

accompanied the sound of the pipes with his voice—the refrain being (we give it in phonetic form for the benefit of the unlearned),

"Cha teel, cha teel, cha teel, shing tooly;
Cha teel, cha teel, cha teel, shing tooly."

The ladies did not look much wiser. Colonel Craig profanely ejaculated, "No connection with Tooley Street, I suppose?" but the student declined no reply.

Meantime, amid the buzz of conversation and the rattle of dishes and spoons, a varied selection of Highland music was wafted to their ears, the airs alternating "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

At this stage a discovery was made and announced by the Colonel.

"Well, I declare, James," said he, "you have made one serious omission to-day."

"What is that, Colonel?" said the host. "Remember, my dear brother, we don't pretend to provide in a place like this all the luxuries of a military mess-room. You forget that we are campaigning."

"There isn't a married lady in the company," said the Colonel solemnly.

At this speech twenty heads bobbed before and behind as many more, to scan the whole party, but only to confirm the same truth.

"Well, you can't say there are no marriageable ladies, anyhow," was all the defence his brother felt inclined or able to offer.

"Or ladies who don't want to be married," ejaculated the cynical Lieutenant.

"I'll box your ears," said Carrie Craig emphatically. "Just like you men. As if the chief end and aim of women were to be married."

"So ho, Miss Carrie," broke in her uncle. "We see what sort of a wife you would make."

"What sort of a wife?" repeated the girl archly. "A very good one, if I chose and when I chose."

"That I believe," rejoined Mr. Craig, "but too like the wife of a certain 'Sir John' something, I'm afraid."

"Who was she?" said several at once. They knew Mr. Craig was great in curious old lore, especially of the humorous order, so they looked for something rare and racy.

"Oh," said the lawyer, "she had got her portrait done, and came to show it to her respected husband."

"Come hither, Sir John, my picture is here,
What say you, my love? Does it strike you?"
"I can't say it does just at present, my dear,
But I know it soon will, 'tis so like you."

"What a beast!" said Carrie, amid the general laughter. "Served him right if it did. I hope he got hung like so many of your 'sirs' after the '45."

A short time after, the rich and refreshing repast was over, and an hour or two still remained ere the time fixed for their return should arrive. Rapid consultation was held as to the programme with which to fill up the precious moments yet at their disposal.

"I'll tell you what I want," said Miss Wyatt. "I'm told we can find the royal fern somewhere here. Who will help me to find some?"

The Lieutenant was ready, of course. Carrie Craig also was eager for the search, and persuaded Florence Graham to join her.

"Better take young McKay with you as well," suggested Mr. Craig, in utter innocence of the embarrassment which the proposal might cause to the student and one of the ladies. "I don't believe you will find them without him."

"My botanical studies have for many reasons been much neglected of late," said Archie Graham, with a long face. "I must embrace the opportunity," and he did so metaphorically, by folding his arms round a circular portion of air in front of his breast. The truth was he could scarcely be trusted to distinguish between the *Osmunda Regalis* and a cabbage plant.

"There's none to be got here," said McKay. "We must go over to the next bay. Come along, there's no time to be lost."

As they tripped lightly and gaily up the hillside the remainder of the party found varied occupation. Some of the staid folk, seated on the grass, relaxed so far as to carry on a vigorous warfare with the brown heads of the ribwort plantain; while others strolled hither and thither among the banks and trees. We shall follow the younger group on their expedition for the ferns.

(To be continued.)

EDUCATIONAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH.

There has been a great change in the aspect of the South, and in its sentiment within two years; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the change maturing for fifteen years is more apparent in a period of comparative rest from race or sectional agitation. The educational development is not more marvellous than the industrial, and both are unparalleled in history. Let us begin by an illustration:

I stood one day before an assembly of 400 pupils of a coloured college—called a college, but with a necessary preparatory department,—children and well-grown young women and men. The buildings are fine, spacious, not inferior to the best modern educational buildings, either in architectural appearance or in interior furnishing, with scientific apparatus, a library, the appliances approved by recent experience in teaching, with admirable methods and discipline, and an accomplished corps of instructors. The scholars were neat, orderly, intelligent in appearance. As I stood for a moment or two looking at their bright, expectant faces the profound significance of the spectacle and the situation came over me, and I said: "I wonder if you know what you are doing, if you realize what this means. Here you are in a school the equal of any of its grade in the land, with better methods of instruction than prevailed anywhere when I was a boy, with the gates of all knowledge opened as freely to you as any youth in the land—here, in this State, where only about twenty years ago it was a misdemeanour, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to

teach a coloured person to read and write. And I am brought here to see this fine school, as one of the best things he can show me in the city, by a Confederate colonel. Not in all history is there any instance of a change like this in a quarter of a century: no, not in one nor in two hundred years. It seems incredible."

One cannot speak too highly of the private schools in the South, especially of those for young women. I do not know what they were before the war, probably mainly devoted to "accomplishments," as most of girls' schools in the North were. Now most of them are wider in range, thorough in discipline, excellent in all the modern methods. Some of them, under accomplished women, are entirely in line with the best in the country. Before leaving this general subject of education it is necessary to say that the advisability of industrial training, as supplementary to book-learning, is growing in favour, and that in some coloured schools it is tried with good results.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

IMPATIENCE.

Like to impatient children when the sky
Frowns on some morn of longed-for festal day
To cheat their happy hearts of out-door play,
We fret when scuds of ill above us fly,
And every cloud and menace magnify,
Till thus we waste our manhood's strength, as they
Their zest for pleasure in some in-door way,
Our age scarce wiser than their infancy.

If we could chafe and chase the clouds afar,
Rather than borrowed gloom upon them bring,
Our gain its lack of grace might palliate,
But leave us yet with manliness at war,
That brave defiance to all fate would fling,
And by endurance make us strong and great,

—*William C. Richards, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

A DUTCH LANDSCAPE.

A Dutch landscape presents a certainly not unpleasing uniformity. The eye takes in at once a broad expanse. The view is bounded by trees that are only in rows or small groves, but seem to become a forest as the distance increases. The most striking feature is the broad meadows, literally covered with cattle, such as are seen in the pictures of native artists. These fields, when the ground is near the level of the water, are divided into parallelograms separated by small canals or ditches covered with aquatic vegetation. Communication between parts of the same property is maintained by low bridges scarcely rising above the general surface. Here and there are farm-houses on the brink of a canal or among the fields, usually encircled by a garden and a few trees, and perhaps the ground slightly raised or depressed by a low dike. The farm-houses resemble in a general way those of Belgium, with their steep roofs covered with tiles, and their small windows. They are not so trimly kept, and the scattering villages are not so neat. Now and then a church may be noticed standing alone, on ground raised three or four feet above the plain, surrounded by a wall, its spire rising from a mass of foliage. There are here and there villages stretched for a mile or more in a single file on either side of a canal which serves as the only street. Windmills are visible on every hand, each supported by a tower so low that when the arms revolve they seem almost to touch the ground. Nowhere can they be seen in such numbers, or as closely grouped as in some localities about San Francisco Bay. They are well made and well kept, but no longer or more powerful than can be seen in many localities in France. Over these monotonous landscapes there bends a sky, not Italian, not deeply, darkly, beautifully blue, not even at the autumn season, but of that white-cerulean tint that seems ever to remind you that the winter is close at hand. But the clouds are often soft, fleecy and comforting, and the light which bathes the meadows has nothing of the desert glare, nothing opaline in its fulness, but is rest and healing to the weary eyes of the traveller.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

THE PURITAN SUNDAY.

Sunday has more value in America than merely as a day of rest. It has been a power in forming American character. It has called a pause to men in whatever pursuit. It has kept before men always the knowledge of a great authority regulating their affairs. Those who were brought up under the strict law of what is called the Puritan Sunday sometimes look back from early manhood with intense dislike to its iron restraints imposed on the jubilant spirits of their youth. But as they grow older and more thoughtful, they recognize at least the priceless discipline of the day, its effects on the formation of the mind, its lessons which hurt so much in entering that they are never to be forgotten. No wandering life prevails to lead them away from the effects of those days, nor are there among the sons of men in this world of labour and pain any who look back with such intense yearning for the home rest as those men who, out from the anxieties and agonies of sin and mature life, however gilded its surroundings, send longings of heart to the old fireside, where the Bible was the only Sunday book, and "Pilgrim's Progress" was almost the only weekday fiction. Scorn it, as may those who never knew what it was, the Puritan Sunday made men who in the world looked always to something beyond the approval of their fellows, felt always that there was somewhere some one who knew what they were in their hearts. It made a large part of what is worthy in our institutions and our men, in New England and New York, in Virginia and the Carolinas, and throughout the Union.—*Exchange.*

The Rev. James Smellie, Free Church, Townhill, Dunfermline, has accepted an appointment to New Zealand.

British and Foreign.

A DOCTOR at Jerusalem has published a manual of anatomy in Hebrew.

DR. JAMES BROWN, U.P., Paisley, preached in the University Chapel, Glasgow, lately.

PROFESSOR SALMON, of Dublin, has a volume of sermons in the press entitled "Gnosticism and Agnosticism."

THE wife of an Irishman said lately to a Glasgow minister that "though her husband was an Orangeman, he was a Protestant for a' that."

MRS. MILNE, wife of the pastor of the Baptist Church at Lerwick, occupied the pulpit on a recent Sabbath, and gave an excellent discourse.

MR. ISLAY F. BURNS, M.A., B.A., Oxon., son of the late distinguished professor of that name, has been licensed by Glasgow Free Church Presbytery.

MR. FINLAY'S bill to amend the law relating to ecclesiastical assessments in Scotland is down for second reading in the House of Commons on March 23.

SIR ANDREW B. WALKER, Bart, the great brewer and holder of public-houses, Liverpool, has subscribed \$50,000 toward the building fund of the cathedral.

THE Rev George Jamieson, D.D., has a volume in the press of "Discussions on the Atonement," in which he endeavours to answer the question, "Is it Vicarious?"

THE Rev. G. B. Carr, U. P. Church, Leith, is to move in his Presbytery that sanction be not given to build any new church till three-fourths of the cost has been subscribed.

DR. THAIN DAVIDSON, at the annual meeting of his congregation, congratulated them upon their harmonious spirit during the twenty-five years he has been their pastor. The income last year was \$11,000.

THE Rev. Donald McCallum, of Watmish, is likely to receive an unopposed call to the parish of Hylipol, Tiree. There is an overwhelming majority of the parishioners in favour of "the crofters' friend."

A YOUNG woman startled the congregation in Stornoway Parish Church on a recent Sunday by tabling a protest and a shilling against the marriage of two young people whose bans had just been proclaimed by the beadle.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the Marquis of Montrose in St. Giles, where he was buried. About \$7,500 are required, of which \$4,500 have been subscribed, the Duke of Montrose heading the list with \$750.

MR. B. WHITWORTH, ex-M.P., who has known Ireland intimately for sixty-two years, declares that her great difficulty is whiskey. With distilleries and public-houses abolished, no country could be more easily governed.

MR. JOSEPH RAHNOWITZ addressed the noon prayer meeting in Edinburgh recently. Dr. J. H. Wilson presided. The Jewish committee of the Free Church has made a contribution of \$250 toward the reformer's work in Besarabia.

THE late Mr. J. Gibson Thomson, an elder in Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, has bequeathed \$5,000 to his pastor, Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, as a small testimony of his gratitude and esteem, and \$1,500 for the poor of the congregation.

GLASGOW Free Church Presbytery has transmitted to the Assembly an application to sanction the Gaelic station at Partick as a regular charge. There are 170 members and 135 adherents, and they promise \$600 a year to the sustentation fund.

CANON WILHERFORCE, speaking in a Baptist chapel at Southampton, characterized strong drink as a plague upon politics, a curse upon industry, a blight upon education, constantly the ruin of our women and girls, and the destruction of the promising careers of thousands of our young men.

THE Glasgow press has received four accessions since the dawn of 1887, the most notable being a weekly journal entitled the *Pioneer*, which advocates radical politics. Two of the new papers devote themselves to the task of recording the local news of the southern suburbs of the second city.

DR. DONALD MACLEOD, Glasgow, is to move in his Presbytery that Sunday, 19th June, be held as a thanksgiving day for her Majesty's reign, and that arrangements be made for a service in the High Church on the day following, to which municipal and other public bodies shall be invited.

THE Rev. N. Nicholson, of Garve, who sympathizes with the crofters, and has the courage of his convictions, seems to be receiving rather hard usage from Dingwall Free Church Presbytery. He intimates his determination to appeal to the Synod against an entry in the Presbytery minutes intended to reflect on his character.

A NEW liberal weekly for Scotland, containing some novel features, is in preparation, and will probably make its appearance in March. One of the objects its proprietors have in view is to arrest the tendency to Anglicize Scotsmen and Scottish institutions, and it will advocate all necessary reforms on distinctive racial and national lines.

DR. MACDONALD, North Leith, presided at the annual meeting of the Ladies' Society for Promoting Female Education in India and South Africa. It was formed in 1837, and the chairman expressed his gratification at being privileged to preside in the year of the society's jubilee as well as his own. The income of the Society is \$35,000 a year.

THE resolution of the Y. M. C. A. to take a local option plebiscite in Glasgow is being very heartily taken up. The Established, Free and U. P. Presbyteries, the Good Templars, and others have cordially promised their co-operation. Drs. Donald Macleod, Marshall Lang, Ferguson Ferguson, Crosshill and others have been appointed members of the general committee to make the necessary arrangements.