The Coming Minister.

A pastor wanted-one to please the people: Our church, expensive and designed with skill-Embellished with a mortgage and a Gothio stoople-

Has pulpit, pows, and treasury to fill. A modern Sampson, kept in strength by practice A mental giant, so to speak—we ask, Who shall our burdens highten, for the fact is, To lift a mortgage is no weak mun's tusk.

A man to " draw "-an artist(e), plainer speaking-Who frames with skill his soft-toned modern views,
To please the tastes of those who pleasure seeking

Rost for a little in our cushioned pows.

A Holman Hunt in style; not harsh like Turner;
With flame-hued tints and daubs of colors gar-

No dazzling lights, a softly shaded burner Best suits the sense of our esthatic parish.

No clank of chains, no brimstone fumes for sinners.
No rugged pathway over hills uneven.
No weary race where but the few are winners.
The read is easier, now-a-days, to heaven,
For, from a depot planned by modern science We take our palace or our sleeping-cars
To paradise direct—in calm, supreme defiance Of old time stages (with their joits and jars).

Such must our pastor be-and such in brief, his

preaching: Well read in Hegel, Figuier, Renan and Strauss, He cannot fall to please, and if his teaching— A hint of Brahma or of Buddha shows, That's botter still-men will not weary of it, For doctrines new, whether of priest or sage— Are indications of a coming Profit— Foretelling for our church a golden age.

-Frank H. Converse.

Comfort for Small People.

Not long before his death, Canon Kingsley drew attention to the surprising number of small young men to be seen in a London crowd. According to him it was a
sign of the deterioration of the race. But
there are two ways of looking at everything,
and, for the comfort and satisfaction of
small people, we would point out that it
might also be taken as an indication of intellectual progress. Many—we might also
say most—of the great men of history have
been of short stature. Canute the Great,
for example, was a singularly small man;
Napoleon, too, was little; Nelson had no
height to boast of; and the great Conde
was short enough. Hildebrand—Gregory
the Seventh—the mightiest of all the
Popes, was also quite a diminutive person. Not long before his death, Canon Kings-Popes, was also quite a diminutive person.
Then amongst men of letters, poors, and philosophers, Montaigne, the ossayist, was little; so was Pope— a little crocked thing that asks questions;" so was Dryden; so was Dr. Watts, who insisted, as we all know, on the mind being the stature of the man; and so was Scarron, who, alluding at once to his ill health and his little size, called himself an "abridgement of human miseries."—Cassel's Magazine.

The Cost of a Religious Paper.

It may be a startling statement, and yet it is true, that of all the religious papers in the land, not one out of three pays its ac-tual expenses. Let no reader skip the rest of this article in the belief that it is a complaint. We have no cause for complaint. Our paper has a good list of paying subscribers, and by careful management is profitable to us. The statement is made after careful study of the latest advertiser's guido, and particularly of the column in which are found the number of subscribers claimed by each pap r. We know the cost of editing, and of office work, and of composition, press work, paper, postage, etc., and that not more than one out of three religious newspapers can pay for all these out of their advertising, and what they receive from the number of subscribers credited to them. There are many papers doing good work for the denominations in which they circulate, which are, and have been since their first number, run at a loss.
The editors are the owners. Their capital
is invested and they give their time. In addition they make up whatever deficiency there may be. Becoming financially exhausted they sell out, and some one elroholds the breach until he, too, is exhausted. Among the larger and more presperous weeklies, scarcely one but has cost more than it is to-day worth as a business mat-ter. Some were started on a paid up cap-ital which has been exhausted. Others would have cost, had they paid reasonable salaries from the start to editors and others, five dollars each for every subscriber on their lists. Dr. W. W. Patton, formerly editor of the Advance recently stated that a religious paper needs "a large capiial, from \$75,000 to \$100,000 to start with. The Independent did not pay its way for many years. It was so with the Union, the Advance, the Interior, and other firstclass papers. The expenses of such a pa-per are fearful, as is shown by the vast tams sunk in such enterprises." Comment ing on this the Banner says: "In no other business have more signal failures been made. Not a single enterprise of this kind started within the last ten years has been a success." We have witnessed the birth, decline and death of a number of such enterprises, and have from time to time been called on for advice regarding them. Such calls bring to mind the reply of a great journalist, who was invited into a grand movement for the establishment of a grand movement for the establishment adaily journal in a large city. His reply tast the question, "Have you a million dola weekly need not require a million, but will require one-seventh of that sum, with the chances very strong that in half a dozen years the money will be gone, and the paper not fully established. We believe church papers should be liberally patronized. We speak not for our paper only, but for other church papers, and for the Papers of other denominations, all of which, as a rule, give more than their prices in reading matter. Where it can be afforded, there is no loss in having on the family table two or half a dozen different publications.

A CRETAIN writer has said:—"A true Christian living in the world is like a ship miling on the ocean. It is not the ship being in the water which will sink it, but the water getting into the ship." So the world, with its love of pleasure getting into the she hearts of Christians, has ruined its millions.

cations .- Herald and Presbyter.

In the Antarctic Seas.

Steering boldly but cautiously through huge masses of ice, and experiencing attendant fog and sunshine, Bir James Ross, with the ships Ereous and Terror under his direction, at length espied roal land, in the shape of two magnificent ice-capped mountains, each exceeding seven thousand feet in height, with glaciers filling the intervening valleys. On dry land near these mountains, after many struggles. Sir James Ross had the pleasure of heisting the British flag, at a distance of about thirteen hundred miles from the South Pole, and eighteen hundred due south of New Zealand. Victoria Land was a pro-Steering boldly but cautionely through New Zealand. Victoria Land was a proper name to give to the newly-discovered region. Farther inland other magnificent ice-covered mountains could be seen, soaring to a height of twelve or fourteen thousand feet, far exceeding anything known to exist in the Arctio regions. When, some days after this, the ships reached nearly the soventy-sixth degree of South latitude, Ross felt pretty certain that no human being had away before hear so near the Ross felt protty cortain that no human being had ever before been so near the South Pole (then just a thousand miles distant), and there was great rejoicing on both ships. One incident shout this period may be noticed as stawing the singular turmoils to which an ice laten ocean is exposed. Ross suddenly noticed an island where none had been visible two or three hours before; it was about a hundred feet high, and for the most part free from snow. It was at the same time remarked that a large iceberg, which had been distinctly seen, had apparently disappeared. The one phenomenon helped to explain the other—the iceberg had turned completely over, and presented a new surface covered with earth and stones. So exactly was it

other—the icoberg had turned completely over, and presented a new surface covered with earth and stones. So exactly was it like an island that it was only on landing on it that the truth was ascertained, corroborated by a rolling motion which the icoberg underwent for some time. How easily may small islands appear and disappear on Arctic and Antarctic maps if inferences are too hastily drawn!

Wonderful it was to see a raging volcano in such a region. A long stretch of land was seen to be marked by two magnificent mountains; one of which, an active volcano, 12,000 feet high, received the name of Erebus; while the other, an extinct volcano of somewhat less height, was named after the companion ship Terror. An unmietakeable volcano was Erobus. On one particular afternoon, "Mount Erebus" was observed to emit smoke and flame in unusual quantities, roducing a most grand spectacle. A volume of dense smoke was projected at each successive jet, with great force, in a vertical column, to a height of between 1,500 and 2,000 feet above the mouth of the orator; when, condensing first at its upper part, it descended in mist or snow and gradually dispersed, to be succeeded by another splendid exhibition of the same kind about half an hour afterwards, although the intervals between the diameter of the columns of smoke was bewards, although the intervals between the eruptions were by no means regular. The diameter of the columns of smoke was between 200 and 800 feet, as near as we could measure it. Whenever the smoke cleared away, a bright red flame that filled the mouth of the crater was clearly perceptible; and some of the officers believed they could see streams of lava pouring down its sides until lost beneath the snow, which descended from a few hundred feet below the crater, and projected its perpendicular icy cliff several miles into the dicular icy cliff several miles into the ocean." Such a magnificent combination

ocean." Such a magnificent combination of volcanic fire and endless ice probably never before met human oye, for Mount Heela in Iceland must be far inforior to it. How about the approach to the South Pole? When the two mighty mountains had been discovered, all on board the two ships hoped that the icy obstacles to further progress were such each of the contract of ther progress were such as they could sur-mount by skill, labor and perseverance. mount by skill, labor and perseverance. This hope was not destined to be realized. In front of the mainland, to which the mountains belonged, could be seen, as the ships approached, a white line marking a perpendicular cliff of ice, averaging two hundred feet above the sea, perfectly flat, level at the top, and presenting no fissures whatever. This was a great disappointment, for the icy barriers directly faced them on the south, and there was no possibility either of penetrating through it or of climbing up upon it. Distant mountains could be seen over and beyond the barrier, apparently as far south as the barrier, apparently as far south as the seventy-ninth degree of south latitude, less than seven hundred nautical miles from the Pole; it was tautalizing, but had to be borne, for nothing but a balloon could have surmounted the barrier. The ships turned their prows eastward, following the line of this gigantic ice wall, and watching for an opening in it. Fully a hundred miles were thus traversed, without finding gap or chasm. As there was a depth of nearly two thousand feet of water where the ships coasted along, Ross inferred that the great loy barrier was formed upon a ledge of rock, and that its outer edge was not resting on the ground.—All the Year Round.

What the Sea Tells Us.

We must then, regard the salts of the sea as in the main dissolved from the solid crust during that remote period when the seas were young. The seas thus indicate to us the nature of those vast chemical processes through which the earth had to pass in the earlier stages of its history. If the present crust of the earth did not afford, as it does, the clearest evidence of a time when the earth's whole frame glowed with intense heat; if we could not, as we do, derive from the movements of the celestial bodies, as well as from the telescopic appearance of some among them, the most certain assurance that all the planets, nay, cortain assurance that all the planets, nay, the whole of the solar system itself, were once in the state of glowing vapor; the ocean brine—the mighty residuum left after the earth had passed through its baptism of liquid fire, would leave us in little doubt respecting the main features at least of the earth's past history. The seas could near have attained their researt condition never have attained their present condition had not the earth which they encompassed when they were young been then an orb of fire. Every wave that pours in upon the shore speaks to us of so remote a past that all ordinary time-measures fail us in the attempt to indicate the length of the vast

intervals separating us from it. The saltness of the ocean is no minor feature or mero detail of our globe's economy, but has a significance truly cosmical in its im-portance. Tramendous indeed must have portance. Tramendous indeed must have been the activity of these primeral processes, fierce the heat of these primeral fres, under whose action sixty thousand millions of millions of tons of salt were extracted from the earth's substance and added to its envelope.—From "When the Sea was Young," in the Cornhill Magazine. zine.

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British American Bresbyterian, FOR 1877.

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Efforts will be made during the coming year to make the Preserrerian increasingly attractive and useful to the large constituency it aims to represent. To this end the Editorial staff will be strongthonod; a larger variety of Missionary In telligence will be furnished by Dr. Fraser, Formosa: Rev. J. Frasor Campbell, and Rev. James Douglas, India; and special papers are expected from the following gentlemen:-

Rov. Dr. Waters, St. John, N.B. Rev. Prof Bryce, M.A., Winnipeg, Ma. Rev. Principal McVicar, LL.D., Montreal. Rev. John Cook, D.D., Queboc. Rev. Prof. Grogg, M.A., Toronto. Rev. John Laing, M.A., Dundas. Rov. Prof. McKorras, M.A., Kingston Rov. W. D. Ballantyno, B.A., Pembroko, Rov. G. M. Grant, M.A., Halifax, N.S. Rov. W. Houston, M.A., Bathurst, N.B. Rov. Goo. Bruce, M.A., Ft. Catharinos. Rov John Gallaher, Pittsburg, O.; etc., etc. Rov Alexander M'Kay, D.D.

The Sabbath School Lessons will be continued; and increased attention will be paid to the question of Prohibition now happily growing on the public mind. All matters affecting the interests of our Church shall have prompt and careful attention; and the legislation likely to come before next General Assembly will be fairly discussed, and its bearing on the future of Presbyterianism in the Dominion duly examined.

We invite the cordial co-operation of ministers, olders, and people generally to aid in extending the circulation of the PRESETTERIAN. Much has boon done in this way already; but much still re-mains undone. Our circulation is now 6,000; there is no good reason why it should not be 16,000! If each of our present subscribers will only send USANOTHER NAME We shall at once reach 12,000 and then to get the romainder will be a compara-tively easy matter. Friends, help us in this particular.

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Sabbath School Lresbuterian FOR 1877.

Notwithstanding the almost incur arable difficulties in the way of getting our Sabbath Schools to even introduce the S. S. Pressiverman, we have resolved to continue the publication for another year, believing that superintendents and teachers will ere long see the justice and propriety of making room—among the numerous papers usually ordered—for a few copies of a menthly get up specially for our own schools.

It is true that we have not by any means reached our ideal c" what such a paper should be; but marked improvements will be made in the next volume.

marked improvements will be made in the next volume.

In order to insure an interesting quantity of reading matter the paper will be placed in charge of a gentleman in every way competent to conduct such a publication; the illustrations will be more numerous; and the issue of the periodical earlier and more regular than in the past. Last year we promised letters from the Roy. J. Frasor Campbell; but he only left a couple of months ago, so that it was impossible to redoem this promise, Both Mr. Campbell and Mr. Dougles will (D.V.) write during the coming year, and Dr. Frazor, who is already so well and favourably known to our young roaders, will continue his valuable contributions.

Ministers and superintendents are carnestly invited to forward their orders withen the day, so that we may know in good time the number to be printed for January.

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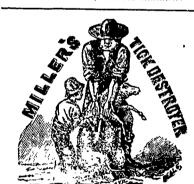
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