

Literary Notices.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE for May, opens with a richly illustrated article entitled "Barbizon and Jean Francois Millet." Barbizon possesses an interest more than common as the home of the celebrated painter whose name is now so familiar, and whose "Angelus" is so famous. "Co-operative Home Winning," some practical results of building and Loan Associations, deals with a most important phase of the laborer's life, showing how even the small wage earner may make for himself a home. "The Rights of the Citizens, II, as a user of the public streets."—"As Haggards of the Rock."—"Backlog Dreams."—"In the Valley," Chapters XXIX-XXXI.—"The Theatres of Japan," illustrated.—"Glimpses of Napoleon in 1804."—"Penilla" a story of Svvede Creek.—"Coincidence" complete, the contents of an interesting number. Price 25 cents a number. \$3.00 a year. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Gentleman in Massachusetts when recently offered by letter a package of infidel publications, answered as follows:—"If you have anything better than the 'sermon on the Mount, the 'parable of the prodigal son,' and that of the 'good Samaritan,' or if you have any better code of morals than the ten commandments, or anything more consoling and beautiful than the twenty-third psalm, or, on the whole, anything that will make this dark world brighter than the Bible, anything that will throw more light on the future, and reveal to me a Father more merciful and kind than the New Testament, please send it along."—*Ex.*

In 1875 the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Tinnevely, when the native Christian Church was reported to him to have 54 clergy, 1,100 congregations, and 10,378 communicants. Prince Albert Victor visited the same region last November, when it was found that there were 113 native clergy, 1,636 congregations, and 20,024 communicants.

Switzerland has 1,162 Sunday-schools, with 5,459 teachers and 84,000 scholars. Sweden has 3,340 Sunday-schools, with 15,000 teachers and 220,000 scholars. Australia has 140 Sunday-schools, with 312 teachers and 4,519 scholars.

Of the eighth chapter of Romans, Mr. Moody says: "This is the famous chapter that begins with 'no condemnation' and ends with 'no separation.'"

BOUGHT WITH HIS BLOOD.

Some Africans are terribly blood-thirsty and cruel. A chief one day ordered a slave to be killed for a very small offence. An Englishman who overheard the order at once went to the chief and offered him many costly things if he would spare the poor man's life. But the chief turned to him and said:

"I don't want ivory, or slaves, or gold; I can go to yonder tribe and capture their stores and villages. I want no favours from the white man. All I want is blood."

Then he ordered one of his men to pull the bowstring and discharge an arrow at the heart of the poor slave. The Englishman instinctively threw himself in front and held up his arm, and the next moment the arrow was quivering in the white man's flesh. The black men were astonished. Then, as the Englishman pulled the arrow from his arm, he said to the chief:

"Here is blood; I give my blood for this poor slave, and I claim his life."

The Chief had never seen such love before and he was completely overcome by it. He gave the slave to the white man, saying:

"Yes, white man, you have bought him with your blood, and he shall be yours."

In a moment the poor slave threw himself at the feet of his deliverer, and with tears flowing down his face, exclaimed:

"O, white man, you have bought me with your blood; I will be your slave forever."

The Englishman could never make him take his freedom. Wherever he went the rescued man was beside him, and no drudgery was too hard, no task too hopeless for the grateful slave to do for his deliverer.

If the heart of a poor heathen can thus be won by the wound on a stranger's arm, shall not we, who are "redeemed by the precious blood of Christ," give our whole lives also to His service?—*Christian Worker.*

We are not sure but that the tendencies of the present day are to a relaxation of will power, from various causes. The use of tobacco, for instance, where it leaves no impress upon the individual, seems to weaken the power of resistance in the offspring. Our modes of education, if critically examined, would be found to deal mostly with the intellect and the affections rather than with the will. Loose objection to authority and constant yielding to undesirable habits on the part of those with whom we associate, beget loose subjection to one's own self-control. If there is one thing more than another that needs to be taught the growing youth it is mastery of self, and that not less of his physical than his moral nature.—*N. Y. Independent.*