# Dominion CChurchmant. 

THE ORGAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLIAND IN OANADA

## VoL. 9.]

TORONTO, OANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.
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LESSONS for SUNDAYS and hDLY-DAYS. Dec. 23.-FOURTH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

25.-Christmas day

Evarning-Isaiah ix. tos. Lake ii. to 15.


Dec. 27 - - - TT. JOHN, APOBTLLE AND EVANGRLISTT

Evening-Isaiah vi. Re

Morning-Jeremiah xxi. to 18 Revelation xyl.
Evening - Barcoch iv. 21 to
31.
Revelation

## THCRSDAY, DEC. 20, 1888.

## OHRISTMAS DAY.

" Oh, blessed day which givest the eternal lie To self and sense and all the brute within Oh, come to us, amid this war of life To hall and hovel come; to all who toil In senate, shop or study; and to those Who, sundered by the waters of half a world, Ill warned and sorely tempted, ever face Nature, brute, powers and men unmanned to brutes Come to them, blest and blessing Christmas day Tell them once more the tale of Bethetem; The kneeling Shepherds and the Babe Divine; And keep them men indeed, fair Christmas day."

## CHRISTMAS SUPERSTITIONS

## By the Editor.

WE can hardly be surprised at the number and can hardly be surprised at the number and
variety of superstitious ideas and customs associated with Christmas Day. The event this Festival commemorates stands alone in history, as the one most removed from the ordinary phenom ena of life, of which we have any knowledge, or imagination could conceive. It has been the policy of the enemies of the Catholic Church to banish the remembrance of Christmas from among men, because the fact this day of days celebrates refuses to blend with their artificial systems of theology, and witnesses against their narrow schemes with a terri ble earnestness which they cannot endure. Hence the utter neglect of Christmas by certain so-called Churches; hence the glory with which this Festival is surrounded by the Catholic Church.
We are not apologizing for the following super stitious notions, we simply record them as illustra tions of the supernatural atmosphere surroundin this day in early times. First then we note that it
Yeur. If pald strictly, that is promptly in advance, the price will be one dollar ; and in no instance will thits rule be departed trom. Subseribery can eaally see when heir subacriptions ${ }^{\text {t }}$

The "Domenion Churchman" is, the organ or the Ohurch of England in Canada, and is an excellent medium for advertising-berng a family paper, and by far the most extensively circulated Church journal in the Dominion.

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a wa the thorns blooming at Christmas, should connect the day with the heavenly bodies and the weather, A warning moon, an unseen moon, nearness to a new moon, at Christmas all were good omens for harvest. So also was a sunny Christmas good for
apples, or a windy one for grain, while a wet one foretold a wet year. The Meteorological Department, we fear, do not take much stock in these old superstitions. There can hardly be a doubt, however, that they were based upon observations of $\mathrm{co}^{-}$ incldent facts. It is not uncommon even to-day for persons to draw general and very wide conclusions indeed from such casual coincidences as those which gave rise to weather notions. Indeed there are some notions very popular amongst those who ought to know better, which have arisen from, and are merely supported by, chance occurrences quite as disconnected as Christmas Day and the next harvest.
The foregorng relate to very foolish but quire innocent notions. There was, however, a very crue ${ }^{1}$ custom in Kerry, of hunting wren and killing these birds with sticks on Christmas Day-surely a sad profanation of the day, when under the rafters where birds nestled, the Lord of Glory received the homage of the brute creation amongst whom He was cradled. The tradition was that a wicked fairy drew men and boys after her, until they fell into the sea. At last a deliverer arose, and the fairy was compelled to assume the form of a wren, so this poor, innocent bird was hunted cruelly from bush to bush on each Christmas Day. The habit was so senseless and so brutal that some years ago it was stopped by authority. We should rejoice to see a stop put in Canada by the law to the utterly brutish practice of men and boys, sallying forth gun in hand on all public holidays to kill or wound any and every bird they get within range. It is not sport, it is a mêre gratification of a sanguinary, savage instinct which sees in life only something to destroy.
It is a relief to turn from so sad a picture, to the amusing one of men watching, as they yet do in Yorkshire, by the beehives on Chrisımas Eve, both old and new style, and listening for the bees to hum, as they are supposed to do, a hymn of praise to the Babe of Bethlehem. Some yet hold that the bees tell which is the true Christmas Eve. We prefer the almanac, but do not propose to even say a harsh word of those who believe in even the insects He has created rejoicing on His birthdaybeing in this more noble than some of His professed disciples. A somewhat similar belief obtains as to bells. Where the churches," says one author, "are said to have been swallowed up by earthquakes or the sea, the old Church bells are said to ring deep down every Christmas morn. and people put their ears to the ground to catch the mysterious chimes." At a Northamptonshire village the people used to visit a valley near by to listen to the Christmas chimes of sunken bells, swallowed by an earthquake. So also near Blackpool, Lancashire, dismal chimes are believed to come over the sea from a church which was swallowed up by the waves. We have heard such sounds coming out of the earth, not from any mysterious bells, but from colliers passing the dinner hour in ringing changes on hand-bells. There may be a symbolic meaning in this listening. If in the quiet hours of a Christmas night we put our ears in close contact with the earth we shall hear ringing down the line of eighteen centuries past the joy-bells of the Church of Jesus, ringing in Christian hearts ail ach
mas Day, and as we listen the ear quickens until years before the voices of angels smote the air of with earth-flowing melodies chimes in the heavenly peal, "Peace on earth, Good-will to man."
We read of these quaint old customs, sayings, notions, beliefs in odd books. we, remember some of them is mixed up with our early childhood, or with our intercourse with rural people, or gather them from the talk of the passing generation, who are taking with them almost the last shreds of these superstitious ideas and observances. We comfort ourselves with the assurance that we are better than our fathers, wiser, less prone to fancitul superstitions as to days, signs, and interpretations of naturat phenomena. This, however, is not att gain: We have also lost the restful simplicity of the days gone by, the spirit of calm trust in Providence, the spirit of watchfulness day by day for s!gns of divine guidance, or censure, or reward, the spirit which gave to nature poetic attributes, and made the heart of man responsive to all the music of creation.
God grant we may ever keep Christmas Day sac red from the gross materialism of the age. May it be our joy to hold it as the day of days, consecrated by the Incarnation of Him who on this day became God-Man, that we might become God-like men, and, following His Christmas example, devote our Christmas Days to blessing and peace-giving.

## A CHRISTMAS SERMON.

## By the Rev. Professor Clark, M.A.

St. Luke ii. re- "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem."
It was the shepherds who were "abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night" who spoke these words. The angels had told them, "Unto you is born this day in the city of David, Saviour which is Christ the Lord," and "Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger;" and they hastened to behold the Hope of Israel in the place of which they had been told.
There were many reasons to account for the interest which the Israelite felt in the village of Beth lehem. It was in itself but small and unimportant but in historical interest it was second only to Jeru salem itself. It was close to Bethlehem that Rachel died, where Benjamin was born. It was in the deighbouring corn-fields thát Ruth gleaned, and slept at the feet of Boaz; and it was here that the I, ion of Judah, David, the warrior and the king, first saw the light. But it was not on account of these historical memories that the humble shep herds now turned their footsteps towards the village of Bethlehem, nor is it for these reasons that we are now recalling their words, and the thoughts which they suggest. They went in search of their newborn King and Saviour; and we are going in their footsteps, knowing indeed far more than they knew on that first Christmas morning, far more than they ever knew of Him whom they hastened to welcome, and yet needing to learn of them the lesson of simple, humble, and ready faith-needing to go to Bethlehem to greet and adore Him who, although He now reigns in heaven as our King, yet never forgets His life of humiliation on earth-never forgets Bethlehem, or Nazareth, or the plains of Galilee, or the streets of Jerusalem, and would not that we should forget them. Let us therefore with ready minds say with the shepherds: "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," that we may learn some of the manifold lessons which Christmas Day may teach us.
I. And firs we may learn the faithfulness of God in the fulfilment of His promises. A thousand
years before the voices of angels smote the air of
this Christmas morn, the founder of the royal house of Judah had fallen asleep. And to him a promise had beer given of One who should sit upon his seat for evermore. But not then for the first time was such a promise given. To Moses, to Abraham, to Noah, yea, to Adam 4,000 years before, one had been foretold who should bruise the head of the serpent. And the promise had been repeated in many different forms. But now for 400 years the voices of the prophets had been silent, and mockers might well ask where was "the promise of His coming." The answer, full and complete, is before the eyes of the shepherds at Bethlehem. He is is the seed of the woman, He is the Son of David, He is born in the city of David according to the words of Micah. "The Lord is not slack concerning His promise." With Him a thousand years are as one day. At last the fullness of the time has come; and God sends forth His Son, born of a woman, " a Saviour who is Christ the Lord."
II. But we may also go to Bethlehem, to learn he deep self-humiliation of the Son of God. Who is it that is this day born into the world ? It is the co-eternal and co-equal Sion of the Most High. It is the Word, that Word which was from the beginning, which was with God, who is God, Who is now made flesh, that He may dwell among us, and that we may behold the glory of the only-begotten of the Father. And what are the circumstances of His Birth and manifestation? To whom is His appearance announced? Where is He first beheld by the eyes of men? Who are His attendants at His first appearing? We know how we should have answered these questions it we had been guided by mere probabilities and not by facts. Surely to the kings and rulers of the earth the first announcement must be given of His advent who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Surely attended by the angels of God, who are commanded to worship Him, or at least by the prophets and saints who have an nounced His appearing. Far otherwise was the manifestation of the Son of Mary. It was to humble shepherds abiding in the fields by night, and keeping watch over their flocks, that the assurance was given, "Unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour which is Christ the Lord. was in Bethletrem, not in Jerusalem, the renowned capital of the Holy Land, but in that "Bethlehem Ephratah," "little among the thousands of Judah," a mere suburban village of Jerusalem, that the Son of Man, the second Adam, first saw the light. And uot only in Bethlehem, but in its meanest abodenot in His own Mother's home, not even in the poorest chamber of the village inn, the Prince of Peace was "laid' in a manger, because there was no room for them in the inn." Surely this is the festival of the poor and lowly. However hard or poor an earthly lot may be, it is not more humble than the first dwelling place of the Saviour of the world.
III. But we do not goto Bethlehem only that we may learn the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, inasmuch as He , though He was rich, for our sakes became poor ; but also that we may remind ouaselves how we through His poverty are made rich. This poor, humble Bethlehém has gained for itself a name beyond the name of all the greatest cities upon earth. "And thqu Bethlehern Ephrata," the Prophet Micah had said, '-although thou be little among the thousands of Judah," speaking of Bethlehem according to its natural postion. and features, bnt St . Matthew, in quoting the words of the prophet, gives them a new meaning. He can say, and with

Judah, art not the least among the princes of Judah for out of thea shall come a Governor, that shall rnle my people Israel ;" and the ancient hymn has adopted the thought of the evangeiist

Earth has many a noble city Bethlehem, thou dcst all excel ;
Came to rule His Israel.
Small it was, says an old writer, in the circumfer ence of its was, in the number of its inhabitauts, in the splendour of its situation ; yet not small, but great and glorious as the birth-place of the Messiah. Jerusalem indeed may boast of the majesty of its temple, Babylon in the strength of its walls, Athens in its wisdom, Tyre and Sidon in their wealth and the value of their merchandise, Rome in its trumphs, Nineveh in the size and splendour of its buildings; but to Bethlehem alone beiongs the glory, a giory which excels that of all the others, of being the birth-place of Christ. And this change which has thus passed upon the name and fame of the city of David, is it not symbolical of that which Christ has done for man. "He hath put down the mighty from their seat. and hath ex alted the humble aud meek. He hath filled the hungry with good things, and the rich he hath sent empty away.
God grant that we may ihis day go even to Bethlehem, and learn these sacred lessons-a lesson of humility, and a lesson of thankfulness and joy and hope; for these are the two great lessons which are set side by side before us in the birth of our Lord.

## CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

Among the nations of the world the Germans ower aloft like a colossal statue, which the man who has a true idea of greatness must ever regard with a mixture of awe and admiration. In all ages of the world's history they have been more or less the world's wonder. The Roman soldier, reared amid all the refinements of Italy, was forced to respect the barbarians of huge frame, that with blue eyes flashing with fire, sprang from the forests and swamps of Germany, rushing apon the per fectly trained and equipped cohorts with valour that must have carried all before it, had there been any equality in arms and organization. Throughout the middle ages, as act after act of the great, world-drama is put upon the stage, it is the German nation that plays the heaviest part in every scene. In modern times, through the excellence of her schoools and universities, Germany has led the way in every department of school learning and literature, being, as it were, the parent fire at which other nations have kindled their lamps. 7 In our own days, those people unacquainted with German history, not knowing the military prowess for which the nation has ever been distinguished, had come to regard the typical German as a professor in spectacles, poring all day over books, with a hage pot of beer beside him, and a pipe in his mouth, through the never ceasing fumes of which the whole scene is scarcely visible. But France, that was supposed to be the greatest military power of Europe, throws down the gage of battle, and after a few desperate conflicts, the spiked helmet is an object terribly familiar in the most sequestered villages in the country, and under its dome we recognize the features of our spectacled friend whom we supposed to be buried in his books and unseparably wedded to his pipe and beer. But while the German nations thus excites our awe and admiration by its colossal stature upon the world stage, and the just pre-eminence in arms and

| ${ }^{\prime}$ өc. 20, 188 | Dec. 20 1888.] | DOMINION OHOROHMAN. | 798 |
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| he princes of Juvernor, that shall ncient hymn has st : <br> ty : <br> excel ; <br> heaven <br> the circumferinhabitauts, in not small, but of the Mesof the majesty gth of its walls, I Sidon in their handise, Rome and splendour alone beiong at of all the Christ. And upon the name not symbolical n. "He hath - and hath exlath filled the $h$ he hath sent <br> ven to Bethle--a lesson of is and joy and ons which are 1 of our Lord. <br> NY. <br> ihe Germans <br> ich the man ever regard <br> In all ages more or less Idier, reared is foreed to <br> , that with $m$ the forests on the perth a valour $d$ there been <br> Through- <br> $f$ the great the German very scene. znce of/her las led the arning and ent fire at lamps. In inted with ary prowess tinguished, 1 as a pro. books, with ipe in his $s$ of which it France, tary power attle, and ad helmet sequesterdome we ed friend ooks and er. But our awe upon the arms and | literature that its qualities of heart and head procure for it, we should endeavour more than we do to make our way behind the scenes, and see the sacred influences that contribute to the generation and organization of this life that throbs with such stupendous energy and 'result. The German does not spring up from the earth to defy the world in scholarship and arms. Like ourselves ne is born and developed in the sacred retirement of home, and the prodigies he performs are the out come, more or less, of the influences that are there brought to bear upon him. Viewed then as contributing in some degree to that marvellous manhood, any of Germany's domestic institutions have for the students of human nature a peculiar value and interest. There is no institution which is so deeply rooted in the heart of the German people as the celebration of Christmas. We will then conduct our readers into a home in one of the towns of central Germany, in which it must be persumed that there are several children, for what would the celebration of Christmas be without the glee of happy childhood? Christmas is essentially. the children's festizal in England, but this is so to a much greater extent, if possible, in Germany. But if we are going to witness the celebration of Christmas in the bosom of a German family, it will be necessary to give a short historical sketch of the festival and its observances, as some things that we see will be otherwise scarcely intelligible. <br> For the origin of many customs now observed at Christmas we must go far back into the middle ages. Some of them are relics of heathen rites and ceremonies. We find that the 25th of Deoember came to be observed as the day of our Lord's nativity first in the Church of Rome, towards the end of the 4 th century. Just at this time used to occur a number of heathen festivals, the celebration of which was closely bound up with the social and domestic life of the Romans. First came the Saturnalia, which commemorated the golden age. At this festival distinctions between masters and servants were abolished, and presents sent to triends and relations. "This festival was followed by the Sigillaria, or children's festival, at which children were presented with little images. Then followed the Brumaliu, the festival of the shortest day, when the sun, then at the winter solstice, was, as it were, born anew. Now the early Christian teachers found it very difficult to wean their converts from cherished superstitions and observances, which continued to linger on, even after the people had changed their creed. They adopted the policy, therefore, of grafting Cbristian upon heathen festivals, partly with the view of drawing Christian people away from taking any sh.re in old heathen ceremonies, partly in hope of $\cdot$ winning over the pagans themselves to Christian observances. Great facilities of doing so were afforded by the ease with which ideas underlying the heathen festivals of the season could be connected with the ideas that group themselves around our Lord's nativity. Did they call to mind the golden age when there was no distinction betweeen man? Then was not the true golden age brought in by the Incarnation of our Lord, whereby fellowship between man and God was restored, and all men, bond and free, made equal in His sight. Did those festivals celebrate the new birth of the sun? Christ was the Sun of Righteousness, and He had been born into the world. In this manner the Feast of the Nativity, which in many parts of the East had been nited with that of the Epiphany, was transferred to Dec. 25th. The custom of making presents, and of making the day a festival for | children especially, became a Christian usage along with it. It was felt that the time when Goo gave to be animated by a spirit of love and good-will towards each other. The origin of the Christmas tree must be looked for in a veryo different quarter. <br> From Rome with her marble palaces and temples, <br> her trumphial arches, and vast amphi-theatre, we pass with all the speed of thought to the wild forests <br> of Germany. Here our forefathers were wont to meet at their feast of Yule, the winter solstice, and <br> amid the snoweovered pine trees to kindle huge bon fires in honour of their Gods. Afterwards <br> when times had changed, and civilization had ad- <br> vanced, they no longer met in the woods, but in memory of old days carried the tree inside the house During the middle ages Cbristmas was <br> house. During the middle ages Cbristmas was celebrated in Germany with gay fantastic mysteries <br> or miracle plays; the gloom which spread over re- ligion at this poriod of the world's history being <br> unable to damp the joyous spread of the people at Christmas tide. The mysteries, though they sub- <br> sequently degenerated into coarselbuffoonery, were <br> in their origin essentially religious. The church <br> narratives of Christ's birth and life. To this end <br> striking scenes of the Gospel history were repre- <br> sented to the eye rather than described to the ear, The theatres were the churches which even in day- <br> light, with their majestic height and endless col- <br> umns, their carved stone and stained glass, pro- duced grand contrasts of light and shade, but <br> which at night produced an effect more striking <br> still when the blaze of innumerable lamps and torches could all be turned on one central objeot, <br> that stood in magnificent contrast with the sur- <br> rounding gloom. The actors were always at hand; <br> And besides these there was the choir of men and <br> boys. The mysteries were acted at the chief <br> festivals of the church-on Palm Sunday the An- trance of our Lord into Jerusalem; on Good Fri- <br> day the story of the Passion; and at Christmas <br> the seene of the shepherds watching their flocks, <br> the visits of the wise men from the East, the <br> massacre of the innocents. A description of the <br> many serve as a specimen of there mediæval <br> mysteries. <br> The ceremony opened with a procession of children in white robes who marched through the long cloister of the monastry, chanting: "How glorious is Thy kingdom ! Send down, 0 God, Thy Lamb." <br> Immediately a man bearing the Lamb, takes his place at their head, leading them up and down. In the mean time an Angel alights upon the mang er, singing: "Joseph, Thou Son of David" and commanding him to flee into Egypt. Herod who is seated on his throne in all the splendor of Oriental attire, is informed by his armour bearer of the de- parture of the wise men. He bursts out into wrath parturelivers the tatal sword to the armour bearer. and The children are still following the steps of the Lamb and sweetly chanting "Hail, Lamb of God I <br> O hail !" The mothers entreat mercy, but in vain. While the children are dying, an Angel decends and cries : "Ye who dwell in the dust, awake and cry aloud." The Innocents answer: "Why, 0 The Angel answers: "Wait but a little time till your number is full." Then enters Rachel, with two women comforting her. As they lead off the sad mother, an Angel sings the antiphone: "Suffer little children to come nnto me," At the voice of the Angel all the children enter the choir, and take up their song of triumph. Next Herod disappears, and Archelaus is seen on the throne. The Angel summons Joseph from Egypt, Joseph breaks out into a hymn to the Virgm; and finally the whole congregation unites in singing the Te Deum. <br> Down to the present day traces of the mysteries are preserved in Germany. This, we believe, a Catholic Churches are decorated with an image of the infant Christ lying in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary, St. Joseph and the magi, together with bulls and cherubs. and the shepherds, with their flocks in the back-ground. These representa- tions which are often got up with much artistic | taste while still retaining something of quaint old <br> fashioned simplicity, are the delight of young and <br> old, who flock to see them in great numbers, especi- <br> gayly illuminated with tapers. <br> We are at last drawing near to the main sub. ject of the paper viz: The observance of Christ- mas in family circles. But we should deem ourselves guilty of an almost unpardonable slight, were we not to make mention first of St. Nicholas (Santa Claus) who in many places acts as a fore- runner of Christmass tide. On Dec. 6, the day consecrated to his memory, loud ringing and knocking are heard at the outer door followed by the sound of ponderous footsteps coming up stairs. Then among the terrified children comes in the saint, bearing a small basket of gifte and a birch rod, a being the most striking features of his personal to make faces at him but do not like the look of his birch rod, He addresses each child individual. ly, rebukes him for his chief failings and if he is guilty of anything particularly naughty gives him a taste of his rod. After he has heard the child. ren sing and say their prayers he relents someWhat and scatters the contents of his basket freely about the room, sometimes giving a sharp blow to a boy who is over eager in snapping up the gifts. The presents consist of apples, nuts, gingerbread, copybooks and the like, nothing of any great value: for Nicholas, the ohildren will tell you, is a poor man and cannot afford to give handsome presents. We may add that St. Nioholas was Archbishop of Myra in the fourth century and was conspicious by his acts of piety and benevolence. He came to be regarded as the special patron of children, but we can scarcely doubt that in the German popuiar re: is cruelly belied. Be thus as it may, the appearance of Nicholas acts as a Wholesome corrective on sandry naughty/ children. For new Ohristmas is at the dogrs, and there is much anxiety lest the Christ child should bring a rod as a token ot his displeasure, instead of the mueh coveted gifts. We must observe that by a beantiful union of the religious and secular state of the Christmas joy and happiness, the German children are taught not to regard their parents and friends as the givers of the Christmas presents, nor any mysterions mythical personage but the Infant Christ himself das Christkindchen, who is the author of all Christmas joy. In the meantime the children are busy or list of all the things that he would like to be the happy possessor of. This document the parents take charge of, and forward, it to the Carist. child who selects from the articles enumerated those which he deems suitable. It is neelless to say that these articles are of a very miscellaneous or even a baby sister, down to a new cap or a boz of soldiers. All festivities centre round Christmas Eve. The yery name for Christmas is, Weichnach- tende, 'saored night,' points to this ; for it is then that the Christ-child flees in at the window bearing the sacred tree, and all the gifts, <br> The senior mêmbers of the family assist the Christ-child in arranging the presents and lighting the tapers of the tree. The children are assembled in an adjoining appartment which is often darkened, and who can tell of the beating of hearts, of the keen expectation, and fervent longing among these little oxes? Vet no one dares to steal premathese little ones ? turely into the festal room, for it is well known that the Christ-child will blow out the eyes of any such inquisitive intruder. At length the prepara- tions are completed, and the Christ-child takes his departure through the open window. The bell now rings, and immediately the juveniles rush into long table in the centre of the room stands the Christmas tree, every branch of it lighted with a ton wool to represent snow-flakes. Gienerally the tree is also laden with apples, gilded nuts, sweetmeats, and ornaments of varions kinds A lit- tle bit of the tinsel with which the nuts have been gilded, lies in the doorway. "The youngest child picks it up and whispers: "That has fallen |

off from the wings of the Christ-Child." For a moment there is silence, all being wrapt in ad niration of the brilliancy and beauty of the scene. Then amid joyful acclamations and congratulations, the presents are distributed. It is found that the Christ Child has assigned to each member of the party a special place at the table, where he will discover all his presents placed together, marked with his
name, and accompanied by the invariable donation of a large piece of gingerbread in the shape of a of a large piece of gingerbread in the shape of a
heart covered with almonds. Nor are the servants heart covered with almonds. Nor are the servants
forgotten: dressed $\ln$ their best clothes, they come forgotten: dressed $\ln$ their best clothes, they come
in with the rest of the company, and receive liberal in with the rest of the company, and receive liberal
allowathces of linen and cloth, together with a dish full of apples and cakes. But what soon begins to attract more attention than anything else, is a large toy, such as a grocer's store or doll's kitchen, amply supplied with every delicacy, which is given to all the children jointly, and around which they soon congregate and commence operations. Shortly af ter New Year's Day, when all the supplies have
been sold off, and all the delicacies cooked and been sold off, and all the delicacies cooked and
consumed, this toy with all its glories passes away again into fairy-land, to be welcomed back the fol lowing Christmas with joy no less intense.
In the meantime the tapers have burnt down, and the very little children go into raptures when they see the twigs and needles of the dear tree be ginning to take fire and hear them snap. There is some excitement and emulation as to who shall be able to blow out the topmost lights ; then the whole company troups out of the room again, and unites around the festal board. Devotional exercises o the reading of the Gospel story of the Lord's Na tivity bring the day to a close.
So strong is the attachment of the Germans to Christmas and its joys that even when lying on the bed of sickness they will not unfrequently have a little Christmas-tree set up by their side, and will have all the gifts which loving friends have sent in placed together on the bed, while their hearts ar filled with true childlike joy. We have heard of a Lutheran pastor who, being confined one Christmas to his sick chamber, summoned the poor children of his parish, made them little presents such as his slender means enabled him to do, and then spoke to them in simple, hearty words about the dear Child Jesus.

As may be expected, customs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In some places the children are in the habit of making little pre sents to their parents. Preparations are made for three or four months before Christmas ; the boys save up their pocketmoney to buy these presents, or set to work with the fretsaw ; the girls busy themselves with their needles. What the present is to be is kept a profound secret; and the children have many contrivances to conceal it, such as working when they are out on visits, or getting up before daybreak. Then on Christmus Eve one of the parlours is lighted up by the children, the parents are bronght in, and each child presents his little gift with kisses and embraces. These scenes are often very touching, the mother weeping aloud for joy and tenderness, and eyen the father stifling a sob which seemed to be rising within him.

- In a few places of Northern Germany which are not favoured by the visits of St. Nıcholas, Christmas Eve witnesses the arrival of another distinguished personage from the land of mystery, . Knecht Ru pert, i. e., the servant Rupert. He makes his appearance with a white gown, a mask, and a large flax-wig, announces that his Master, Jesus Christ, has sent him with presents, and is received with great pomp and ceremony by the senior members of the family. He then makes inquiries into the behavior of each child, and bestows upon them handsome presents ; or-if the picture of their character has been very dark-he gives the parents a rod, recommending them to use it frequently. But, to do justice to the rising generation of the Father land, this very rarely takes place,
On the morning of Christmas Day all flock to the churches, and very solemn and impressive it is to to hear the grand old chorals of the Lutheran Church sung by thousands of voices, accompanied by the organ and the sound of trumpets. The feast of the Nativity was brightened during the Middle Ages by many beautiful outpourings of devotion in the form or hymns, and many of these have been
successfully paraphrased by more recent Germa poets. Yet there is probably no Christmas hym which exhibits more beautifully both the depth and
the simplicity of German piety than that of Luther


## ielobet seyst du, Jesus Christ,

Dass du Mensch geboren bist
on einer Jungfrau : das ist wahr,
Des freuet sich der Engel Schaa
Und jauchzet : Hallelujah. *
But enough: we fear that we must have alread wearied the patient reader ; so wishing him a Christ mas no less joyous than those which empted to describe, we bid him farewell.

## By.S., written for Dominion Churchman

## TO 'THE LaITY

We very earnestly commend the offertory on Christmas Day to the liberality of our lay brethren. There are few clergy to whom the gifts of Christ mas are not most welcome. Indeed these gifts are almost a domestic necessity to the clergy, for the provision of seasonable comforts for themselves and their families. If your pastor has done his work, as you think, more than usually well in the past year, show that you gratefully appreciate his zeal. If, as you judge, he has been lacking in some points, stir up his dormant energy by your generosity. If, as you feel, he has not shown to you or yours the attention you expect, or done you any wrong, bring him to penitence and a more pastor like spirit by your loving Christmas gifts, which will act as a sacred balm to heal all sores, and bless alike giver and bestower.
Make then the parsonages of our Canada ring witn happy thanks and happy thoughts, all hearts therein stirred into the sweetness of gratitude, and the joy of sympathetic recognition, by the love gifts of the flock of JEsUs, our blessed Saviour, born on Christmas Day to those whom He has sent to shepherd you.

## a Christmas stocking.

They put me in the great spare bed, and there the bade me sleep
muat not stir ; I must not wake ; I must not even peep!
Right oppo ing hang
hile neang it,
iile near it, waiting for the morn, my Sunday
clothes were flung.
counted softly, to myself, to ten, and ten times ten, went through all the alphabet, and then began again;

## peated <br> "Repose,"

 And tried a dozen other ways to fall into a dose-When suddenly the room grew light. I heard a soft, strong boand-
T was Santa Clans, I felt quite sure, but dared not look around.
T was nice to know that he was there, and things were going rigkily,
"Hol Merry Christma!"" cried a voice I folt bed a. rocking
T was daylight-Bro
splendid stocking !

THE PURITANS AND CHRISTMAS DAY.
An allusion was made by a correspondent in our issue of the 6th to the famous year, A. D. 1662, when the Puritan ministers who held possession of the pulpits of the Charch of England, were compelled to re all lovers of civil and religious freedom, as well as to lovers of the Church, a source of earnest gratitude God, that the insufferable tyranny of Cromwell and his army were so soon overthrown, aod the national hberties restored in both church and state. Christmas Day should ever be a day of thanksgiving to

Christ, to Thee be praises due
Who wast born as man to-day
Of a Virgin : Yes, 'tis true.
Of a Virgin : Yes, tis true.
Angel hosts in bright array
Hallelujah sing alway.

Englixh Churchmen for the deliverance of their entetry aud their Cbureb from this unscruplous and angodly oppressor. We quote the following from
Macanley's History: "The Puritans interdicted ander heary penalties, the use of the Book of Commed Prayer, not only in churches, but in private houses. It was a crime in a ch ld to read by the bedside of a sick parent, one of those beautiful Oollects which had oothed the griefs of forty generations of Christians. Clergymen of respectable character were not only ejected from their benefices by thoasands, but were frequently exposed to the outrages of a fanatical rabble. Churches and sepalchres, fine works of art faced."
While carrying on these barbarious tyranies, put ting even to the sword men, women and children who dared to show a love for their Church and their country, Cromwell larded and interlarded his letters and speeches with scriptaral phrases, adding thereby a deeper element of gilu crimes. Bat, alas or our fallen na tended to will will excuse you acting the a Dean, expresses the rible criminality, the taking of God's mony ser to the work of evangelization, for building up a privat ortune, has been fully condoned by some becanse $h$ e who did this fearful wrong, like Cromwell, talked and wrote in support of their party in scriptural phrase with pharisaical pride and unction. As the Passover Feast to the Israelites, so to us should Christmas recall the memory of our Church and our nation's deivery from the Pharaoh Purizan, who was driving our ancestors back to Atheism and Popery, and who has debauched all succeeding generations by his example of asing gospel words to cloak the works of darkness. Macanley says in ?his history (chap. 11): "Perhaps no single circumstance more strongly illus. Grates the temper of the precisians than their conduct respecting Christmas day. Christmas had been, from time immemorial, the season of joy and domestic atfection, the season when families assembled, when children came home from sohool, when quarrel's were made ap, when carols were heard in every street, and ery tahe was loaded with season all hearts not ntterly destitnte of kindne were enlarged and softened that season the por were admitted to partake largely of the overflowings of the wealth of the rich whose bounty was pecoliar. ly acceptable on account of the shortness of the'days and of the severity of the weather. At that season the interval between the landlord and tenant, master and servant, was less marked than through the rest of the year. Where there is much enjoym ant there will be some excess : yet, on the whole, the spirit in which the holiday was kept was not unworthy of a Christian festival. The Long Parliament gave orders in 1644, that the twenty-fifth of December should be strictly observed as a fast, and that all men should pass it in humbly bemoaning the great national sin which they and their fathers had so often committed on that day by romping under the mistletoe, eating
boar's head, and drinking ale flavoured with roasted boar's head, and drinking ale flavoured with roasied
apples. No public act of that time seems to have irritated the public act or liat time seems to hat anniversaryy of the festival formidable riots broke out in many places. The constables were resisted, the magistrates insulted, the honses of noted zealots attackea, and the proscribed servick of the day openly ath the chashes."
As we to-day are enjoying the blessed privileges of anited worship in commemoration of the Incarnation, by which the breach belween man and God was heal , and ors omes are rejorcing in peace and happ forget to thank God for having deliverad orr Church and ar notion from the ruthless Paritan who songht to stamp out this joyons festival and who , had they trimp wold ligion of Jesus Christ hateful to mankind.

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$\bar{\square}$
ance of their following and as interdicted, ook of Common, ate houses. It ledside of a sick its which had of Christians. were not only nds, but were of a fanatical , works of art de
tyranies, put
d children who ch and their ded his letters dding thereby But, alas ! se pious words they were in. aint, then we expresses the n act of terng up a private gopa private ell, talked and tural phrases s the Passover Christmas re. nation's dewas driving ery, and who tions by his the works of (chap. 11) : strongly illus. 1 their conduct ad been, from domestic afquarrel's were every street $h$ evergreens, ceer. At that of kindness sason the poor overflowings was peculiar. is of the days b that season snant, master ugh the rest ymant there the spirit in iworthy of a at gave orders er should be men should national sin n committed letoe, eating to roasued. is to have ir. is broke ont resisted, the desisted, the day openly
privileges of Incarnation, fod was healce and happy our Church oppressors, estival, and

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## TWO OHRISTMAS CARDS.

## by miss m. w. stbbald, georgina.

Old Sally Spry lived alone in a garret, in an old English town. For years but one very pleasant thing had befallen the solitary woman, which was that once when she was lying sick in a hospital
ward, a strange lady had looked upon her with compassionate eyes and spoken to her a few words of kindness.

Sally never forgot that lady, and longed with her whole heart to see her again; but as yet she had not obtained her desire. The lady was not a regular visitor at the hospital, and the poor old creature had never caught another glimpse of her.
Sally Spry was by trade a buyer and seller of the coarsest of colors, which ran into one another old rags; and every week-day she might have been without any regard to the boundaries of outline; met carrying a huge bag on her back, with which while below was the motto, "The Compliments of she called at any house that was likely to furnish the Season." A sudden idea struck Sally as she her with something to help her fill it. It was at a house of the grander sort that Saliy bought, one day, some very fine linen rags, which, the other contents of her bag, she carried for sale to the paper manucuctery where she was told by the sactory, where she was told by the man who sorted them that they would help to meet the demand for Bristol board, which would soon be wanted for Ohristmas Cards.
And sure enough, those very rags after having keen thrown into a strong lye, and crushed by a machine adapted for the purpose, formed the pulp, out of which was made a piece of card-board, bought by a certain Mary Berkeley, who illuminated upon it the following lines, taken from Keble's "Christian Year:
"Like circles widening rouna,
Opon a clear blue fiver,
Orb
after orb, the wondrons sound,
Is acchood on tor ever. Glory to God on high, on ourth be peace,
And Yove tomard men, of love-salvatio nd
love towards.
and release.",
Then, with a sure and akilful hand, she caused to spring as it were from the golden " $L$ " an ex. quisitely painted group of flowers, which waved the convolvalus and the lilly of the valley, while a damask rose formed a blaze of beauty in itself.
Little Nellie Berkeley, who was in the room, ran up to the table at which her sister was working, just as the latter was putting the last touch to her picture.
"How lovely ! Mary," exclaimed the child "I am sure Mr Burns will pay you a great deal of money for that card."
"No he won't, Nell," replied Mary with a smile; "he won't give me a penny for it.".
"Not give you a penny for it!" repeated Nellie. "What do you mean, Mary?"

Only that I am going to send it to somebody who shall nevergive me money for it," answered Mary.
"Do I know the person it is for?" asked her sister.
"I don't think you have ever seen her," said Mary, "but you have often heard of her. Indeed, if it were not for her, my dear Nell, I am afraid you would find nothing in your stocking on Christmas morning."

Oh I know whom you mean now," cried the child; and she went up to her sister and whispered a name in her ear.
"You are quite right," said Mary.
On the very day that Mary Berkeley painted the Christmas card we have described, Sally Spry, to her inexpressible joy, hatd seen her dear lady of the hospital going out of a certain door ; and through making certain enquiries, had ascertained her name, and where she lived.

But Sally at first made no farther use of her dis-


FINISHING THE CHRISTMAS TREE. INISHING THE CHRISTMAS TREE. hote ; she soboe other, That unlooked at this mean picture, and she went in and couth foken of gratitude tor a mere kind look, sent asked its price. It was only a half-penny so Sally her by a stranger or her to her beart's core. bought it together with a sheet of letter-paper, and a stamped envelope.
On Christmas morning a delicate looking woman lay on a couch in an elegantly furnished room. She was no longer young but her refined face was one that people loved to look at. Everybody who knew Mrs. Wilmot felt she was a good woman. From her youth up she had loved her God with a love which had gone on increasing with her years. Her adoration of her Oreator was causing her pain to-day. It was making her ask herself whether she had even given her dear Lord and Master any pleasure. She thought that perhapa she had done a few things for his sake ; but could she be certain that they were things wanted done ? It might be, He would rather they had been left undone. She hardly get her into the kitohen though it is cold lay back thinking over this matter and the more outside. But I told her you wanted to see her,
and would be vexed if she didn't stay; so at last she came in. Shall I bring her np ma'am; she looks rather dirty to come in here.
"Bring her up certainly," said Mrs. Wilmot, "I feel strong for me to-day, and I am most anxious to speak to her."

So Sally Spry, for she it was ushered into Mrs. Wilmot's presence trembling but rejoicing. She looked at the lady for a moment with an eager thought timid expression, and then cast down her eyes.
"I wanted to see you very much" said Mrs Wilmot, "that I might thank you for coming " often to enquire after me; and also I wished to and she drew out from between the leaves of he bible a common looking Christmas card, and a badly written note. Sally's face changed at the sight of them.
"Don't be vexed, mum," she said, " pleảse don't be vexed ; but I sert 'em.
"Vexed ; no," replied Mrs. Wilmot ;" it made me cry for joy to think that a look of mine could comfort any one who was sick."
"Why, mum," said Sally, delighted, "yoŭ knowed azackly what I meant by sending that 'ere card."
"Yes," answered Mrs. Wilmott. "And what is more, Sally, your card told me that God too knows exactly what we mean when we give to Him or do for Him what we can."

ADVENT.
BY J. R. NEWELL, LONDON.
He comes, who on His natal day Inglorious in a manger lay, Where lowing herds were first to see God clothed in meek humanity.
He comes, who trod the path of life Mid thorns and briars, storm and strife Whose words were trath, whose thougts whore pure,

He comer, whom Israel's rulers bought, He who scourged and mocked by torns, Who wore the plaitted crown of thorns.

He comes, who agonizing cried,The Innocent, the Crucified : Who on Mount Calvary's awful height Expired,-and heaven was veiled in night.
He comes-but now in fearful form, Begirt with lightning and with storm :
Before whose face, whose glance befor Before whose face, whose glance before,
The heavens depart and are no more.

He comes-oh! let His saints rejoice, And hail Him with triumphant voice He comes to bring His wanderers home,
And, even so, Lord Jesus come !

## a CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE WEST indias.

To the Anglican clergy, meanwhile, whom I met in the West Indies, $I$ am bound to offer $m y$ thanks, not for courtesies shown to me-that is a slight matterbut for the worthy fashion in which they seem to be upholding the honour of the good old Church in the colonies. In port of Spain I heard and saw enough
of their work to believe that they are in nowise less of their work to believe that they are in nowise less active-more active they cannot be-than if they were sea-port clergymen in England. The services which is not only allowable but necessary, in a colony where the majority of the congregation are coloured but without the loast foppery or extravagance. The very best sermon, perhaps for matter and manner which I ever heard preached to unlettered folk, wa preached by a young clergyman-a West Indian born -in the Great Charch of Port of Spain ; and he had no lack of hearers, and those attentive ones. The Great Church was always a pleasant sight, with its crowded congregation of every hue, all well dressed,
and with the universal West Indian look of comfort and with the universal West Indian look of comfort; and its noble span of root overhead, lall cut from island timber, another proof of what the wood carver may effect in the island hereafter. Certainly dis. tractions were frequent.and troublesome, at least to a take a hurried turn renund the would come out and
bat would settle in broad daylight in the carate' hood; or one had to turn away one's eyes lest they should behold-not vanity, but-the magnificent head of a Cabbage.palm just outside the opposite window, with the black vultures trying to sit on the footstalks in a high wind, and slipping down, and
flopping up again, half the service through. Bat flopping up again, half the service through. Bat one was, to say the teast, somewhat startling to find on Ohristmas Day, the altar and pulpit decked with exquisite tropical flowers; and each doorway arched high.
The Christmas Day Communion, too, was one not asily to be forgotten. At least 250 persons, mostly coloured, many as black as jet, attended ; and were must say for them, most devont in manner. Pleasant it was to see the large proportion of men among hem, many yonng white men of the middle and up. per class ; and still more pleasant, too, to see that all hues and ranks knelt side by side withont any distinc. tion. One trio touched me deeply. An old lady-1 know not who she was-with the unmistakeable long,
delicate, once beantiful features of a high.bred West delicate, once beantiful features of a high bred west
Indian of the "Ancien Regime," came and knelt rev. Indian of the "Ancien Regime," came and knelt rev. erentily, feebly, sadiy, between two old Negro women
One of them seemed her maid. Both of them might have been once her slaves. Here at least they were equals. True equality-the consecration of humility. not the consecration of envy-first appeared on earth in the house of God, and at the altar of Christ: and I question much whether it will linger long in any spot on earth where that house and that altar are despised as easy as easy as to propose to kick down the ladder by
which you have climbed, or to saw off the bough on which you sit. As easy ; and as safe.- Rev. Kinasley.

## OLD CHRISTMAS GAMES.

One of the interesting features of a Christmas in olden times was the varied assortment of games which were so heartily joined in by both old and young as sembled round the blazing hearth. Most of these merry pastimes have long ago passed away; only a
few, such as shapdragon, hide and-seek, \&c., being known by the present generation out-of the long list of Christmas games formerly lept up. Thus, an old or Christmas games formerry kept ap. Thus, an ol
gameplayed especially at Christmas was "hot cockles" a species of blind-man's-bluff, in which the person kneeling down, and being strack behind, was to guess who inflicted the blow. It is described by Gay in the following lines :-

As at hot cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft mischief' in her ese.
In an old tract, "Round About Our Coal Fire ; or Christmas Entertainments," published in the early part of the last century, mention is made of a game that the commander may oblige his subjects to answer any lawful question, and make the same obey him instantly under the penalty of paying any such forfeit as may be laid on the aggressors. "Handy-dandy" was much in request at this season. One of the party concealed something in his hand, making his neigh bours guess in which one it was. If the latter guesse rightly he won the article ; if wrongly he lost it equivalent. It is alluded to in "Pier's Ploughman, and it is, perhaps, noticed by Shakspeare where Kin Lear (Act iv., sc. 6) says to Glo'ster :-"Look with thine ears; see how yon' justice rails upon yon' simple thief. Hark, in thine ear; change places; and bamdy-dandy, which is the justice, which is the thief?" brown

With the pibbles play at handy-dandy A childish diversion also usually introduced Christmas in by-gone days was the "Game of Goose." it was, says Strutt, played by two persons, althoug readily admitted of many more, and was well cal the prodo make the young people starp at reckoning playing "Goose" was about the size the table fo manac, andivided into sixty-two small a sheet al arranged in a spiral form with a large compartment the centre marked with the numarge open space in departments were denoted by numbers from one to sixty-two, inclusive. The game was played with two dice, each player throwing in turn, and so on until the game was completed. The number 63 had to be reached exactly, and should the player exceed it he aad to reckon back, and throw again in his turn. Another game seems to have been "Fox $i$ " th nce explained :-

Of Christmas sports, the wassail-bowl
That's tossed up, after fox i' the hole.
A diversion which often caused much laughter wa
"Dnn in the Mire." A log of wood was brought into "he room ; this was "Dun," or the cart-harse, and a of the company then adranced, either with wo ropes, to draw him out. When unable to do so they called for further help, until finally all the partie joined in the game, when Dan was, of course, extri. cated. No small merriment arose from each person's sly efforts to let the log fall on his neighbour's toes. t is frequently alluded to by old writers, and by Shakpeare in "Romeo and Juliet," (Act i., sc. 4), where Mercutio says to Romeo :-
Tut, dun's the mouse, the constable's own word, If thou art dun, we'll draw thee from the mire,
Some doubt exists as to the precise nature of a mentioned by Herrick, where he speaks ofChristmas sports, the wassail-bowl,
Of blind $\quad$ ben to the "It appears," says Brand, " that the wild-mare was simply a youth so called, who was allowed a certain the object of being shoed, if he did not succed in the object of being shoed, if he did not succeed in outstripping them." Then there were "cap-verses," rhyme; a past-time once very popular.
Among other references to old Christmas games may be queteā the "Paston Letters," in which a letter dated Dec. 24, 1484, relates how Lady Morley, pastineunt of the death of her lord, directing what ordered that "there were none disguisings, nor harping, nor lating, nor singing, nor none loud disports; but playing at the tables, and chess, and cards ; such disports she gave her folks leave to play, and none ther.
Of old Christmas card-games may be mentioned that known as "Post-and-Pair," to which Ben Johnson refers in his "Masque of Christmas.

Now Post and Pair, old Christmas' heir,
Doth make a gingling sally
And wot you who, tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in Par-alley
It is, too, among the diversions described by Sir Waiter 8cott, in his graphic picture of Chriscmas Wve in "Marmion," and is mentioned by many of our own old writers. Three cards are dealt to all, the excitement of the game consisting in each persond It wonld beem the on goodness of has was the best hand-hence one of its names, "Pair-royal "-and then other cards according to their order, such as kings, queens, \&c. Thus it much resembled onr modern game of "Commerce." Another game of cards was "Ruff," known also as "Double-Ruff," of "Cross-Ruff," one of its most popular names being "Trump." It is mentioned in "Poor Robin's Al

Christmas to hungry stomachs gives relief,
With mutton, pork-pies, pasties, and roast-beef
And men at cards spend many idle hours,
At loadum, whis, cross-un, put, and all This game was much the same as whist; and was played two against two, and occãsionally by three gainst three. Noddy, too, we are told, was also much in demand, being noticed by Middleton, where Christmas, speaking of the games of the time as as children, says:- leave them wholly to my eldes on No, who, durg " "Poor Pof a pair or " 1755 it is the In "Poor Ro

Some folks at dice and cards do sit,
To lose their money and their wit,
And when the game of cards is pa
Then fall to at Noddy at the last.
There is some doubt as to what game was meant, ome think cribbage, and others "Beat the knave out of doors.'
Such were some of the old games practised at Christmas-tide ; and the importance that was atfact that every large hon may its Lord and Merry Disports, whose duty it was to arrange the Merry Disports, whose duty it was to arrange arry makings erery season; a custom which As the present day, when Christmas is shorn of so many of its former glories, some of these old fireside games might with advantage be revived, thereby creating harmless mirth and fun.

If there were no enemy, there could be no conflict were there no trouble, there could be no faith; were there no trial, there would be no love ; were there no fear, there could be no hope. Hope, faith and love are weapons, and weapons imply foes and encount ers; and relying on my weapons I will glory in my ers; and relying on my weapons I will glory in my
sufferings.-Dr. Nevoman.
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Lady Morley lirecting what at Christmas ings, nor harploud disports;
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Dec. 20, 1888.

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Colored Cashmeres, $35,45,50,55 \mathrm{C}$.
Black and Colored Skirts, remarkably low.
Black and Coloured Velveteens, 40, 50, 60, 75c, \$1. Iob line of Wool Serges, all shades, 32 in., zoc., worth

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Big line All Wool Scotch Serges, worth 45 C ., at 25 c . Big line All Wool Scotch Serges, worth 45 C
Coloured Ottoman Cords, all new shades. Colow and Clats, new, shanes, wher

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Heavy Double Width (irey Sheeting, 20, 22 $1 / 2,25,27$,

Heavy Double Width Croydon Sheeting, 25, 30, 35 Heavy Double Width Twilled Sheeting, 25, 30, 35, 40, Canton Flannels, $8,1 \mathrm{IO}, 12,15 \mathrm{c}$. Tweeds, Fancy Flannel Shirtings, Grey, White and Coloured Flannels, etc., etc. Less than wholesale prices during the Grand Sale. 468 pairs Heavy " Wool Blankets, $\$ 2, \$ 2,50, \$ 3, \$ 3.50$ 279 Comfortables, $\$ 1$ sightly soiled, $\$ 4$, worth $\$ 6.75$ Eider Quilts, White Marcelles Quilts, Toile

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the greatest satisfaction. The Combination stands THSTIMOINIAI,S
Mr. F Moses.
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a year with both coal and wood attachments, $I$ am more than sation for a year with both coal and wood attachments, I am more than stotis
fied, 1 am delighted with it. For several weeksin the winter I had $n$ n
cook, and thoroughly appreciated finding a warm kitchen and a goid cook, and thoroughly appreciated finding a warm kitchen and a good
fre each morning. The coal consumed was less than in the old stove, fire each morning. The coal consumed was less than in the old stove,
and the Combination neverpwent out from the time we got it until spring, assisting very mateen ially in the heating of the house. Since we have
used wood it has also given perfect satisfaction. I remain, yours, etc., used wood it has also given perfect satisfaction.
M. H. HOLMESTED, yours, etc.,
32

Mr. Mossss,-We have been using one of your Combination Cook Stoves for over twelve months. It has given
way. It is a good baker, and the fire has never been out.
MRS. CHAS. HOWART
${ }_{4} 4$ Yonge St., Toronto.
SIR,--One of your Combined Steves has been in use in my family
two months, and has afforded perfect satisfaction in every respect.
RIr,
REV. W. D. POWIS,
Dzar Str, - Enclosed please find $\$ 34.75$, in payment of Combina tion Cokening St tove. be. and that tit answires me her most sanguine expectations
represented in
The fire keeps in all night wiitout any trouble. The hot water arrange. ment answers perfectly. It willyive me great' pleasure at any time to
give my testimony to the efficiency of your Combination Stove. give my testimony to the efficiency of your Combination
GEO, CLARKE
Li-quor Tea Company

SIR,- We have been using your Combination Cooking. Stove for
bout three months, and are well pleased wwhtit find it easily cleaned out, keeping in all ning are will pleod fire for morning operations. The
oven roasts and bakes well, without scorching meat or pastry. MRS. DR, ROBINSON.

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STOVES. RANGES. COAL VASES, SCUTTLES. GRANIE FORKS. SPOONS. CRUET STANDS. PLATED WARE.
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## THE PATH TO CHURCH.

The land is still. Poor Robin's notes all quiver For very cold: a plaint bis piping seems. and ice like rocks oppresse all And ice like rocks oppresses all the streams. From the chill belfry shook the powered snow. He clanged the earliest bell-the first joy-bringer ! And now he clears, his apple-cheeks a-glow,
The Path to Church.

Why smiles he not? Why finds he no enjoyment In labour that wins largesse full and free? Is long, long past for one as old as he? It may be. Yet-absolve me for a sinner If I misread those wrinkles on his faceHas he a premonition of his dinner?
And would he smile if he could forth with trace
The Path from Church?
The moss is thicker on that roof, and greyer Those time-worn walls since first he crept within, A little lud, and heard the parson's prayer, And, dumb with mystic joy, the organ's din. How many feet now still have walked that way? He thinks, perchance, and as the faint smiles fail he Stolidly trims, this bountiful dear day,

By no means meditative is his servantThat sturdy urchin-whose one wild desire I grieve to say the aspiration's fer vent) Is that some injury befal the squire He blows the benows with those blue-cold fingers, And bans the organist in whispers grimRather than pipes inflate for haughty singers The sweeping and garnishing give him

Of the Path to Church
The comely maiden at the child's touch tarries, To look at Robin, clamorous for crumbs ; That tell the little folk when Christmas s, with those myriads who from lowly lintel And lofty mansion, issue forth to day, By thy sweet spirit, Christmas! made, more gentle These happy children take their quiet wayThe Path to Church.

Byron Webber
[Christmas greetings across the ocean to an old friend, B. W.-ED. D. C. ${ }^{\text {Chen }}$

## TESSIE'S MERRY CHKISTMAS.

The December afternoon was cold and gloomy everywhere, but in the wide, handsome city streets the neat sidewalks and the fine houses had a look at least of wealth and comfort. Here on the top of a
high hill, where wers crowded a claster of wretched high hill, where wers crowded a cluster of wretched were intensified by the dull sky and the chilling were
These squatter houses were huddled one against another as if so they might keep each other up, some of them, despite this friendly support, leaning over a an alarming angle. The old snow was trodden directions. On the bits of fence which surreinded directions. On the or the more ambitious habitations were hung some of the mores articles of clothing. A miserable goat was
wretched wretched articles of clothing. A miserabe whether any of them would serve for a meal. The only way to reach this curious hamlet was by a path which led deviously up the rocks from the street below. These rocks, indeed, formed the reason of the existence of this refuge for poverty. They rose in a jagged pile thas had made the lots on which they stood, for the present, undesirable property by reason of the cost of building there. So that, ellthough in the midst of a olosely-built neighborhood, this block was yet'; unimproved.
The path leading upwards, always rough and difficult, was wet and slippery now, and the little girl who was climbing it found it slow and laborious work She was a bit of a child, not more than seven years old, shabbily dressed in a crimson cashmere frock of fine quality and delicate make, and wearing a battered straw hat. From under this looked outa asweet, delicate face, with gentle blue eyes and soft fair hair, a face of unmistakable refinement, despite the fact that it was stained and soiled and had a wofully pinched and hungry look. Over her arm she carried a basket, which was carefully covered, and which she guarded from any harm in her upward scramble, even falling down herself rather than permit her precious burden to drop.
As the little thing, panting with her struggle
reached the top of the hill, she was suddenly con fronted by the goat, who, finding no nutriment in the
forlorn rags he had been sniffing, was strolling about forlorn rags he had been sniffing, was strolling about
in search of other amusement. He had long felt a in search of other amusement. He had long felt a
grudge aganst the child because of her red dress. He grudge against the child because of her red dress. H
never saw it without becoming enragrd, and now, a never saw it without becoming enragrd, and now, a
he caught sight of the frightened little face and the he caught sight of the frightened little face and the
crimson frock, he squared himself and dropped his head with a dangerons look in his unreasoning black eyes.
eyes. At soon as she saw her old-time foe, the little girl began to cry. Clutching the basket more tightly than ever, she said
ture took a step nearer to her, she shrieked in crea "Ellen ! Ellen !
As the point she had reached there was a large and just as the goat rose in the air and butted ahead dangerously, the child by a sudden spring crouched ander this, crying more than ever, and calling, when half-stifled tones. It was very damp and muddy where she crouched, her clothes were getting wette every moment, and she was shivering with cold and
terror. But amid all her distress she hugged the basket closely to her, seeming to derive some feeling of comfort from its contact.
The goat's hoofs conld be heard crunching abou on the rock above for some minutes, but after awhil they jumped down and trotted away. The little gir cautiously peeped out, and seeing that her enemy ha disappeared, she scrambled out of her hiding place and began to move towards one of the hovels, But the goat had only gone a short distance, and before she could reach any shelter he came running toward her with awkward and belligerent leaps. Seeing now no chance of escape, a panic of terror overcame the
poor little girl, and she uttered shriek after shriek poor little girl, and she uttered shriok after shriek, even in this extremity, however, patring her
on the side away from the goat. Her cries were not on the side away from the goat. her crlost reached
unheard, and, just as the goat had almost anheard, and, just as the goat
her, a stout girl of fourteen came running out from behind a near honse. Sbe was armed with a large stick, which she brandished threateningly as she cried,

Shoo, Billy! git out, you breast, git out!'
The goat retreated, and Ellen caught the sobbin child in her arms.
"Poor dear little darling Tessie," she said in tender voice, "Did the nuughty old Billy frighten my weet pet ?'

I so scared," sobbed the child, as soon as she "ald speak, "I so scared !"
Yes, dear, so you was; but he can't touch you no ore," said Ellen, soothingly. "Come along home now, it's nice
But Tessie clang to it.
" No, no, Ellen, I must carry it myself;" and a he held the beloved possession to her heart her sobs died away to an occasional convulsive gulp.
The two giris passed on, hand in hand, to a curious structure that they called their home. It was origi ally a large packing box, which had been; by the addition of a few boards, made into a tiny house for these two little waifs. Kind hearted Patrick Flynn who worked as a carpenter when he was sober enough, ad patched up the box, wion he begoar from bignty in such a position that the pipe from the cooking stove in his cabin should pass through one corner of it, thus giving it quite a comfortable degree of of it, thas on one side for a window, and so within this tiny habitation, four feet wide by eight feet long, the chil ren had made a home.
The furniture in these narrow limits consisted of a able and two low stools. There was a roll of bed ing which at night was laid out on the Hoor, arring the day wriven few pegs on which hang warticles of clothing, and there were pinned up for mamionts alf dozen chromo advertisements.
Miserable as the place was, however, it was warm nd dry; and when Ellen had brought Tessie into it and closed the door, the little thing began to brighten
". I sold ith her pretty eyes quite shining; " and one gentle nan gave me a quarter.
"Did he, Tessie? O, how nioe! and I done well, oo, to-day. I sold all my paper
As she spoke Ellen drew an old box from under the able, and put out her hand to take from Tessie the basket which she still held. But the little thing, as he touched it, kept hold of it, looking at Ellen with timid depreciating eyes.
"What is the matter, Tessif ? " Ellen asked curiasly. "What makes the basket so heavy soma, as the cover and dimly discerned something moving, she cried out,
"Why, in the name of senses, what have you got
It's my 'Kittie,' " said Tessie, hurriedly; "I so lonesome, Ellen, all day in the streets, I jess t'ought good, Ellen. She hasn't meowed only once and I guess maybe that was why the gentlemace, and geess maybe that was why the gentleman gave me he heard Kittie, and then he langhed and he heard Kittie, and then he laughed and gave me
the money, but te didn't take any matches.? Ellen thy, but he ittl

## turned to her.

"You, cunning little thing," she said. "Well, you can play with Kittie now while I get our supper,", Tessie took the little white kitten out of the baskat Ellen laid out on the table a piece of cheese and some bread, and the two children were just about to begip o eat, when the door opened and astout Irish woman appeared. It was Mrs. Flynn, and in her hand she arried a steaming teapot.

The crathers !" she exclaimed, as she saw the the two children sitting demurely at the table. "1 thought you'd bee afther atin' your bit o' supper, and I've brought yez a sup o' ta,
able like this cowld night."
Ellen thanked the good woman, and Tessie said with a little bow and smilo, that were curiously wellbred despite her torn clothes and dirty face.

It is very kind of you, Missas Fina.
Ah, she's a lady, sure; the Vargin persarve her !' and Mrs. Flynn, and as by reason of the narrow Pit eeping the door open, she ladded :
ad road I am, the saints be praised, but the doore, is
As she went away, Tessie looked at Ellen and said wistfully: "She said I was a lady, but I know I aint ny more, 'cause I so dirty. My mamma say every day when I have my baff, little ladies love to be clean."
The blue eyes filled with tears, and thesmall mouth embled as she added pitifally, "EIlen, do you think ever see my mamuma any more fow months the little
How many times in the last few creature had asked the same question I Poor Ellen never knew how to answer it except by hugs and kisses. Now she comforted little Tessie as well as she conld, She had no great love for cleaniiness her. self, but to please her little companion she got some water and washed her hands an up the poor bed in which, at last, Tessio with the kitten by her side.
Ellen was herself a waif who had run away from the service at which she had been placed crow an orphan asylum. She found she could earn mose. money and be more independearuel employers, and papers was tolerably well established in her trader at which she held her own with ready wit and ruda courage, when one night she found Tassie orying in the street. The child conld give no account of herself except that she had run away from a bad old woman who beat her, and who had taken her away rom her mamma. From her conuse least she had been brought a long way on the cars, she said. Ellen's heart was touched with pity : she was alone and so was Teasie ; she liked her beeause she had ran away like herself, and she resolved to adopt the homeless child. It was after this she had set ap house? keeping in the packing-box, and contrived to make a hroee, such as it was, for herself and her small pro: tege.
of Tessie in her way, verydkind and very oarpotul oll masie; she would not allow her to go far a way to she knew, and where she conld be often under Ellen's own eye. And so the poor little thing had become somewhat nsed to her new life, whioh was at jioked old woman who beat her. There was one honse that Tessie often passed, but grand honse, with a coach-house beside it, and in the grand afraid as she was of the goat. su The day she took her afraid as she was oll
kitten with her she woull not go by ittat all, she wes kitten with her sie w.
so atraid that the wio
and tear it in pleces.
 solt it of garmentit to protect her from the zold. After inspecting the stootk of several second hand dealers vening in triumph with a queernititle overcoat, which had evidently otce been the property of a boy, was
was much frayed on the seams, and the lining was ragged ; but Ellon displayed it triumphantly to Tessie whom she found curled up with her kitten an owite corner of their shanty, The little thing was quite
blue with cold, and begged to be allowed to wear it all the time.
${ }^{4}$ "Yes, I want to see how you look in it," said Ellen
w Yes, I want to see how you look in it," said Ellen fifty cents. I bought it off an old villain that wanted d dollar for it, but I got it for fifty cents, and its real good and warm.
"It isn't very pretty," Tassiย replied, evidently not sharing her companion's admiration ; "I member last winter I had a blue 'elvet coat.
" Did you really, Tessie? Blue velvet!" said Ellen in awe-struck admiration. "You must have been wful rich !"
Clad in this odd garment, a fow days later, Tessie was on the wide avenue trying to sell matches. walked along, saying every now and then, "Matches, matches !" as Ellen had tanght her, bat not meeting with much success until she reached the big honse where the bad dog lived. Seeing that the coach Without hastening her steps; but just as she got in ont, stopped her and bonght a package of matches This transsction moment that she did not notice thet onrriege driven up to the sidewalk until a rough voice cried : wet out of the way, you little beggar
She turned a frightened face, to see that it was the grand footman who lived in the fine house; and that under the carriage was the dog that she was afraid of -a dreadil dog with ane back eye and one white one, and black and white spots all over his body. To osbes cerror, he seemed quite a demon, and out a word she fled, her feet winged with fear.
She did not notice two ladies who were in the car riage, one handsome, well-dressed, happy-lookihg he other pale faced, with sad eyes, and wearing dee nourning. As Tessie turned; she started from he eat.
"O, Maria," she eried, seizing her companion's arm, "did you see that child?
"My dear sister," hime Theresa," replied the other. "My dear sister," she added very kindly." do no agitate yourseif so,"
The pale lady, wh
The pale lady, who in her excitement had sprung rom the carriage, looked after the tiny running overcoat, and with a deep sigh she said :
${ }^{4}$ I suppose I am foolish to fancy the
near Tessio's age is my lost darling but every child about this one made me think of her so strongly!"
As they slowly walked up the steps her companio said gently
4 am afraid it is hardly likely she is here in New York when you lost her so far away. You must try dear, not to think of it all the time.
The poor lady had been brought to the great city 0 distract her mina. As it anything coula distrac the mother's heart from mourning for her child
Meantime, Tessię ran on until she was around orner, and chen, as she began to feel very tired and hungry, and as it was getting late in the afternoon
ostarted for her poor home
She made her way on, comforted by selling two nore boxes of matches, and had so got over her ter bolow tho rocks.
At the foot of the path, all over the sidewalk, crowd of boys was collected, evidently much excited, while from the rocks above the goat looked down vith evil curiosity. Tessie paused, wondering how she could get through or by this throng, when from he very heart of it where the boys were pressing one on another with sticks and stones in their hands bject scrambled up the rock
"It's my Kittie ! 0 , it's' my Kittie!" said Tessie and she fiung herself into the midst of the swaying pashing boys.
"Oh, you bad things ! " she oried passionately "Let me by! It's my Kittie! Oruel wicked boys !" With all the might of her small strength she pushed and struggled to reach her pet, her basket dropping in her distress, ber hat falling back, her blue eyes ashing. Jas dien a well-directed stone struck the at, and with another cry it fell down the rocks.
Ky Kitie! my Kine? youve killed my Kittie ! linding teas were linding her eyes. But rescue was close at hand. cended well-directed misaile are newspapers de cend and there folded inte among the boys. One with wonderful precision and force, they struck boys in the face or on the head, producing confus on the ranks, and, immediately after, Fllen what remained of her papers as a broadside into the stonished enemy, followed this up by charging upo them like a young fury.
Cowards cowards!" she oried. "Aint you to kill one little kitten! All of you big bullies trying with you!"
Every word was accompanied by a blow, and the boy mazeed and disconcerted, most of them only mischieruns and manly enough not to hit a girl, slunk away, so tha

Ellen passed through them like a small whirlwind, seizing essie with one hand on tha way, and with the o' her pi-kking up the trembing kitten.
This afternoon's udventure was quite disastrous to $t$ wo companions. Tessie had lost her bask 6 with all its contents, and Ellen had destroyed her whole afternoon's sapply of newspapers. The litle kitten, too, was ser ously hurt, so that, although it lived, it could only limp about with a broken leg, and
over the sufferiug of her pet.
The day before Christmas found the children very poor They had no money in their bank; it had all been used to set Tessie up in business again. Ellen, however, who was always cheerful, thought that the great feast would ring generosity to all hearts, and that Tessie would be ure to do well.
She washed the little thing' ' Face carefuly, and oombed out her fair hai

## "Now, dear

aid, as she kised had better stay out pretty late," she there'll be 'a good many in the streets ; but don't wait til it's real dark, you kuow, only just kinder dim.
Obedient to these instructions, Tessie walked till she was very tired, but as she sold so many boxes of matches, and had a good deal of money given her also, she kept on shone from the houseg
hone from the houses.
Shertest way lay past the big she must go home, and her shortest way lay past the big trouse where the dog lived so she boldly walked on until she got opposite the window of the parlor. There she paused, spell-bound. The cur ains and blinds were pushed back, and she could soe risiug high ap almost to the ceiling, a Christmas tree, al blaze with lights and glittering with beautiful things The little candles shone with a soft glow, their yellow of candy, and Tessie could just see the head of a wax doll.
So absorbed was she in the contemplation of these deights that she never noticed a pale lady in black wh came to the window and looked with sad eyes into the
treet. The lady stood in shadow, but the light streamed treet. The lady stood in shad
There was a cry inside face.
hiere was a cry inside, but at this moment a low grow besined to fly.
Too late, howover. The dog, who was not bad at heart but like all aristoratic dogs had a dislike for shabbily dressed peor le, snapped at her and caught a bit of her
dress in his teeth. Poor Tessie was at the end of her forces aress in his teeth. Poor Tessie was at the end of her forees, tired, oold and hungry. This attack overcame what was
left of her strength, and with a shriek of utmost fear, she eft of her strength, and with a shriek of utmost fear, sh It was the grand footman himelt.
it was the g:and footman himself who drove the dog of tooped and raised in his arms the poor dilesi, and he igure. They carried her in, and laid her, in all he wrotched rags, on a sofa in the beautiful parlor, under the ights oi the Christmas tree, and the pale lady bent over er, kissing her white face and her soiled blue hande rying with tears of joy
his my Tessie, my darling child, my little one ! God as given her back to me,
in terror lest her feeble life had gone from her but were s her mother elasped her in her arms and warmed her in her bosom, she opened her blue eyes and eried with swif oy:
"Mamma! Mamma."
While Tossie's mother was yet hugging her, and her unt and cousins were looking at her with kindly smiles, o peremptory and long continued that enill a summon te silver gong resounded even in tho the ding dong o otman, going to answer the door, wes presently gran violent altercation with some one
She's in here and I will come in ! I shall in spite T, you stu k up monkey !" shouted a shrill voic "ensie s'a arted from her mother's arms.
Dear good Eilen!" "ried, "Ellen, who took care of me ear good Eilen
And to be sure, Ellen came flying into the room wit elligerent eyes. But when she saw how it was, and all
he story was told to her, she would have turned sadly way only that Tessie clung to her, and her mamis away
sald:
"Y
"Yes, darling, Ellen sbail go back with us to our home "and live with you al ways.
Kittie !"
Neither were iood Patrick Flynn and his aife forgotten generons present went to them next morning. Indeed
very triend in Squatter Town was bounufully d ; while in all the wide oity on Christmas day appier creatures than Tessie and her mother, Ellen and e little lame white kitten.

> - [Little Devereux Blake in Dio Lewis's Monthly.

I have no sympathy for those who would make he Sabbath a day of gloom. I would have the sun o shine brighter and the flowers to smell sweeter, nd nature to look fairer, on that day than on any ther. I would have the very earth to put on her holiday attire on the blest morning on which our Saviour rose from the dead.-Guthrie.

## A CHRISTMAS WISH

Brave chime the bells on this time-honored day, Telling of love before the birth of Time In Southern skies, in , Northern fog and rime,
But let their echoes waken in the heart A song the shepherds heard in hush of night; Of truth, which lasts for aye, if read arig

## break, <br> Be kept as heaven's gift throughout the land

And harmony the place of discord take,
Helping our brother with an outstretched haud
So from each Christmas home would incense rise For men's fair deeds are in the Father's eves "Good" as Creation, ere the world grew old.

## CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

Our readers who desire prizes for Sunday School 4 or gifte to libraries, or Chisistmas gifts to yourg people, will find an immense stock to choose from, specially suitable for these purposes, at Messre Rowsell \& Hutchison, King St., Toronto. They eep a large number of the S. P. C. K. books, and heavy stock of well assorted selections from other Ohurch publishers. Besides this varied magazine of Church and general literature, Messrs. R., H. \& Oo. are showing a splendid variety of illustrated ooks, prayer books, devotional works, Bibles, \&o. c., in fine bindinge. A visit to this store should be paid to see the Christmas attractions.

A USEFUL DOG.
Jack the railway dog has been for some years well nown at one of the Gloucestershire railway staions. One of his earliest exploits was diving under train to pick up a half sovereign which a gentle? an had dropped and restoring it to him; and ince then he has been noted fur lis oleverness in inding pence, whether hidden or maisiaid, and many imilar accomplishments. His chisf in terest, howver, was in traffic both by roa. 3 and rail. for his ociferous barking always gave the first in ${ }^{+} \mathrm{i}$ nation of the approach of a train, and he never suff sed a ab to drive away without jumping on the boz as if to superintend the arrangement of the luggage and see that all was right. The ringing of the arival and departure bell he regarded as his especial work, and was greatly distressed if any one else performed it. Latterly, however, he was getting old, and his sight must have begun to fail him, for n jumping off a departing carriage early this year e did not clear the wheel, and was consequently an over and killed on the spot. He is buried clust o the station which he knew so well.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.
Advent tells us, christ is near : Christmas tells us, Christ is here! In Epiphany we trace
All the glory of His grace.
Those three Sundays before Lent Will prepare as to repent; That in Lent we may begin

Holy Wreek and Easter, then,
Tell Who died and rose again
O that happy Easter Day !
es and Christ ascended, too,
"To prepare a place for you : So we give Him special praise,
After those "great Forty Days.

Then He sent the Holy Ghost, On the Day of Pentecost,
Well may we keep Whitsuntide !
Last of all, we humbly sing,
Glory to our God and King,
On the Feast of Trinity.-Church Times.
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## A CHILD OF THE GREAT CITY.

It was a clear, cold afternoon in December and people who were exposed to the keen, frosty air seemed anxious to hurry on and get under shelter. Every one seemed busy and self-engrossed, and hastened through the crowded London streets, pushing and jostling each other with scant politeness. The thoroughfares were especially crowded to-day, for it was not only Saturday afternoon, but the Saturday before Christmas Day, which this year fell on a Monday. So housekeepers and heads of families had double duty to do, and hastened on with their business, often enough with bag or basket heavily laden. People were driving to and from the neighbouring railways in cabs crowd ed with luggage, and others were almost as rapidly traversing the roadway on foot. At Ludgate Hill the traffic was so excessive, and Ludgate
the noise so incessant, that allhough the bells of St. Paul's were beginning to ring for Evensong, the selfcentred interest of the passengers was so great that scarcely any one heard the call,or paid the least attention to it if they did.

One traveller, however,out of many,-stopped abrupt ly as he crossed at the foot of the hill, from, Fleet-street, on his way towards Farringdonstreet, hesitated a moment and then rapidly turned round in the direction of the cathe dral, soliloquising as he went
"Yes, I'll just spare time for that ; I never could rt sist the sound of those bells ; and even then I can catch the 5,30 train from King's Cross. I've not seen the dear old place for so long that it will be quite refreshing. and Mildred will forgive me for being a little later. Hollo! what's that ?"

For in his meditative soliloquy he had not given heed to his steps. and as the people thronged and pushed him, he did not observe, under the dark shadow of the Railway bridge, that he was stumbling against a boy's figure crouched against the wall, with his arms clasped round his knees, looking like a huge bundle.

- Please it's me,"'replied a voice, in answer to the question, " but it don't matter; no-


WHAT'S IN THE CHRISTMAS BOX.
The words ended with almost a sob, and for others ; and in Him and for Him, seeking to Raymond's heart smote him for his formerdiffuse happiness to those around? And as speech. Poor boy," he said, " why don't you go home with his usual promptitude, immediately put inthen ?"

Home," he repeated, bitterly, "I ain't got new escritoir which he had promised himself no home ; I don't live nowheres now, but I just ne esch the gets along as I can, a selling o'lights and papers he kept the money in his pocket, inwardly remostly. I've been a sitting watching the people; he had intended giving towards the fund for what's up to 'em all I can't think ! they're a the Orphanage, which his sister had so much at moving on, too, like me. Where's they all go heart. So he mounted the steps to the catheing to ?"
"Don't you know that at Christmas time every scorn of his resolution, because it had been one is busy ?" answered Raymond. "There, prompted by the enquiry of an ignorant boy ; put that in your pocket," he added, "drawing he was the rather moved to compassion for hifm, out a shilling, "and try to be an honest boy." since he know that even he, poor and ignorant
It was all he could do, but he passed on as he was, was one of those for whom the Lord portmanteau in hand, and hurried up the hill of Glory was born, as at this time, And with with a saddened heart, although he had not the rememberance came a deep desire to help noted the puzzled wistfulloo kon the boy's face him, and a strange regret that he had left him this thought shot through Raymond's mind, he to practice for himself the impulse which had been given him, and instead of indulging in the dral, cheered and invigorated, and did not think what could he have done? what could he now do, even if he saw him again? surely nothing, but to offer for him a prayer.

The beautiful service so eugrossed him, that when he left the cathedral he thought no more of the matter, and was hurriedly proceeding down the hill when, as he turned the corner at the foot, a hand was stretched out in front of him, and the boy stood before him, begging to carry his portmanteau.
"You've paid me falready. yer honour," he said, looking up anxiously, "and I'd serve you a turn if I could."
"All right," said Raymond, giving him the bag, and rather pleased at seeing him again ; " I'm going to the railway station, but you must keep close to me, lest I lose sight of you."
" I'll not lose sight of yer honour, now I remember, yer face; I've travelled over a good bit of ground, but $I$ ain't never found no one as give me such a kind word as you."
Raymond looked at him more attentively: the large dark eyes spoke volumes of grateful affection.
I I wonder what I Ican do for him," he said to chimself, involuntarily, "Where adre you going to night ?" heasked, for the money. Yet the interview haunted him, " Just anywheres, according to what I'earns, if it did they'd say as how it didn't."

Raymond Desmond, just arrived from his and the words theres and agoing to ?" Nothing don't matter to me, now, since, N ain't country curacy, for a brief holiday at home, kept repeating themselves again and again.
pulled up at nce, and looked down on the mis- Oh! where? Whestion but it struck Raymond And as he spoke, Raymond saw him lift his depth of compassion in his kind, blue eyes.

Why doesn't it matter, my boy? I'm ver sorry if I hurt you."
"Bless yer honour! that were nothing" said the boy, emphatically, but without looking up or altering his position. "A shove here and there don't matter to me now ; I just don't car for nothing, and no one don't care for me.
' I'm afraid you are an idle lad, to sit loite ing here at this busy time."

I'll be up and about in a bit, but my head come bad agin, and when the bobby sees me, he'll be for a moving me on; they're allers a moving me on, but I don't never reach nothing, that I don't."
erable object before him, with a great unlettered question, but it struck Rayurrying hand to brush off two big tear-drops that had orcibly. Where were all these eager, hurrying hand to brushof two big cear-drops that had travellers going indeed? Hastening in search rolled down his tanned face. of pleasure, ease and comfort, and luxurious "And who was Wingy ?" he asked, gently, iving ? Going to squander their substances in "She was the thrush with the broken wing, mere personal gratification of the moment'? Go-take her up, she did, and carry her home ; aye, ng to spend their money - that one of all God's but she did love me, she did. But, poon thing, gifts, so little recognised, and so grudgingly she didn't thrive, and no, wonder, in the old, bit acknowledged as His-on self and selfish pur-of a cage. suits, or even more. on carnal appetites and de- day, was quite dead."
sires ? or where they going rather, byer, by giv- Here Rover ? was soo vercome by the sorrowng it to His poor, and, by exercising self-re-ful rememberance that fhis voice broke in a sob. ing it to His poor, and, by exercising enje "Poor boy! And that was the only friend
straint, and practising self-denial, to enjoy the ind on
pure and innocent pleasure of spending it you knew," said Raymond, pityingly.". Yet
you had another Friend, if you had only known Him. A friend who once was a little Child, homeless and lonely."
"The Child you telled them about in big room, what came from a beautiful great City? They, said as how this ere wor a great beauti ful City, but it ain't been beautiful to me leastways, I ain't seen nothing beautiful,"
Raymond looked at him fairly bewildered, and he began to wonder if the boy was in the full possession of his senses
"When did 1 tell anybody about the City?" he asked, looking fixedly at him.
RIghtaway down in the country, where the birds was ; when you telled the boy that God took care on em , even the sparrows. used to watch em as 1 come along, and I minded me, what you said, and they'd sing to me, as I give them the crumbs o' bread."
mis" What is your name and what place in the country did you come fram ?' asked Raymond getting more interested in him, but still greatlyy puzzled at his statements.
-They used to call me Ragged Rover down there, near Copswood; dut I ain't called nothing now, though T 'm a deal raggeder," h added, with a doleful glance at his jacket.

Copsswood! you lived near Copswood? exclaimed Raymond, "and you heard me speak at the Orphanage, he added, a sudden thought rushing through his mind.
did you know down there? "Didn't know nobody much, 'cept Maister
"And who Greeves, as I worked for, and the boys as took the nest. Father, he died afore $I$ come to Copswood, and I Tain't got no mother."
"Poor boy, then you are quite álone?" ex claimed Raymond, meditatively., "And you worked for Mr, Greeves, you say ? Then I can learn all I may want to know from him," thought the young clergyman, beginning to put into execution the idea he had formed, of taking the boy home with him, hnd sending him to his sister's Orphanage.
"Here this way, my lad," he said, as they reached the station, "What will you do if I take you back to Copswood with me to night??
"Copswood to-night, with ye?" repeated Rover, in utter amazement. " "Does yer honour mean it "' he asked, opening his eyes in inexpressible surprise.
"Certainly I do, if you will pay attention to what I say: Come along, and keep close to me, and do exactly what I tell you.'
He was a sorry-looking object, as Raymond was wellaware, and painfully conscious of; and for this reasion he had stooped to the indig. nity, as he considered it, of travelling third class, that he might be the less open to remark But there were soi many people about, and all were so cengrossed "with their own concerns, that he iwas but little noticed, and the boy him self was so bewildered at the novelty of his position; and so confused with the noise of the train, that he was very quiet, But he presently asked, las if from a sudden recollection, whether they were all going to the beautiful City, and if they would see the Holy Child ?
(Alas! : not, for many of those travellers thought nothing at all about the City, or even remembered Him Who once came down from it, and who will some day come from it again. It was only the feew who looked up into the clear, bright sky, where the quiet stars were shining, and in spirit rejoiced, as did the holy men of old, who were guided by the "C hrist mas Star, , with exceeding great joy."
"It is not every one, Rover," answered Mr. Desmond, "who can see that Holy Child only those who want to love Him, and who try to do good. And even then we can't see
Him, as you can see Him, as you can see me but only by faith.
afraid, but you will know more I hope, before "Lhother Christmas."
"Like what they had down at Copswood,
all bright and shining, with toys and books ?"
That was a Christmas-tree. But have you never heard the meaning of Christmas Day?
Never head of the Lord Jesus Christ?" asked Raymond, inexpressibly shocked at his ignorance, and grived that one in a Christian land should have been so long neglected:
Rover slowly shook his head.
"Haven't you ever been to Sunday-school?" asked Raymond, "and heard about God's love for us-for all of us?"
"Father and me we didn't stay long enough anywheres, but I heard what you said about Him caring for the birds."
"Then if He cares for them, don't you think He cares much more for you? Has no one ever told you that it was Jesus Christ the Son of God, Who was born as a little Child, for you and me, because He loved us? and that that is what Christmas means?
"For me and you?" asked Rover; "for both on us? He don't need to give the same to me as He do to you. There ain't no one as cares for me."
"Indeed but there is, my poor Rover," replied Mr. Desmond, earnestly; "you have the same kind Friend that I have, and I am taking you with me now, that I may teach youto know and love Him."
"You's my friend," said Rover, shyly shifting his eyes to his face.
Raymond gave him akin smile in reply, and aiter that he thought it best to be silent, and leave the first few words of simple teaching to work by a Power unseen.
-The Penny Post

## AT A LOVED ONE'S GRAVE.

We mourn our loved ores, visit oft the spot
Where in firm faith that they will rise again,
We lay the dear forms which we cherished so
and place the sacred cross, their hope in life, in Mid flowers they loved,
flowers they loved, when here. But what en
deared them to ade them so precions,
mound precious, lies not beneath the green ere we kneel in prayer for resignation to God's will
In taking what we fondly used to call our own ; But which He only lent us for a while, to cheer The casket is but there, the precious gem has left it
To reunite, when the Blest Saviour summons each to each.
Oh, if it were not for the hope assured, that we should meet
And know our loved ones in a better world-
could bear the heart-felt loneliness; when they
have left us have left us
It must be endured to know the sorrow-
Tis strangely sad how soon those dear in life Are oft it seems forgotten: the place that kne
Here, knows them no more, and, ere while, The blank is scarcely noticed-save by some lone

## Who oft in

memory recalls each feature, The very to

- again nn earth.

For when our dear ones, but 'tis selfish love; weapons down,
Their warfare ended, and the victory won We wish them on life's battle-field again ; but if At earnest prayer they could return, they would not
Leave the blissful, holy calm where there is no more sea.
The haven reached, the anchor safely castFar rather would they watch to welcome us Where the wicked cease from troubling, and the
weary are at rest. weary are at rest.
et us poor voyagers still amid the waves, so hard
to buffet with, to buffet with,
Brace every nerve to gain the promised shore,

Who alone can steer our frail bark thro' the break-
ers, which else Would wreck us-If H sure;
The winds are hushed, the wearied waters rest
Obedient at His bidding-" Peace, be still."
S. F.

## a Word about christmas.

When what was designed to be a pleasure becomes a, burden, it is time to stop and examine it carefully and see if it is the thing itself which has grown to be such a weight, or whether it is simply an awkward manner of carrying it. Certainly there must be some.
thing wrong in any celebration of Christmas which thing wrong in any celebration of Christmas which
results in serious fatigue of mind and body. During results in serious fatigue of mind and body. During
the first three months of the year, nothing is moie the first three months of the year, nothing is mole
commonly given as a reason for ill-health than an overstrain during the holidays. "She got so worn overstrain during the Christmas," or "She worked too hard in finishing her Christmas presents," or "The week before Christmas she was tired out with shopping," are excuses which appear as surely as January and Feb. ruary come. The question must occur sometimes to and hand and brain are really worth while. Is there not some better way of celebrating this day of days than for women to wear themaselves out in making or: buying pretty trifles for people who already have more than they can find room for? Setting aside all effort of eyes and fingers, the mental strain is intense. Merely to devise presents for a dozen or more people, which must be appropriate and acceptable, and which they do not already possess, and which no one else is
likaly to hit upon, is enongh to wear apon the strong. est brain ; and when one's means are not unlimited, and the yuestion of cconomy must come in, the matter is still more complicated. The agony of indecision, the weighing of raverits in this and that, the distress when the apon does not seem as fascinating as one had hoped, the ondless round of shopping the packing to send to disment something which ought to have been done long ago, result in a relapse when all is over into a complete weariness of mind and body which unfits one for either giving or receiving pleasure. Now, when all this is looked at soberly, does it pay It is a re markable fact that, although Christmas has been kept on the twenty-fifth day of has been as unexpected as if it had been appointed by the President. No one is ready for it, although last year every one resolved to be so, and about the middle of December there begins a rush and hunry which is really more wearing than a May moving.
It seems to be a part of the fierce activity of our time and country that even our pleasures must be enjoyed at high pressure. While it is almost impossible, in matters of business, to act upon the kindly suggestions of intelligent critics that we should take things more leisurely, surely, in matters of enjoyment, we might make an effort to be less overworked. Cannot the keeping of Christmas, for example, be made to consist in other things than gifts? Let the giving be or the children and those to whom our gifts are real the matter of keeping birthdays. If these festivals were made more of in the family, specially among the elder members, we should not find that we were losing the blessedness of giving and the happiness of receiving, even if we did omit presents at Christmas time. In many large families a mutual understanding that the Christmas gifts were all to be for the children would be an immense rellef, although, perhaps, no one would be quite willing to acknowledge it. Sometimes a large circle of brothers and sisters can unite in a gift, in that way making it possible to give something of more vaiue, and at the same time to lessen the difficult task of selection.
Above all things, if you give presents, be more anxious to give something which "supplies a want" than to send some pretty trifle which can only prove in the end an additional care. A little forethought and friendly putting of yourself in another's place will make cois possible. In the great wate. Flowers something can be found to suit every taste. Flowers are always a graceful gift, and can never become them. There are numberless other things which oan be procured without a wear and tear of mind and be procured without a wear and fear of mind and of the water from the well of Bethlehem, that what cost so much was too valuable to be accepted.

Susan Anna Brown, in The Century.

Humility is to make a right estimate of one's self. It is no humility for a man to think less of himself than he ought, though it might rather puzzle him to do that.-Spurgeon.

Dec. 20, 1888] \& thro' the break. relm the Portlis
1 waters rest
e still.

## S. F.

TMAS.
leasure becomes mine it carefolly has grown to be ly an awhward re must be some. hristmas which boay. During health than mote he got so an oo hard in finish he week before ıpping," are az auary and Feb. ir sometimes to I wear of heart while. Is theart is day of day ut in making or ready have more g aside all effort sin is intense. or more people, table, and which oh no one else is apon the strong. not unlimited, ne in, the mat. a that the dis. d that, the dis. lad hided apon in ta send to dis. g to send to dis. been done lons ir into a com.
ich unfits one
Now, when
? It is a re is has been kept or more than a ; unexpected as ont. No one is ne resolved to jor there begins , wearing than
activity of our res must be enlostimpossible, tindyy sugges onjoyment, we rked. Cannot 9, be made to it, be made to gifts are real negligent in these festivals ecially among that we were happiness of at Christmas understanding or the children perhaps, dge it. Someers can unite to give some-
nts, be more plies a want'" an only proye a forethought nother's place iste. Flowers lever become rown tired of ngs which can of mind and David did of that what cost

## COLLARS.

## cuFFs. WHAT SHALL I GIVE AT CHRISTMAS?

This is the question which perplexes so

## OUR PERFECT FITTING

 "IMPERIAL SHIRT."Scarfs, Handlkerchiefs, Gloves, Fine Underwear, \&c.

-EOR
MEN'S EVENING DRESS.

##  TOROINTO.

## 

5 King Street East.

## Usefiul Christmas. Presentis.

Ladies' Writing Desks.
Ebonized Pedestals.
Ebonized Fancy Tables.
Ebonized Wall Cabinets
Fancy Flower Stands.
Smokers' Tables Complete
Rattan and Reed Chairs And a large Variety of other Goods.

Call Early and Secure Your Choice.

# Ipper fanladi finiture Co, 

5 King St. Fast, Toronto. many at this season of the year. Very few persons have any idea of the number of useful and ornamental presents to be found in a well-appointed Jewelry Store such as RYRIE'S.

While there are many articles purely ornamental, as Diamonds, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Gem Rings, and many fancy pieces in Silverware, there are also numerous others which are almost indispensible to the comfort of person and home.

Our stock was never so large, our prices were never lower, and our desire to have you inspect was never greater than at present.

BABY JESUS.
Baby Jesus, who dost lie Far above that stormy sky, Stoop and save the motherless

Happy birdst whom Josus leaves Underneath His sheltering eaves; There they go to play and sleep

All without is mean and sm
All within is vast and tall; All without is harsh and shrill All within is hushed and still.
Jesus, let me enter in
Wrap me safe from noise and sin. Let me list the angels' songs,

Let me kiss thy wounded feet,
Drink Thine incense, faind fand sweet,
While the clear bells call Thee down
From Thine everlasting throne.
At Thy door-step low 1 bend,
Who have neither kin nor friend;
Let me here a shelter find,
Shield the shornlamb from the wind.
Jesu; Lerd, my heart will break:
Save me for Thy great love's sake!
Rev. Thos. Kingstey

## A COUNTRY CHRISTMAS

The bright moonlight sleeps on the long range of hill s and the stars gititer in the clear atmosphere;
the window is open, and as the curtain sways softly the window is open, and as the curtain sways softly hear, a long way off, curious sounds of pnasi, tha appear mystic and beantiful in the middle of the
night. Presently they come nearer. We can hear night. Presently they come nearer. We can hear
that "Starry yight, stilly and bright," is the carol, that "starry might, stilly and bright," is the carol, soprano, and we know exactily where the notes wil be too high for them, and where they will go off in a, shrill squaak: and ss we lie awaiting the fasco, thit no amount of patient teaching eonid make them due the fact that they are singing at all. And onde our window, to do us honour at all. And under into the carol; and we feel inclined to shriek wildly and grovel abjeotly under the bed-clothes, when we suddenly realise the danger is over, and the caro ended victorionsly. There is a pause-a clearing of throats: a handful of gravel glights on our dressing table, and "Wish you Merry Christmas, Sir," i shouted : then we hear footsteps crunching away on the gravel; the avenue gate swings for a good ten minates, aggravating us immensely; and presently next door, pprises "Stilly night" once more, and note So it gees on il throught that especial high note. So cognize the sor ory gate, that alway the Doctor's house is reached for they arg when lowed to reech the second line there, owing to the hard worked functionary rising in wrath and pro mising them any amount of physic when called in as he inevitably will be, to attend them for bronchi tis, caught in their present occupation, if they don't go away; and by the time we know they are safely shouting their worst at that particular portion of the town where dwells our arch-enemy, we almost exult in the harsh note that by now must be inevitable, and, exulting, fall asleep, to be awakened once more by the sound of the bells ringing in Christmas morn
it is now quite dark. The atmosphere seems tremulous with chimes; our own particular peal leading the way, followed across the hills by another ohime, and then another comes swaying along from a father church, standing grand and solitary, gazing down on the wonderful, unchanging sea; then a stripped wood speaks ont-ding.dong bell, ding.don, stipl: the chapel-of-ease joins it too bild ding-dong bell; the chapel-ot-ease joins it too ; and as we gaze speaks of the coming dawn, it is easy to imagine the spirits of Christmas singing joyfully as they float hither and thither on the chimes, that literally appear to fill the clear, keen air. The red dawn spreads; splitting up here a great grey bank of clouds, there a soft white line of mist; the sparrows twitter uneasily; two or threestarlings emerge from the chim. neys in the empty cottage opposite ; and down in the garden a jolly little robin is pouring out his jovial there is nothing Christmassy about it, save a deli-
cate powder of frost that quickly creeps away before cate powder of frost We find a couple of primroses in
the spreading sun. the rockery, and should not be surprised to discove a snowdrop; but we do not, and have to content our selves with a dozen violets and meagre bunches of lauristinus not yet out in blossom, and have to seek in an apology for a conservatory for anything brighter -though we cast a greedy eye at our Christmas roses, that, protected from dirt and wet by a handlight, turn their beautiful pale faces up to ours, looking like a very perfect animated Christmas.card. this time the real Christmas-cards have arrived; for we are superior in our country town to the usual our
lays, and have our portion delivered ns at our lays, and have our portion delivered as at our
breakfast-table ; and we are a good hour before all breakfast-table ; and we are a good hour severally adthose belonging to the household are severally admired or criticised. Of course heaps of people have
sent us cards that are now doubtless heaping opsent us cards that are now doabtless heaping op-
probrium on our devoted heads because we have forgotten them ; and heaps of other people who forgotten them ; and heaps of oune are just now revelling in ours, are, we hope, conscience- -str;cken, and resolving to make to us at New Year
Then comes the walk to Church, made bearable to the children by the thought of the decorations, to the children by and an immense fund of joy to them which are always an immense fund of joy to them being often found in our pew, forgotten in the heat and scarry of patting last touches to the fabric; and a delightful amount of excitement being caused by the wonder whether wreaths will catch fire, or sprigs fall on the bald heads of the patriarchs and the fine bonnets of the ladies as they sit through the service. The pews are very fall indeed on Christmas Day. All the boys and girls are home from schoo'; strange pale and sundry other pews ; everyone is anxions to see if other folks' children have done better on grown more while they have been away than their own have, and most of the afternoon is taken up with mooning down the lane towaras the harbour iscussing these whom politely urge the superierity of your children, and are deeply offended if you placidly accept what you consider a bare statement of faots,? without in. sisting, in your turn, on their Tommy's saperio ments.
It is an unwritten law in the country that no stranger is asked to dinner: each family keeps disfor an alien shelter would be considered a dangerons Atheist, or, at least, guilty of attempting to under. mine that sacred institution-an Englishiman's home for Christmas is only Christmas if all these observ. ances are duly kept. Into the somewhat dreary blank of the evening the mummers break, and are received with a rapture that must somewhat astonish them. We rush an masse into the front kitchen, seriously em. barrassing the domestics all arrayed around the fire ontertaining friends who are allowed to leave their homes, and sitting on flour bins, tables, or anything we can obtain, await the entrance of the troupe. They are preceded by an ancient person, who strikes awe into the boldest of as ; he has a large simulated happp, a sheepskin hangs over his pack and covers his face, two holes being slit or his eyes; and he
stumps about, leaning on an immense club, with which he clears a circle for the rest. On his head he wear a venerable tall hat, decorated with ribbons, and ribbons are twisted around his arms and legs. Indeed ribbons play a mighty part in the attire of the rest who seem all ribbons ; their heads are decorated with wooden swords, and a general air of uniform, casts military aroma over the performance. This is one of the most curions description, and commences with chant, of which it is impossible to anderstand on word ; then the old man comes forward and makes a statement, also completely unintelligible ; and then, one by one, the company is engaged in combat with the tallest actor, who represents a curious mixture, as far as we could gather, of Napoleon I. and St.
George of England, and who invariably conquers his George of England, and who invariably conquers his
foe All the time the fray lasts the non combatants roe. All the time the fray lasts the non-combatants keep up their extraordinary chant, and every now and then the old man comes forward and makes statement that we take on faith, for distinguish Dorset twa for we hed andience versed in the vernacilar, but was some curious dialect, made evi dently purposely unintelligible to Heep the mystic entertainment strictly within the district that provided as with the mammers. No amount of praise or at last, questioning elicited anclosion that the and were really lost, and that nothing was left except the rhythm of the sentences, handed down from father to we did discover was that the old person, who was exactly like the chorus in a Greek play, was supposed to represent Father Christmas, intó whose bag, slong
over his shoulders, we were to drop our contribations, while he looked the other way, and that all they knew, themselves was that they did the performancy the old folk had been used to do it, and with that we had to be content.
With the mummers Christmas in the country ceases to be Christmas ; for Boxing Day sees a general exodus from within the walls of the town. Everyone who can goes shooting, from the grocer's apprentice, with and the pheasants ; and the female portion my Lord home to nurse the juveniles who have over-eaten themselves, or pays visits to compare experiences and presents ; all awakening next day to an ordinary ontine that leasts-bar fair-times-antil Christmas comes round again.-J. E.Panton in Illustraten News.

## HANG UP BABY'S STOCKING.

Hang up the baby's stocking,
Be sure you don't forget-
The dear little dimpled darling
She ne'er saw Chistmas yet
But I have told her all about it,
And she opened her big blue eyes,
And I'm sure she understands it,
she looks so funny and wis.
Dear I what a tiny stocking, It dosn't take much to hrold Such little pink toes as baby's
A way fram frost and cold. But then, for the baby's Christmas It never would do at all; For anything half so smald be looking
know what we'll do for the babyI've thought of the very best planTorrow a stocking of grandma The longest that ever I can And you'll hang it by mine, dear mother Right here, in the corner, And fasten it on the toe

Write: "This is the beby's stocking
That hangs in the corner here; You have never seen her, Santa,
For she only came this year ;
But she's just the blessedest baby-
And now before you go
Just cram her stocking with goodies
From the top clean down to the to

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Review of Home, and Huxley on Miracles, by ir Edmund Beckett, 17 cents, Optics without Mathematics, by Rev. T. W. Webb, M. A., F. R. A. S., 50 cents. The Fathers, for English readers, St. Hilary of Poitiers, and St. Martin of Tours, by W. A. Morfill, M. A., 85 cents.

The above are publisbed by the Christian Know edge Society, aud can be had of Messrs. Rowsell \& Hutchison, Toronto. They will all be found very suitable for presents to young people.
colonial Handbooks, with maps, list of elergy, ke., by the same Society. These are very cheap useful little books, Persons having friends coming out, or who are sending for servants \&c., should get them one of these handbooks before they start. The Great Dilemma, six lectures on Christ, His wn witness or His own accusor, by Rev. H. B Ottley, M. A., published by Kegan, Panl, Trench \& Co., London. \$1.c0. 2nd edition. We cordially recommend this work. It amplifies and enforces well known evidential argument with much orce, and will be a valuable study to the young, and interesting to all. A critical Bibliography of he "Greek New Testament, as published in America," by Dr. Hall. Published by Pickwiok \& 'Oo., Philadelphia. \$1.25.

Pray to God at the beginning of all thy works, hat so thou mayest bring them all to a good ending -Xenophon.
Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty, and the most infinite comfort to the mallest trouble.-Phillips. Brooks.
I tell you in all sincerity not as in the excitement of speech, but as I would confess before God, that I would give my right hand if I could forget that which I learned in evil company.-John B. Gough.
on Miracles, by Optics withou , M. A., F. R nglish readers n of Tours, by Literature, by
aristian Know sirs, Rowsell be found ver list of olergy friends comin $s$ \&c., should fore they start on Christ, His y Rev. H. B anl, Trench \&
We cordially and enforce t with much to the young,
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all thy works a good ending
motive to the comfort to the
the excitemen fore God, that ud forget that Tohn B. Gough.

Dec. 20, 1888.$]$

MAIDEN MEDITATIONS.
As the trilight lingers
Wee ther dey is done;
Cheer twe jear begna;
Calls kark youth azain; As some joy remembered
Tempers piusent pain-
So while leaves are falling.
While the year takes wing
Coming back in sunshine
Lives a form of spring.

Rose.

OUR FIRST CHRISTMAS IN BRANDON.

## by L. m. Fortier, lay reader.

Christmas Day, 1881, found us still in the "dayo f small things", in Brandon. The "oldest inhabitant" had then
been here but six months, and though our streets had assumed a certain degree of regularity and most of our pio-
neer citizens had advanced from tent life neer citizens had advanced from tent life ties or small houses, and a few had got ties or them the requirements of go about them the requirements of home fitting "habitation."
We had held our first service on the eleventh Sunday after Trinity in the then unfinished dining room of the Royal Hotel, which was filled on the occasion with a congregation of "all sorts and conditions of men," fifty-seven in num. ber, and one solitary woman-the writer's wife. Having no instrument, the musical portion of this service was confined to a few well-kown hymns, but these were sung with great heartiness and enjoy won, and that marvice in Brandon will be remer with pleasure by those who took part is
it. At Christm is we were even worse off in regard to "quarters," but we had made some advances in other respects. A small reed organ had been secured, and was to be used for the first time on that day. An efficient little choir, too with its fair quota of female voices, had been formed and supplied with music but above all we me presence of a priest. the Rev. N. C. Mar. tin, and thas the great privilege was af forded us of uniting with our brethre celebrating the Holy Encharist "the
 sories, never loses aught of dignity and beanty:
Mr. Durst's store was utilized as our charch. Sheets were hang over the shelves and spread apon the show cases were borrowed from the Queen's Hotel opposite to seat the congregation. The post office in one corner of the shop was our vestry; a cabinet from the writer's office, covered with a white linen table cloth, was made to do doty as an altar for the occalion tion served as bout read ag hed to contend ithe wos the cold. With the thermome tor a good many degrees below zero, and "disordesly" coal stove, it can be imagined that we did not have as comfortable time at church as many of our friends in oitteric. Poor Mr. Martin suffered wott, avd in iks mid he of up his mits last word of the Benediction he put on his fur cap, pulied is well down over his ears, and thus vested, in surpice, far cap and mits, wett exercise M wh chanes for the better have Many ciangit ns since then. Our fondest hopes for the prosperity of our city have been more than realized. We have now a population of 3,000 souls, excellent streets many fine buildings and comfortable hoases, and the church has kept abreast of the general advance.
We have a beautiful little Gothic build.
ing (St. Matthew's) capable of seating 300 people; an energetic rector, the Rev.
J. Boydell; a fine choir and well attend. J. Boydell; a fine choir and well attend
ed and hearty services ; a properly furned and hearty services; a properly furn
isled and well cared for altar and sanc isled and well cared for altar and sanc
tary ; frequent celebrations of the Hol tary; frequent celebrations of the Holy
Encharist, and sound Catholic teaching from the pulpit A year ago we re linguished all aid from the mission Board, and have since been a self-sus
taining congregation. successfully throngh trying financias and other difficulties, and we now feel that our fonndations are strong and well bia, and that, God willing, we have
bright and prosperous futare before us. -The Canadian Missionary.

Ficcese FITS, FITS


## CONVERSATION

One use of conversation is to refresh ourselves, and for relaxation, and there ore it is by no means necessary that w subjects ways be speaking apon grav sabjects, or such as require mach appli falk on mind ; but it is quite easy to to others, or in which we may do goo which at the receive good from them freshment to us to talk of. It is a grea mistake to suppose that religious conversa with religion. Indeed, very often such with religion. Indeed, very often such conversation is the least religious, if, cont is, it should be considered in a hars again, with any affectation, or putting on a tone and feelings which pre not genuine. Indeed, it is most dangeron to speak on such subjects when we speal of them in a wrong spirit, or at a wrong time, or when persons are not likely to be the better for them. Our conversa tion, St. Paul teaches, should be season ed with a religious spirit as it were with salt, which affects the whole, but of the presenc
Whether our conversation be useful o others or not, we should at all event that it stimnlates no eril pasions, en courages them in nothing that is wron in conduct or principle ; that it does no tend to set persons at variance with each other, or to hurt the good character any. We should stady to speak with meekness and love, to repress all ange and bitterness, to check the expression of anything which we are not sure i true, or which we are not obliged by duty to say if it be hurtful to any one remembering above all the example

ADVice To consumptives.





A Paralytic Strokr.- W. H. Howard of Geneva, N.Y., suffered with palsy aud general debility, and spent a small for wail, until he tried Burdock Blood Bit ters. It purified and revitalized the blood, caused it to circulate fre
quickly restored him to heath.
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practical men.
 mixizis

CHRISTMAS IN THE WOODS. Children, get your garlands 0
Lustily
Lustily the north wind's blowing;1 Aon, you know, 'twill cease to
Amber in the west is glowing.
Children, come! The air is full Of those six leaved, crystal lilie Stemless stars and ans to pull !)

Deeper in the woodland hie,
Like a flock of robins calling
Surely, dears, you need not fly
From a shower of blossoms falling.
Heyday, children, carol O Seeking glossy leaf and berry
a lightsome whirl o' snow,
a lightsome whirl o' snow,
Makes a Christmas merry,
ry, merry 1
Wide Awake

## CLOSE QUESTIONS

Your tempers. How are they? Do hey become impatient under trial ; fretnt, when chided or cross ; angry, re.
 laining, when chastened ; nnbelievin when seemingly forsaken; unkind, whe eglected? Are you subject to discon ent, to ambition, to selfishness? Are ou worldly? Covetous of riches, of ain pomp and parade, of indulgence, contemptuous of others, seeking your wn, boasters, prond, lovers of your own selves? Bewarel These are the ediments of the old nature! Nay, in hey exist in you, in however small a degree, they are demonstrative that the od man of sin is not dead. It will be sad mistake if you detect these evils within and yet cloge your eyes to them and continue to make professious of解 -Bishop Foster.
an Eye to Busingss.-Petley \& Petiles re always on the alert to seoure bar. gains for their patrons, On Tuesday hey purchsed a large stook of superiol ready-made clothing at much below the cost of manufacture, and will offer the
same for sale at their stores at from ame for sale at their stores at from
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dery Galla. of CHURCH innen, Sets for pri-
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ole, Linen vest-

 ard Street Fast.


Dec, 20, 1888.

THE WONDERFUL CHRIST- end of the performance, he may be MAS BOX may find it necessary to push down this novelty will be found useful the right hand only to see the left this novelty will be found useful at rise up very stiffly, then as he pushall private and public holiday es down that, the right rises in turn, parties, the managers of which are and finally having pushed all but tired of the worn-out methods of the head down, he finds it so obduamusing both old and young. It rate that he is compelled to take it will seem surprising to the specta- off and pack it by the side of the tors, but will be found less trouble figure before he can close the fid so in its preparation than most of as to carry off the box in the same of the ancient ways of distributing way that he brought it in. Christmas presents.

This very effective scene can be into the hall, vestry, or parlor a frepared, as the table is mad they see on the platform, or at one is tacked, the front and sides being end of the room, a long table, cov- lined, so that they will not be trans ered to the ground with a red or parent. This frame consists of four white cloth briliantly lighted with posts thirty inches high, with a candles at the corners. After an strip of light wood three inches opening song, or piano music, a wide, and six feet long, nated at gentleman enters, bearing under the top and bottom of the posts, is arm a thin box about three feet and with strips of the same width in length by two feet in with, and and four feet in length at the sides. six inches in height. This he Across the top of these two other places upon the table; and after strips are nailed, two and one half standing it carelessiy on its edge, feet apart, to hold the box. These ays it down with the front side to- upper strips are placed between the words the audience. The cover is |top strips so that the table-top will tightly fastened with a common be level, and the cloth overlaps the brass hook in the front edge, and edges of each; and cloth of the has hinges at the back. A little same color is drawn tightly over a girl comes forward from the audi- little frame which fills the space ence and carefully unclasps the when the box is not on the table. hook, when the lid of the box flies This box is without a bottom, open with great force, and a tall and is made of pine wood of the Santa Claus figure, with flowing dimensions given above: that is wig and beard, in a red fur-trimmed three feet by two, and six inches in robe, springs up andmakes a funny height, with hinged cover and clasp. little speech after which he bows The operator, dressed in costum Ow to the little girl and hands her described, wears a wire mask, which a present marked with her name. can be bought at any toy shop. Then he disappears as mysteriously The wig of white flax is kept in as he appeared, and the little girl place by a wire frame which rests fastens him down with a clasp.
This is repeated by one after an- form when the real head is with ther until the gifts have been all drawn, leaving the false one in the distributed, when the box is carried hands of the one who tries to push way again. If time does not serve it into the box. A short set of or every child or person to open steps enables Santa Claus to rise the wonderful box, after awhile a up quickly, raising the lid with his whole class or division may receive head. A very small boy should be heir presents from Santa Clause also hidden under the table to pas without his departure ; but in small up the presents to the operator. amily parties it will be far more Wide Azvake. un to let each child unclasp the box for himself. Sometimes Santa Claus may seem unwilling to go down into his box, and some genleman may find it needful to push him down very hard, and at the

CANCERE AND OTHER TUMORS are treated with unusual success by World's Dis OPUM

## PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.

 It may seem to some a little early to concerned, home-made articles often egin to think of Christmas now, but to as well as more expensive ones, thers it is already late, for they hava leaving yo more expensive ones, thus een laying things by against that day mang you with the means to make or the last two months at least.Often at Christmas time, after presents are received, we indulge in little confidences with our friends about what we many things that are just right in them. elves, there seems to remain but one
say so, and it was of happiness and we
say so, and it was of this weakness the
lady often took advantage to provide for
the coming year. We might think she would sometimes miss it in this way, and find herself as Christmas approach. d, in possession of a quautity of goods altogether out of date, and totally unfit or the parpose she had intendeu them. This might have been the case with an judici ons purchaser, but this woman new what was stable, and what was of passing value. For instance, staudard amous pictures caunot greatly deprecite in pie yiar. And the friend who wanted Shakspeare, Milton or Daute ast year, and did not get it and had been nable to get it since, would not ap. preciate it less, but rather more for hav. ng waited for it . And there are many ther things of this character, which if his woman chanced to find white shop. ping she purchased and put aside for the me to come, But it is now so near the oliday that there is no risk to run even by less thoughtful purchaser. Almost
very woman knows bs experience how very woman knows bs experience how nucy more expensive Christmas slop. moment, partly becanse in her fear of ailure to find what she wants, and lack flsuffient time to haut for it, she will ften take less desirable things that cost more ; and again, the shopkeeper know, ing her necessity, frequently takes advantage of it, to get fancy prices for his oods. Then there are innumerable rticles of woman's own work which (in pite of all the fun that has been poked at minister's slippers)are more appreciated by men than anything she yught bayt, eciding what the articles shall be, for while a woman will appreciate a tritle olely for the sentiment associated with it, few men save very young lovers will ften take the time to 'examine " stored reasures." Yet they all appreciate a zift. We call to mind a coase of a man who has used the same plain little affair or holding shaving papers-for the last welve years. His wife gave it to him, and has since made it her business to see that it was kept full of paper, And the comfor he and the loving grate. iittle convenience, and the loving, grate al thoughe of it refilled again and gain, are vastly more than many presents costing extravagant sums, but vithout the useful guality this possessec could possibly have produced for this
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