

rick, and that he was observed to pay an unremitted attention to the great actor throughout the play. When he went out his friend who accompanied him asked him how he had been impressed by the acting, and Jeddiah answered by stating the number of words and syllables that Garrick had spoken. His mind had been interested solely in this enumeration. I dare say it was a purely mechanical operation of mind with him, and I rather think that with all these great memories it is the same. As I have not a good memory, I wish to decry it, out of pure envy. I wish I could say that great men never have great memories. Unfortunately, it is not true. The names of Pascal, Avicenna, Scaliger who committed to memory the whole of the Iliad and Odyssey in three weeks; old Dr. Thomas Fuller, whose memory was equally remarkable—to say nothing of Cyrus, Hortensius, Mithridates—are so terribly against me that I give up such a proposition; and I have serious thoughts myself, despite its disgusting ingredients, of resorting to the learned Graroli of Bergamo's recipe for improving my own memory. He gives several, but one above all others as efficacious and comforting to the memory. It is this: To make a mixture of mole's fat, calcined human hair, cumm and bear's grease, and swallow a pill of them of about the size of a hazel-nut at bedtime.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

UNDER THE WEATHER.

It does not really matter much, I ween,
How lower the heav'ns or what may be their hue,
Glad eyes will give the grayest skies a sheen
And tearful eyes will dim the brightest blue.

Give me a heart at rest and I'll defy
The darkest sky that e'er November lent,
The bounding of my pulse to no life
Or to abate my measureless content.

Life's path is not illumined from without,
Though that indeed may do its little part,
Small worth the skies that compass us about
As long as there is sunshine in the heart.

Esperance, in The Week.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH ON SOCIALISM, GAMBLING AND BETTING.

Summing up a discussion on Socialism, the Bishop said they must be careful, while knowing that many of the advocates of Socialism held doctrines which were very dangerous, that they gave full credit to the nobility of motive and tenderness of sympathy with suffering and wrong which had stirred many of those persons. Christianity, however, made no claim to rearrange the economic relations of men in the State and in society, and he hoped he would be understood when he said plainly that it was his firm belief that any Christian State carrying out in all its relations the Sermon on the Mount could not exist for a week. The two leading principles taught were non-resistance and forgiveness of injuries. It would not be possible for a State to forgive all injuries, or to forgive all criminals. Neither could the English Government, in the event of a French army landing on her shores, afford to give that army a safe escort to London. It was perfectly clear that a State could not continue to exist upon what were commonly called Christian principles, and it was a mistake to attempt to turn Christ's kingdom into one of this world. To introduce the principles of Christianity into the laws of the State would lead to absolute intolerance. The law of Christianity was self-sacrifice, impelled by love; the principle of the State was justice, impelled by force. The State had to do justice between man and man, and to restrain violence; the duty of the Church was clear—namely, not to force Christian principles on the Statute-book, but to inculcate in the minds of men, both capitalists and labourers alike, to do unto others as they would others should do unto them; to infuse into the minds of men the great principles of justice, to try to make labour just towards capital, and capital just and fair towards labour. The Bishop then read a letter which he had received from the Leicester Nonconformist Ministers' Board, calling attention to the subject of betting, which was leading to the most alarming results, and suggesting united action on the part of the Church and Nonconformists, with a view to remedying this evil, which was widely spreading. He said he was much gratified to receive such a communication, and he was sure it would meet the hearty approval of the Conference. He heartily subscribed to the resolution proposed by Canon Hall, and he was anxious that the evils attending the great evil of gambling should be checked. But he did not arrive at that conclusion for precisely the same reasons urged by many of the speakers. There was another question which had to be considered, and that was, What were the means to be resorted to for checking this gambling? They must be always careful to distinguish between two questions—whether a thing was wrong *per se*, and whether it was or was not desirable to invoke the force of the State for checking the wrong. A thing might be very wrong in itself, and yet the State might have no business or right to interfere with it, and the State might interfere with things that were not wrong in themselves, but which might be injurious to the welfare of the community. He thought they must first settle the question whether it was wrong, but not with the view of settling whether the State was to suppress it. A thing might be no sin and yet it might be injurious to the State, and, if so, the State would have a perfect right to suppress it. The State had a right to protect its own existence, and if any practice was found injurious to the State

it had the right to suppress it in the interests of its own life. The question was not whether it was a sin or not; the State had no business to punish sin, but to punish crime. Every crime was not a sin, and every sin was not a crime. If the State were to forbid their worshipping in their parish churches it would not be a sin for them to do so, but it would be a crime. If they said to aim that the State ought not to interfere with gambling because it was not wrong, they were illogical and irrelevant, and they were equally so when they said that gambling was wrong, and that therefore the State ought to put it down. It did not follow that because a thing was wrong the State should step in, but whatever view he might hold as to the sinfulness of betting and gambling, he could cordially agree with the resolution that means should be taken for checking betting and gambling. He urged them in particular to have their own hands clean, and to do their utmost to encourage their hearers to resist the temptations of betting and reckless attempts to get money quickly.—*London Mail.*

A LEADER IN THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.

To many persons the name of Wm. George Ward is now unfamiliar; forty-five years ago it was on the lips of every Englishman, for he it was who brought the Oxford movement to a head, forcing the Anglican Church, through its mouth-piece, the Oxford Convocation, to acknowledge the contradictions and confusions in its doctrines. Ward was the son of a Tory member of Parliament, better known as the best cricketer of his time than as a politician; he was sent to Winchester School and Christ Church, Oxford; distinguished himself in the debates of the Oxford Union; was graduated on a fair level; then elected to a fellowship at Balliol, took orders, and taught mathematics. He had, as his college contemporaries testify, a wonderful skill in arguing—"Socrates," indeed, Professor Jowett calls him—could unhorse any opponent with his syllogistic spear; yet, in spite of this logical faculty, he had strange, barren patches in his intellect, caring nothing for history, and apparently blind to the deeper imports of Science. What did not interest him he ignored, saying, frankly, "That's out of my line." His moral nature was very sensitive, yet although he suffered from fits of morbid depression, he was the most jovial of companions. So that now, after nearly half a century, his son has been able to collect from Ward's associates, most of whom differed widely from him on the fundamental questions of life, such a series of tributes to Ward's character and ability—his acute and inexhaustible logical weapons, his loveliness, his candour, his magnanimity—as few other men of his time have inspired. Cardinals Newman and Manning on one side, Archbishop Tait, Dean Stanley, Jowett, Dean Church, Dean Lake, Clough, Gladstone, not to mention others from other sides, unite in expressing admiration for the straightforwardness, or affection for the personal attractiveness, of this man.

NOTHING TO STAND ON.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE IN THE DOMINION ARE IN THAT PECULIARLY DISTRESSING CONDITION.—A FEW FACTS TO JUDGE BY.

Many men and women have used up their stock of vitality, until now they have no reserve store left with which to meet the keen blasts of the coming winter. Perhaps they feel well to day, with the exception of a headache or a bad taste in the mouth, or a feeling of languor and exhaustion. But their health, such as it is, has nothing to stand on, and a little overwork, over-worry, or overdissipation, will bring on serious sickness.

Let them do as others have done. Mr. John L. Brodie, of Montreal, when he was all run down and unfit for business, could not sleep well and was nervous, commenced using Paine's Celery Compound. This wonderful vegetable discovery strengthened his nerves, gave him sound, refreshing sleep, invigorated both brain and body, and put him into splendid physical health, so that he is now able to transact business and endure any amount of excitement without being unduly tired.

Thousands of people, both in Canada and the United States, have saved themselves from the terrible results of utter mental break down and complete prostration of the nervous system, which follow the strain put upon brain and nerves by the rushing life of to-day. It is an absolute and certain specific for all nervous disorders, and is guaranteed to be a positive cure for nervous prostration, sleeplessness, despondency, neuralgia, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, nervous dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, paresis, loss of appetite and epilepsy.

When there are pains in the head, coated tongue, aching muscles, disturbed sleep, gloomy fears of evil, pains in the back, loss of appetite, heartburn, sallow skin, and foul breath, use at once this valuable discovery, Paine's Celery Compound. It will tone up both body and brain, and give new health and vigour to the user.

Hints on Art Silk Needle Work.

Ladies who are interested in this beautiful work should send for a copy of our sixty four page book entitled "Hints on Art Needle Work," just published, handsomely and profusely illustrated with patterns of many new and beautiful articles, also stitches for the new decorative work with our Art Wash Silks, now so popular for home fancy work. It also contains a table of shading for flowers and birds, and much information valuable and instructive, for those who have a taste for Silk Embroidery Work. Sent free by mail on receipt of six cents in stamps. Publishing Paul & Co., Silk Manufacturers, Montreal.

British and Foreign.

DR. A. N. SOMERVILLE has left \$24,985.

THE Clergy Mutual Assurance Society is selling out its brewery shares.

THE Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., preached at Balmoral on 27th ult. and dined with the Queen.

THE *Standard Bearer*, a penny monthly intended for Scotch Episcopalians, is to appear in January.

THE Glasgow Presbytery's commission on the housing of the poor has issued a report which will be printed.

THE Rev. David Finlayson was ordained by the Original Secession Presbytery at Arbroath as missionary to Central India.

REV. THOMAS EVANS of Mussoorie is entering on a temperance campaign which will extend from one end of India to the other.

PROF. CALDERWOOD conducted the anniversary services in Queen's Park Church, Glasgow, lately, the collection exceeded \$750.

THE Rev. R. H. Stevenson, M.A., was entertained at dinner in Glasgow by his clerical friends prior to leaving for India as a government chaplain.

THE London Missionary Society deprecates the reported intention of a syndicate to import opium into Madagascar against the wish of the native government.

DINGWALL and Dornoch Free Church ministers will shortly hold a conference in Inverness on the Dods case. It will be open to ministers from all parts of Scotland.

THE Leeds musical festival has proved a brilliant success. The total receipts in four days were \$55,175 and the credit balance of about \$15,000 is given to local medical charities.

LESLIE West U. P. Church has received a bequest of about \$200 a year from Mrs. Cecilia Inglis. She leaves the minister, Dr. Cullen, \$7,500, and three ladies of the choir \$250 each.

A COMMITTEE of Galloway synod recommended that a conference on some practical subject take the place of the opening sermon, but the proposal was negatived by seven to six.

AFTER Mrs. Ormiston Chant preached at Oxford, she sat with the Congregational minister and deacons at the communion and offered one of the prayers. This is a notable innovation.

THOUGH one of the most industrious writers of his time the late Mr. R. A. Proctor has left only \$10,000 for his widow and seven children; a public subscription has been started in their behalf.

DUNBLANE Cathedral is now occupied by masons at the work of restoration. The choir will be used by the congregation for six months yet, the whole work extending over three years.

DR. J. A. WYLLIE, at the conference in London of the Protestant Alliance, said that the endowment of a Catholic university in Ireland would be simply the extension of inefficiency and corruption.

THE Rev. George Hunter, M.A., of Stranraer, has received numerous presents from his congregation and temperance associations on leaving after six years' pastoral work to join the China Inland Mission.

THE appointment of Sir J. Lintorn Simmons is generally accepted in Rome as a first step towards regular official relations with the Pope, and it is expected the envoy will negotiate on the Irish question.

THE government scheme of dealing with Irish education is said to propose the endowment of two new colleges, one Catholic and one Presbyterian, the existing Trinity college, Dublin, being left to serve the the Episcopalians.

THE Rev. W. W. Tulloch, B.D., preached the first of a course of Sunday evening sermons in Maxwell Church on the Social Mission of Christianity in the light of the Lord's prayer. The galleries were reserved for young men.

THE *Daily Telegraph* asks whether a bishop's present style of living is necessary to his spiritual or personal influence, and suggests that he ought to be able to make both ends meet as a scholar and a gentleman on \$1,000 a year.

AT least two daughters of prelates are accomplished musicians and composers, Miss Thompson and Miss Rosamond Ellicott. The former with her father, the Archbishop of York, attended almost every performance at the recent Leeds festival.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has promised to support the scheme for founding a new bishopric at Birmingham. Matters relating to finance, title, and boundary are at present under consideration, it is thought that \$450,000 will be required.

THE first illustrated Christmas book issued by the Religious Tract Society in 1825 will shortly be republished with an introduction by Dr. Green giving some account of the early literature and work of the society, with reference to past and present Christmas books.

THE widow of "Delta," who has long survived the gentle author of "Casawappy"; Prof. C. G. Cobet of Leyden, editor of "Mnemosyne," the first Greek scholar in Europe, a man of genius as well as a scholar, and Percival Leigh, the oldest member of the *Punch* staff, died recently.

THE Rev. J. W. King, of New Kilpatrick, attributes the mean provision offered Scottish universities by the new Act to their disunion in presenting their claims to government. Mr. J. A. Campbell, M.P., says that if the commission recommends a larger grant he has no doubt it will be given.

THE Duke and Duchess of Fife have entertained the whole of the school children of Banff and Macduff at cake and fruit soirees, the children themselves contributing much of the programme in songs and recitations. The boys' brigade formed the guard of honour of the distinguished hosts.

THE Rev. J. S. Medland, Haverstock Hill, sought to recover from the Universal Stock Exchange Company \$20,000 lost in speculations. The judge non-suited him on the ground that the transactions were not real ones, and refused costs to the defendants, remarking that they kept a gambling house.

ANY one wishing to collect a Spanish library can do better in one week in London than in a year in Madrid; and the student of Oriental literature will find more of it in the manuscript department of the British Museum than he could ever hope to gather by travelling through all Persia and Hindustan.