

been one of those men of deep piety and almost saintly holiness, who are apt to attract to themselves a reverence akin to worship in minds of a sufficiently rare stamp to appreciate, and desire to imitate their exalted goodness. This was eminently the case with Anthony Beresford, who yielded up his whole soul eagerly to the teaching that came to him almost with the power of inspiration, because it emanated from the spirit of a man who lived in closest union with his God. Mr. Everard had but one ambition upon earth, and that was to win others to his Master, and he soon saw that in Anthony Beresford, with his high sense of honor and enthusiastic admiration for all that was pure and good, he had an apt pupil for the reception of that faith which alone can satisfy man's craving for the highest truth. Everard's own deep knowledge of the Divine One whom he served enabled him to show him forth before the eyes of the young man he sought to gain, in aspects of such winning loveliness and yet more wondrous love, that Anthony's young ardent soul was altogether taken captive; and he passed out of the hands of his teacher at the close of his University course bound by all the strength of a resolute faith and unreserved devotion to the service of the King, for whom he vowed to fight with the powers of evil, as a true and faithful soldier, so long as his life should last. How he kept this vow his future history will show, but at the time when he left college he had not been able to make any definite plan as to the manner in which his solemn and rooted determination was to be carried out. His friend Everard, who knew his purpose, and rejoiced in it with heartfelt satisfaction, counselled him to make no hasty plans, but to let the natural course of events indicate in what direction it might be the will of God to lead him.

Anthony had not, up to that period, made choice of any profession, for the simple reason that it was unnecessary he should do so, in so far as his own maintenance was concerned. His father had left him quite sufficient means to make his way through the world without having to earn his own living, and although he had never intended, in his most thoughtless days, to lead an idle life, and even in childhood had visions of daring deeds for the benefit of others, yet he never cared to fetter himself by giving any definite form to his boyish ambition. Now, however, he had an object, a great and glorious aim in life, which was simply to combat the evil that warred in the world against his Lord, by whatsoever means he might most surely and efficaciously do so. With this distinct purpose he left Oxford, intending gradually to carve out some definite course for himself, according as circumstances might decide him.

It proved, as Everard had told him, that the ordinary current of events would soon point out a direction in which his pure ambition might be satisfied. He had scarcely at that time returned to Darkmere—which had been his home from the time of his mother's marriage to Mr. Friesleigh when he received an invitation of a very unexpected nature, which seemed to harmonize most singularly with his new aspirations and hopes.

His mother had a cousin—a man advanced in years—who was a commander in the navy and with whom Anthony had always been a special favourite, but whom he had not seen during the period of his college course.

Captain Saxby had come to Darkmere to spend a few days with his relations before sailing from England, on a difficult mission which had been entrusted to him by the Admiralty. His chief attraction to the old Yorkshire castle at this time was his young cousin Anthony, whom he had not had an opportunity of meeting since he had grown out of boyhood, and the two men, despite their disparity of years, were soon fast friends when they renewed their acquaintance. The purpose of the voyage his cousin was about to take excited the keenest interest in Anthony Beresford, for Captain Saxby had been ordered to proceed to Zanzibar, and thence to the coast of Africa, in order to investigate into the state of the slave trade in those regions, and report on the best means by which English vessels might be employed to check this iniquitous traffic.

The very name of slavery was abhorrent to Anthony's generous, independent mind, though he knew it only as a vague and distant evil hidden in the dark places of the earth, and was entirely ignorant of its practical working. The mere idea of oppression and cruelty fired him with indignation, and he had told Captain Saxby that he looked on him with envy, as being one who might be able, in ever so slight a degree, to wage war against that monstrous injustice. Then the old navy captain proposed to him that he should accompany the ship on its momentous voyage, not, of course in any official capacity, but simply as his guest, who would not be bound to remain with the vessel during the three years for which it had been commissioned, but who might return to England at any time, if he grew tired of the wild African life. Anthony welcomed the suggestion with the utmost enthusiasm. It had every attraction for him which the adventurous spirit of youth could give it—the novelty and excitement of travelling to unknown scenes, the pleasure of a sea life, and a total change from any phase of existence he had known before; and, above all, the prospect of finding himself face to face with one of the greatest evils the world has ever known just at the time when he was seeking the means of showing himself the champion of all that was pure and good. Anthony Beresford sailed with Captain Saxby, was absent three years, and had only recently returned when we saw him first.

(To be Continued.)

PHOTOGRAPHING COLORS.

Joseph Albert, photographer to the Court, has finally succeeded in inventing photography to render the natural colors in the pictures by a photographic steam press of his own construction, without the aid of a pencil. I have seen some of the proofs of such colored photographs by the Albert press. An expert painter could hardly give the colors of the object more faithful in living reality and with a distinctness to the nicest shades. The secret of the invention consists in the analysis of the white light into three colors—yellow, blue and red—and in their recovery of the three colors ready for

the press. On a plate, chemically prepared so as to receive but the yellow parts of the light, and the tones of the colors of the object to be reflected, the first photograph is taken when a negative of that plate is at once put under the press, whose cylinder is dubbed over with yellow paint. None but the tones of the yellow colors are now seen in the impression. After that the object is photographed on a plate made to reflect but the blue colors. This plate now under the press reflects a blue impression, the cylinder being dubbed over with blue paint. In the same manner he receives but the tones of the red colors by means of a third plate. Printing the individual pictures of a yellow, blue, and red over each other, a picture is produced true to nature, the colors intermixing by having been printed over each other. The idea, long entertained and prosecuted by Albert, to photograph colors, may no longer be considered as not feasible. It is hard at present to foretell what revolution the new invention will produce in the many departments of art.—*New York Post.*

GERMAN WIVES.

The culinary art forms a part of the education of the women in Germany. The well-to-do tradesman, like the mechanic, takes pride in seeing his daughters good housekeepers. To effect this object the girl, on leaving school, which she does when about fourteen years of age, goes through the ceremony of confirmation, and then is placed by her parents with a country gentleman, or in a large family, where she remains one or two years, filling what may also be termed the post of servant, and doing the work of one. This is looked upon as an apprenticeship to domestic economy. She differs from a servant, however, in this—she receives no wages; on the contrary, her parents often pay for the care taken of her, as well as her clothing. This is the first step in her education as housekeeper. She next passes, on the same conditions, into the kitchen of a rich private family, or into that of a hotel of good repute. Here she has control of the expenditures of the servants employed in it, and assists personally in cooking, but is always addressed as "Miss," and is treated by the family with deference and consideration. Many daughters of rich families receive similar training, with this difference, however, that they receive it in a princely mansion or a royal residence. There is a reigning queen in Germany at the present time who was trained in this way. Consequently the women in Germany are perfect models of economy.

THROWING THE OLD SHOE.

Very few, probably, of the thousands who throw old shoes after bridal parties as they are leaving home know anything of the origin of the custom. Like almost all our customs, its origin is ancient, and can be traced to Bible times. It was then the custom for the brother of a childless man to marry his widow, or at least, he had the refusal of her. If he chose to reject her, the ceremony was public, and consisted in her lousing his shoe from his foot, and spitting in his face. His giving up the shoe was a symbol of abandoning all dominion over her; spitting in his face was an assertion of independence. There was an affair of this kind between Ruth and Boaz. In some parts of the East it was a custom to carry a slipper before a newly-married pair, as a token of the bride's subjection. The custom, as it exists with us, is very old in England and Scotland. The usual saying is that it is thrown for luck, and that is the idea in this country; but originally it meant a renunciation of authority over the bride by the parents. It was formerly a custom among the Germans for the bride, when she was conducted to her bed-chamber, to take off her shoe and throw it among the guests. Whoever caught it, in the struggle to obtain it, received it as an omen that he or she would soon be happily married. Train, in his "History of the Isle of Man," says: "On the bridegroom leaving his house, it was customary to throw an old shoe after him, and in like manner, after the bride on leaving her home, to proceed to church, in order to insure good luck to each respectively; and if by stratagem either of the bride's shoes could be taken off by any inspector on her way from church, it had to be ransomed by the bridegroom."

In Kent, England, after a couple have started on their tour, the single ladies are drawn up in one row, and the bachelors in another. An old shoe is then thrown as far as possible, and the ladies run for it, the successful one being the first female who it is supposed will be married. She then throws it at the gentlemen, and the one who is hit by it is deemed to be the first male who will enter wedlock. Generally it is considered, the older the shoes, the better.

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CHRIST is to the souls of men what the sun is to the world. He is the centre and source of all spiritual light, warmth, life, health, growth, beauty, and fertility. Like the sun, He shines for the common benefit of all mankind,—for high and for low, for rich and for poor, for Jew and for Greek. Like the sun, He is free to all. All may look at Him, and draw health out of His light. If millions of mankind were mad enough to dwell in caves under ground, or to bandage their eyes, their darkness would be their own fault, and not the fault of the sun. So, likewise, if millions of men and women love spiritual "darkness rather than light," the blame must be laid on their blind hearts, and not on Christ. "Their foolish hearts are darkened." (John iii. 19; Rom. i. 21.) But whether men will see or not, Christ is the true sun, and the light of the world. There is no light for sinners except in the Lord Jesus.—*Ryle.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE daily milk supply of London is nearly 70,000 gallons. THE amount of unclaimed dividends lying in the Bank of England is over \$17,000,000.

ROBERT BROWNING, the poet, declines the candidacy for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrews.

THE English Admiralty has ordered the construction of eleven swift torpedo vessels, at a cost of \$300,000.

THE Council of the Vatican has decided that no power can veto the conclave's selection of a successor to the Pope.

It is reported that important discoveries have recently been made in the ruins of Nineveh. Another palace it is said has been unearthed.

LADY SEAFORD, widow of Lord Nelson's flag captain at the time of Nelson's death, died early in last month at Hampton-Court Palace, aged ninety years.

It is recommended by English physicians to introduce into hospitals not only flowers, plants, and fruit, but paintings, statuary, and other works of art.

AN iron mine which had formerly been worked, probably by the Phœnicians, and a layer of amber running through Lebanon, have lately been discovered in Syria.

THE annual report of the Board of Revision of Taxes in Philadelphia shows a total depreciation of \$50,000,000 in taxable property as compared with last year.

THE inventor of the Lamb knitting machine is still a poor Baptist minister, serving his Master at Dansville, Michigan, on a very small salary. Meantime, many are growing rich by the use of his invention.

THERE are some fine trees in the vicinity of Rome which artists of all countries liked to sketch. Some peasants were about to cut them down, when a famous German artist purchased and presented them to the German government "to have and hold for ever."

THE Y.M.C.A. at Dunedin, New Zealand, has increased its membership during the past two years from 160 to 300. Special attention is given to immigrants on their arrival at Port Chalmers, and invitations extended to them to visit the Y.M.C.A. rooms.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have in the press "Christians under the Crescent in Asia," by the Rev. E. L. Curtis, who has lately returned from an official visit to the Christians of Kurdistan, made at the instance of the two archbishops.

THE receipts of the American Methodist Missionary Society for 1877 were \$628,977, an increase of \$34,789 over 1876; their debt was decreased by \$93,000. Their total appropriations for 1878 were 676,907, of which \$120,000 were for the liquidation of the debt, \$268,000 for their foreign, and \$289,000 for their domestic missions.

THE new French ministry have been met at the very outset by a vote of want of confidence. On Nov. 24th, the Assembly by a vote of 323 to 203 took that manly stand. The Republican party refuse to accept any compromise so long as satisfaction is not given to universal suffrage. The time has gone by for a fresh dissolution of the chambers, and it is not proposed by the new ministry. It is said that both houses respect the Republican constitution.

THE New Testament Company of Revisers assembled on Tuesday in the Jerusalem Chamber for the seventy-fourth session. The members present were the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (in the chair), the Dean of Lichfield, the Dean of Rochester, the Dean of Westminster, the Master of the Temple, Canon Wakecott, Canon Lightfoot, Professor Palmer, Professor Newell, Dr. Mosilton, Dr. Angus, Dr. Scrivener, and Dr. Hort. The company completed their second revision of the Epistle of St. James, and proceeded with the second revision of the Epistle of St. Peter.

THE *Chamber of Agriculture Journal* says that reports from English farmers in all parts of the country are of a gloomy description, and the accounts from the North, and especially from Scotland, are still more distressing—grain unharvested, much uncut, a great proportion cut quite green, oats proving very deficient as well as wheat, which is the worst crop known, and barley of wretched quality. Grazing is a losing business. Store and half-fed cattle are being thrust upon the market for want of roots to feed them on, and the prices have tumbled down; and the disastrous failure of the turnip crop is estimated at millions of pounds loss.

THE annual meeting of the friends in Scotland of the missions of the Presbyterian Church of England at Amoy, Swatow, and Formosa, was recently held in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, when the report for the year was submitted and approved. It referred to the loss the cause of Christian missions in China has sustained by the death of the Rev. Carstairs Douglas, LL.D., who had labored as a missionary in that country for twenty-two years. It also furnished encouraging statements regarding the work of the missions. The Rev. Principal Cairns, Rev. Professor Cairns, Rev. Wm. Duffus, Swatow; Rev. W. S. Swanson, Amoy; Mr. David MacLagan, and other gentlemen took part in the interesting proceedings.

CHRISTIANITY IN TAHITI.—The Rev. J. Chalmers, of Raratonga, who has recently made a six weeks' cruise in the South Seas, thus writes as to the state of religion in Tahiti:—"The Protestant natives of Tahiti have, within two years, spent the sum of 35,000 dollars on their churches—not bad for a people whose parents were heathens, and amongst whom Rome has been working, helped by the French Government, for thirty years. On Tahiti and Moorea there are supposed to be some 5,000 inhabitants, and out of that number there are also 300 Roman Catholics. The Bible is loved by the natives. On Saturday we visited the Cathedral, and there on the pulpit was a Tahitian Bible—the Bible translated by Protestant missionaries and issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society. An Ativan said to me they must have the Bible, or the Tahitians would never listen to them. Tahiti converting Rome!"—*Argo Yr Observer.*