Our Foung Solks.

Bo Kind to Everything.

Bottly, softly, little ab ter Touch those sally painted wings; Buttorilles and moths, romanber, Are such very tender this es.

Boftly, softly, little sister, Twil our limber hazel twig; Little hands may have a nostling Thoughtle-sly, as well as big.

Goutly stroke the purring passy, Kindly put the friendly dog; Let your unwole-ting morey, Even spare tim toad or freg.

Wide is fied's great world around you . Let the marmle s creatures live ; ponot pair their brief or joyment. Take not what you cannot give.

Let your hearts be warm and tender -For the soute and helpless plead, Pitying leads to prompt relieving, Kindly thou, ht to kindly doed,

Long Words.

"Rob," said Tom, " which is the most dangerous word to pronounce in the Eng-lish language?"

"Don't know," said Rob. "unless it's a

bearing word."
Pooh!" said Tom, "it's stumbled, be-

"He that" said Rob. "Now I've one for you I found it one day in the paper. Which the longest word in the English length?" language

"Valet linarianism," said Tom, prompt-

ly."
"No, sir it is smiles, because there's a whole mile otween the first and last letter."

letter."
"Ho! ho!" ied Tom, "that's nothing.
I know a word hat has over three miles between its begining and ending."
"What's that? asked Rob, faintly.
"Beleaguered," lid Tom.—St. Nicholas.

Be Thakful.

"I don't want any apper," said Kate.
"Nothing but broad an milk, and some cake—just the same ever night."
"Would ou like to take, walk?" asked mamma, no actioing Kate remarks.

Yes, mmma.

"Yes, mmma."

Kaie we pleased as long a their walk to throuh pleasant streets but when they cam to narrow, dirty ones where the buses we old and poor, she vanted to go home "Please, mamma, dort go any farther."

" Worll go into the corner hous," said

mamm. Somrough looking men were sitting on the desteps. Kate felt afraid, and feld tight ild of her mamma's hand; but on garre So hot and close was it that they coulsecarcely breathe. On a straw bod, nea the only window, lay a young girl aslep, so pae, thin and still, she looked as she were dead.

foaring botsteps, she opened her eyes. Mmma utcovered her basket, and gave the girl a drink of milk, and placed the bead andmilk beside her.

Katio's yes filled with toars as she saw the girl engerly cat her suppor. Not a mouthin had she tasted since early morn-

Her por mother had been away all day working, and now came home wishing she had sonething nice to bring her sick child. Whenshe found her so well cared for, she couldnot thank mamma and Kate enough.

Tle supper seemed a feast to them. "If we can keep a roof over our boads," shesaid, "and get a crust to cat, we are thinkful."

Kate nover forgot these words and the beson. If we have a home, and food to eat, let us thank God, for many wander the streets homeless and hungry.

Story of an Elephant.

Elephants have a decided liking for military life. Various regiments whilst serving in the East have had such an animal, which often rendered good service to the corps to which he might be attached. The King's Rangers at one time were in possession of a fine male of enormous size, which for many years was never once absent from parade. As soon as the bugles sounded he would walk majestically to the place of muster, and take up his position at the right of the column. If the mahout or driver presented himself, the elephant would lift him on to his shoulders by means of his trunk, and evidently without the slightest effort to himself; but if left to his own unaided intelligence, he obeyed the own unaided intelligence, he obeyed the ordinary words of command without over making a mistake, such as: "Right face," "march," "mark time," "halt." He insisted at all times on giving help to the men whenever they were engaged in loading or unloading baggage, and was evidently pleased to be allowed to make himself generally useful. When the waggens were impeded on the march, as it not unwere impeded on the march, as it not unfrequently happened, Jock was duly sensible of his own importance, for by his enormous strength he would push a heavy load up a steep declivity, which six or eight oxen failed to do without his assist-

It happened that the rangers were sudcontrol that the rangers were suc-denly ordered to embark for China, and there was no accommodation for taking Jock on shipboard. To the great disap-pointment of the men, the authorities de-cided that he should be left in India. He was, however, permitted to accompany the regiment as far as the quay, to watch the troops as they went on board, many of whom had a parting word f kindness for their old comrade. "Good bye, old man" their old courade. "Good bye, old man"
"Poor old Jock"—were repeated with
many variations, both by officers and mon-Meanwhile the animal watched the proreddings with great apparent interest, as if wondering when his own turn would Il wondering when his own turn would come to go on board. But when the vossel steamed off and left him ashore, he became frantic with rage and disappoint ment. It had been proposed that he should be transferred to another corps, but he most persistently refused to have anything to do with it. Neither the coaxing nor the Sabbatu School Teacher.

threata of his mahout were of any avail-Though he had previously manifested the gentlest disposition, he now threateningly withstood all kindly advances on the part of his could be according to the country of the could be considered. of his would-be con rades, and at length, so saving die he become, that it was deemed expedient to place him in confinement. Even the mah out hunself was sever d times placed in a very awkward predicataent, and on one occasion barely escaped with his life. No means could be found to assuage the grief or to calle the unger of this faithful cienture, who so constantly mourned the less of his friends. But in little less than two years the rangers came back to their old quarters, and were in-formed of the inclancholy change which

nad come over their old comrade.

"No go near—no touch, sahib; he strikes hard," said the mahout; "he kill." "Why Jock, my boy," said a young officer, formerly one of his special friends, "why, what's the matter?"

The animal pricked up his ears, and instantly recognized the voice, which was proved by his manifesting unmistakable signs and sound, of joy. It was quite affecting to see, when once more he was permitted freely to repair to the parade ground, with what kindly recognition he embraced many of his companions, placing his trunk tenderly on their neck and shoulders. I need hardly say he was at once remetated in his old regimental post, the duties of which he recommended to discharge, as if no intercuption had taken place.—Chamballe James 1

MISSIONARY NOTES.

Ir is estimated that at least a million and a quarter pounds sterling are expended yearly by the English Missionary societics, outside the regular church agencies, upon foreign, colonial, and home onter-

THERE are 290,000 inhabited towns and villages in Bengal and the North-West Provinces of India alone. Calculate how long it would take to visit and preach once in each of these; how much it would cost to place one Bible in each, and how many men of carnest piety are needed to give one evangelist to each score of villages. And what are these two provinces to the whole of India? and what is India to China?

Attuoren the massacre of Protestants at Acapulco, Mexico, for the time broke up the evangelical work in that city, the Gospel is being zealously preached in a number of the neighboring towns. Mr. Diaz, the leader of Protestants, who was wounded at the time of the riot, has since succeeded in organizing several churches, and hopes ere long to return to Acapulco.

LET it be comembered that the Presbybyterian Church in Canada has a large staff of missionaries engaged in this work —a work that has been of late owned of God in a very special manner. Since our last reference to it a whole congregation of 125 French Roman Catholics in Nova Scotia have publicly renounced the errors of Rome and declared themselves Prosbyterians. Such instances should stimulate the church to greater diligence, and every individual member of it to work and pray, and to give of their means as God has enabled them to do.

JAPANESE PRESS ON CHRISTIANTY -The

missionary editor of the Northern Christian Advocate says: We have not noticed anything that has interested us more of late than the discussions of the native press of Japan on the subject of Christian. ity. Some articles are commendatory of missionaries and Christianity, others contain honest criticisms on both, while the most profitable discussions are not unfraquently conducted in the same papers by contributors representing different schools of thought. Here, for instance, is a paper of thought. Here, for instance, is a paper combating Christianity, because its teachings lower the tone of their society in respect of fillial piety; and the Christian Scriptures are quoted at length and commented on freely as sustaining this assortion. The making of the marriage obligation more binding than that of the child to the parent, and Christ pointing to His to the parent, and Christ pointing to His disciples and saying, "Those are my broth or and sister," and mother, are samples of the passages commented upon on the one side, while Christ's own filial pier, through thirty years, his precept, "Hanor thy father and mother, etc., are quoted by responding contributors. All this, how-ever, is but attracting the public attention to Christian teachings, and discriminating a knowledge thereof as offectually as though it emanated ftom a mission press. There is one phase, however, of the subject which is noteworthy in connection with the general success of missions. In former days Christianity was presented only to heathen populations by its advocates and defenders. But simultaneously with the greater organization for missionary effort, we have at home in Christian lands an unwonted amount of scepticism. The average heathen abroad may not be cognisant of this home distrust, no. fortified with arguments of scientific infidelity; but the educated heathen acquire a knowledge of our civilization to day through the same channels with ourselves, and as a consequenes scientific questionings, controversal doubts, modern criticisms on the Biblical narrative, and the difficulties of degrants the lower and the difficulties of dogmatic theology, are presented to the more intelligent heathen, and are indeed the phylacteries which first attract their the physiciates which in action therefore, that we find in the Hoshi Sodon, a native paper of Japan, common upon column of doubts concerning the doctrine of Carist's resurrection, which are after the most ap proved Renan pattern. This, too, is hopeful. Any agitation of the subject will provoke inquiry. This paper does this much, for instance, in this very article. It sets forth the relative importance of Christ's resurrection to other doctrines and to the success of the Christian religion. It says: "This extraordinary doctrine of the resurrection of the dead is the principal

and most trusted foundation of Christian

ity, and had its origin in the strange report of Christ's resurrection. And again

"This one exclamation (Behold, Christ

has revived it thundered throughout the world, became the foundation stone of Christianity, and, extraordinary to relate, moved the minds of millions of men."

We precent the Review Sheet in full, used with most satisfactory results in the Freshsterian schools of Aurora and Nowmark t. The work of cummarizing and concraining the instructions given in the Sabbath school has we fear been sadly neglect entating the instructions given in the Saobith sensor has we can occur neglect oil. General impressions and impulses for good are no doubt valuable, but if systematic study and a thorough knowledge of the subjects, taught at least in outline, are required from quarter to quarter and at the close of each year, there will be intellectual and spiritual culture secured which cannot faul to be of great service to those who are so taught.

It will be seen that the outline is from the Westminster Lescon Leaf, and includes the initials of the topics, (International), the golden texts, and questions from the Shorter Cateshism, corresponding in subject with the topics. By the use of a black board the outline of each quarter is thoroughly studied and learned by the acholars and teachers, who meet two or three times on week days for the double purpose of a drill on the quarter's work, and a drill on new hymns and music. A short time is also employed by the teachers in their classes in signific drill for some Sabbaths previous to the region. Thus on the last Sabbath at the quarter the school reviews. previous to the review. Then on the last Subbath of the quarter the school revises by itself at its regular session; and in the evening, instead of public worship for outher of the quarter is given in concert, or individually as the case may be; hymns are surg, and passages of Scripture. Psalms, Paraphrases and selections from the Catechism are recited by scholars simply rising in their places. In this way a perfect knowledge of all contained in the Review Sheet is festened in the minds and hearts the horse passages. of the large majority; parents and friends are deeply interested and profited; and a liberal collection is given to help carry on the work of the school.

All this costs time and toil! Be it so! You cannot do or get much without such sacrifice. Sabbath school people need to do two things constantly, and they will reap a rich reward. Pray and work, work and pray.

GOD'S MERCIUS TO ISRAEL.

Oh that men would praise the Lord for Ris goodness and for His wonderful works to the children

SUBJECT.	GOLDEN TEXT.	CATEOHISM.	Summary.
1. J. E.	Thou the cofore	What Rule?	P GOD
2. C. J.	When thou	The Souls of B.	[r]
3. M. S.	I Will Rem	A Sacramont	WILL RENDER
4. P. C.	Looking	Christ a King	TO
5. J. T.	By F.	Faith .	W ₁
6. A. S.	Take heed	Some Sins	10)
7. E. G	I have set	The M. Law	R EVERY MAN
8 C. I.	If any man	At the R.	ACCORDING
9, L. D.	The Lines	II. C. Req.	R,
10. C. R.	God is our R.	The only Red.	E TO
11. A. W.	Ye are all one	II. C. Forbids	i HIS DEEDS.
12. J. W	If any toan	I C. Forbids	N C

Roview Shoet 1st Quarter, 1875.

PARTING WORDS.

Only fear the Lord and serve Him in truth with all your hearts, for consider how great things He hath done for you.

SUBJECT.	GOLDEN TLXT	CATECHISM.	SUMMARY.
I. P.	The L, our G.	Pref to N C tenches	
L. P. B. L. C. G.	They soon	II. C.	BLESSING
G A.	There is no R.	Eff Call'g	s) Of
. D S. . R. N.	He that w. Thy people	1 2 4 4 7 6	E) THE LORD
P. M.	I have lent	Prayer.	R N E
. C S. . D. E.	Whoseever Chasten	Cbrist—a Priest R. A. to III C	S) MARETH RICH
. s. J.	By the bloss.	Repentance.	R U
. K D. . 8. 0	It is better He gave them	I. C. Req R. A _s to H C.	Prev. x. 22.

CHRIST REJECTED.

He was despised and rejected of men; a man of Serrows, and acquainted with grief.

SUBJECT.	GOLDEN TEXT.	САТЕСНІЗЫ	Summary.
1. W. 10. F.	God was manifest	Christ became	God
2. F. L. 3. J. M.	These are they which This beginning of	Christ our Redeemer IV. Petition	Guost
4. N B. 5 W L.	As many as rec'v. Therefore with joy	The Spirit appl. The Benefits which	Wiso T.
b. J. at B 7. B. of L.	I am the Lord which This is the bread	The Sabbath is to be The Lord's Suppor	JESUS. Willing H. 6 %
8. J. tho C.	The Lord hath ann'ed	The only Redeemer	Living B.
9. F by T. 10 L. of W	To proclaim Open then	We are made part. The outward and	Living B. Lord's A. Liberator Light Lord's C. Light Lord's C
11 G. S 12 R & the L	Ho shall feed ! will rancon	Christ—a priest At the Resurrection	Loving S. Life

Raview Sheet, 3rd Quarter, 1./5

THE MINISTRY OF JESUS

But these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ the Son of God, and that believing ye might have life through lies in the

SUBJECT.	GOLDEN TEXT.	CATECHISM.	SUMMARY.
1. J. L. U.	And I, if I	In II. Pot.	NO
2 W.D. F. 3. M.M.	Let this mind But now they	III. Pet. The Souls-at D.	cross
4. V.B.	By their F.	Christ-a prop	NO
5 F F J. 6. W. S.	Whosoever there He shall t.	Sin The Spirit app.	CROWN.
7. J. I.	He ever liveth	Christ-a Priest	
8. J K. 9 J. on C. 10. J. & M	He is L. of I. The L. hath I Now when Jesus	Christ—a King We are made past. Christ's Exaltation	If we suffer, we shall also roign with RIM If we dony Him He also will dony us
11. J & T. 12 J & P	Boliove in the	The Spirit applieth The sum of the	2 Tim. ii, 12.

An Indian missionary writes .-- "Strange but joyiul discoveries are occasionally made in unsuspected places, of people who have by some means obtained possession of the Bible, have studied it carnestly, and shaped their life by its teachings. Such a community was found not long since in Eastern Bongal. It appears that a Brahmin some years ago obtained a copy of the Bible and a Prayer-book of the Church of England. He studied them diligently and after a time read and explained the Bible to his neighbours and friends. When this people were visited by one of the mis-

THERE are more men ennobled by study than by nature.—Ciccro.

The Synod of the French Evangelical Churches, at a recent meeting held in Mon-treal, agreed to a proposition made to them by the French Canadian Missionary Society, to sever the connection hitherto existing between them, and to organize themselves into a separate body. This will tend to re-nove difficulties out of the way that have hitherto prevented the cordial co-operation of some portions of the Presbyterian Church with this most useful this people were visited by one of the missionaries of the London Society, he found that about forty men and women had been for years in the custom of meeting regular ly for prayer and Scripture reading. The Braham and his people had been led by he Holy Spir in their researches, until they were ready to confess themselves to be Christians."

Like Spyterian Church with this mest useful and energetus ecitives (When this arrangement shall have been completed, the french Caradian Missionary Society will restrict itself to the work of coloritage, education and Lact distributing, leaving the churches to establish congregations and mission stations, and to provide them with the stated ordinances of religion.

Miscellaneous.

"Boss" Twitte has escaped.

LAKE NATIONALION has closed in Chicago. The Paixer of Water has gone from Colombo, in Coyion.

DEVERAL SMALL BARKS have suspended in New York.

Excussion steam as are plying between New York and Mexico

The Prince of Wales is on his way to Tuticorn, thence to Maden .. Emoration corress this year at

Liverpool show a decrease of 30,374. Ir is remored that the Marquia of

Bate intends to return to the Church of England. The Bishor of Kerrecky preached at

the Chapter House, London, Ont., on the 5th mst. THE TOWER of the new Town Hall, Peterborough, is 120 feet above the level

of the street. The Spanish nation has pledged itself

to the gradual emancipation of the slaves in Cuba. THE HEALTH of Prince Bismer's is said

to be declining. The Emperor will not allow him to retire into private 1.4. THE SEA SERPENT has been fighting a

whale near Zanzibar. It raised itself sixty feet out of the water.

The route of a railway across Newfoundland from St. John to St. George's Bay, has been marked out.

Russia, Prus-ia and Austria are in perfect accord on the Eastern ques-

VICE-PRESIDENT Wilson's funeral services took place in the Senate chamber at Washington.
COUNT VON ARNIM is to be prosecuted

for treason contained in a pamphlet he has lately published. A Prino centenary is talked of next

year: it being the hundreth anniversary of Beethoven's birth. A Byrox club is talked of as a memor-

ial of the Bard, instead of a marble monument in Westminster Abbey. AT THE BACK RIVER, Six miles from Montreal, the Revs. Father Murphy and Lynch were burned to death on the 4th

Forty Lives are supposed to be lost by the capsizing of a schooner at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Edwin Arnold is engaged in translating the beautiful Sanscrit pastorate of the "Loves of Govinda and Radha" into English verse.

WEBER, New York, offered the managers of Von Bulow \$10,000 if they would use his piano; Steinway offered \$12,000; but Chickering offered \$20,000 and secured the contract.

THE MAHABANA of Odeypore, recently introduced to the Prince of Wales, shows a pedigree traced from the Solar Dynasty of primeval times, and even

from the Aryan gods themeelves.
The French Minister for Foreign Affairs states that Lord Derby says England bought the Khedive's shares in the Sucz Canal solely to prevent a proponderence of foreign influence.

The system of funeral reform has been adopted at Burton-on-Trent by Mr. Wardle, who in burying his mother used a wicker coffin, and dispensed with the usual paraphernalia.

THE GERMAN budget for 1876 shows a deficiency of fifty millions of marks, while the French revenue for the year up to Nov. 1st, exceeds the estimates by 110 millions of francs.

A conference has been held between the English and French commanding officers of the North American Naval stations; and it is hoped that all unpleasantness connected will cease.

THE KHEDIVE has given a pledge that, in order to give greater security for the payment of the Turkish bondholders, he will annually send to the Bank of England part of the tribute of £700,000 which he owes to the Porte.

Some important criticisms on Mr. Stanley's recent exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza, are furnished by Captain Burton in the November number of the Geographical Mayazine. Mr. Stanley had impugned the accuracy of Speke's observations, and Captain Barton, as might have been expected, takes up the cudgels on behalf of his late companion; and wrile pointing out that the carefulness of his work (which was already notorious) has been strikingly confirmed by Lieut. Cameron, also shows how Stanley, through want of experience in observations, has gone wrong. He points out that the perimeter of the lake, which Mr. Stanley has set down as amounting to about 1,000 miles, is on the testimony of his own map only 550 miles or thereabouts. After some humerous remarks on Mr. Stanley's "mangroves growing in sweet water," and his apparent credulity as regards native reports, Captain Burton puts on record his own view of Lake-Victoria, which is that when carefully surveyed, it will probably turn out to contain large and wooded tracts, which in the wet season cause the lands about? the eastern-head reservoir of the Nile much to resemble the parts lying near its mouth. The Coptain does full justice to the actual topographical termitaobtained by Mr. Stanley in defining the limits of the Lake and exploring some of its feeders, as well as the hergy of and perseverance displayed by him.