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TORONTO, NOVEMBER 19, 1887.

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Pennies and Prayers.

Two cents a week, and a prayer, A tiny gift may be, But it helps to do a wonderful work For our sisters across the sea.

Five cents a week, and a prayer, From our abundant store-It was never missed, for its place was filled By a Father's gift of more.

Ten cents a week, and a prayer, Perhaps 'twas a sacrifice ; But treasure came from the storchouse abov Outweighing by far the price.

Pennics a week, and a prayer; Twas the prayer, perhaps, after all, That the work was done and a blessing brought. The gift was so very small.

Pennics acreek, and a prayer, Freely and heartily given: The treasures of earth will all melt away This is treasure land up in heaven,

Pennies a week, and a prayer, A tiny gift may be, But it helps to do such wonderful work For our sisters across the sea. -Church Mission News,

The Canyons of the Colorado.

THE Colorado Basin, which, on account of its general elevation, is called the Colorado Plateau, is that part of the Great West drained by the Colorado River and its tributaries. Tho whole area is about eight hundred miles in length, and varies from three hundred to five hundred miles in breadth, containing about three hundred thousand square miles. The Rocky Mountain Range, "the Switzerland of America," forms the eastern boundary of the plateau; the Basin Range System, the western. With the scenery along the iron trail of the Union Pacific Railroad most of us are, from photographs and pictures, more of this line of travel is strikingly different in topographic features, which are in many respects unique, some not being reproduced, except to a very limited extent, on any other portion of the globe. Could one be elevated to a sufficient height above the plateau, he would see beneath him a great plain, bounded on every side by mountain ranges; here and there isolated moun-

THE CANYONS OF THE COLORADO.

tain masses, rising like islands from a sand to six thousand feet below the of these deep gorges. The wonderful sleeping coach."

or less familiar; but the region south 1 rocky sea; "defiant peaks, where eter- general level of the plain, the river nal snows and silence and mystery wanders, lashing its confines of prebrood over the secrets of nature." The cipitous rock for hundreds of miles. most interesting element of the strange | More than this: not only has the scene now claims the attention. A Colorado cut for itself a canyon, but land of canyons! The profound chasm every river entering has cut a canyon; of the Colorado River scores with every lateral creek has cut a canyon; tortuous course throughout the entire every brook runs in a canyon; every length of the greatest diameter of the rill born of a passing shower has cut a elevated plateau. At the bottom of canyon. So that the whole tableland this Grand Canyon, from three thou- is traversed and meshed by a labyringh

elaboration and diversity with which this work has been done is only equalled by the vast scale on which the plan was laid. The extent and the complexity of the system of canyons is simply wonderful. Some portions of the plateau are cut into shreds by these gigantic chasms. Belts of country, miles in width, have been swept away, leaving only isolated mountains standing in the gap; fissures so profound, that the eye cannot penetrate their depths, are separated by walls whose thickness can almost be spanned; and slender spires shoot up a thousand feet from vaults below.

The Dude and the Indian.

IT is easy to decide which of the two young men was the gentleman, in the following story from an exchange:

"On a Fort Wayne train approaching Chicago there was a short-statured, straight haired, copper-coloured Indian, going back to the reservation, after a trip to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. He wore a nice suit of clothes, which fitted him badly, and a paper collar, without a necktie. He attended strictly to his own business, and was unmolested until a young sprig camo into the smoking-car from the sleeper. 'An Indian, I guess,' said the young chap, as he lighted a cigarette. And then, approaching the son of the plains, he attracted general attention by shouting, with strange gestures, 'Ugh, heap big Injun! Omaha? Pawnee? See great father? Have drink firewater? Warm Injun's blood!'

"The copper-coloured savage gazed at the young man a moment, with an ill-concealed expression of contempt on his face, and then he said, with good pronunciation, 'You must have been reading some dime novels, sir. I am going back to my people in Montana, after spending three years in the east, at school. I advise you to do the same thing. No, I do not drink whiskey. Where I live, gentlemen do not carry whiskey-flasks about with them in their pockets.'

"The cigarette was not smoked out, and, amid a general laugh, a much crest-fallen young man retired to the