that is, good ancestors) and a proper enequally important in the production of the of any kind is depended upon. wheat crop to have good seed, and supply favorable conditions for its development. While this statement is true in general, it mick alone to make a pound of gain in a is especially true in view of the low of it fifty or a hundred times in order to price of wheat. If we are to continue see the foreign lady. Mrs. Ewing bore it growing wheat, we must do it at profit. In order to realize a profit, we must scrutinize every detail of business, rigidly apply the most successful methods, and take advan tage of every favoring condition. Attention is therefore called to the importance of having good seed of an approved variety

and of strong vitality. To this end, the ing into butter at eight or ten cents ed should be allowed to become fully ripe, and should not be subject to prolonged wheat kernel is a young plantlet with a make butter that will bring two or three stere of plant food packed closely about it | times that much. to give it a start in the world. Therefore, the larger and more compact the seed, the THE LATELY FOUND GOSPELS IN Nobles's cart the next time he went into greater the food supply, which will result in a more vigorous germination and

for seed through the fanning mill is a good one, but it should be repeated if necessary with a strong blast to screen and blow out all small, light, and shrunken kernels, leaving only plump seed for sowing. necessary to treat the seed wheat for of a new version of the Gospels in Syriac to end the trouble. But a new danger "bunt" as described below, the lighter kernels may be skimmed off, which will further improve the quality of the seed.

obtained contains any "bunt" or stinking | years past. smut, it should be treated after acreening with "blue stone" or hot water to destroy ing power of the seeds, whereas the blue ination and reduce the yield of the crop. and heat to 130 to 135 degrees Fahrenheit. Place the seed in an open basket, lined it to remain five minutes. The wheat should skimmed off, to be used for feed. At the end water and spread it thinly upon a floor contact with other germs of bunt.

There is no best variety for all soils. But there is a best variety, all things congive it generous treatment, sowing in a grown. Avoid contamination with smut germs, sow only prime seed of the same of manuscript, which, from their appears surance business for a long time past has it the wheat will not only not run out, but by human eyes for centuries. long as favorable conditions are maintained.

Warmth for Lambs.

Owing to the severity of the weather cumb to the cold, or, at any rate, they will Aramiac, was the first language into which recommended both from the experience of

Give each lamb daily one, two, or three teaspoonfuls (according to age) of cod-liver oil, mixed with a little chaff, in their corn; short time eat it greedily. The oil helps which they possessed was a translation of to keep up the heat of the body, and in the lambs it is an excellent food at all times. A cheap and easy method of giving warmth and shelter in the field is to place old treacle or sugar barrels with one end out, op their sides in the field where the lambs are, having previously lined the barrels with some short straw or chaff. Lambs will Spring? make great use of these shelters, and an intelligent shepherd walking round daily can easily turn the barrels so as to face the other things. warm quarter.

In a large lambing fold where lambs are coming thickly, and artificial warmth is It's all nonsense, dear, about wedding required for weakly lambs, it is a good plan to have two or three small barrels with hinged lids at hand. Some soft hay at the bottom of these gives great warmth, and And the next night I ate it and dreamed | will be the means or saving many a lamb's life. Sheep are so essentially the sheet anchor of the farmer that every effort possible should be made to secure a good lambing season.

Feeding Milk.

There is hardly any doubt that with realized in feeding the milk to thrifty grow. enough already!

ing pigs than to make into butter, take to the country stores and sell at the price LIFE INSURANCE GROWTH. usually received, at least during the greater part of the season, and at a considerable saving of time and labor. But in feeding milk to pigs to make the most of it, in nearly all cases it must be fed in connection as true of the plant as of the animal. An with something else. From the time the pig is farrowed until it is ready to finish for market, milk can be made its entire food, and later on its principal food. The milk must at first be supplied by feeding the production of animals of superior merit, the sow with good milk producing food, be fed milk and if the sow is fed sloppy foods made up with milk the pig will learn vironment, that is, good conditions. It is to eat much earlier than if corn or grain

But in nearly all cases the best way of feeding milk is in connection with other foods, as it requires too large an amount of pig. But made into a slop with middlings and bran, oil-meal and bran, or corn-meal and bran, it not only makes a healthy, but an economical food. But even then the lowest cost of growth will not be realized unless, in addition, good pasturage is provided. Give growing pigs the run of a good pasture-clover is always best-and then feed a good milkslop night and morning, and in a majority of cases the best growth at the lowest cost can be realized. And if this is done milk can be sold at a better price, fed in this way to vigorous, The seed should be sound, plump, heavy, thrifty pigs, than will be realized by makall of the labor of butter-making be avoided in addition. It is true that in a majority of cases the same milk and the

SYRIAC.

The common practice of passing wheat The Biblical Manuscripts Which Dr. Harris of Cambridge Discovered.

The discovery recently made by Dr. J. Rendel Harris, the distinguished Biblical sion for If scholar of Cambridge University, England, while on a visit two years ago to Mount Sinai, is considered to be the most valu-If the crop from which the seed wheat is able made in Biblical research for several

sixth century turned into a fortress by has been as follows: Justinian, and as the smaller neighboring convent for safe keeping, which may account for the finding of the Syriac mansucripts

With a wealth of Biblical treasures carelessly arranged along shelves in the convent or stored away for centuries in old evidence, however, that the slowness that been there. At my request he set a guard day. We were more exhausted than we smut germs. All light kernels should be chests, the privilege of unearthing those which have proved of such value fell to Dr. "On Saturday, Jan. 5, the soldiers left of five minutes remove the wheat from the Harris. He found by his investigation "They entered Mrs. Noble's kitchen and suffered a beating before they went, as a or canvas in the open air, so as to dry it world were within the ancient walls, and Miss Merrill's kitchen and beat her servant, punishment for having molested us. The before is swells. It is then ready for sowing, his report led to a visit to the convent in but not to be sown immediately, it should February, 1892, by two English women two years' business are indicated in the folthe glass of one of Dr. Noble's cellar win- discuss the situation and devise means be placed in a close, clean sack to prevent famous for their work in Bible study, lowing table : Agnes Smith Lewis and Mrs James Y Gibson, who, Dr. Harris modestly says, are entitled to all the credit of the discov. Premiums \$9,632,779

The Gospels discovered were, it is be. Amount of new lieved, written not later than the fifth cen- | cies \$45,202,847 \$49,263,948 ury and, as most of the translations of the | No. of policies in Gospels into English are of Greek origin, force...... this Syria version is expected to clear up No. of policies bemany cloudy points.

ted to make photographs of all the pages

when Dr. Harris, the late Dr. Bensley, tion from British and United States rivals, Professor of Aramiac in the University of which occupied the field from the first, they Cambridge, and Mr. F.C. Burkitt accom- were not long in gainin panied the party for the purpose of translating the documents which Dr. Harris had originally brought to light.

Syriac, more properly called Christian the New Testament was translated. The lauguage is thought to be the vernacular of Mesopotamia, the cradle of Abraham's

"There can be no doubt," says Dr. Harris, "that it was also the language of Palestine in the time of Christ-the language in which He addressed the multitude. The Aramiac Christians adopted the name of Syrians because they did not wish to be confounded with 'Armaia,' the heathen, and the country or Aram was thenceforth known

"Probably the first specimen of literatur the Old Testament which was read in their synagogues. Syriac literature can now show no work of original genius and is prized only for the light it casts upon the history of the New Testament."

Only the G. B.

What did Blank get for the poem on

He couldn't recall anything except being thrown downstairs, but there may have been

Says the Goat.

I have just got in a fine line of dates, ran the fruiterer's sign.

There are others, quietly murmured the goat, as he passed on the other side, having demolished the paper from a bill-board announcing the time of appearance of a certain

Got Plenty Now.

Miss Logan Square-Miss Old has gone abroad for some years.

Miss Peart-Goodness gracious! you

good management a better profit can be don't say so? I thought she had years

PRODIGIOUS STRIDES OF THE BUSI-NESS IN CANADA.

Two Hundred And Sixty-Six Thousand Policies in Force in This Country-A Third of the Families in Canada Are Directly Concerned-A Duty Resting on the Head of Every Family.

There has been no feature of social econo. mic development in Canada in recent years more worthy of note than the growth in popular favor of life insurance. Both as an investment for men of wealth and as a provision by those of moderate means for their families, life insurance, in some of its many forms, has been receiving increased public attention. Between the regular line com panies, which in return for a specified annual payment guarantee a specified sum on the death of the insurer or the maturity of his policy, and the assessment associations, which pay their obligations by levies on the members, there are 266,000 policies in force in Canada. This means that nearly one family out of four in the Dominion has some interest in life insurance. There are also a large number who are connected wheat from which the seed is to be obtain- a pound at the country store, and with secret or semi-secret orders, which pay death benefits to the families of their members, and who have rapidly increased dampness which will cause mold in the same amount of labor spent in making poor during the past decade. Taking these into shock, and heating in the stack or bin. The butter will, with different management, the count, probably a third of the families in Canada are directly concerned in some of the many associations which do a life insurance business. That this is a good thing is beyond question. There is no economic agency from which such beneficial results flow. There is no duty resting or the head of a family which should so appear to his good sense as that of making provi-

ITS HELPLESS MEMBERS

in case of his premature removal by death. There is no way in which this can be so readily, so cheaply, and with such safety as by investing in a life insurance policy in a well established company. That the The codex of old Syriac Gospels was business of such companies is so rapidly in. first found by Dr. Harris at the Convent creasing is one of the best evidences that ment which tends to reinforce the germinat- of St. Katharine, on the top of Mount Sinai, could be given of the thrift and comfort of the finding place being noteworthy of itself | the Canadian people. It was in 1869 that on account of the historic connection of life insurance statistics began to be reguthe mount with early Biblical history. larly kept. Since then, taking five year hot water, fill two open kettles with water, The Convent of St. Katharine was in the periods, the growth in the amount at risk

8	869													2	\$ 35,680,082
18	74														85,716,325
8	79														86,273,702
18	84														135,453,726
8	89														231,963,702
8	94	Q													3(8,795,881

The preliminary abstract for 1894, just issued by the Superintendent of Insurance, while it indicates a large growth, gives fell upon general trade was felt also by the insurance agent. The increase in the total of policies in force at the close of 1894 over 1893 was \$13,173,159; that of 1893 over 1892 was \$16,512,457. The totals of the two years were \$295,622,722 for 1893, and \$308,

1894. \$9,911,654 No. of new policies. 40,279 100,499198,724 241,131

come claims 2,743 2,805 The two women students gained the Amount of claims. \$3f975,382 \$3,766,886 confidence of the monks and were permit. Claims paid \$3,802,584 \$4,085,099 One of the gratifying features of life in-

ance and condition, had not been perused been the large proportion done by Canadian companies. Though they had to devel-A second expedition was made in 1893, ope their business in face of strong opposi

THE LION'S SHARE

and have managed to keep it. Of the total of the policies in force last year 57.46 per cent, was in Canadian concerns, which is slightly higher than the proportion shown by the 1892, which was 57.34 per cent. The figures were \$177,628,941 in 1894 and \$167,475,872 in 1893. Of the total increase in value of policies held of \$13,173,159, not less than \$10,153,069 is credited to home institutions. Of the remainder, \$2,679,455 is in United States and \$340,645 in British companies. British companies, largely, no doubt, as a result of the lower rates of interest they can calculate on for their transatlantic investments, do not do much more than hold their ground here, and within a few years six of them have ceased to do new business in Canada. The total of their policies in force in Canada is \$33,-884, 529. That of the United States companies is \$97,282,411, and that of Canadian companies \$177,628.941. Five Canadian companies have entered the foreign field and taken \$146,000,000 of insurance.

Concerns doing business on the assessment system have in force 37,838 certificates for \$67,711,270, an increase in number over the figures of 1893 of 12,258, and in amount in force of \$19,210,155. The claims maturing during the year were \$554,350, and those paid \$613,153. Canadian associations issued 10,379 certificates for \$15,642,950, and United States concerns 15,205 certificates for \$32,858,175. These associations are beating even the prosperous regular companies in the growth of their business.

Poor Place for Poets.

Foet-I'm going to leave this oflensively practical country. It's no place for poets Friend-What's happened?

Poet-Yesterday I visited all the newspaper offices I could find in a suburban town, and at last succeeded in persuading an editor to take a poem at fifty cents Well; I'd hardly reached the curb-stone before I was arrested by the authorities f peddling goods without a license