# Locary.

### Rock of Ages Oleft for Mo.

INALEST TEM IGN, IN BY, HON WY C GLACATORE serus pro me perferatus

Jesus pro me perferante, Conden intra Luma latus, In par himboard profluctions To be c sanguted to tepeutetu. In precent toire builds.
Tolks culpara sordes caunds

Corsin Te, nec justus forem Quantitative vi laborem. Neo el tide nunquam cosso, Flery cubans, indefesso , The soft tantum manus . S.ds., ma Salvator unus

Nil in manu mecua fero Sed me versus crucera gero; Vestimenta mulus oro. Opera debilis imploro; Fontem Christi quero immundus

Dum hoyartus vita regit, Quando noz sepulento tegit , Motinos cam stare jubes, Sedens Judez inter names. Jesus pro me perforatus, Condar intra Tuum latus

## Through Life.

We slight the gifts that every season bears, And let them fall unheeded from our grasp, In our great eagerness to reach and clasp The promised treasure of the coming years

Or else we mourn some great good passed away, And, in the shadow of our grief shut in, Refuse the lesser good we yet might win, The offered peace and gladness of to-day

So through the charabers of our life we pass, And leave them one by one, and never stay, Not knowing how much preasantness there was In each, until the closing of the door Has sounded through the house, and died awa

And in our hearts we sigh," For evermore -Chambers' Journal

# Who Live in India?

Among late matters or interest in India has been the publication of the general census report of this whole country. No cen ans has ever been taken with so much care and its results were therefore anticipated with special interest. The general result now mane public has filled all with astonishment. On the basis of the fast approxima tion to a general census, the present popula-tion had been estimated at 200,000,000 Even this, of course, represented a great density of population, for the total area of India may be roughly said to equal that portion of the United States which lies east of the meridian passing through the centre of Kaisas; and luto this area was crowded a population, on that estimate, five times as large as that of the whole United States. But this census gives the amazing figure of 240,000,000; i. e., the actual population of this country is found to exceed the supposed figure 40,000,000, or a number equal to the entire population of the United States. I do not know of any fact which so forcit y exhibits the density of population here, as this; that 40,000,000 of people could have here, and their existence be not suspected. Let the reader imagine a multitude in which 40,000,000 should not be noticed, a multi-United States, so to speak, would be swallowed up and lost! And yet all the best judges agree that this high figure is certain. ly not over, but more probably under the truth. For multitudes of the people dislike and are afraid of a census, suspecting some injurious connection between census taking and taxation; hence a strong motive is operative in very many cases to understate the actual size of families. It is certain that the population of India very closely approx imates to China, if, assume now imagine, it does not actually exceed it. Indeed, it is well known that a large population under native rule in remote and inaccessible districts, as a matter of fact, is not definitely

of this land is not short of 300,000,000!

The reader will doubtless be interested in a brief exhibit of the elements which go to make up this stupendous figure. I found that even intelligent people in America very rarely have any correct ideas upon this subject. "What of course should the inhabitants of Hindoostan be but Hindoos? This, however, is wide or the truth, as the following figures will show. It will be necessary first to take out of the total figure 50,000,000 living not under English rule but under independent native rulers. As to the composition of this population, no exact figures have been obtained. As to the remaining 190,000,000 under the English government, in round numbers 180,000,000, or about 69 per cent, are returned as Hindoos, and 41,000,000, or about 21 per cent, as Mohammedans. The aboriginal tribes count up 14,000,000, or about 8 per cent. The remaining 5,000,000 are divided in the following order of number between the Bud-dhists, Christians, Sikha, Parsees, and Jews. These figures indicate to the extent lines of religion rather than et r a; but religion and race still go together to a great extent in India. It should be remarked, however, that the small Buddhist and Sikh popula-tion should be classed ethnically with the Hindoos. Similarly Mohammedanism, although distinctively the religion of the de scendants of the Mongul, Pathan, and Afghan conquerors of India, has come to com prehend a large population of pure Hindoos, proselyted, especially within late years, to the faith of Islam.

included in this census, and it is probably quite safe to say that the actual population

The composition of the Classian population, which is returned at 1 725,000, is a matter of special interest. Of this total, 915,000, or a little over one half, is Roman Catholic, next which come the Syrian Christians of south-west India, 840,000. The fruit of modern Protestant missions in India is represented by a quarter of a million na-tive Christians. The European and Amer-ican population is 128,000, which is about equally divided between the army of goverument officials on the one hand, and nonofficial residents on the other.

But the most significant fact connected with the census returns of the Christian population, is found not even in the goodly figure of 225,000 Protestant native Christians, but in the rate at which this elass is

increasing. This ratio at increase appears increased more lectuarges, trom this census to have been 61 per error "At length blood becaute flow from our that mestioners to doughoush prophe, pack then up again so behumbed were our with all the inveterate hatred of fanatical arms and hands. It was now one occock Mohammeds in and all the power and press, and the greatest devation we had attained tigo of a venerable Brahmmism against was 25,314 feet."

They then turned back, descended to the of fact, gaming on the world to-day at least as rapidly in India as in the most layoured sections of America; indeed, the exact figures would be to the advantage of the Church

We earnestly commend this fact to the attention of those who are went to declaim against Christian missions as a fruitless waste of money! But even more earnestly should these figures speak to the living Church at home. We hear that many at home, who take an interest in missions are disheartened about India. I observe that the missions of the Reformed Church in India are ever cailing for aid and support, which apparently comes only in a stinted measure. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church tell us that they can grant no more enlargement of the work in India; that the hearts of the peopte turn from us to more encouraging fields. Nay, whispers have reached us that not a few in high places would be glad to see this so expensive and unpromising work in India abandoned by the American Church to English Christians. As if the husbandman having sown the precious seed and watched and watered the fields through months of drought should abandon them just before harvest time. If, indeed, the Church of England was equal to the evangelization of India, there might be a little force in such reasonmg. But so far from this, although the British churches for the most part provide much more liberally for the support of their missionaries than do the various Boards in America, yet they can only raise a little over 300 missionaries. What are they among 300,000,000 people? Surely there are many, very many in our churches at home to whom India is a household word! A sad dishonour it will be to any American Church which shall for any reason renounce the Master's work in India. May that mind be found in all disciples of the Lord Jesus in America, which is also in their Divine Master of whom it is written, "Ho shall not fail nor be discouraged till he have set judgment in the earth."—Rev. S. H. Kelegg, in N. Y. Christian Intelligencer ALLAHABAD, INDIA.

# The Highest Mountain in the World

For many years past Mount Everest, in that portion of the great Himalaya range which occupies the western part of the strange kingdom of Nepaul, immediately north of India, has been regarded as the highest mountain in the world. It is known to the Nepaulese as Gaurisanka, but the English name is Everest, in honor of a distinguished officer of the British Indian topographical survey. Its snow capped summit is 29,002 feet, or nearly five and a half miles above the level of the sea. Of course no one has ever ascended to this height, but its altitude, like that of the other lofty peaks of the Himalaya, was ascertained by triangulation, and until the present time it has not been supposed that any higher land existed on the earth.

If the news be true, however, which has lately come to us from the more distant East, there is a loftier peak than Mount Everest in the great island of Papua or New Guinea. This vast region, extensive enough to form six States as large as New York, is as yet almost wholly unexplored, except along its coasts. Lying close to the equator, where the Indian Ocean and the Pacific meet, it is the home of the cassowary and the bird of paradise, a country grand in its scenery, rich in its vegetation, and abounding in curious and beautiful forms of animal life—the veritable wonderland of the globe. An attempt to explore the unknown interior of the island was made from Torres Strait, which separates it from Australia, by Capt. J. A. Lawson, in the year 1872, and if we may be-heve his published narrative of the journey, which has just appeared in London, no advanced several hundred miles inland, and about midway between the north and south coasts discovered a moutain 32,788 feet high, which he named Mount Hercules.

The height of this mountain-over six miles—is not the only remarkable thing about it. Its apparent elevation is but little less than its actual elevation; for, instead of rising from a lofty table-land like the plateau of central Asia, it stands in a comparatively low plain only about two thousand feet above the ocean, and this gives a clear rise of more than 80,000 feet above the surrounding country. The traveller standing at its base could look up and see its snowy peak towering 80,000 feet sky-ward from where he stood. Under such circumstances the altitude of a mountain is

appreciated. aptain Lawson tells us that he under took the nearest ascent, formidable as it appeared. He did not reach the top, but we believe the achievement which he re-lates is unparalleled in the records of mountaineering. Accompanied by one ser-vant, he set out from the foot at 4 o'clock in the morning. They passed through dense forests in the first 2000 feet of perpendicular progress, found the limit of tree growth at eleven thousand feet, and by nine clock had reached a point fourteen thousand feet above the sea level—almost as high as the famous Matterhorn. A thousand feet higher was the snow line, and they began to suffer from the cold. As they pressed on, drowsiness began to overcome them. "Nothing was visible but snow of the most dazzling whiteness. Every peak and erag was covered with it, and it hung over the edges of the cliffs in long fleecy masses:" Their eyes were effected by the

shown by the egycormount returns to be glace, and they felt themselves growing

They then turned back, descended to the limit of the snow in three hours, and arrived at their camp at the base of the mountain about half-past soven in the evening. Thus, in fitteen hours and a half, they had accorded an absolute height of 23,000 feet, to an electron, which we help we are started. to an elevation which we believe is greater than any over before attained by man upon the surface of the earth, although baloonists have occasionally gone higher.

These are wonderful stories and the read-

er may desire to know whether we altogether trust in their authenticity and accuracy. The fresh, spirited, and interesting narrative in which we have found them is published by ane of the most respectable orms in London, and is put forth as a gountary action. ine book of travels. The author's account of the flora, the fauna, and the inhabitants of New Guinea, contains much that is marvellous, and that certainly has liftherto been unknown and unaspected. Some of his statements, also, are difficult to reconcile with our previously acquired knowledge concerning the island. Under these circumstances, his narritive is likely to be regarded much as we should view the testimony of a single, strange witness to a startling tact; we do not disbelieve it, but we should like to hear some corroborative eyi. dence. This will probably be afforded by subsequent explorations.—Sun.

### A Reminiscence.

WE ALWAYS MAKE OUR OWN MINISTERS.

Ir was early in my ministry when I heard these words repeated, and I thought there was something in that. A leading - had been vacant eminent servant of God, whom our whole Church loved and honored. God called him to Himself. They called young Mr.

to the pastorate. This surprised us, as some of his class were his superiors, and the church was large, wealthy, and could secure almost any great preacher in the land, and was in every way a choice church, and besides, their former pastor was a remarkable man.

" Why did you call Mr .--?" askod my brother, Dr. , of one of the elders. "Why not?" was the answer.

" You had your choice all over the land; why did you not call an orator, a brilliant preacher, a 'made man?'"

The elder, slightly offended, with a dignified air, as if representing the whole congregation, said, "We always make our own

ministers." And they did. Ten years passed away, when I thought of the remark, and saw that he was what he ought to be, a " made man." They had seen it years before and felt it, too. Ten years more, and again I recalled the remark. He was a prominent man in the Northern Assembly, their Moderator, and honored over the land, few more so, and perhaps none. And now, thirty years have rolled by and I recall the words, "We always make our own miniswords," We always make our own must tern." They had done so before, and have done so again. The church and the pastor belong to each other, and they both belong to one Lord. They "made" him I know no one whose position, character and life I would rather have.

Churches have much to do with forming the life, character and preaching of their pastors. The record of that church is good, and the record of these two pastors is good. and the record of these two pastors is good, very good. Father Janvier, now among the blessed, early in life, was installed pastor of a large country church in New Jersey. I saw the good old man in the fiftieth year of his pastorate. That year he had received eighty into the communion, the spiritual children whom God had given him

We always make our own manaters, would not be a bad motto for many churches, and would sound like words fresh from heaven to young ministers. - Christian Ub. server.

# Career of a London Sheriff.

London changes are remarkable. The Sheriffs of London—it has two—occupy important places in its business and, theretore, in its public displays. One of the two figuring on this wet day is Mr. Sheriff Shaw. He is an extensive merchant in metals, an iron master in the Cleveland district, a literary man of very considerable ability and genius, who wrote a series of papers pub-hished under the title of "Notes by the Slent Member;" and he is deemed rich. Thirty years ago, or thereabouts, he was a small boy running after public spectacles, no doubt, when they occured in the streets of Aberdeen. Nobody would have supposed then that the little lad was at all likely to be one of the two Sheriffs for the city of London, A. D. 1875, and bear a prominent part in the ceremony of opening to the public one of its more stately buildings. He was the son, I believe, of Roman Catholic parents, but as perversion or proselytism was never charged as a probable result of attendance on Scottish schools, he like other lads of his parents' profession, enjoyed the educational advantages conferred by them. He became an errar d boy in an ironmong er's warehouse. Leing a clever boy, he made himself generally useful. In the course of a few years, growing into a thoughtful lad he disappeared. He, was probably disastisfied with the religious views that he had been taught, and that was, perhaps, one reason; or he may have only wished to push his way in the world;

and a young lad is not uncl. "missed" from a large town. He became a Protestant, informating. This ratio of increase appears and constraint of the first census to have been 61 per cent. In the first ten years, against 5 per cent, the passes and cars," say: Captail Lawson, his family nobody heard of the merchant: "and my head ached in a distracting manipopulation. Let the reader, therefore, object that 61—5, or 10 per cent of morease serving one was to seriest without delay; in Parlament, on Conservative principles, representation of Frotestant missions, for women in principles, and gams and the skin of our hands and however, and by them he was proposed at the more manipopulation in general delay. The was defeated. He made many friends, and gams and the skin of our hands and heads and however, and by them he was proposed at the manner and town and principles. and he prespected in the world, but out of his family nobody heard of the merchant? errand boy until he reappeared as a canditian initionaries, and from inidequate state eyes were bloodshot and swollen to en the time in Egypt, looking to solve new tisties interpreted by sanguine faith, but by alarming extent. The thormometer had bridges and other engineering works in protistics interpreted by sangame faith, but by the authority of the Indian government, auch to twenty degrees below the freezing after a censu taken with more labour, pains, point, and the air was so rarified that we and exactness train any over taken before. Were gasping rather than breathing. Our demonstrates that, with only 517 Protessistant of the point of the product of the p second time in assence, but his position on the poli was greatly improved, and in course of years, he may probably become member for Aberdeen. At any raic, the litthe crand boy of that city is now Shoriff of this city, and in course of a few years may poss the Lord Mayor's chair. I tell you his story in brief as he tells it, and as an encouragement to boynood, or those of its specimene who are sharp to be also "well doing. Sheriff Shaw had made himself useful in all the positions he had occupied; had studied hard when others played or looked only for amusement, as, among other qualifications, he is conversant with, "modern languages," and has well improved a natural capacity to understand them. He has in his own department attained a large store of scientific knowledge, and cannot have been an "idler."

### False Economy.

With some inflexible housewives it is a boast that they never allow fires in the sitting-rooms after the oak-apple is formed on the tree; and so, in our crude spring seasons with an east wind blowing through every crauny, a family group is doomed to shiver, and the result is influenza and a dector's bill exceedingly the cost of a ton of coal. But the lady, unconvinced of the fallacy of the dogmas, assigns the responsi-bility to the weather, "It is so inclement,

There is, in some households, an especial observance of the twilight, at which hour a cessation of employment is missted on for the purpose of saving an inappreciable amount of gas or oil. The waste of that greatest treasure—time, is not considered. Within some other four walls, cold mutton is still a tradition, and persistently appears at the ill stared juncture known as " washing-day." A neighbouring laundry and leasonable terms, will not induce a certain type of womanhood to rid her house of the steam and the scent of soapsuds; notwith-standing the remonstrance of her husband, and the fact that he variably has particular business in town on those ominous occasions, the practice is continued. The do-mestice atmosphere is, in a twofold sense, made an offence instead of an attraction, and all this, because to have the "washing done at home," is economical. Does a wife gain by dissenting from so simple a wish of her husband's, and is there, in-deed, any profit in the whole transaction? Probably, more is spent through absence on "particular business," than is saved in the scullery at home. A lady of the penny wise persuasion arrays herselfin her smartest to make a morning call upon a friend, living, perhaps, at the distance of two or three miles. Overtaken by a sharp shower-midway on her return, she is in-vited by the driver of a cab to shelter her sparkling apparel within it; but "cabs are so expensive," she mentally exclaims, and hastens on to reach home in the guise of a miserable, but blind to the fact that she has spoilt five pounds worth of finery in order to save half-a-crown! There is, i truth, nothing more thresome or more pernicious than the results practically of misconceptions respecting economy. As mastate, so in a household, which is government on a diminutive scale, lessen considerations should yield to greater, and 'saving" at the expense of objects infinitely important, is a waste of that which is invaluable, and not to be atoned for.—Vic-

THE average length of a farmer's life is sixty-five years—of a printer's thirtythree years.

toria Magazine.

Galle's observations of the Planet Flora, in 1878, indicated 8.878 sec. for the solar parallax. The French observations of the late Transit of Venus, at Pekin, and St. Paul's Island, gave 8.879 sec. M. Corna, from a long series of very accurate observations of the velocity of light, made last year at the Observatory of Paris, obtained 8.878, which would make the distance of the Sun from the earth 91,-887.495 miles.

Praying for Enemies.—A little gir' in an Italian Sunday School complained that some of the children hissed at her. Why did you not do your best to defend yourself, or complain to the master? inquired the mother. The child hung down her head and was silent. What did you do, added the mother, "when they were seeking their pleasure in tormenting you?" "I remembered "I remembered what Jesus did for His enemies," replied the child, "I prayed for them.

Corea is of immense importance to Russia, whose Pacific front now reaches from the Arctic to the latitude of 42. but with Corea would reach 35. would then have the best mainland frontage on the Arctic shore of our ocean. Corea is 6,600 miles long by 100 wide, peninsular in form, with ,200 miles of water front, favourably situated for commerce, half way between Japan and China, rich in soil and timber, weak as a military power, and without allies or friends. Its conquest would be of unmense importance to Russia in the future, and might tempt the Czars to think of moving their capital to the Pacific, as they once hoped to take it to Constantinople.

# Scientific and Apecut.

WHITE CASE.

Two cups buttor, four cups sugar, sor cups flour, whites of cisteen eggs, one can warm water on the butter; still to a cream put the sugar in and heat it well; put three tesspoontuls of baking pondering the flour; mix well; beat the winter of come and put in last. eggs and put in last.

### CORNMEAL PUDDING.

Two pints meal, one pint grated bread one of molasses, one of brown sugar, one of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, a naif sour milk, two tablespooning butter, a neil teaspooning of ginger and two of changes, three oggs, half a teaspoonful soda, she soft, juicy apples and add one teacupiel, if liked; bake half an hour. Sance—cream and sugar.

#### SEEF'S KIDNEY.

Cut one kidney into neat slices, put them into warm water to soak for two hous, changing the water two or three times, then dry thom, lay in a trying pan with some melted butter, and fry them a nice brown; season each side with pepper and salt, and put them round the dish; put in the centre a teaspoonful of lemon junce and one-half teaspoonful of powdered sugar, pour upon these a small quantity of strong beef gravy, and serve very hot.

### BOILED SWEETBREADS.

The best way to cook sweethreads is to boil them thus: Parboil them and then put them on a clean griding for broding: when delicately browned take them off and roll in melted butter on a plate to prevent their being dry and hard. Some cook them on a griddle, val buttered, turning frequently, and some put narrow strips of fat salt pork on them while cooking.

### MOTH PREVENTATIVE

The following recipe for keeping moths out of clothing is a favorite an some families: Mix half a pint of alcohol, the same quantity of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of camphor. Keep in a stone bottle and shake before using. The clothes and furs are to be wrapt in linen, and crampled furs are to be wrape in mon, and crumpled up pieces of blotting paper dipped in the liquid are to be placed in the box with them so that it smells strong. This requires renewing once a year.

### DANGER OF PROTRACTED SLEEP.

But here, as in many other cases, the evil of deficiency has its counterpart in the evil of excess. Sleep protracted beyond the need of repair, and encroaching habitually upon the hours of waking action, impairs more or less the functions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers. This ob-servation is as old as the days of Hipposervation is as old as the days of Hippo-crates and Arcticus, who severally and strongly comment upon it. The sleep of infancy, however, and that of old age, do not come under this category of excess. These are natural conditions, appertaming to the respective periods of life, and to be dealt with as such. In illness, moreover, all ordinary rule and measure of sleep most all ordinary rule and measure of sleep must be put aside. Distinguishing it from come, there are very few cases in which it is not an unequivocal good; and even in comatose state the brain, we believe, gains more from repose than from any artificial attempts to rouse it into action .- Edinburgh

# ORAPE.

Few people give themselves the trouble of inquiring into the origin of the custom of placing crape on the door of a house where there has been a recent death, and many suppose that it is a local custom of recent introduction. It has evidently had its origin in the ancient heraldic customs of the Anglo-Saxon race, and is as old as the time of Henry I., of England, who reigned from A. D. 1100 to 1185. Even at that period, Hatch net to, armorial ensigns, were placed in the front of houses when the sobility and nobility and gentry died. These hatch-ments were of a diamond shape, and con-tained the family arms, quartered and colored with sable, in such a manner that the spectator, at a glance, could tell what branch of the family was dead, whether young or old, married or single, widow or widower.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of water. When cold stir in as much flour as will give it the consistence of thick creem, being particular to heat up the lumps, stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a direct clayer to give it as placest edge. dozen cloves to give it a pleasant door. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water in a suitable vessel, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well at the time. In a few minutes it will be of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel, let it coel; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, ake out a portion, and soften with warm water.—Paste thus made can be kept twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

# HOW TO COOK BEEFSTEAK.

Some time since a complete encyclo-pedia of useful knowledge, in human form, became an inmate of a family. When this learned guest came among them he was constituted as an oracle in many cares, and was asked one morning, "Would he tell or show them a better way to cook the steak for breakfast?" He took the thin, long handied frying-pan from its nail, and, putting it on the stove, heated it quite hot. In this he put the piece of steak previously pounded, but to their surprise did not put a particle of butter in the frying-pau, and did not salt the steak. He allowed the steak to merely glaze over, and then turned it quickly to the other side, turning it ser-eral times in this manner until it was done. Four minutes were not employed in the operation, but a juicer steak was never eaten. It was, whon done, laid on the platter, previously warmed, and was buttered and salted and got a moment in a list oven-Allowing the steak to heat but a moment on each side, hulped it to rotain all itsaweet moment, after it was on the platter, drew out its juices.