#### Railway Figures.

At the end of last year the longth of the railways open in England and Wales alone was 11,622 miles, of which rather more was 11,622 miles, of which rather hard than a third has been completed between 1961 and 1875. The total paid up capital exceeded £500,000,000. The number of passengers conveyed in 1874 was more than treble that conveyed in 1866, and was only a little short of the capital paid up. In Scotland the total length of line opened in 1874 was 2,899 miles, the total paid up capital being over £70,000,000, and the total passengers conveyed 28,000,000. In Ireland the length of line opened 000. In Ireland the length of line opened in 1874 was over 2.127 miles, the paid-up capital £30 000.000 and the passengers conveyed 16 000,000. We have, therefore, taking the area of the United Kingdom radways, to the extent of nearly 17,000 miles, paid-up capital to the sum of between £600,000,000 and £700,000,000, and an annual average of men and women taking advantage of the opportunities of lecomotion very little short of 500,000,000.

#### Cheery People.

Oh, the comfort of them ! There is but one thing like them—that is sunshine. It is the fashion to state the comparison the other end foremost—i.e., to flatter the other end foremost—i.e., to flatter the cheery people by comparing them to the sun. I think it is the best way of praising the sunshine, to say that it is almost as bright and inspiring as the presence of

cheery people.

That the cheery people are brighter and better even than sunshine is very easily proved; for who has not seen a cheery person make a room and a day bright in spite of the sun's not shining at all—in spite of clouds and rain and cold all doing their very best to make it dismal? Therefore I say, the fair way is to compare the sun to cheery people, and not cheery peo-ple to the sun. However, whichever way we state the comparison, it is a true and good one; and noither the cheery people nor the sun need take offense. In fact, I believe they will always be such good friends, and work so steadily together for the same ends, that there is no danger of the same ends, that there is no danger of either's grudging the other the credit of what has been done. The more you think of it, the more you see how wonderfully of it, the more you see how wonderfully alike the two are in their operation on the world. The sun on the fields makes things grow—fruits and flowers and grains; the cheery person in the house makes everybody do his best—makes the one who can sing feel like singing, and the one who has an ugly, hard job of work to do, feel like shouldering it bravely and having it over with. And the music and mirth and work with. And the music and mirth and work in the house, are they not like the flowers and fruits and grains in the field?

The sun makes everybody glad. Even the animals run and leap, and seem more ftyous when it shues out; and no human being can be so cross grained, or so ill, being can be so cross grained, or so ill, that he does not brighten up a little when a great broad, warm sunbeam streams over him and plays on his face. It is just so with a cheery person. His simple presence makes oven animals happier. Dogs knows the difference between him and a surly man. When he pats them on the head and speaks to them, they jump and gambol about him just as they do in the sunshine. And when he comes into the room where people are ill, or out of sorts, or dull and moping, they brighten up. or dull and moping, they brighten up, spite of themselves, just as they do when a sudden sunbeam pours in—only more so; for we often see people so ill they do not care whether the sun shines or not, or so cross that they do not even see whether the sun shines or not; but I have never yet seen anybody so cross or so ill that the voice and face of a cheery person would not make them brighten up a little.

If there were only a sure and certain recipe for making a cheery person, how glad we would all be to try it! How thankful we would all be to do good like sunshine! To cheer everybody up, and help everybody along!—to have everybody's feet wight to the pinute we came in sight! face brighten the minute we came in sight! face brighten the minute we came in sight!
Why, it seems to me that there cannot be
in this life any pleasure half so great as
this would be. If we look at life only from
a selfish point of view, it would be worth
while to be a cheery person, merely because it would be such a satisfaction to
have everybody so glad to live with us,
to see us, even to meet us on the atreet.

People who have done things which have
made them favous, such as winning great

People who have done things which have made them farous, such as winning great battles or filling high offices, often have what are called "evations." Hundreds of people get together and make a procession, perhaps, or go into a great hall and make speeches, all to show that they recognize what the great man has done. After he is done there hall a store recognize that dead, they build a stone monument to him, perhaps, and celebrate his birthday for a few years. Men work very hard some-times for a whole life-time to earn a few things of this sort. But how much greater a thing it would be for a man to have every man, woman, and child in his own town know and love his face because it was full of kindly good cheer! Such a man has a perpetual "ovation." year in and year out, whenever he walks on the street, whenever he enters a friend's house.

"I jist likes to let her in at the door,"

said an Irish servant one day, of a woman I know whose face was always cheery and bright; "the face of her does one good, shure! -H. H. St. Nicholas for April.

A FAVORITE lioness has lately died at the Dublin Zoological Gardens. "Old Girl" was of South African race, and was born in the gardens, where she lived 16 years, brought up fifty cubs, and finally died of chronic bronchitis. During her last illness "Old Girl" was much worried by rats, which often swarm in the cages of the carnivors, and, while the beasts are in health, are rather an amusement than an annovance. The rate, however, began to annoyance. The rate, however, began to nibble the toes of the lioness, when she could no longer defend herself, and accordcould no longer detend hersen, and accountingly a terrier was placed in the cage to protect the sufferer. "Old Girl" at first received the dog with a surly growl; when, however, she saw him kill the first rat, slie began to appreciate her visitor. The lioness coaxed the terrier to her, folded her paws round him, and the dog slept each night on her breast enfolded with her paws, and protecting her rest from dis-turbance,—Graphic.

#### London Ragged Schools.

The Ragged School Union Magazine publishes the following interesting statistics
—In their Sunday Schools there is a present average attendance of 25,700. The staff of teachers, too—though very far be-low the requirements—is equally large; for 1900 volunteers, of whom 183 were formerly scholars, are found at work every Lord's-day. These teachers are connected by membership with every branch of the one Church. In their Children's Church, sixty-four children's services are now held in ragged schools, with an aggregate of 5170 little worshippers. Foremost amongst their agencies for adults is the ragged church. Of these there are fifty, with an average of these there are now, with an average attendance of 5989. Twenty seven receive pecuniary and other aid from the "Ragged Church Union." The first of these services for the outcost and the destitute was organised at Field Lane in 1852. The aggregate attendance since that time has nearly reached 400 000 -a fact that will tell its importance better than words. Last year alone the attendance was 27.067, or an average of 520 each Lord's day morning. At these services the attendants are mostly casuals, mendicants, thickes, degraded pro-fessionals, and nondescripts, of so low a class that further descent in the social scale would be an impossibility.

#### The New Territory.

The north-western portions of British Territory on this continent are of so much general interest to us in a religious point of view that no change in their political character should pass by unobserved or upnoticed. Another division of what has been termed "the great Lone Land," is about to be made in the formation of a new territory there. On the west it is to be bounded by Manitoba and the chain of lakes lying at the north of that Province; on the east by the western boundary of Ontario, when that shall have been sufficiently defined; on the south by the International boundary line, and on the north, to the limits of Canada. The new district is to be called " Keewatin" or the North Land. It appears from various accounts that settlers are rapidly finding their way into this region, inhospitable and unattractive as we have no doubt many of our readers will believe it to be. The main body of the population however, at present, are Indians-another fact, which should impress upon us the necessity of extending our missionary operations in this direction.

It is believed that the new territory will probably, in course of time, become incorporated will Manitoba, which is considered to be unnecessarily and absurdly small. That, however, is a point which is of small importance in reference to our present object, which is to call attention to the fact that if the church is making rapid progress in the British Dominions of North America, the settlement of the country is making a progress still greater. Fresh fields are opening out much faster than we can occupy them at our present rate of movement. And then another principle of colonization forcibly impresses itself upon our minds. As the white population increases among the native races, the Indians pale away before the advance of a higher civilization; or it may be before the progress of vices which white men introduce. From whatever cause it may arise, however, the fact is incontestable that the native races in the course of t ae, become extinct in the presence of Luropean life. Nor can we attribute this, in so high a degree, to the principle of amalgamation, as some would have us believe. Doubtless to a considerable extent, in some places, assimilation of races takes place very largely, while in other instances, the publicans, it is calculated, will number race itself and all its connections 350 votes, the Bonapartists about 85; become utterly and entirely effaced And do not these facts loudly urge us to be up and doing, to work with all our might for the evangelization of the Indian population whose lands we are seizing, whom we are depriving of their usual modes of subsistence, while our own people are most surely introducing among them all the vices which attach themselves to civilized life? Surely we can do no less than to bring the saving Truth of the Gospel of the Son of God in so large a measure among these heathens that it will suffice to counteract a considerable part of the evil that is sure to be introduced.

It is remarkable that the new district, which has been parcelled out, almost entirely consists of rocky and thickly wooded country; while Manitoba and vast tracts of country to the westward still contain millions of acres of first classland consisting of unbroken prairie, which can be had for nothing. The Icelanders appear to have established themselves on the western por-tion of Keewatin. The Headquarters of the Indian Department are at Fort Francis, and the principal settlements have taken place in that locality, so that the appearance of a town has already shown itself there. It is the central point between Lake Superior and Manitoba.

FIFTY-FIVE Hungarian villages are submerged with water nineteen feet deep.

orged with water nineteen sees treep.

A property of M'Gill College,

the college appoints of the college,

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the college of the college Edinburgh University.

The owners of land in England amount to 972,886 persons. But of these it is said that 708,289 hold less than an acro, leaving 269,547 who hold an acro or upwards. But again, out of thirty-four millions of acres, 12,000 persons own 29,846,000. And this leaves 4,164,000 acres for all the rest. This latter fact and others of a similar character cause a considerable outery for an alteration of the laws of primogeniture, entail, and the transfer of

The Indians of the Dominion cannot be too often brought before the notice of the white population, who occupy the lands once belonging to their an-cesters. From the report of the minister of the interior, we gather that the calculation of the Indian population of the Dominion is as follows:-Ontario, 15,305; Quebec, 10,809; Nova Scotia, 1,849; New Branswick, 1,521; Prince Edward Island, 302; making a total in the older Provinces of 29,816. The estimate for British Columbia is 31,520; Manitoba, 13,944; Sioux in Manitoba and the North-West, 1,450; from Peace River to United States boundry untreated, 10,000; Rupert's Land, 5,170; making a total of 91,910. It will probably interest our readers, now that the question of our duty to the aboriginal population has arisen more forcibly than ever, to know that the total personal property of the Indians in the five older Provinces is supposed to be \$489,284, and the real estate \$7,688,708. Of invested capital they own \$2,814,972. Of the population in the older Provinces, 7,199 are children, of which 2,105 attend school. They also own good stocks of grain and other farm produced 2,784 horses; 2,889 cows; 1,568 sheep; 4,540 pigs; 51.2 oxen; and 1,986 young stock. It is thought that these facts are amply sufficient to show the effects which contact with civilization has had upon them. While we do not neglect their tomporal interests, let us impart to them the Gospel of Christ; let us gather them into the Church of the Lord.

"When France is satisfied, Europe is tranquil," cannot be said with the same truth that it could atone time—although the political situation of that country still has its influence on the rest of the world; and the waves of European unquiet are sometimes borne across to the American Continent with remarkable swiftness. And although France is smarting under the extraordinary repulses she met with from Germany; yet there are several great questions, having an intimate connexion with more continents than one, which seem to wait the entire resuscitation of France for their final solution. For these reasons every great public movement in that country is of general interest, and must be noted among the passing events that may result in some unexpected and important development. The French have just had a general election for the second time during the last month or six weeks. On the 80th of January, the senatorial elections were held, resulting in the choice of—Republicans, 155; Constitutional Orleanists, 70; Legitimists, 40; Bonapartists, 35. On the 20th of Feb. the election for the Chamber of deputies were held; but as there were 105 districts in which the legal conditions were not fulfilled, a second balloting became necessary for them. This took place on the 5th inst.—all three elections having been on Sunday. In the chamber of 584 members, the Rethe other two parties 199. The Rong. partists are understood to be compact and well under command. The Legitimists will retire into the back-ground for a time, while the Orleanists are expected to give their support to a con-servative republicanism. Constitutional monarchists, generally intend to act with the republicans, whose government is now something more than provisional. The peace of the world has consequently received some assurance from the French elections.

One week's traffic this year on the Grand Trunk, compared with the corresponding week of last year, shows an increase of \$75,000.

CATARRH is a common diseasemon that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose, meet us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, containing the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates Chere is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with Consumption of the Lungs, the disease commences as Catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes-lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease Catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleaness the blood, and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nazul Donche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharges comes for the discharges in the discharges comes for t instrument are sold by

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## HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

. Western Division.

Western Division.

Tur Home Mission Committee of the Western Division, will meet in the Descens Cours Room of Knox Church, Toronto, on Monday evening, 3rd April next, at 7 p.m.

Claims of Presbyteries for the current six months, and all decuments intended for the Committee, should be sent to the Convener, not later than the 31st March.

A full and punctual attendance of members is earnestly requested.

WM COCHRANE, D.D. WM COCH'RANE, D.D.

# SYNOD OF HAMILTON AND LONDON.

THE Synod o' Hamilton and London will meet in St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the second day of May nert, at half-past soven o'clock, ovening.

Rolls of Presbyteries and all other papers in-traded for presentation to the Synod, should be sent to the Clerk at least one week hefore the date of meeting.

of meeting.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures, consisting of the Synod and Presovtory Clerks with a representative Minister and Elder from each Presbytery, will meet at 2 p.m. on the said day of Meeting, to arrange the business of the Synod. WM. COCHRANE, D.D., Synod Clerk

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SETH HANCE Battines Mid—Be are by Soring your adverted agent, was induced to try your hydrepite Prits I was not relief at the necessited another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I the a tried that he atment if are the a but gifteen any good cities I may be returned to my family ply steam, as no copped and hied several differ an titles. I was not relied to the world has a factor rate of hear some into the property of the action of the property of the action of the property of the control of the property of the property of the prits of the property of the prits of the property of the prits o

## IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY:

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

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You will find eaches d five dollars, while I is not you for
two box sof your Epilepite Pills. I in the hist person
who tried your Pills in this part of the county. My con
was bodly affilted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he tock agcording to directions. He has never had a fit since. It
was by my personsion that Mr. Lyon tried your Pills,
illis case was a very bad once, he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tennessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
had a chance of hearing from their effect have they
failed to cure. Yours, etc., O H Give,

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BY HANOEF XPILEPTO PILLS.

MONTHOWERY, Texas, June 20th, 187.
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