Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.					L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.								vue			
	Coloured co							[1		ed pages/ le couleur					
	Covers dam Couverture		jée								damaged/ endommag	jées				
	Covers resto										estored ar estaurées					
	Cover title i Le titre de d		manque	e							fiscoloure fécolorées					
	Coloured m Cartes géog		n coule	ur							letached/ létachées					
	Coloured in Encre de co					•}			<i></i>		hrough/ arence					
	Coloured pl Planches et										y of print inégale d					
	Bound with Relié avec c			5							uous pagii tion contii		/			
	Tight bindi along interi La reliure si	or margin/									es index(e end un (d		lex			
	distorsion l	e long de la	marge	intérieure	!						n header t e de l'en-to	-				
	Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/			Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison												
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont					Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison											
pas été filmées.					Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison											
	Additional Commentar			es:												
	tem is filme ocument est						sous.									
10X		14X		·	18X			 22X		,	26>	(30	·	
	12X			16X		- 7	20 X			24 X			28X			32 ×

Vol. 4-No. 34.1

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

(Whole No. 190

Hantributors and Correspondents.

DIARY IN THE EAST. MARLOUS (AMCIENT BILL CHEM) - SAMARIA-ETO.

Having now seen all I expected to see et Southern Palestine, I began to turn my nyes northward. I had long before settled with the German missionary at Nablous that he should receive me into his house for a few days, that I might see the neighbourhood. But how to get there was the difficulty; nay, for some part of the spring, it was impossible from the unsettled weather, and the depth of the swamps. Between Nabious and Nazareth matters were oven worse. How bad they were may be supposed when the post runner between Acre and Nableus lost several horses entirely. They were suffocated in the swamp, from which he escaped with diffi-

The second week of March promised so

well as regards weather that I determined

to try to make out my visit to Nablous.

proposing to stay a few days, and again return to head quarters in Jerusalem, while my kind friends made me feel quite a home. They did not like my going and I did not care to have the expense of a dragoman, so it was settled that I was to hire the horse which I rode to the Jordan, and have the lad who went with me to Michmash as guide, while as escort Ishould have a school master from Bethlehem, who was going to Nablous on his own affairs. He could speak a little English, which would have been very useful, but while I was delayed a day waiting for my horse to return from another journey, the schoolmaster fell in with some mukharies (mule drivers) who were going the same way, and set off without me. Having my bargain made and all arranged, I just set off alone with my Arab lad, determined to make the best of it. For the use of the horse and lad I was to pay 5s. English, per. day, whether I rode the horse or not. That was to include at expenses of feeding the horse and the lad, and a donkey for him to ride besides, but when I came to mount my horse there was no donkey forthcoming. It was said to be sick, so. rather than delay, I set off with the lad on foot, carrying a bag of barley for the horse's food that night, as we could not be sure of getting any at the convent where I was to put up. All my lnggage hung at my saddle bow, consisting of a small carpet bag, a water-proof cloak, binocular glass, and basket stocked with cold meat, bread, eranges, etc. It was rather an adventure starting off thus alone with my native guide for the twelve hours journey to Nablous. As my halting place, Ram Allah, is only three hours ride from Jeru. salem I did not set off till the afternoon of March 18th. It was a splendid day, though the east wind (sirocco) even at thisearly season made the heat rather oppressive; there was no freshness in the air, and the distances were not so clear as with any other wind. My horse was such a good quiet fellow that I rode along very much t my ease, often with the reigns just tuckdin under my knee, and my hands left hold my white umbrells, and my Murray's Guide Look. I found that guide lost useful. It made me pretty independant of the information which an intelligent. Dragoman might have given me, but thich my guide could not have imparted, ven had we understood each other a speech. assing out by the Jaffa gate, and round o the north of Jerusalem, we crossed copus, and soon came on some remains
I the Roman road to Damascus. This
I we consists more of detached stones with
Clos between them of a regular pavoment, nd was in such bad condition from the et winter that we took to the fields to wold it. In about an hour we passed two my marked conical hills, at which I had equently looked from the terraced roof in rusalem. The top of each is covered th ruins. One is supposed to be Nob. 5 city of priests. The other (Tulcibel s eity of priests. The other (Tulcibal li) is identified as Gibeau of Saul. Berech the two is a rocky glen, probably seene of David's most touching interw with Jonathan, when they entered to covenant with each other, and nathun in his self denying tone showed meelf so willing to give up his hopes of a kingdom to him whom the Lord had

sen to supersede him. A little further on, down a side glen to eleft, I had a very good view of Neby-hawel on its lofty hill. Then, to the ht, close to the track, a poor little 80 with some ancient remains intered, still bears the name of Er Ram, Remain between which and Bathel distrof the large khane, which in former were so numerous, and so useful to beliers, but not one of which now rein a state to be used. Boon after and Raman the solitude of the track soldier. My guide eyed him rather biously as he came cantering up after

Fat a wet piece of ground where his

horse found a center rother hard work. The lad kept nearer me than usual, and his looks as he observed the soldier's ad vance made me rather doubt whether he would be good company. But I dare say my small b. gage was not a tempt'og enough bait to make him run any risk by actacking us. Yet he hung near us as we went on through a narrow alen, riding on and then stopping till we came near several times, so that I was rather glad when two native priests joined company with Mastapha, as we overteek them on the road. They persuaded him that the convent at Jifna where they were going would be a better resting place than Ram Allah, where we had settled to stay the alght. Mastapha managed to make me understand this by pointing and saying in Arabic, "Jitua to day, Nablous to morr w." But this I would not agree to. I had been told at Ram Allah I should find a I had priest who spoke French, and that might not be the case at Jifua. Then on consult ing Murray I found that Jifua was quite off the road by Bethel, which I wished to take, so in a decided manner I said in Arabic, "Jifua, No, Ram Allah, Yes," and that settled the question. So when we came to the village of Birch, crossing a bare slope, we parted with the priests, and turned off westward to Ram-Allah. The heights there are very bare and dreary, perhaps they looked all the more so to me as I thought of how lately a pricat travelling this road to Nablous died at Birch from cold and exposure. Yet in all the glens and up the clopes vines grew laxuriantly where any care is taken of them. The view in approaching Ram Allah is very fine. The convent stands so high that it commands the plain of Sharon to Jaffa; and ar north and south of it, from the flat roof I watched the sun go down into the Mediterrean, and found that the convent clock was regulated by its descent. Those who value luxury need not try putting up at the Ram-Allah convent, but bare so the little coll was I was thankful for a clean bed. Though the day had been very Lot the night was quite cold in this high posi-tion. Instead of one priest I found three, two were visitors, one from Jifua, who said I had done wisely in not going there, as their convent was hardly in a state to be fit for travellers. All three were Italians. who did not seem much at their case in speaking French. We supped together, and they were very polite to me. We were waitedon by a native man and buy, acolytes I suppose. There is a Church attached to the convent which is a Latin one. The Greeks have a Church in the village, and there are also a few Protestants. Bishop Jobat has one of his Protestant schools at Ram Alliah, but I did not visit it from its being past school hours before I reached the village.
I was up early on March 14th as I had a

nine hours ride before me, and wanted to have time for two good rests in the course of the day. My breakfast was meare, consisting of tea and bread, and butter, but no milk was to be had. Paying the priest a few francs for my accommodation, I started about 7 s.m., retracing my steps of the night before as far as Birch. From there my guide led me northwards over a there my guide led me northwards over a long ridge, and down in to a leep gully. I was always looking out for Bethel, wondering we did not reach it. At last after following a very rough path up to the top of the hill ade, above the deepest and narrowest part of the long gully, we came an sight of a village most picturesquely attented on the top of a long slope, terraced and dotted with trees. This I fancied must be Bethel. To make sure I said in a tone of interrogation, "Beitile?" for so Bethel is now called, when to my astonish ment the answer was, "No, Ain Yabrud." Then I found Mustapha had taken advantage of my ignorance of the roads to lead me by a shorter one that did not go by Bothel at all. I could not regret it, for rough and troublesome as the path was, the country was exce dingly pretty, and I only determined that in going back to not serve me so again, and in that way I could see two roads instead of one. The could see two roads instead of one. cultivation near Ain Yabrud was better than in almost any other place which I saw, and showed what might be made of this wonderful land under a good govern-ment, and with industrions inhabitants. The hills are so rocky that some of the plots of olives and vin's were only a few yards in extent, but the soil was deep, and the growth luxuriant. But if the cultivation is good that is more than can be said of the road. Shortly after passing the village I had to pass along a narrow path between two terrace walls that supported the soil of the chive yards on each side that were on a much higher level than the The track was like nothing more or less than the hed of a torrent, with a small stream rusming down it. To make matters worse the wet had brought down large pieces of the retaining wall on each side, consisting of large blocks of lime stone. Over these sharp slippery stones, through the stream, my poor horse struggled on, the stream, my poor norse strugger ou, elipping and recovering itself in a marvel-lous manner. My guide climbed up into the olive yard, and so avoided this bad piece of road, but I could not get my norse there, so had to do my best to hold him up. I felt very thankful when after about a quarter of a mile I got out from between the walls into a pretty glen, where the track down the side of the glen was smooth and gravelly. The sides of the glen rose steeply on each side, dotted with freez, and gay with cyclameas and anemons. At is bottom of the glen was a grove with the bottom of the glen was a grove with fine frees, with bright turt under them, over which my horse went along quite cheerily. Soon the glen was joined by another wider one, which opened out toward the west. Just at the open space thus formed I met a large flock of sheep soming on in true eastern fashion, not driven, but led by their shephord. He was

out of the flickering shade cast by the olive trees, he and his flock made not only a pleasing but a prost instruct or proture to my mind. As he led his flack on through these "green pastures, by the still waters, how he reminded into of that Good Shep herd who, "when He putteth forth He can sheep gooth fefere them, and the sheep follow him." If they had the same rengh-road to go which I had found so fatiguing, he would be with them in it. He would not leave them to struggle on alone as my guide had done, his strong arm would be ready to bring help to any poor weak one of the flock, or to take to his because any tender lamb for whole the road was too hard. The Good Shupherd never asks any of his flock to go through any danger or difficulty alone, or to tread any path that can compare in roughness with that sugged path which he himself trod when he came to seek his wandering lost ones, and to give his life for them.
And the manner in which the sheep follow
ed—how much it teght me. Some kept
so near to the shepperd that they rubbed
against his clothes. They seemed to love so near to the shepperd that they rubbed against his clothes. They seemed to love to be close to him. Theirs was the place of safety and comfort, like those happy Ohristians who keep to near to the Heavenly Shepherd, that heave are ever within hearing of the whitees of his love, and ready to be guided by his eye. For them care can hardly existiff is so instantly east on him who "out the for them," and temptations assail he vain those whose every step is taken he the shadow of Him who cannot error led astray. Others of the sheep there were who tempted by some fresh tuff of grass fore apt to wander away among the tooks, out of sight of the shepherd, there many a danger might lurk, for wolve are not unknown, and jackals are very plentiful in these hills of Palestine. How like they were to those Christians who, attracted by the garish shows of a wold that "lieth in he wicked one," wander way from the fasteps of the flock, and perhaps never conceive how for they have strayed till they find themselves entailed in some thicket of danger and difficulty whence even the hepherd's hand can dely release them at the expense of muck pain, and rending of the flosh, leaving them perhaps to falter on in weakness and with totte ing steps all the rest of their course through lefe.

(To be Continued.) (To be Consinued.)

The Guibord Case Tublic and Personal

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN.

Sin,—The following passage forms part of M. Doutre s lotter on Archbishop Lynch and the Guibora case, which lately appeared in the Globe !

Excommunication.

"The only excommunication which was ever pronounced in Caunda, according to the rules of eccleriastical law, was that of a newly married couple, who had gone to a Protestant minister to be married. This was some six or eight years ago at Rimouski."

An account of this case may not be uninteresting to the readers of the Presny TERIAN. As I am the Protestant minister referred to, I am, of course, well acquaint-

ed with it. At the time stated by M. Doutre, a French Canadian couple came to me to be married. I asked them why they had came to a Protestant minister for that purpose, instead of going to a priest of their own church. They said that they were third cousins, and, therefore, could not be married by a pricat without a dispensation, which they were not rich enough to obtain, but their priest had told them that they could be lawfully married by a Protestaut minister without a dispensation. I said that if it was right for them to be married to each other, their church should put no hindrance in their way, but if it Jerusalem I should take care that he did wrong, she should not help them for any amount. I added that dispensations are only a scheme to enrich their church. this they professed to ascent. An aunt of the woman, who accompanied them, confirm ed what they said about their relationship They had the consent of the intended mother-in-law in writing. I told them that I could marry them lawfully, only after due publication of banns, or by a hoense from the Lieut. Governor. They then went away. About a month after they returned with a hoonse. After pucting myself to a good deal of trouble to consult a minister and a magistrate, I married them. A few weeks after, a priest called on me for a certificate of their marri age, which I gave him. He said that they could not be lawfully married, as they wers uncle and niece. The woman was the daughter of the man's deceased wife's sister. Such was the fact. Had I known this before, I would not have married them, For one thing, as regards the marriage question, I belong to the "old school. But turther, such a marriage is contrary to the law of the Province of Quebec, as well as of England. Time rolled on, and atlength Ail Saints' Day—Nov. 1st—came. This is a high day in the Rymish Church, Ao cordingly, the erring couple were then ex-communicated in the Cathedral of kimouski, in presence of a large congrega-tion, by Vicar-General Langevin, who acted in place of his brother, the bishop, at the time at the Vatgan council. By this centence Louis Office and Caroline Lavigo were, for having contracted a marriage forbidden by the laws both of God and man, and for having had recourse to a heretic minister to again them in auch wicked act, separated from the company of the faithful, and deprived of all their privileges luring life, and of Ohristian burial after death. Any one who should knowingly harbour or openly acknowledge them, was to be dealt with in the same manner. Dur-

a flue statement metive, and as he came ing the reading of the sentence, the Vicar-along in his fluwing robes, passing in and General hold a burning taper in his hand. At the close, he turned it downwards, and after the melted wax and put out the The word re-unrection does not assure in flame, let it fall on the floor. The whole the Old Tentament, but the idea is constilled was a very maposing one. No doubt safered so prominent in Ezekiel Assyn. 1deep horror then the vitals froze of the more ignorant part of the congregation. A w lags alter, the couple appeared before he Vicar-General on bended knees, in the vestibule of the cathodial. One of the questions then asked them was to the following effect. "Do you acknowledge that the relationship between you is an impediment to macring according to the Boss of Levitions?" Having made don according Having made due naustaction, they were restored to church teliowship, but reparated from each other.

But, as I do ot wish to take up to much of your paper, I shall pause hero for the present, leaving the rest of my story for another letter. Yours, truly,

F. FENWICK.

Congregational Union.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN.

Sir,-We have lately had Synodical unich, and we now are seeking to accomplish congregational union in many quar ters in our beloved Prosbyterian Church. The latter is the natural outgrowth of the former, and is necessary to realize a part at least, of the benefits that the former was intended to secure, but in its accompash ment there is great danger of action harshly and unjustly by settled pastors. To this danger, your own able and judicious article in a late issue of the PRESBYTEMIAN, and the timely letter of "Justitia" in last week's number, have very properly called attention.

against, great care was taken that on one should suffer loss or injury. A similar spirit should regulate all the proceedings that may be taken to unite two or more contiguous congregations hitherto separated, and where union may obviously be ex-tromely desired, and if, unhappily, a differ-ent spirit should in any quarter prevail, and anon, be consummated by the sacrifica-tivation and instance. of truth and justice —by allowing congrega-tions to fling acide voluntarily assumed obligations, and to drive ministers from their mailses, to seek homes elsowhere as they best may. The blessing of God could hardly be expected to fall upon such a It may be said that no congregation would, for a moment, dream of pur-suing such a course, and that of ministers resigning their charges with a view to constitute union, the resignation must be purely voluntary, and yet thoroughly compulsory. We do not need to be told that a few families, even in a congregation, may make things so irksome to the pastor, to unions, to her and his families comfort, and what is worse, so hateful to his use fulness, that he may be compelled to leave the field. In my own locality we have two congregations, one with and the other without a pastor, whose union, though not I believe, necessary to their continued existence, is yet on all hands acknowledged very desirable. Of course, in the circumstances, union might be very easily accomplished. The pastor that is in the field is an able and accomplished man, and all that is needed is, that the vacant congregation make a bondine of the passions and prejudice that long years of separation could hardly fail to generate, and unite with their brethren of the other congregation, who, in the exaberance of Christian charity, are waiting with open arms to receive them. But they are not, it would seem, willing to do so. They wish for union, it is said, with the other congrega-That is to say, they wish for disunion first, and union afterwards. To satisfy their prejudices, the minister must sacrifice a comfortable home and a pleasant pastorate. Were this all, no one here, I presume, would be disposed to find much fault with them. They ave a right to determine for themselves whether they shall unite under the present pastorate or not. But that is not all. Some of them, two in particular, seem determined to force the minister of the other congregation from the field. Every opportunity is embraced of lowering and injuring him in the estimation of his own people. They said, again and again, that if he were a Christian, he would resign at once, and allow the union to be effected. A sapping and mining process is going on daily, and the poor minister, whose only fault is, that he happens to be the pastor of the other congregation, may, in time, find himself shorn of the good will of his own people, and be cruelly driven from a successful pastorate and a comfortable home, with a large family on his hands, and in advancing years, to go in search of pastures new. Is such a state of things to be followed? I most sincerely h pe the church will everywhere sat its face as flint against such things. Most assuredly the union happily consummated. astready the union nappay consummands at Montreal in June last, was not intended to work to the injury of any one, and if cases should arise in which to gain a higher good, it may be allowed to do so, the ovil should be distributed. The whole church should bear its share of it, and on the principle that where one minister. the principle that where one minister suffers the other should suffer with it, provided that the burden should fall upon the few as lightly as possible. Congrega-tions are, I believe, in general, kind and considerate, but, unfortunately, they too often allow themselves to be led by a few, who, swayed by a variety of motives, too frequently follow crooked and divisive Yours, truly, Pax.

The Resurrection.

Liditor Braditing American Productive man-

14, that the translators have entitled it the Resurrection of dry bones." The first ten verses are a record of the prophet's vision, the next four furnish the meaning or interprotation, which is stated with the utmost plainness and surplicity, . Son of man, those bores are the whole house of Israel. Behold, they say, our bones are dried, and our hope is lost, we are out off. so to speak, dead and buried. "Therefore, prophecy, and say unto them. Thus south the Lord God, tenoid, O my people, I will open your graves, and cause you to come up out of your graves, and bring you into the land of Israel, and yo shall know that I am the Lord, when I have opened your graves, O my people, and brought you up out of your graves, and shall put my spirit in you, and ye shall live, and I shall place you in your own land, then shall ye know that I have spoken it and performed it, saith the Lord."

Here we have apparently the germ of the dectrine, a promise which was in due time fulfilled, of the resurrection or uprising of the body of the Jewish people from the graves of oppression and slavery in which they had so long being heid, and their re-storation to civil and religious liberty in

Some reference Bibles, and the concordances, give as parallel passages, John v. 21, 25, 28, 29, where our Lord gives expression to similar ideas, and almost in the same words, "As the Father raiseth up the dead and quickeneth them, even so the Son guickeneth whom he will. Verniy, verniy, I say nuto you, the hour is coming and now is, when the Son of God, and they that hear him, shall love." hour is coming in which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come Synodical union was very cautiously and carefully gone about. In particular, forth, they that have done good noto the injustice was very sorupulously guarded resurrection of life, and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation"a vision of Jesus similar to that of Ezakiel. but grander and more comprehensive. Ezekiels was limited to the valley of dry bones—that of Jesus extended to the waole world. Ezekiel's words of prophecy were addressed to the captives of Babylon-Christs, to the captives of sin in all ages. In the one case, it was only the graves of the house of Israel that were to be opened, and to give up their dead-in the other, every, grave of sin, ignorance, and oppression was to be opened, and the captives set free, to riso up outler in newness of life, or to the righteous awards of him to whom the Father hath committed all judgment. The one commenced at the close of the seventy years that were determined as the period of the captivity, when it was said to the prisoners, "Go forth," and to tuen that were in darkness, "Show yourselves," and they went forth, not with haste, nor by flight, but with joy and in peace-the other at the close of the Jewish dispensation, called by sacred writers "the end of the world," "the end of all things." "The last time" when the proclamation went forth, "the kingdom of heaven is at hand," and the day spring dawned on the world, to give light to them that sit in darkness, in the shadow of death." But in neither case is there; any reference to the resusitation or resurrection of boundaries the had been literally dead. Ezekiel gives the had been literally dead. "These bones are the whole house of Israel, and ye shall live, and I shall place you in your own land." And Paul gives the interpretation of Christ's, using the very words of the 21st verse, with a frequency that leaves no doubt of their meaning, "You hath he quickened who were dead in trespasses and sus," God who is rich in mercy, even when we were dead in sins hath quickened us together with Christ." "And you being deal in your sins, hath he quickened together with him." This is farther evident from the words of Christ himself in the 25th verse, "The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God." No postponement of this grand event to the end of the world and the close of time, but an immediate uprising of a down-trodden world, "to sit together in heavenly places m Ohrist Jesus, and to enter upon the exercise of the privileges and the enjoyment of the blessings of his everlacting kingdom. LAYNAN.

Sabbath Observance.

Editor British American Presbiterian.

Sin,-Permit me turough your columns, to request the attention of the Presbyteries of the Church, to the decision of the General Assembly in Montreal in June last, on the subject of the public observance of the Sabbath. As will be seen by referring to page twenty-one of the printed minutes of the first Assembly, "it was agreed to petition the Dominien Parliament to abolish unnecessary Sabbath labor on public works, and traffic on railways need Government control, and recommend Presbyteries to petition to the like effect." The proper officers of the Assembly either have attended to this reatter, or will attend to it in good time, and it is very desirable that all the Presbyteries of the Church in the neveral Provinces unite with the Assembly. in bringing their influence to bear upon Parliament in reference to a matter of such stapendous importance in every aspect in which it can be viewed. I trust that at their first accessing Exceptions will attend to the Assombly's recommendation, and petition Parliament as directed.

Yours, very truly, W. T. McMullun, One of the Joint-Conveners of the General Assembly's Committee on Sabbath Observans

Enstor nud Leople.

Olippings from Mr. Spurgeon's New Book.

PUBLIC PRAYER.

Mr. Spurgeon ineless on the superiority of extempore prayer, and expresses, in very decided terms, his conviction that the introducing of liturgies was co-extensive with the decline of purity in the church. He denounces the practice of making devotion an occasion for display. "Fine prayers are generally very wicked prayers. In the presence of the Lord of Hosts it ill becomes a wicked sinner to parade the feathers and finery of tawdry speech with the view of winning applause from his fellow mortals. Hypocrites who dare to do this have their reward, but it is one to be dreaded. A heavy sentence of condemnation was passed upon a minister when it was flatteringly said that his prayer was the most eloquent over offered to a Boston congregation." While severe against all vulgarities in prayer, he reminds the fastidious that if the spirit is evidently sincere, we may forgive uncomely expressions. He relates how once, at a prayer meeting, he heard a poor man pray thus: "Lord, which ours there are no pray thus: "Lord, watch over these young people during the their enemies watch for them as a cat watches for mice." Some ridiculed the expression, but it appeared to Mr. Spurgeon to be natural and expressive, considered the expressive considered the expressiv ering the percon using it. Against long prayers Mr. Spurgeon strongly protests, quaintly remarking that the abundant long suffering of God has been exemplified in His sparing some preachers who have been great sinners in this direction. A'as! he exclaims, for those who have to listen to pastors who pray in public for five-and-twenty minutes, and then ask God to for-give their "short-comings!"

TEXTS.

Mr. Spurgeon, noting some unhappily chosen texts, wonders what Mr. Disraoli's rector did with the words, "In my flesh shall I see God," whon lately preaching at a village harvest home! Exceeding un fortunate was the funeral text for a murdered clergyman (Mr. Plow.) from "So He giveth his helped clean." Most manifestly giveth his beloved sheep." Most manifestly idiotic was he who selected "Judge not, that ye be not judged," for the sermon before the Judges at an Assize. Those who select texts out of a miserable facetiousness are sternly rebuked. "I pardon the man who preached before that drunken Solomon, James I. of England and VI. of Scotland, from James i. 6, the temptation was too great to be resisted; but let the wretch be forever execrated, if such a man ever lived, who colebrated the decease of a deacon by a tirade from 'It came to pass that the beggar died.' I forgive the liar who attributed such an outrage to me, but I hope he will not try his infamous acts upon any one else." "I frequently sit hour after hour praying and waiting for a subject; much hard labor have I spent in manipulating topics, ruminating upon points of doctrine, making skeletons out of verses, and then burying every bone of them in the catacombs of oblivion, sailing on and on over leagues of broken water, till I see the red lights and make sail to the desired haven. I believe that almost any Satur-day in my life I make enough outlines of sermons, if I felt at liberty to preach them, to last me for a month, but I no more dare to use them than an honest mariner would run to shore a cargo of contraband goods. Themes flit before the mind one after another, like images passing across the photographer's lens, but until the mind is like the sensitive plate, which retains the picture, the subjects are valueless to us. When the text, he says, gets a hold of us, we may be sure that we have a hold of it, and may safely deliver our souls upon it.'

THE VOICE, &c.

If we were to give all the good things on these subjects, we should transfer the whole of the two lectures to our columns. whole of the two lectures to our columns.

In an or responsibility for the church debts

Ar. Spurgeon has no mercy on the bawlers, and as little on the mineing fops of the pulpit, whom he hits off to the life. He debt-ridden church, and the very means reminds the loud preachers that the most continued to make the edifice at the most characteristics.

A present and are shout to sink. A great reck affords them a refreshing and invigor-pulpit, whom he hits off to the life. He debt-ridden church, and the very means at the street and protection. noisy gun is not the one which carries the ball the farthest. "It is not the loudness of your voice, it is the force that you put into it that is effective. I am certain that I could whisper so as to be heard throughout every corner of our great Tabernacle; and I am equally certain that I could holloa and shout so that nobody could understand me." Mr. Spurgeon mentions that ever since he has been in London, in order to get into the habit of speaking extemporaneously, he has never studied or prepared anything for the Monday even-ing prayer-meetings. He has all along selected that occasion as the opportunity for off-hand exhortations; but he does not on such occasions select difficult expesitory tonics, or abstruce themes, but restricts himself to simple homely talk about the elements of our faith. The sum of his advice is a paradox, but a counsel of prudence-" Do not attempt to be impromptu, unless you have well studied the theme.

SOMETHING FOR DEACONS AND COMMITTEES

"A good library should be looked upon as an indespensable part of church farniture; and the deacons, whose business it is to serve tables, will be wise if, without neglecting the table of the Lord, or of the poor, and without diminishing the supplies of the minister's dinner-table, they give an eye to his study-table, and keep it supplied with new works and standard books in fair abundance. It would be money well laid out, and would be productive far beyond expectation. Instead of waxing eloquent upon the declining power of the pulpit, leading men in the church should use the legitimate means for (improving its power, by supplying the preacher with foed for thought. Put the whip into the manger, is my advice to all grumblers." From which good words, as well as from many others we might quote, it will be plain that these lectures are fitted for the people who sit in the peris as well as for the occupant of

Church-Debts.

The way in which church edifices are built nowedays really necessitates a new formula of dedication. How would this read? "We dedicate this edifice to Thee, our Lord and Master; we give it to Thee and Thy cause and kingdom, subject to a mortgage of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000). We bequeath it to ou. children and our children's children, as the greatest boon we can confer on them (subject to the mortgage aforesaid), and we trust that they will have the grace and the money to pay the interest and lift the mortgage. Preserve it from fire and foreclosure, we pray Thee, and make it abundantly useful to Thyself,-subject, of course, to the aforesaid mortgage."

The offering of a structure to the Almighty, as the gift of an organization of devotees who have not paid for it, and do not own it, strikes the ordinary mind as a very strange thing, yet it is safe to say that not one church in twenty is built in America without incurring a debt, larger or smeller. A more commodious and a more elegant building is wanted. A subscription is easily that the more than helf care. is made that will not more than half cover its cost, and money enough is borrowed to complete it. The whole property is mort-gaged for all that it will carry, the financial authorities are saddled with a floating debt which they can only handle on their personal responsibility, and then comes taxation for interest, sufficient to keep the church always in distress. This sort of church enterprise is so common that it has become commonplace. The children of this world do not build railroads with capital stock paid in, but they build them with bonds. The children of light really do not seem to be less wise in their generation, in the way in which they build their churches. Indeed, we think the latter can give the former several points and beat them; for the paying success of a church depends upon more contingencies than the success of a railroad, and its bends really ought not to sell for more than fifty cents on the dollar "flat."

If we seem to make light of this subject it is only for the purpose of showing how absurd a position the churches have as sumed in relation to it. It is not a light subject; it is a very grave one, and one which demands the immediate and persistent attention of all the churches until it shall be properly disposed of. In the first place, it is not exactly a Christian act for a body of men to contract a debt which they are not able to discharge. It can hardly be regarded as a generous deed to bequeath a debt to succeeding generations. The very foundations of the ordinary church-debt are rotten. They are rotten with poor morality, poor financial policy, and personal and sectarian vanity. Does any one suppose that these expensive and debtladen churches were erected simply for the honor of the Master, and given to Him, eubject to mortgage?

The results of building churches upon such an unsound basis are bad enou, h. The first result, perhaps, in the extinguishment of all church beneficence. The church-debt is the apology for denying all ppeals for aid, from all the greater and smaller charities. A church sitting in the shadow of a great debt, is "not at home" to callers. They do not pay the debt, but they owe the money, and they are afraid they shall be obliged to pay it. The heathen must take care of themselves, the stawing must go without head the widow starving must go without bread, the widow and the fatherless must look to the God of the widow and the fatherless, the sick must pine, and the poor children grow up in vagabondage, because of this awful church-debt. All the meanness in a church skulks behind the debt, of which it intends to pay very little, while all the nobleness feels really poor, because it is conscious that the debt is to be paid, if paid at all by itself.

Again, a church-dobt is a scare-crow to all new-comers. A stranger, taking up his residence in any town, looks naturally for the church without a debt. He has a horror of debt of any sort, porliaps, and, as he tractive, become, naturally and inevitably the agents of repulsion. Debt-ridden churches, with good preachers, do not need to look beyond their debts for the reason which prevents more frequent and remunerative accessions to their number.

Still again, church debts are intolerable burdens to their ministers. They must "draw," in order that the debt roop be paid. If they do not "draw," they must eave, to make place for a man who will. The yearly deficit is an awful thing for a sensitive minister to contemplate, and puts him under a constant and cruel spur, which, sometimes swiftly and sometimes slowly, wears out his life. The feverish desire, on the part of churches, for brilliant or sensa tional preaching, is more frequently generated by the debt than by any other cause In many instances the minister is forced into being a politician, a manager, an intriguer, a society-hunter, rather than a soul-seeker. This latter point is a painful one, and we do not propose to dwell upon it: but the deference to the may of money shown in some churches, is certainly very pitiful, when its cause is fully understood

Now, isn't it about time to make a new departure? Isn't it about time for the debtor churches to take up their debts like men, and discharge them? Isn't it about time to stop dedicating church edifices to Jehovah, subject to a mortgage of one hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars? Isn't it about time that churches become sound in their moralities. as they relate to the con traction of debts which they either will not, or cannot, pay? We say "yes" to all these questions, and we know that the good sense and Christian feeling of the country will respond Amen! Let that "Amen" be put into practical shape at once, so that a thousand churches, now grosning under their debt, may go into the next year with shoulders light, and liearts not only lighter, but ready for all the good work that is going on around them.—Dr. J. G. Holland; Soribner for October.

Regenstation.

ITS MEANING.

It is that mighty change in man wrought by the Holy Spirit, by which the dominion which sin has over him in his natural state, and which he deplores and struggles against in his present state, is broken and abolished; so that, with full choice of will and the energy of right affection, he serves God freely, and runs in the way of his commandments .- Watson.

ITS NECESSITY.

None go to heaven but they that are made meet for it. As it was with Solomon's temple, so it is with the temple above. It was "built of stone, made ready before it was brought thither;" namely, of "living stones wrought for the self-same thing," for they can not be laid in that glorious building above, just as they came ont of the quarry of depraved nature. Jewels of gold are not meet for service, and far less jewels of glory for nurenewed sinners. Beggars in their rags are not meet for king's houses, nor sinners to "enter the King's palace," without "the raiment of needle-work." What wise man would bring fish out of the water to feed on his mendows? or send his oxen to feed in the sen? Even as little are the unregenerated meet for heaven, or is heaven meet for them .- Boston.

HOW IT PURIFIES.

The early Christians have told us that, in the early ages of the gospel, when an adult came to be baptized, he put off his old clothes before he went into the water, and put on new and clean raiment when he came out of it; to signify that he had put off his old and corrupt nature, and his former bad principles and corrupt prac-tices, and had new become a new man— Salter.

IS NOT REFORMATION, OR, MORE.

A man may be reformed in his habits, and yet not be transformed in his heart. When the icicles are hauging in winter from the eaves of the cottage, will it suffice that the inhabitant should take his axe and hew them down, one by one, till the fragments are scattered in powdery ruin upon the pavement beneath? Will the work so done be done effectually? Surely a few hours of warm shining of the sun would do it in a far better and much shorter way. It is not by the habits being changed; but by the heart being changed, that we are bern again. If a watch have a magnetized or defective mainspring, we may keep altering the regulator day by day, but it can never be made to keep true time. Mere reformation differs as much from regeneration, as whitewashing an old rotten house differs from taking it down and building a new one in its room.

Defence for those who Trust.

'Lead me to the rock that is higher than I."—Ps. lxi, 2.

Dependencies exist in all the relations of Providence provides for us earthly comfort in friends, and the general blessings necessary for our convenience. But these sometimes fail when we need them. There is nothing certain and reliable, but God and truth. To heaven we must apply for what is indispensable for our highest

good here and hereafter. Lead me to that help, is the prayer of the text.

1. "The Lord is a rock." "Who is a rock like our God?" "The Israelites drank of the rock that followed them in the wilderness, and the rock was Christ." The Saviour is compared to a rock because He is a firm foundation. "Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation, a chief corner stone." "Other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid."

2. As a rock he is a defence. Cities some times have been secured by massive walls of stone. Harbors have strong fortifica-tions of the same material. "The blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against a wall." But by Christ, as a wall of defence, the good who trust in Him are protected.

8. A shade from burning, scorching heat "As the shadow of a great rock in a

4. Durability. Stones remain. Storms do not waste them. "Jesus Christ is the same yesteraay, to-day, and forever." His years fail not. "From everlasting to overlasting thou art God." The Saviour is the Chr.stian's portion forever.

Is he a reck? how firm he proves. The rock of ages never moves.

Consent to be led by God, all ye people. The rock that is high as heaven, deep as the depths beneath, broad as the universe, as permanent and lasting as the throne of God, will be your refuge, safety and salvation.

Principal Dawson and Prof. Tyndall.

We quote from the Albany Evening Journal the following admirable tribute to the excellence and importance of the address of Prof. Dawson, at the late meeting of the American Scientists in Detroit.]

This latest meeting of the American Association will be memorable for much the same reason that the last meeting of the British savans-that at Beifast-is memorable. The address of Prof. Tyndall, at the latter, sent a rinple, and a pretty heavy one, too, across the surface of the popular thought and feeling in all English speaking lands; and now a paper read at Detroit by Mr. Principal Dawson, of Moutreal, will undoubtedly create a counter ripple that will send quite as far and wide as that. This paper deals with the vexed question of the origin of life upon our planet, and it strikes me that this theme ins rarely been handled with greater ability, though often with greater presump tion, than in Mr. Dawson's essay. The bald and bold materialism of Prof. Tyn-dail's theories and fautables, as set forth at Belfast, is rebuied in the Detroit address, not in any direct reference to it, but-most impressively, as it appears to me—in the retreeoe and reversion of spirit with which Principal Dawson deals with a topic that in its nitimate limits transcends so

immeasurably, not the capacities only, but the very scope of physical investiga-

It is certainly surprising to great numbers of thoughtful men, who make no pro-tensions to be scientists, that so many of the modern school of physicists take the thankless trouble to heat their brains out against the bars of what they call "incxorable law," if haply in the destructive process, they may get a glimpse of some germ of physical life in the very act of self-creation, or, as they dignify and mystify at once, the idea of "Evolution," so as to get rid of the awful phantom of a Divine and Eternal Creator!

It is refreshing to read Principal Dawson's learned and yet modest exposition of the probable conditions of life in its origin and progression upon our planet, and his seemingly irrefutable argument that these cannot be accounted for on the hypotheses of material generation; but, to use his own explicit words,—"involve the consideration of power referable to the unseen and spiritual world."

All the philosophers, thank heaven, are not yet gone mad with the idelatry of blind force, and that refinement of human wisdom by which in olden times the world only "knew not God." The World only "knew not God." The World—newspaper—I see, very patronizingly, but arrogantly represents Principal Dawson as an able advocate of the "waning side" in this hot conflict of opinions. This is an example of the petitio principii, with an emphasis, for there remains to be found amid all the brilliant discoveries of the last decade a single incontrovariila incluses of decade a single incontrovertible instance of spontaneous life evolution, and equally of the transformation of species, without which there is no substantial basis for the extreme evolutionist reasoning of the day. Tennyson has very felicitiously and forcibly touched the absurd dogma that would develop men from sponges or tadpoles, or generate them by some spasm of electric force from inert clay. May I quote, though from memory, his fervent protest and plea against ultra-Darwinirm:

I trust I have not wasted breath, I think we are not wholly brain; Magnetic mysteries; not in vain Like Paul with beasts, I fight with death.

" Not only canning casts in clay, Let Science prove we are and then-What matters Science unto men, At least to me-I would not stay.

"Lot him the wiser man who surings Hereafter up from child Good, shape His actions like the greater apo-But I was born for nobler things!"

I will close this already too extended reference to the distinguishing event of the Detroit meeting of the American Scientific Association by the expression of the hope that the fearlessness of Principal Dawson's utterances there will embolden faint hearts among his colleagues to be true to themsolves and true to the heaven born impulses that prompt the ingenous and noble

"To look through Nature up to Nature's God."

Watch the Lips.

Clamorous words, wrathful, test, peevish bitter, eneoring words, curt speaking and detraction, are answerable for large measures of human misery. Anger, says Chrysostom, rides upon noise as upon a horse; still the clamor and the rider is in the dust. Solomon's saying about brawling women, of whom he must have had many a specimen among his thousand wives and concubines, given him of God, perhaps, as whips and ecourges for his sensuality and polygamy, have found many to respond to them. A sharp temper and a high-keyed voice in a wife and are enough to drive out all comfort from a home, and to make even a bar-room and a nome, and to make even a partition and its company a desired refuge. David, when he asked God to keep the door of his lips, had been driven out by Saul, to seek shelter with Achieh, King of Gath, and he prayed that in his trouble he may not say anything hurtful to the religion of Israel before idolatrous Philistines, nor utter any repining words against his God. And, like David, we should be specially careful of our words in the day of trouble, or of ill-health, or of bad condition of body, for then we are like the hot springs of Iceland, that need only the provocation of a bit of arf thrown i ing water and showers of stones. A parent, or a school-teacher, will think that children act worse some days than at other times, and like creatures possessed, and will punish accordingly, when it is only some trouble of his own that made it seem And so, too, Sabbath services will be disparaged, neighbors harshly judged or God's ways repined at, when, in a better frame ourselves, we should have been pleased and satisfied. We are sometimes like matcaes, ready to take fire at a touch and hardly safe to be dropped about any

Words of detraction and slander re quire the watch. It is not all mention of a neighbor's faults and evil deed, that is wrong, for we cannot but notice gross faults, and to speak of them in the right spirit may be perfectly right, and needful for self-defence and the gold of society. And sin and wrong is in being quick to see and publish faults, magnifying them, imagin-ing them, meddling with them when it is none of our business to do so, and speaking of them from promptings of envy, resent-ment and rivalry. A slandrous tongue moves as naturally in the element of haired as a fish in the water. One who loves his neighbor as himself, and seeks to do unto others as he would they should do unto him, can hardly be a slanderer. The mischief of detraction springs from a mean, unloving spirit, soured by disappointment, fretted by envy, urged on by meddlesome-ness and miserable curiosity. When one with such a frame goes from house to house with the preface: They say, or they do say, but I don't know how true it is, that this man drinks; or, That man and his wife don't live very pleasantly together; or, That man did not come by his money very honestly; or, This woman is no better than she should be—it is very probable that then a busybody and alanderer is at work who greatly needs the prayer, "Bet a watch, O Lord, before my mouth; keep the door of my lips,"—H. H. Lewis, D.D.

Bandom Readings.

There can be no penuty with him whose heart hath once been enriched with colestial bounty.

THE door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellowmon is shut.

Ir martyrdom is now on the decline it is not because mariyrs are less zealous, but because martyrmongers are more wise.

Man without religion is a creature of circumstances; religion is above all circumstances, and will lift him up above them.

Ir it not labour that hurts anybody, but rather fretting over the prospect of labour to be gone through.

We should press to God through all things, and rest in nothing but in God,-Hudinger.

In scorning thy brother less gifted take heed that thou findest not fault with God. -W. T. Besser.

THE faith which works by love hits the foe squarely, since faith allows not of despair, nor love admits a false security.—

man entirely new, changes his disposi-tion, and turns him completely about.

FAITH is a living, essential thing; it makes

A sound mind finds no pleasure in the weakness of others. Whatever lower our view of man's nature, lower our hope of man's destiny. There is a single fact which one

man opposes to all the wit and argument of infidelity, viz: That no man over on his death-bed repented of being a Christian.

It is easier to find a score of men wise enough to discover the truth than to find one intrepid enough, in the face of opposition to stand up for it.

Gop has not taken so much pains in framing, and furnishing, and adorning this world, that they who were made by him to live in it should despise it.

LITTLE sins have a fearful power of eating out the Christian heart. The ants of a tropical climate will surround their prey, and after destroying it, eat it out so theroughly and yet so delicately, that at a distance it may appear still alive. Yet when the storm comes, it crumbles. So falls the professor whose innerlife has been destroy. ed by little sins.

As the dimensions of the tree are not always regulated by the size of the seed, so the consequences of things are not always proportionate to the apparent magnitude of the events that have produced them. Thus, the American revo-lution, from which little was expected, pro-duced much; but the French revolution, from which much was expected, produced little.

THE Night is mother of the Day, the Winter of

the Spring,
And ever upon old Decay the greenest mostes eling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks, through

showers the sunbeams fall; For God, who loveth all His works, has left His Hope with all.

THE Presbyterian finds some good points in the addresses made at the commencements of girls' schools, of which the and neatest was the thing said to the young ladies of the Abbott Academy by Andover, that while Professor Smyth, of Andover, that while he was not "prepared to send them forth as Captain in the social ship, there would be no difficulty in their going as first mates.

If the time of affliction be not a time of supplication, I know not what is. There two kinds of antidotes against all the troubles and afflictions of this life, name-ly, prayer and patience; the one hot, the other cold; the one quickening, the other quenching. Ohrysostom understool this well enough when he cried out, "Itit more bitter than death to be spoiled of prayer." Brooks.

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of the National Congress of American Beer Brewers. "First ber and then politics," is the sentiment as it was uttered and applauded. Between Romanists who say, "First a Catholic and afterward an American," and liquor men who say "First beer and then liberly." Amrican civilization has a hard row to hoe. -Herald and Presbyter.

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, or little disappointments, or whose milk of human kind ness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnet ism of her smiles and the electrical bright ness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be schieved; her hashand her husband goes into the world with conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence sitines, and he whispers to him self, "At home I shall find rest."

DR. FRANKLIN TO HIS DAUGHTER -- GO constantly to church, whoever preaches.
The act of devotion in the Common Prayers Book in Prayers er Book is your principle business there, and if properly attended to, will do more towards amending the heart than sermons of the serious and generally can de. For they were comwisdom than our common composers of sermons can pretend to be, and therefore I wish you would never miss the prays days; yet I do not mean that you should days; yet I do not mean this you despite sermons even of the preschers yet dislike; for the discourse is often men dislike; for the discourse and sleet better than the man, as sweet and waters coming through very dirty-sarth. I man the more particular on this heed, a you seemed to express, a little before I came away, some inclination to leave on this heed. I would not have you do... Sammy Ray, however, greatly admired Charlie Folsom's mamma. He was on terms of intimacy in the Folsom's house. Rex, the great St. Bernard dog, scemed to love him as well as he did his your master. Salim Charlie's party bern

master. Selim, Charlie's pony, bore Sammy very willingly, and many a happy hour the two boys speat in each other's

society, in the workshop in Chartie's garret. Charlie liked ver; much to read and study

in the shade of Sammy's grape arbor, and

to draw baby Netta about in her pretty

It happened one day that Mrs. Ray was extremely out of temper. It was more

her misfortune than her fault, for naturally

she was a sunny-hearted woman without much sub-acid in her composition. The

fact is that just then she was worn out.

Half the initability in this world is less a sin to be mourned for than an infirmity to be pitied. Half the amiability is the

direct precipitate of good deep and good digestion. The tired mother had a dread

ful nervous throbbing in her temples, and

it seemed as if her blood were beating like

a hammer. Every sound pained her car

The baby was uncommonly fretful, and to cap the climax of trouble, the girl had that

morning taken umbrage at some slight thing and cone away. With all the work to do, and the weather hot, and a new

diess half made, lying beside the machine,

it is no wonder Mrs. Ray felt discouraged

When Sammy, about ton o'clock, came

rusaing in like a whrlwind, flinging down books and cap, and shouting, "Hurrah! Mamma, we've get a holi da,!" she thought she would go out of

"Sammy!" she said. "sit right down in the corner, and keep still. I cannot

stand a racket. Baby is sok."
"Can't I go over to Chable's house?"

day, I hope!

go quietly, Sammy.

care of the baby.

are better."

"No!" said Mrs. Ray, seidedly, "you can stay away from Ch. he's house, one

Poor Sammy heaved a roan. This holiday would be a deleful one indeed, if it

must be spent sitting sti in a corner, with

mamma cross. He be it awhile, but finally seeing his mother loking pleasanter,

though very pale, even his eyes noticed that, he ventured a pet ion to go out of

"Yos," said Mrs. Ray this time, " but

Sammy started to go quietly, but just then there was heard a hear g fall on the floor above, followed by a succession of sharp crios. Baby had fallen out of the

bed. Mrs. Ray rushed up stairs, caught the child in her arms, and herself

When she came to herself, tender hands

"Lie still; lin't try to rise, I will take

Mrs. Ray looking up was conscious of a

gentle presence, robed in some white cool dress, who took on after a little the lineaments of Mrs Folsom. Very softly and gen'ly she moved about the chamber,

and as Mrs. Ray murmured some words

of thanks and of remonstrance, she answer-

od, "Never mind now, only rest till you

Sammy, on seeing his mother's prostration, had gone as fast as he could for Mrs. Folsom. He had a boy's faith in her good

ness and capability, and now as he watched her going about, and caring so kindly for

every one, his gratitude knew no bounds. From that beginning a pleasant friendship

grew between the two women, who found

that they had many sympathics and tastes by which to coment the union of

There is a great deal said and written

about the way the rich set themselves

above and apart from the poor. For my part, I am of opinion that the fault is more

on the side of the poor. I amnot thinking at all of abject poverty, but of respectable

middle class people with limited incomes,

who have an obstinate pride, that resents every suspicion of patronage. They hold

sensitive apprehension that they may be

thought to be courting favours from more fortunately placed individus than them-selves. But men and woman are greater than any accident of circumstance, and a

few dollars more or less a different style of

living, and different scale of expenditure, should never keep congenial people apart.

In the church it is not the wealthy and cultivated members who stand off and

refuse to be social, half so often as it is

those whose worldly surroundings are cramped or hard. She who lives in apart-

nents, disdains to call or to be called upon,

by her friend who has a whole house on a

fashionable street. There are many Mrs. Rays and Mrs. Folsoms in all our congre-

The right way for raising Money for

Church Purposes.

The Bishop of Texas well says in his last Convention Address: "The numerous shifts resorted to now-a-days (some of them

most objectionable in principle and in their

tendences) to raise money for parish pur

poses, result to often from the disposition

to avoid giving directly according to the ability which God bath given. The plea-

sure and excitement afforded by gay enter-

sure and excitement allorded by gay enter-tainments, exhibitions bordering on theatrical, lotteries, dances, and such like, have a good deal to do, no doubt, with many of the efforts made to raise means for Church purposes. They mineter largely to the appetites and passions of this

essentially wordly-minded age-such, we

believe, as has never been seen before. But we hesitate not to delare that, espe-

But we hesitate not to delare that, especially in such a connection, they are all abominations in the sight of God. And the devil, no doubt, rejoices in everything of the kind—for the Church loses more, far more, than it gains. It may build up thereby without, but only for spiritual decay and death to prevail the more within. We are more convinced, in short, that the Church will never appear in her real

the Church will never appear in her real

beauty and strength, and never advance as she ought to advance, until all this is laid.

and do, and her members give cheerfully and according to their ability, at let ind tenth, as God's people of old were required.

to give."

themselves aloof sometimes from pleasant associations, from a morbid and

were busy about her, and a gentle voice

fell fainting the next moment.

Our Young Folks.

"The Penny ye Meant to Gi'e."

There's a founy tale of a stingy man, Who was none too good, but might have been worge.

Who went to his church on a Sunday night. And carried along his well-filled purse.

When the sexton came with his begging-plate, The church was but dim with the caudle's light; The stingy man fambled all through his purse, And chose a coin by touch and not sight.

It's an odd thing now that guineas should be So like unto pennies lu shape and size. "Pil give a penuy," the sting, man said; "The poor must not gitts of pennier despise."

The penny felt down with a clatter and ring! And bac's in his sout loaned the stingy man. "The world is so full of the poor," he thought, "I can't help thom all-I give what I can."

Ha, hat how the secton scaled to beaute. To dee the gold guines fell in his plate! Ha, had how the stingy m m's heart was wrang, Perceiving his blunder, but just too late!

"No matte "," he said; " in the Lord's account That guines of yold is set down to me They lond to bim who give to the poor; It will not so bad an investment be."

"Na, na, mon," t'ie ch ielding sexten cried out. The Lord is no cheated -He kens thee well, He knew it was only by accident That out o' thy fingers the guinea fell!"

"He keeps an account, naldoubt, for the puir: But in that account He'll set down to theo Na mair o' that golden gainea, my in in. Than the one bare penagge manut to gie."

There's a comfort too, in the little tale-A serious side as well as a joke; A comfort for all the generous poor, In the comical words the secton spoke.

A comfort to think that the good Lord knows How generous we really desire to be, And will give us ere lit in His account For all the pennies we long "to gi'e."

—H. H., St. Nicholas for October

How She Found it Out.

BY MARGARUT E. SANGSTER.

"Maggie, have you been over to see our new neighbors yet?" said Mr. Ray, look-ing up from the evening newspaper. "Il No indeed, John," said Mrs. Ray. After a pause she added, "I am not likely to go. There can be nothing in common

between such fine people as they are, and

plain folks like ourselves."

But, my dear, they have come to our church, and Mr. Folsom has taken a pow in the middle aisle. It seems to me, it would be only polite, as they are new comers in the place, to extend the courtesy of a You and Mrs. Folsom must be about the same age, too. Sae might be an

Mrs. Ray said nothing for a few moments. She sewed on steadily. Her work was coarse and homely, patching the knees of her boy Sammy's pants. That day, looking from her modest little window, house over the way, she had observed with a certain halt unconscious bitternesse, how elegantly Charlie Folsom was dres-od. No patches on his knees, and his jacket and frowsers had the unmistakenble stylishness that bespoke the fashionable tailor. No clumsy, home-made loook about them. Was it only that stirred in her heart and almost rendered her wretched, as Mrs. Folsom, superb in black silk and lace, stepped into the carriage, and with her little son by her side rode away

in the bright afternoon sunshine? "Going to the park, of course!" Mrs.
Ray had thought, as she turned back to her overflowing basket of work and her fretful

year-old baby.
"John," she said at last, "you never recognize the difference in circumstances. The Folsoms are very far removed from us. They move in a circle which is not like ours, and they are like the l'Ilies of the field—they neither toil nor spin. We have to work hard, and to pinch and screw to keep out of debt. Probably they would consider our overtures intru-

"Well, Maggie, you know best," said Mr. Ray, with a sigh, "but for the life of me I cannot see that a few things more or less ought to set fellow-Christians so far apart. I think you are fit company for any lady in the laud, and I have seen nothing in Folsom so crushing. Certainly, in education and tastes, we might harmonize, and I hardly think it democratic to be so awed by a neighbor's

"Awed!" Mrs. Ray flashed up in a mo-I am neither awed nor humbled. John, but I have a proper degree of pride, I hope, and while we sit under the illery wo won't go calling on the grandees of the middle aisle."

While this conversation was going on the Folsoms, seated in their beautiful library, were talking in a slight'y dissimilar strain on the same subject.

Mrs. Folsom was saying to her hus-band that she missed in this new city home the social freedom of the village they had left, and she dreaded lest their church relations were to reinain cold and formal.

"I long so to have somebody to run in upon," she said. "There's ever so pretty a little lady in that cottage across the street, and she has a splendid boy, just Charlie's size, and a darling baby. But she don't say along this way and But she don't even glance this way, and she has so much to do at home that I presume she has no time to think of gos-

Weeks went on. The Rays and the Folsoms continued to attend the same church, and the boys were in the same class in Sunday-school. They passed and repassed each other in the vestibule and the lecture-room and on the payement, and the gentlemen often went down town to-gether in the car and became quite friendly; but the ladies advanced no farther than a look of recognition and occasionally a distant how. Mrs. Fólsom looked as if she would like to be better acquainted, but ahe was met by the most indifferent glances on the part of Mrs. Rey. Gradually other interests pushed the latter out of the former's thought, and also went her way without the desire she had at first felt for sequaintanceship.

Saubuth School Teacher.

LESSON XL.

JESUS LIFTED UP { John xii 23 33.

COMMIT TO MEMORY, vs. 82, 88.
PARALLEL PARSAGES.—Isa. Elix. 5, 6;

Heb. is. 9, 10.
Scripture Readings.—With v. 24, com-Schiptum: Meadings.—With v. 24, compare John, xvii. 1; with v. 24, 1 Cor. xv. 24; with v. 25, Rov. ii. 10; with v 36, 2 Cor. v. 8; with v. 27, Matt. xxvi. 38, 80; with v. 28, Matt. ni. 17; with vs. 29, 80, John xi. 42; with vs. 81-83, Heb. ii. 14 and Eph. n. 1, 2.

GOLDEN TEXC .- And I, if I be lifted un from the earth, will draw all men unto me.

-John xu. 52. Clarrat. Truth.—Men are drawn by the

This is a singularly solemn and instructive passage, and has one great advantage in a lesson, namely unity of subject. It might be expressed in some such words as the following: (A.) Jesus is to be lifted up, vs. 23, 33; (B.) But in an unexpected way, v. 21; (C.) Yet past doubting, vs. 27-80; (D.) This lifting up is on a fixed principle, vs. 24-26; and (E.) The litting

up will produce adequate results.

The occasion of this amouncement shows how truly human was the soul of Jesus, working by laws of association and suggestion as our mind's work. Some "Greeks" who were at Jerusalem to "worship at the feast," (v. 20), expressed to Philip the desire to see Jesus, and their words are reported to him (v. 22). These Greeks were either Jews hving in Greekspeaking lands, or proselytes, or actual Greeks well disposed to Judaism, and it is difficult and not needful to decide which. He at once reflected on the great movement towards hunself and God in hun, of which this was a "kind of first-fruits." All time is present in a sense to Jesus, and hence he speaks of his

A .- BUING LIFTED UP.

as if it were immediate (v. 23). He is son of man—expressive of his close and real union with us. As such he is to be glorified by his raising from the dead, his year quishing sin and the grave, his according to heaven, establishing his church for all the world (Matt. xxviii. 20), sending down the Holy Spirit, and occupying his throne till all his enemies be made his footstool. His disciples would naturally apply this to the temporal glorifying of the Messiah. He skilfully corrects this idea and unfolds the

-UNEXPECTEDMANNER OF HIX GLORIFYING.

According to his frequent mothed he takes a figure from his awa world (v. 24). A grain of wheat is a bare grain and noth ing more till it is buried in the ground and has scomingly decayed; but its death is in order to life, and other grains follow from and out of it. "So I must die. I must be inted up (v. 32); by my lifting up I mean my dyng" (v. 33) It will be, it is, oxqui-suely panfu. "The thought of it fills me sucly painful. "The thought of it fills me with trouble (v. 27). Duth is droudful, not from its pain or its consequences, but from its lateful nature. It is the fruit of sin—that evil thing which I hate." This figure needs no explaining. Every fariner's son knows how it is with the yellow corn. Every fariner ought to think of this as he plants and reaps. And this etrange ways of derification is way of glorification is

C .- PAST DOUBT.

Already Jesus realizes the shame, horror and soul trouble of the critical time.
"Now is my soul troubled," with a deep,
inexpressive trouble. What shall I say? What would you have me to say? Peter would forbil it. So would others of you in your love to me. You would have me say, "Father save me from this hour!" Shall I say this? But for this hour much as my nature shrinks—for it is a true human nature—from it, I came into the world. Shall I beg a deliverance from the very thing I came to do? No, truly,

Father, glorify thy name" (v. 28).
Now, God honors them that honor him, and he applies the rule to Christ for the strengthening of him under the "trouble" (v. 27), and for confirming the faith of the bystanders (v 20), (for God does many heavenly voice. lik Avanti inarticulate and alarming thunder to some, to other like an angel's voice (v. 29); to him and doubtless to his followers clearly caying, "I have both glorified it," in all past revelations of grace, mercy and truth, in prophecy and Old Testament history, and I will glorify it again." So God dis-"and I will glorify it again." So God dis-plays in the work of Jesus Christ for sinful men his highest glory, the glory of at-tributes more commanding than even power, goodness or wisdom, the glory of moral attributes. He shows his holiness, his justice, his grace, his pity, his love for the souls he has made; "Mercy and truth" etc. (Ps. lxxxv. 10). God appears in his glory when he builds up Zion, only there fully; only fally when Zion shall have been built up (Ps. cii. 16). But this way of honor out of humility is not confined to God the Father's dealing with Christ. It

D .-- ON A PRINCIPLE WIDELY APPLIED.

Hence Jesus says (v. 25), "He that loveth," etc. Our bodily life is not the and, but has a higher end than itself. It were better for example that it came to a close even in flames, than the soul should dony God. So all martyrs feel. A man of honor feels it better to die than be disgraced. A patriot feels it better to lie than leave his land enslaved. A soldier dies rather than disobey orders. Natural men feel that bodily life is a secondary consideration. Now the principle for obeying which men are honored in their oneying which men are nonored in their memories, is in Ohristianity. If a man will make this bodily life the main thing, he loses it. If he hates, that is loves less (see Luke xiv. 26; Rom. ix. 18), his life, for the love he has to Ohrist, he shall keep it. For true service of Christ (v. 26), is following him and place; to the state as a case; if ing him anywhere; to the stake or cross if "And they who so serve me shall need. "And they who so serve me shall be with me (John Xvii. 24, and my Father will k nor," dignify, treat them as he will treat me, his own son. The parallel is complete; and this is not a weste of power. There is good resem for such a sacrifice as is to be made, for E .- THERE ARE ADEQUATE RESULTS.

Study them in vs. 81, 82. They are here presented as there in number. nere presented as there in number. (a) The judgment of, or concerning the world. Who is rightful lord of it, God or Satan? Whom should it serve? Who is most worthy, by love, mercy, and all lovable qualities, of its love and service? Now is the judgement upon the world. It will display itself, show its true qualities, its hate of goodness, its submission to evil. This

(b) Now shall its prince, Satan, its god (2 Cor. iv. 1), be cast out. He has a certain right over it while it is under guilt as the janer has a right over a criminal's body till his crime is pardoned; but that show of right is now to be taken away altogether. "The strength of sin is the law" (Rom. viii. 8; 1 Cor. xv. 56). Now sin is to be condemented or punished, and law is to be satisfied "in the flesh' of Jesu

(c) Josus in being lifted up, first on th cross, (see v. 83, compared with John xviii. 82), then to the throne, and then as a consequence in all faithful preaching, will drew all men-men of all sorts, Greeks as well as Jews rich, poor, moral immoral, ignorant, learned upon him (v. 33). John saw in the light of the event, that he alimled to his dying on the

From this passage we may learn: (a) How important is the death of Christ to the Facher, to hunself, to us, to the world, to Satan. This ought to be shown at some length. The death of Jesus shows the holiness and justice of God. It anishes the work of humiliation and suffering Christ undertook (the laying in the grave was the natural consequence of his dying); it pur-chased the salvation of men (he died for us); it took the ground from under the feet of Satan; it condemned the world, and it made it proper for every child of the human race, if he will, to come out of his prison and away from the bondage of Salan and the world, and to enjoy the blessings of the kingdom of Zana Christ. (b) How truly we are to be confirmed to Christ, suffering if need be, that he be glorified; to be disclosed! I have five from the class, pulpit, books, and in all our life, that class, pulpit, books, and in all our life, that the class, pulpit, books, and in all our life, that the class of the

SUGGESTIVE TODICS.

Occasion of these words-Greeks-who they were—their wish—what it suggested—how is Jesus glorified—when—in what way—the analogy—its fitness—the points of resemblance—how Jesus was troubled why—the thought of his disciples—the the world—the prince—how judged—the sins. If we arrective and believe his process—the effect of Christis death—only on his world, "the blood cleanseth" (1 the mode of it—how he was lifted up—how he is now lifted up—the result.

LESSON XLI.

October 10. Washing the disciples' feet. John xiii.

COMMIT TO MMUMORY, vs. 6, 9 Parallel Passages.-Gen. aviii, 4; 1 Sam. avv. 41.

SCHITTURE LEADINGS.—With v. 1, read Luke xxii. 1; with v. 2 read Acts v. 3; with v. 3, read H.b. ii. 5; with v. 4, com-Cor. xii. 12; with vs. 5-7, read 1 Cor. xii. 12; with vs. 8, read Rom. viii. 9; with v. 9, read Ps. li. 2; with the whole passage compare Luke xxii. 24-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.—Phil.

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Jesus sets an ex-

ample of meekness.

I. The circumstances.—The "Before the feast of the Passover" that is on the eve of the feast or festival which began next day.
When Jesus was born or baptized is un-

known, but there is no doubt about the time of his death. All four evangelists mention it. The Passover brought the type—the paschal lamb, and the antitype together. It gave publicity to the deed. It provided witnesses and reporters of the event over the world, for Jews from all quarters came to the Passover. It was the time expected by our Lord for his death. He knew it, had it before his mind always. If men "suffer a thousand deaths in fearing one,' how much Jesus endured! But his death is here presented in its less painful aspect, in that in which his people also may regard it, namely going out of the world and going to the Father. The Saviour went, body and soul; the believer's soul goes in the hour of death, his body at

This great and near event did not turn the thoughts of Christ, as it might well have done on himself. He still thinks of his disciples and with unchanging affection nea, as was his trial and their unworthiness, and he realized both. "Having loved his own" disciples "which were in the world," and to remain behind him in it, "he loved them to the end," and gave them one more instructive proof of that lovo before his departure.

It does not seem needful to assume that the act of courtesy, pouring water on the feet, was being evaded by any of the company through pride (though there was enough evil among them), and that he ended the rife by doing it himself. Rather dees his narrative suggest that he originated and carried all this through of his own accord, surprising them by it, for the moral and spiritual and, to be stated later. Speaking of these words, "he loved them to the end," Rev. J. C. Ryle says, 'Those whom he receives he always keeps I hose whom he loves at first he loves at last. His promise shall never be broken, and it is for saints as well as sinners Him that cometh unto me I will in no Wise cast out."

Another notable circumstance preceding this act, and revealed to the evangelist, was the deliberate decision of Judas, who was a thief (see John xii, 8) to betray Christ for money. "The Devil entered" as master, into a heart where he had often been admitted as a guest. The ruling passion secretly cherished, the Devil—a personal tempter—used for his purpose. The idea that Judas means to ferce the Saviour to secretly cherished, the Devil—a personal tempter—used for his purpose. The idea that Judae means to ferce the Saviour to of good, hearty enjoyment with its white desire himself in an inguitous, but under the saviour to tion of a cheerful apirit is the eye most founded idea. He would not be condemn.

ed as he is for more over-zeal and mistaken hasto. Satan is a spirit, created and finite, but of great experience in sin and temptation, able to approach men's spirits, and when they yield themselves to his sugges-tions, they are said to receive him into their hearts.

Another circumstance is the thought of Christ (v.) that the Father had "given all into his nand," montioned either (a) beout so he would proceed and complete his work for which so little time remained, or (b) the evangelist dwells on this to mark the condescension of one consciously so great and yet who would wash his disciples' feet.

If any one should argue t' > inferiority of Christ to the Father from "all things into his hands," let him consider 1 Cor. v. 21, "when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to the Fether," which does not prove surely, the Father's inferiority

II. The act (s. 4. "He riseth—laid aside—took—girded"—all the circum-stances are mentioned, as by one who had witnessed the proceedings. When men wore in the feet sandals only and walked in custy warm sand, the bathing of the feet was grateful, became common and was an act of courtest to a guest. It was done by servents. Hence our Lord's words in Luke vii. 45. Hence the language of 1 Tim. v. 10, where, probably it stands for

deeds of kindness generally.

The Eastern custom of reclining with the feet behind admitted of their being washed while still at table. The ordinary outer garment of an Oriental is loose and flowing, and is laid aside for work. For the ornamental girdle of ordinary persons, a servant has a towel, hence Christ's girding (v. 4).

The history of the wo 'I has no parallel to this. Peter, when the Master came to him, felt the incongruity. "Dost thou" my master—"wash"—a servant's work
—"my feet?"—the fee of a poor fisherman (see Matt. iii. 14). It was lowly and within certain limits, right, but ceased to be so when Jesus intimated his will, regard-

has taken the form of a servant (Ph. ii. 7). His condescension is amazing, incredibie, and even seems to man's nar.ov views intolerable. "Lord it is too much!" they are ready to say.

But we cannot be cleaned otherwise (v. 8). "If I wash thee not"—if we do not submit to Gad's plan, even though we only on his word, "ti o blood cleansth" (1 John i. 7). See I Cor. vi. 11. Let as nover forgot this. Jesus is indisponsable to us. We are impure, and "none but Jesus can do helpless sinuers good." Men feel this when calightened. Hence Peter's words, when the deeper meaning is seen (v. 9). as to curselves. If such condescent (v. 9). as to curselves. If such condescension is shown to us, if Jesus stoops so low for us, how much we should sot aside pride to cheer, comfort and aid one another! So the Master explained (vs. 14, 15). This example of Jesus Chistian men constantly need to keep in mind. We magnify self. We constantly dwell upon "what is due to us." We make a great deal of "proper self-respect." Wears constantly asserting and maintaiting our "position." Now just because we are children of God, we may safely stoop in solf-denial and painstaking to the level of the lowest, if we can only do then good. Men may laugh at us, call us bigots, fanatics, and narrow-minded. They may resent and resist our efforts to do them good. They may scorn us. But knowing that we are children of God we must think nothing of all this, but hold on our way, as Jesus did, evercoming ovil with This spirit alone will conquer selfishness in all things. A sectarian spirit is always saying "my church." The spirit of a true child of God is to serve and honor all the children of God, even though like Peter, many of them are rash, mistaken, or everhasty in language and feeling.

There are side lessons, not to be over looked, such as the following:

(a) Judas had knowledge, advantages, s high profession, the confidence of his brethren, a fair outside, and yet Satar had his heart—not God. Boware of covetousness or any other secret sin. It will ruin you openly, perhaps, no matter what you are called, pupil, teacher, church member, or minister.

(b) Peter's " voluntary humility" (Col. i. 18) may warn us, and Christ's grace to him may encourage us. His understanding was often at fault, yet he was belond and finally saved. She has hurt the lead as well as the heart; but if the heart is right God gives wisdom.

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.

The occasion—the time—the temper of Judas-the feeling of Jesus -the meaning of this being mentioned—the like lesson taught the disciples—the easter manner of reclining—the custom of feet wishing—tis foundation—how usually done—the resistance of Peter—the right of it—the wrong—the comprehensive word of Christ the deep meaning—Peter's change of mind—the lessons to us—as to Christ's relation—our duty—warning—encourage-

The Grumbler.

A man who habitually frets and scolds A man who habitually frets and scolds is never happy. His moodiness and gloony acidity are eating in on his own apirit like a canker. This being so, of course nobody else 11 likely to be happy who comes under his influence. He is a chadow-maker wherever he goes. A world full of people like him would live in a worse than art slight. Changing in the marker than at "light. Cheerfulness is, therefore, a cuty, first to one's self and then to his ne ghbor. He who refuses it is cleating himself and wronging his ussociates. He

British American Bresbuteriau.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 & year, in advence. Fortack by mail, we cut per year, payable at the

Postage by mail, sucent per your, payable at the office of delivery cheques and Post Office Orders should be drawn in favor of the l'ublisher. Cheques and Post times orders and the control in favor of the Publisher.

Olub Ratus and List of Premiums furnished on application. All who are deshous to aid in extending the circulation of the Prassiverman hould and for the List of Premiums at once, as now is the time to secure new manner. Addross Addross

O. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher and Proprietor P.G. Drawer 2184

THE

"Sabbuth School Bresbyterian," PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT 162 HAY STREET, TOHONTO.

TERMS: 20 cents per annum, in quantities. Subscriptions may commence at any time, and are payable strictly in advance.

The numbers for March and April are now before us, and wear a neat and attractive appearance, especially the April issue Acomparison of these two shows decided progress, the articles in the latter being shorter, pithier, and more readable for children than in the former. The paper is toned, and both printing and illustrations are well executed.—The Liberal, 6th April.

The paper is good, and supplies a great desider atum among the young. It should certainly mee with a wide circulation.—Rev. Wm. Ross, Kirkhill

Specimen copies will be sent to any address. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON. P.O. Drawer 2184, Toronto, Out.

British American Bresbyterian. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1875.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We must remind many of our subscribers of the fact, which they may have overlooked that their payments to the PRESETTERIAN are considerably in arrears. Some have sent us no money for more than two years, while they have expressed cordial good wishes for our success. In the vast majority of cases, we believe, this has arisen simply from forgetfulness, but that does not the less put us to very great inconvenience, while it hinders us from making those improvements in our paper which we should otherwise be able to effect. It may be thought the sum due by each is so small that ourlying out of it can cause little inconvenience, but when the aggregate of these little sums amounts to thousands of dollars it makes all the difference in the world. Very many of our subscribers remit their dues with praiseworthy regularity. Let every one who knows that he is in arrears go and do likewise.

COMMENCEMENT OF A STORY.

Our readers will notice that we commenced in our last issue, a serial story which will be found exceedingly interesting and instructive, and as we have several hundred new subscribers this month, we have repeated the first chapter in this week's issue, so as to give them the benefit of the beginning of the story.

WORKING THE SHIP.

It is a matter of time, trouble, skill, to build a ship from keel to top mast, and stem to stern. Such was the work of the Committee on the Union of the four Presbyterian Churches of the Dominion. It was slow and delicate work to find a of union that was neither too wide nor too narrow, neither too high nor too low. It was slow and delicate work to smooth down prejudices, and dovetail into one stick fragments that had been long asunder. This work was done, and under God, done so well that the name of our union committee should go abroad to the world and down to posterity as a body to be held in grateful remembrance.

It is a holiday business to launch a ship. Everything is ready, the crowd of spectators line the shore, the word is spoken, and the ship glides into its native element like a thing of life—as the reporters are in the habit of saying. Such was the Union meeting last June in Montreal. The glad triumphant meetings in the Victoria Hall were times of rejoicing rather than of anxiety; a work of praise and thanksgiving rather than a work of pain and toil. No one who was allowed to partake in these glad gatherings will forget ever the graceful ease with which the ship-the product of so much thought and toil-took to the smooth water of the peaceful harbour.

But it is a serious business to work a ship. There are dangers in the sea and on the sea; there are perils from storms and from calms. The crew must be skilful, courageous and obedient, the officers must be wise and watchful: and in vain are all these unless a benign providence watches over the bank and gives it gracious guidance and a prosperous course. As to the business of working our new Presbyterian ship, we caused say much as yet, for we are not yet fairly out of the harbour. All that M. Dontre which he himself has proone be said so far is that a good beginning voked.

has been made in these three distinct departments of church work.

1. On the sphere of Congregational activity, we see congregations that were wont to be cold, becoming fraternal, and we find several justances of two weak congre ations occupying the same field, merging into one, or cautiously feeling their way towards that consummation. But it is among the mission stations that the work of union is chiefly active and encouraged ing. Over these the church has control, and this control, exerted with kindness and moderation, is not hindered or frus trated by any pre-engagements.

2. In the sphere of Presbyterial activity, the harmony of the United Church is very marked. All the presbytories, thirty-three in number, have held their meetings, and as far as our observation goes, there has not arisen as yet any collision of opinion or action arising from difference of origin. As far as the presbyteries are concerned, the united church by no means imitates the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, which although occupying the same bed still exhibit their diversity of origin by running for some miles as distinct and separate streams. The divisions, historical and theoretical, of former days, are forgotten in the pressure and magnitude of the work that lies at the door of the United Church.

8. In the higher work of the General Assembly, we can say as yet little about the spirit of the united body. assembly of last June undertook hardly any work save that of setting up Synods, and through them Presbyteries throughout its wide bounds. But if we are to judge of the Assembly by the Assembly's Committee that met recently in Montreal, then its work also has begun well.

The subjects which engaged the attention of the Committee were varied and important, viz., Eccleciastical Procedure, Parliamentary Legislation, Synodical Functions and Business, Missionary and other schemes, Colleges, Education for the Ministry, Examination of Students, Admiesion of Ministers from other Churches, Amalgamation of Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Funds, Agency, Periodicals, Clerkship of the General Assembly, and mode of electing the Moderator of the

The spirit in which the discussion of these difficult matters was conducted was good, and such as augurs well of the discussion on the wider platform of the General Assembly, when it meets next June. The discussions," says one, who was an eye witness, "were characterized by marked ability, and a tone of earnestness and conciliation which not seldom rose to magnanimity."

In all departments, and on the various platforms of Christian work, a good beginning has been in our United Church. If any temptation arises to decend to the arena of strife and party-spirit, the reply is ready in the words of a great man and a patriot:--"I am doing a great work so that I cannot come down; why should the work cease while I leave it and come down to you?"

Before the Preshyterian Church of Canada there is a great work, whi h leaves no time for petty issues and party strife.

THE GUIBORD CASE. The Guibord case has not yet been terminated. For some reason or another the interment has not yet taken place, but a great advance has been made in the conmains. The Roman Catholic Archbishop Toronto, very unwisely rushed into print over the matter, and in the course of his lucubrations uttered some things ludierously wide of the ... ark, and others in the last degree insolent and offensive to both Protestants and intelligent Roman Catholics. The Archbishop evidently forgot that he was not in the pulpit, and that therefore he could be brought to book for both his assertions and arguments. He has been taken in hand by M. Doutre, the Montreal lawyer, who has carried through this Guibord matter from its commencement, and who means to see it brought fairly to the close, to which everything now points. M. Doutre's letter in reply to the Archbishop's tucubrations, is made un very much of a statement of unquestionable facts, and his points are so put as to leave the poor ecclesiastic not a single peg to stand upon. In fact the lawyer has put the Archbishop fairly hors de combat. Answer in the circumstances would only have made matters worse, and accord ingly poor Dr. Lynch has not attempted even the the semblance of a reply. By bold assertion, and unscrupulous misrepresentation, the Romish ecclesiastic hoped to impose upon the Protestants of Ontario. and make them believe the the R. C. thorities in Moutreal had acted throughout a most forbearing, gentle, long-suffering part. " A plain story" puts the whole case in a very different light, and the Arch-

bishop will have to rearrange his facts and

refurbish his logical powers before he

can hope to have the slightest shadow

of a chance in the wordy conflict with

Poor Bishop Bourget, at his with end, threatens to curse Gulbord's burial lot as soon as the body has been deposited there. How he will manage in that case with the bodies that have already been buried in that spot with all the rights of the Church, and as good and holy "Catholics," it is not forus to say. Will they all be accursed? and will the Bishop manage to escape a civil suit for having deprecated another man's property, and thereby mental others to dishonour and abuse both that man's freehold and his corpse, though the law of the land had formally teken both under its immediate protection? We shall see. In the meantime, what with Archbishop Lynch's foolish letters, and Bishop Bourget's still more foolish threats, free thought and free speech are not a little stimulated and

ATTEMPT AT RIOTING IN TORONTO.

The Roman Catholic Episcopal Synod for Ontario held its meeting on Sabbath last, and was opened by the usual formalities. Among other things thought to be necessary was a procession from one Church to another. We don't sympathise much with processions on the Sabbath day or indeed on any day, but if Volunteer ones can lawfully be held on the Sabbath day, with bands of music at the funeral of some one of the corps, we cannot see why a procession of Roman Catholics quietly proceeding from one of their chapels to another should not also be lawful. But apart altogether from that, this is manitest, that such processions if they are to be put down, must be put down by lawfully constituted authority, and not by mob violence. The latter was attempted in Toronto on the occasion referred to. There is a miserable turbulent element getting up in this city, and elsewhere, under the style and title of "Young Britons," and under pretence of zeal for Protestantism, which must be put down, and kept down at all hazards. Every one in Toronto knows that under this pretence a large number of turbulent young ruffians are seeking apparently to have the mastery in the city, and to do in it very much as they have a mind.

The rival processions of Irish factions is a curse to every country where they prevail. But so long as they are permitted (and we don't see why people should not be permitted to tramp through the streets in a somewhat ridiculous fashion if they are so inclined), the whole power of the state must be employed if necessary to secure that they be made in peace and quietness. It is too late in the day for a set of young rascals to try to persuade the community that stone throwing is a legitimate way of showing their zeal for Protestantism. We understood that there is to be another procession on Sabbath first, and that the Roman Catholics are vowing to come prepared for the fight. In that case it will become the duty of the authorities to have such an imposing array of force on hand, that the capital of Ontario shall not be subjected to all the humiliation of being the scene of a wretched Irish faction fight.

We are as strongly opposed to popery as any possibly can be. But stone throw ing and rioting are not the legitimate means for settling religious controversies. It would be a pity if lives should be lost in this wretched squabble. But though hundreds of the misguided fools shall have to troversy going on over this poor man's re- be shot down, the authority of the law must be maintained and all such rowdyism summarily and un mistakeably put down.

Though Roman Catholics in Montreal and elsewhere bully and riot when they think they have the power, Protestants must not follow their wretched bad example. We are an orderly prace loving people, who will do everything according

Ministers and Churches.

A social meeting was held on the 17th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, Caledon East, by the ladies of the congregation. Several addresses and readings were given. The entertainment was much enlived by the excellent music supplied on the occasion. At the close of the proceedings Mr. W. J. Smytii, who has been stationed as a missionary during the summer, was presented with the sum of twenty dollars as a token of their esteem of his services.

THE Presbyteriau congregation of Claremont assembled on the 9th ult., to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of their new church. The service was commenced by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Peattie, giving out a Psalm and reading a portion of the Old and New Testament, and calling on Rev. W. D. Ballantyne to engage in prayer. The pastor then gave a short statement of the origin and progress of the work in which the congregation were engaged, and also of the contents of the bottle which he deposited in the receptuale made for it. Mr. Ebeneser Birrell, one of the elders of the congregagation, then laid the borner stone with the gracefulness and eliciency of a crafteman.

The Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Moderator of Presbytery, then engaged in prayer, after which the large and respectable assembly were addressed with much appropriateness and ability by the Rev. Messrs. Kennedy and Ballantyne, and the Rev. Mr. Bocker joined his congratulations with others on this auspicious occasion. The ascombly was dismissed by the pronouncing of the benediction by the pastor.

Book Reviews.

Wide Awake is a new monthly magazine for young people of all ages, and among the many competitors for the favor of the rising generation, promises to occupy no mean

Church Property.

Editor British American Presbyterian.

SIR,-My attention was directed to a letter signed "Hector C. Anderson," published in your issue of 24th Sept., regarding the title to the property of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. I am at a loss to understand the object of the writer in addressing you, as he first expresses his opinion that it would not be prudent for you to provoke discussion on the topic, and immediately proceeds to stir up the matter by asking questions and airing his views generally. The compliment to yourself is gracefully delicate, as Mr. Anderson evidently considers that from his superior discornment, what is highly imprudent in you to discuss, may be treated of with advantage by himself. As if to convince your readers more thoroughly of his superior capabilities, he propounds the astounding question, "Who owns the property of the Church?" apparently forgetting that the question carries its answer on its face, and that he might as well ask the proprietor of a tenement "who owns your house?" I would presume him to be an Irishman, and would be willing to make allowance for this frightful bull, did not the ignorant spleen with which the latter is imbued render it too obvious that the bile had got the better of him, and that in the guise of an inquirer he attempts to create bad feeling in the Church, and to spread abroad erroneous ideas regarding the tenure of the property. Such a correspondent deserves no answer, and my only object in writing you is to correct the mis-statements contained in the communication.

Your correspondent writes that "with very few exceptions the church property is all in the hands of the clergy." This statement is wholly untrue. There is not one inchisof ground in Ontario to which the church is entitled, owned by the clergy, or held in their names. On the contrary, the sites of churches and manses stand in the names of trustees, chosen annually by the

respective congregations.

Another statement is that "at the union beetween the U. P. and Free Churches, the clergy, without in the least consulting the people, did most disgracefully manage to get an Act of Parliament which vested the whole of the Church property in the hands of the clergy." I may say briefly that there is not one word of truth in this tissue of falsehoods.

Your correspondent is also exercised over the deed of Knox College, and to prevent any misconception arising on this point from his insinuations, it may be well for your readers to know that the convey-ance is to Knox College a corporation consiating of Hector C. Anderson, Box 17, Ayr P.O., Ont., and the other more worthy members of the Presbyterian Church in Presbyter.... Yours, etc., BARRISTER. Canada.

Presbytery of Quebec.

This Presbytery held its first meeting since the late union, in St. Andrew's Church, Quebec, on Wednesday, the 8th of September. Rev. Dr. Cook, Moderator, read the extract minute of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, constituting the Presbytery, after which the roll was made up. Rev. Dr. Cook was then unanimously chosen as Moderator for the next twelve months, and Mr. M. MacKenzie was appointed Clerk. Messrs. Wright, (Convener,)
MacKenzie, McKay, Lindsay, Edmison,
and Mr. John Thomson, elder, were ap
pointed the Presbytery's Committee on Home Musions, and Alex. Baptist, Esq., of Three Rivers, Treasurer. It was agreed that the Presbytery fund be raised one hal by rate according to membership, and the other half according to stipend. The attention of Presoytery was next called by the reading of certain papers transferred from the Presbytery of Montreal, of the late Canada Presbyterian Charch, to the state of matters in the extensive and interesting mission field in the county of Compton, and Messrs. McKay, Lindsay, and MacKenzie, were appointed as a deputation to visit those localities, to dispense ordinances and any other neessary business. Rev. John Hume, labouring as ordained missionary in Kennebec, gave a verbal report of his labors in that field, and requested that the Presbytery appoint a deputation to visit his field, and ordain elders to or operate with him in the work of the Lord there. The Presbytery accordingly appointed the Rov. W. B. Clark and Mr. Anderson elders, to visit Kennebeo at their earliest convenience and attend to this matter. Messrs. Lindsay, Wright, and MacKenzie were appointed as a committee to make arrangements for holding mission-

w meetings throughout the various congregations in the bounds of the Presbytery. It was then agreed that the Presbytery-hold its next meeting in the II.il of Morriu C liege, Quebec, on the second Wednesday of Dec., at 10 s.m.

Ir has been computed that the total number of mercantile failures in the United States during the first six months of 1875, were 8377, with liabilities aggregating \$74,940,869.

Presbytery of Paris.

The Presbytery of Paris in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, met last Tuesday in Zion Church, Branford. The Roy J. Aull of Ratho, presided as Moderator. There was a large attendance of ministers and olders. The Roy. Mr. McEwen, late of Pembroke; the Roy. Dr. A. E. Kenn. Principal of the Ladius. Mr. McEwen, late of Pembroko; the Rev. Dr. A. F. Komp, Principal of the Ladios' College; and the Rev. Mr. McColl, of the Congregational Church, Brantford, being present were asked to sit as corresponding members. A petition from the congregation of Dumfries street Church, Paris, was read, asking the Presbytery to appoint one of their number to preach and moderate in a call for a minister at an early date. The request was granted, and Dr. Occhrane appointed to preach and moderate in a call on Tuesday evening, the 26th of October, at 7 p.m. A circular letter was read from the Presbytery of Guelph, to the effect that the Presbytery of Guerpa, to the effect that said Presbytery at the next General Assembly intend applying for leave to receive the Rev. W. H. Clarke, formerly a minister of the Congregational Church as a minister of this Church. Mr. McMullen, on behalf of a committee appointed to meet with the Wellington Street Church, Brantford, in reference to church extension and church building, gave in a report, which was re-ceived. The Presbytery agreed to ask the Hemilton Presbytory to take charge of the station at Kelvin in the meantime, until a readjustment of the bounds of Presbyteries is made. Mr Dunbar, on behalf of a committee appointed to examine the trust deed of certain property in Woodstock, formerly belonging to the Presbyterian Church there, in connection with the Church of Scotland, gave in a lengthy report, which on motion was received. After discussion the following resolution, moved by Dr. Cochrane, seconded by Mr. Alexander, was unanimously adopted: That a committee be appointed to meet with the Ministers, Trustees, Elders, and three other representatives of Knox's and Chalmer's church, in Woodstock, with the ruling elder of the Church in East Oxford, with a view to conciliate all parties as to a satisfactory disposal of the property in question, such as may seem best fitted to advance the interest of these churches in Woodstock, and our Presbyterian cause at large, and report to next meeting. Mr. Dunbar, and Dr. Coohrane, with Mr. Barr, an older, were appointed the committee. After the disposal of some routine business, the Presbytery adjourned to meet again in Knox Church, Ingersoll, on the second Tuesday of December, at 2 p.m.

Presbyterian Union. It is a matter of congratulation among

Protestant bodies to witness the spirit of harmony and the desire for closer organic union among the churches. The Presby-terian communions of this Dominion in view of their con-olidation present an ap-pearance of strength and stability, and an increased power for useful ess that must tell largely on the present and future civil-ization of the land. Small rivalries will give way to enlarged general action, and the magnitude of future operations will undoubtedly lie on a scale corresponding to the learning, the wisdom, the dignity, and the wealth of the united body. It is fair to hope that much real good, much lasting benefit to the denomination and the country at large will be the outcome of the union so happily consummated. Some inconveniencies must, however, be tolerated in order to carry out the wise provisions of the general Synod. In this town, and we suppose in other places similarly circumstanced, both resident ministers have tendered their resignations, not willing to cause anything like collision among their respective congregations in regard to their choice of a future pastor. This is as it should be, and, we doubt not, is done in the spirit of fraternal fellowship. While we suppose that the suggestions thus given will be acted upon, we cannot but express our regret at the loss of the services of two such earnest and devoted men. The Rev. Mr. Panton has been comparatively recent in the place, but has proved himself a pastor in the highest sense of the term. His pulpit ministrations have been of a bigh order, and these combined with his fine and enhobling social qualities cannot fail in any locality to produce the most elevating and harmonious results. There are very many not merely in but outside pale of his own religious community that would gladly see the services and moral worth of such an efficient minister of the gospel retained to our town.

The Rev. Mr. Murray has been a cousiderably longer time in our midst, and has been more or less connected with the riso and growth of Lindsay, and the development of its institutions. He was the first Precident of the Y.M.O.A., and during his term of office at least it had a considerable amount of success and a liberal share of public patronage. He was an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of our High and Public School systems, and at examina-tions and exhibitions his chaste and stirring eloquence never failed to give support and encouragement to teachers. At one time and another he has filled most of the pulpits in town with marked acceptance to the people. In short, it would be hard to find a minister of the Gospel who has for so lengthened a period poured forth such a living, powerful, and ever fresh fund of scriptural teaching for the benefit of his people. His style is eminently ornate, fashioned from the most finished models of eloquence, sparkling with elegance and grace of diction, and sustained by vigorous rhetorical execution. He never fails to hold the complete attention of his sudi-ence, and hever will so long as he is a pal-lic speaker. He carries with him the hearty good-will and respect of the entire community, and his reappearence in this town on any public occasion will be the signal for the gathering of a very large and appreciation minimum of the companion of agual for the gathering of a very re-appreciative number of heavers. The poignancy of regret caused by his removal is equally except and profound as for that of his distinguished associate in Christian labor here, and the good wishes and pay-ers of all will follow them in their saw

spheres of action.—Lindeay Warden.

otho e Biterature.

Still and Deep.

BY F. M. P. SKENE, AUTHOR OF "TRIED," "ONE LIFE ONLY," ETC.

CHAPTER I.

"Mary. The voice v as very low and feeble which spoke that single word, but it was instantheard by her to whom it was addressed. "I am here dear, I was only gather ng this lovely white rose for you—is it not beautiful? So pure and delicate!"

o Yes, it resembles you, my child, with your white dress and fair sweat face," said the old rian who had first spoken, with the courtly gallantry of a generation that is repidly passing away. "But come, now, and at down beside me; there is much that I have wished to say to you for long time past, and this hour seems well suited to the task—all is so still and tranquil."

It was in truth a peaceful scene o i which the eyes of the speaker rested. His chair had been placed in front of the picturesque little villa, which he hal inhabited for more than twenty years, and as the house had built on the brow of a hill, it commanded an extensive view on either aide. over one of the fairest counties in England rich pasturolands, sweeping away in graceful undulating lines towards the far horizon, alternated with orchards and gardens and wooded knolls, where pretty country houses peeped out, half hidden by the clustering trees, and immediately below the sloping lawn where the old man sat, a little murmuring brook ran merrily along, its clear waters dividing the grounds of the willa from a soft green meadow which lay beyond; and over all the sylvan beauty of that smiling landscape, had fallen the calm and glory of the sunset hour, bathing it in the lovely light of the after-glow, which filled the western sky as with a sea of gold, and hushing it into that indescribable peace which steals so gently on the living world after the death of day. Scarce was there a sound or movement in all the tranquil scene; only faint sighs from the rising night wind rippled the long grass in the field, and swent the fragrance of the roses in the villa garden through the scented air, while, occasionally, soft musical murmurs told that the little sleepy birds were nestling down to rest, among the ivy leaven that clothed the sheltering walls around the fair domain. Overhead there was not a cloud or a stain in all the heavenly vault, but just where the limpid blue of the apper arch merged into the clear opal of the un's forsaken shrine, one pure pale star had started into life, and hung, quivering in its silver radiance, over the darkening

There is no period of the twenty-four hours when the subtle sympathy of nature with the human spirit makes itself so deep ly felt as in these moments of the unearthly twilight calm, and its influence had fallen, with manifest power, on the two persons who now sat together side by side on the upper part of the lawn, where no trees impeded their view of the far spreading landscape all around. The elder of the two could, in truth, have nowhere found a more apt type of his own expiring life than the fading light of that summer evening. For not only was he in the ovening of his days, but already the shadow of the great night, whose mystery no living eye has ever pierced, was stealing over his wan face and attenuated frame. He was a man between sixty and seventy years of age, whose whole appearance and manner had the unmistakable stamp of high birth and breeding, while his refined and clear cut features still retained traces of the striking beauty for which he had been remarkable in the days of his youth and strength. For many months past he had been aware that a fatal malady was sapping his life, and he inew that now the end was very near. Yet, though his extreme emaciation and pallor were due to his physical sufferings, twas not any bodily aliment which had st on his forchead the seal of unspeakable, pain—borne by him in impenetrable silence for all the years which made up the sum of her young life who now sat in her fair stillness by his side. There was not the lightest trace of a likeness between them, as indeed there could not be for they were other exhaustion of his vital powers. The innoway related by the ties of blood, but young girl, who sat by him in all the bloom Mary Trevelyan had never known any other father, and the house of Louis, Comte de L'Isle had been her home from the days

of her earliest infancy.
We have given this man his true name and title by birth, but for more than thirty years he had renounced his nationality, and become naturalised in England, while never in all that time had he set foot on the shores of his native France, well as he loved her still. In his adopted country he was known as Mr. Lisle, and none but himsell knew that an old French chateau, where his ancestors had dwelt for many concrations, and a noble estate in his own fair land, had passed away from him because he would not compromise the prinsiples which were to him more precious than wealth or position. All his life long he had been an ardent Legitimist, following therein the traditions of his family; but in his devout and earnest mind the belief in the divine right of kings amounted to religion, so he did not hesitate to sacrifice to it seen name and country. In his youth he had held a confidential post in the service of Charles X.; and when that unhappying was forced to fly from France, Louis de Litely and the confidential being the confi de L'Isle not only insisted on sharing his fallen fortunes, but he took a solemn vow that he would never return to his native country till the day when the Bourbons bould be called from exile, and the true heir of their princely race should be placed upon the throne of his fathers. That day had never come, as we know, but the loyal true-hearted man had adhered to his resolution. lation, and he had, indeed, been greatly trengthened in it by that which he termed the apostacy of the only relative he had left in France. This was Armand de Ulsie, a brother of his father's, but so much younger that he was very little older than Louis himself. He was a cold, egotietical, harrow-minded man, whose master-passion that her entrance seemed only may the desire to promote his own interests, and whose whole being was so completely these up to a miserable idelatry of self, yan's extraordinay quietness was the reliance of 8d. if the stairs be not cleaned every fine of 8d. if the stairs be not cleaned every such that her entrance seemed only may fine of 8d. if the stairs be not cleaned every such that her entrance seemed only may the of 8d. if the stairs be not cleaned every such that her entrance seemed only may the of 8d. if the stairs be not cleaned every such that he are through the room. Frilay after dinner. All these fines were deducted by the eleward at the quarterly state up to a miserable idelatry of self, yan's extraordinay quietness was the reliance of 8d. if the stairs be not cleaned every such that her entrance seemed only may that the common self.

one who had noticed on this evening the expression of Mr. Lisle's mournful eyes, as aims or purer worship. Armand smiled contemptuously when he heard that Louis had abundoned wealth and position to folhe turned them upon her, would have seen that this was at least not his opinion. "My darling," he murmured, "as I told low his kingly master into exite, and he composedly entered into possession of the estates, which, he declared, had been for-feited by his nephew. In this proceeding he was openly supported by the reigning

yon, I have much to say to you, and this soft air cannot hurt me—do not be afraid to let me stay out while I finish all I have to tell. I shall speak to you best while the shadows are gathering around us." Gently shadows are gathering around us." Gently she stooped, and lifting up the old man's cloak, which had fallen down, she wrapped t tenderly around him, and said, in a tone low as the signing night wind, "Say what you will dear, be sure that I am listen-

(Continued on 6th page.)

Religious Denominations.

The Irish census extended to religion, and the result is a list of nearly 150 forms of faith. Nine-tenths of the people range themselves in five classes; 4,150,867 Roman Catholics; 667,998 Protestant Epis-copalians; 497,648 Presbyterians; 48,441 Methodists. The remaining 52,428 belong to "other denominations." Among them are 1688 Covenanters, 2600 Brethren and Ohristian Brethren, the majority of them women, six Exclusive Brethren, three of them women, forty Non-Sectarians, four Orthodox, five Christadelphians, five Hu-manitarians, forty-four Christian Israelites, thirty-three Mormons, and ten Latter Day Saints, seventeen of them women. A few call themselves followers of some more or less known man; there are ten Darbyites, ninc Puseyites, six Walkerites, five Morrisonites, and one Kellyite. There are sixty Free Thinkers, forty-nine persons of "no denominations," sixteen Deists, six Theists, one Atheist, eight Secularists, one Materialist. When we come to count "single parame" we see in a labyrinth of 'single persons" we are in a labyrinth of varieties. There is an Idimite, a Reformor (a woman), a disciple of "natural religion," and another of "Positivism, or the religion of humanity," a philanthropist, a saint of no sect, a protester against all priestoraft, a latitudinarian, a Socialist, a Sabbatarian, a Buddhist, a Mussulman, a true Moslem, a Confucian, a Pagan. Four men and one woman describe themselves as "undetermined," or "undecided," and there remain, after all, 830 males and 214 females, where religious profession is en-tirely "unspecified."

A Brave Native Christian Boy.

New Guinea is an immense island to the North of Australia. Many Malays live there; but the principal inhabitants are called Papuaus. As some protection from he dampness during the very heavy rainfalls, and also a protection from noxious reptiles and wild animals, the people live houses built on poles.

Missions to the Papuans were begun by the London Missionary Society on some island quite near New Guinea, about two years ago. Dangers of the sea are of frequent occurrence in the Torres Straits, where the islands are. Last August, a large fishing boat, containing two white men, (not missionaries,) a native boy, and a lad from the Loyalty Islands, was capsized. The native name of the last is Weania; but he is called by the white men Billy. It was impossible to get the boat righted; so the white men and the boy clung to the keel. Billy, being a very good swimmer, could have swum to the shore; out he would not desert his companions while they were in such danger, and hoped he might be able to do something to save

But for sixteen hours there was nothing to do but to drift with them. At the end of this time they landed on a desert island, where their condition was nearly as trying as when they were clinging to the boat. Help might be obtained at an island three wiles and a helf distant, but how with it. Help might be obtained at an island three miles and a half distant; but how was it to be reached? Brave Billy was equal to the occasion; and after a consultation between him and Mr. Jardine, he determined to attempt to swim to the island; a most formidable undertaking for one who had already been sixteen hours on the bottom of a boat, without nourishment of any kind, to undertake to swim for be-tween three and four miles against a strong current. And so Billy felt it. After committing himself to God in prayer, and getting ready to start, he said to Mr. Jar-dine, "Charlie, suppose me catch the land, me see you again; suppose Ide, good-bye." And so he set out in dependence on God: and God enabled him to "catch the land." The needful help was obtained, and the party rescued. Of course, their gratitude to Billy knew no bounds. Billy checked their expression of it, however, "Don't thank me," said he, "thank God; it is God who has done it."—Well Spring.

a foul hirt, broken hose, untied

Petting and Loving.

BT "PASTOR."

"I do so much wish father would let me kiss him good-night. "Why don t you?" He would push me away. He says it is not manly, and he doesn't like to be kissing big boys at all." This is what Ernest has just had to say about his home wishes. He is cloven, and already in the borders of that land that reaches from about ten, when parents think it hardly the right thing to be tender with them. Previous to that age they are the pets of the house—the playthey are the pets of the house—the play-things. Now with the same need of love, and loving, they are ostracised from the family arms. Of course this is not univer-sally true; but very generally true that just when the young nature most needs warm sympathy it fails to get it, and must and will get that which most resembles it. It gathers its love on the streets and school, and is biased in its future emotional character by whom or what it just now learns to love.

Ernest never comes to my house without at once throwing himself into my arms with a kiss, and then nestles there until he has told me all his troubles, faults and temptations. Then with his arms about my neck he hides his face and talks with Jesus. His ather loses a wonderful de-light and rich treasure. But I can only be with him, at the most, a short time. It is the father's duty to train these affections. He can do it day by day, and year by year. Ernest is rightly his own, and he is not in possession. I am glad of the dear lade confidence and love; but no one ought to, or can, take the place of the parent. His father is careful about the culture of his intellectual faculties; sends him to the best teachers; carefully examines his growth; and is deeply interested in the lad's success. But does not more of the future joy, power and work depend on a judicious culture of the emotions than of the intellect? From ten to fifteen is the awful crisis of the child. It is the worst of all periods to compel it to begin random loves and outside fondness. A wilful perversion of a child is hardly worse than this parental habit of neglect -S. S. Times.

The Vatican.

This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1200 feet in length and 1000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1169, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II, a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In 1805, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a condition of obscurity and neglect for more than 70

But soon after the return of the Pontifical Court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with antiquities, statutes, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world.

The library of the Vatican was commenced 1400 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some of Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Boromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles.

The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome: with baintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description.

When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican. It will ever be held in veneration by the student, the artist, and the scholar. Raffael and Michael Angelo are enthroned there, and their throne will be endurable as the love of beauty and genius in the hearts of their worshippers.

A correspondent of the Athenaum, writes:—" The rumor of a portion of the marbles of the Parthenon still existing at the bottom of the sea is not without some foundation. It is true Lord Elgin believed that he had recovered all the boxes that went down in his vessel, off the island of Cerigo, but so many shipwrecks have occurred off that dangerous spot, that it is still possible one or more of Lord Elgin's cases may be lurking at the bottom of the sea.

An Italian newspaper gives some interesting information relative to the annual revenues of the Cardinals. Each Prince of the Church has an income of \$6,000. Cardinal Patrizi has in addition \$8,000 as Cardinal Vicar of Rome, and an equal sum from his benefices. Cardinal Amat draws \$22,000 from his enormous benefices. Cardinal di Pietro receives \$12,000 as Bishor of Albino, and has an equal sum allowed him by Portugal. Cardinal Sacconi has about the same revenue. De Lucca receives \$80,000, Bigarri \$8,000, Bernardi \$100,000, Franchi \$12,000, and wlarge stipend from Spain, while Chigi belongs to a very rich family.

Grace Darling.

Off the coast of Northumberland, and outside, so to speak, of the Farce Islands, in England, lies the Longstone -a rock about four feet above high water mark, and swept by every gale with firee drifts of spray and foam. Here, about six miles from the shore, is planted a light-house, which has been found of great use to the coasting yessels navigating these dangerous waters. Two and thinity yours ago its keeper was named Darling. He had a daughter, Grace-a quiet, modest, well-behaved girl, whose name, through one noble action, will forever be honored among women.

One dark night in September, 1888, the Forfarshire, a Hall steamer, struck suddenly on a reef, called the Harears, in the vicinity of the light-house. She had on board sixty-three persons, including passengers and crow. Their signal of distress were observed from the light house. It was impossible for Darling, the keeper, to pull off in his boat alone; no single arm could have impelled it through the raging sea that then prevailed. With admirable courage, Grace Darling resolved to assist him on his noble errand. She sprang into the skiff, and over the bounding billows father and daughter gallantly make their way. Their lives hung upon a thread, but the brave girl never bated jot of heart or hope, and rowed with all the vigor which a noble enthusiasm is apt to inspire. They reached the ship and took off nine persons, with whom they contrived to reach the light-house. Nine more escaped in one of the steamer's boats; all the rest perished, the ship having went down too quickly for Grace and her father to rescue another boat load.

Grace Darling did not live many years after the event which made her famous. She was interred in the old church on Holy Island, and an epitaph to her memory was composed by the poet Wordsworth:

"The maiden, gentle, yet at duty's call. Firm and unflinching as the light-house reared

On the island rock, her lonely dwelling place, Or, like the invisible rock itself, that braves, Age after age, the hostile elements, As when it guarded holy Cuthberts' cell."

-Mothers' Journal.

THE Public Ledger of St. John's, New-foundland, says:—It seems that a new source of mischief to our cod-fishery, which already suffers from so many injurious agencies, has just appeared in the fact of a number of schooners visiting Holyrood and other places in Conception Bay, known to be favorito resorts for squids, for the purpose of taking these fish to supply them to the French for bait.

Our national observatory at Greenwich has completed the two hundredth year of its existence, the foundation-stone having been laid on the 10th of August, 1675. Flamsteed, the first astronomer-royal, commenced his observations there on February 11 (O.S.) 1676, by observing the distances of the moon from two fixed stars in Taurus; but he was not able to come into residence at the Observatory until the following

The quantity of rain which falls in England is very carefully noted in various parts of the Kingdom, and the results of the observations are published wide, but the amount of sunshine is not so well known. In Scotland the Registrar General regularly reports the number of hours of sunshine with which that country is favoured, as shown by the mean of the returns from fifty-five stations of the Meterological Society of Scotland. The hours of sunshine in a year in that country most frequently range between 1,650 and 1,750, but in 1878 they reached the large number 1,815 and these were distributed as follows: 78 in January, 108 in Febuary, 188 in March, 178 in April, 170 in May, 277 in June, 289 in July, 188 in August, 145 in September, 140 in October, 78 in November, and 84 in December. The average was about 9 hours a day in June. and not quite 21 in January.

Dr. Rink has written a paper on the condition of the interior of Greenland, and the possibility of crossing that country to ascertain whether the speculations of himself and other men of science are correct. The following are his principal conclusions: -(1.) The so-called interior ice is probably only a wall or rind, inside which may be found valleys free from snow and ice, and possibly even wooded: (2.) all Greenland probably consists of a number of islands soldered together by the universal ice covering; (8.) it may be that in two or three places, where the ice fjords still disembogue, in earlier times a sound extended right across from the west to the east coast; (4.) glaciers and permanent snow are doubtless on the increase all over the land: and (5.) floating icebergs are detached from the land by a sort of fall or downflow of the land-ice glaciers. Dr. Rink thinks that by means of properly constructed sledges drawn by men, and by carefully selecting a route and establish ing suitable stations, the Greenland continent might be crossed from count to

he resolutely repudiated all relationship with his uncle, and refused to hold the smallest communication with him. never so much as mentioned his name, so that his family was not aware of the existence of his undesirable relation, and, as years went by, he completely lost sight of him, and did not know whether he were alive or dead. Louis knew that Armand had married a very wealthy woman, of low birt'i-the first unequal alliance which any of their noble family had ever made-but while this step served to increase his indig-nation against his unworthy uncle, it prevented him from ever hoping to regain his lost estates, as he concluded that Armand would have children, to whom he would take very good care to secure the succession. Louis therefore turned his thoughts determinately and for ever from the old home of his race, and caused himself to be naturalized in England, as we have said, in order that his son at least might not have the pain of feeling that he was living in exile. To himself the total sever-ance from his native land was an unques-tionable trial, but he found a compensation for it in the love of his young English wife, which drew the sting from that and every other sorrow. For well nigh thirty years she was the very sweetest of life to him; and in her devoted faithful heart he had and in her devoted rathful heart he had found a refuge for every care, till, a few months previously, she had preceded him to that yet much surer Home, where a love that cannot die makes suushine evermore. And now he was following swiftly on the noiseless steps with which she had passed to that unseen country, the native land of souls that are loyal to the sinless King,

powers; and so astute and worldly-wise

did he prove himself to be, that with every

succeeding change of government or dynasty which gained ascendancy in rest-

less France, he managed always to be on

the winning side, even while he never took the smallest active part in the service of

his country. Such a character and such a career could not but fill a noble-minded man like Louis with ineffable disgust, and

and there were but two in the world he

was leaving, over whom his thoughts ling-ered with a fond regret—Bertrand Lisle,

parents had both died on the same day

that she herself had been born into the world, and that from the very hour of her

mother's departure, Mrs. Lisle had taken

her to her heart as her own child; but no explanation had ever been given to her of

the circumstances which had led to this

arrangement, and when she became old enough to feel some wish to penetrate the mystery, Mr. Liste drew from her a pro-

mise that she would never ask of any one a

single question on the subject. She had obeyed, as was natural to her reserved

character, without a word of expostulation;

but an indefinable instinct taught her.

from the first, that the hidden grief which

had cast so deep a shadow over the life of

Mr. Lisle ever since she could remember,

had in some way had its origin on that mysterious day, when, out of the very shadow

of death which had overtaken those to whom she owed her being, she herself had dawned into the light of the living world

They formed a stricking picture, those two, as they sat there in the peaceful twilight. The dying man lay back in his easy chair, with the pallor of approaching dissolution of his finely moulded features,

his thin hands stretched out upon his knees, his whole attitude betokening the other exhaustion of his vital powers. The

and freshness of her life's early summer,

clasping her little hands fondly round one

of his, was, in truth, as he had said, fair and sweet like the white rose she had

fastened in his breast. She was not by any means possessed of striking beauty.

though her slight figure was singularly graceful, but there was an indefinable

charm in her pure calm face which made itself gradually feit by all who approached her. Her dark hair, which was very soft

and abundant, confrasted almost too strong-

less complexion, but it harmonised well with the deep grey eyes, fringed with black lashes, which were so marked a fea-ture in her countenance, that the absence

of warmer tints were scarcely noticed. Her

most striking peculiarity, however, both in

most striking peculiarity, however, both in manners and appearance, was the extreme stillness and quietude which at all times characterized her. No ripple of agitation seemed ever to disturb the pure contour of her pale face, which was always like the surface of a placid lake, perfectly motion-

less and unruffled, and although a sweet

smile would often curve the delicately

formed lips, they were never seen to open

for the heart laugh or unrestrained merri-

Yet her expression was not in the slight-est degree sorr wful or anxious, and she

bore no trace of the lines of care, which in

truth she had never known in any shape,

while a glance at her refined thoughtful

face was sufficient to show that it was no

lack of meutal power which gave her a look of changeless calm, such as ic not often seen in this restless world. This per-

fect stillness seemed to prevade her whole

being—her step was entirely noiseless, her yoice so low and soft that it could scarce be

heard where louder tones were sounding;

that her sutrance seemed only like the

even her movements were so full of repo

ment natural to her age.

ly with the marble whiteness of her color

his only child, and Mary Trevelyan, his adopted daughter. His son had been brought up entirely as an Englishman, and was now, at the age of twenty six years, serving his adopted country as charge d'affairs to one of the principal Le-gations on the Continent; while Mary, who was five years younger, had, ever since the death of Mrs. Lisle, been a most devoted nurse and companion to her adopted father. Yet she knew absolutely nothing of the causes which had linked her in such close bonds with a family to whom she was in no way related. She knew that her own

What would servants in the present day say to such a code of rules and regulations as were adopted 800 years ago in the house hold of Sir J. Harrington, the translator of Ariosto? A servant absent from prayer to be fined 2d.; for uttering an oath, Id., and the same sum for leaving a door open a fine of 2d., from Lady-day to Michael-mas, for all who are in bed after seven or out after uine; a fine of 1d. for any beds unmade, fire unlit, or candle-box uncleauunmade, fire unit, or canner-out untesti-ed after eight; a fine of 4d. for any man detected teaching the children obscene words; a fine of 1d. for any man waiting without a trencher, or who is absent at a meal; for anyone breaking any of the butler's glass, 12d.; a fine of 2d. for any-one who has not laid the table for dinner by half-past ten, or the supper by six; a fine of 4d. for anyone absent a day without leave; for any man striking another, afine of 1d.; for any follower visiting the cook, 1d.; a fine of 1d. for any man appearing in or torn doublet; a fine of 1d. for any stranger's room left for four hours after he be dressed; a fine of 1d. if the hall be not cleaneed by eight in winter and seven in summer; the porter to be fined ld. if the court gate be not shut during meals; a fine of 8d, if the stairs be not cleaned every

Choice Biterature.

Still and Deep.

BY F. M. F. SKENE, AUTHOR OF "TRIED," "ONE LIFE ONLY," RTJ.

CHAPTER II.

Mr. Liele gat in silence for a few minutes, looking out, with a far-away wistful gaze, towards the golden suncet glow, which seemed so like the gate of Paradise, with the one bright star hung over it as a lamp to light the weary leet of those who, pas-sing from life's toilsome journey, might sock and enter there. But at last he with-drew his eyes from the heavenly vision, and fixed them on the inir graceful form by

"My Mary," he said, "we have both known for some time past that I am dying dying fast; but to-night there is a strange mysterious instinct in my soul, which seems to tell me that I have reached the very confines of the unseen realm, and soon shall be drawn within it to be seen by soon shall be drawn within it to be seen by mortal eyes no more. Do you know, when you were wandering to and fro just now among your flowers. I thought I heard a whisper from no earthly tone, but from the voice that was so long the music of my life, and it softly asked, 'ls he coming?—is he coming?' and there was a murmur of yet softer harmony that answered 'soon softer harmony that answered soon-

Mary did not speak, but she bent down,

and tenderly kissed the hand she held.
"How long is it since you wrote to sum

mon Bertrand home?" he asked.
"Four days," she answered. "I think
he would start for England this morning." "Then even a telegram could not bring him any quicker? Oh, that I may live to see him—my son—my only child! but in case he comes too late, I must say to you Mary some part of what I would have said to him, but not all—oh not all!" and a shudder passed over his frame.

"Mary, I have a good and a noble son in Bertrand, have I not?"
"Yee," she auswered quietly.

"You have known him from childhood, though of late years you have been often parted; is it not true that he is a man of generous nature, of pure and high-toned mind, of ardent impulses, that ever led him on to all that is best and most unworldly—a man, in short, worthy of all love; 18 it

And again she answered, "Yes," with unchanging calm.

"Then let me tell you, Mary Trevelyan that from the first moment when I looked on your infant face twenty one years ago, the most ardent desire of my heart has been that you might become the wife of that dear son. I have wished this every hour that you have lived since then, and I wish it now, with all the concentrated power which can be given to a man's last earthly desire by the passion of death. Say that you will not dony it to me?—say that my longing hope shall be fullfilled?" For the first time a faint rose tint, like the reflection of the sunset hues, just

tinged the colourless purity of Mary's tace, but there was no tremor in her low voice as she answered, "Dear, I think you forget that it can avail nothing to speak to

me of such a wish."
"You mean that Bertrand has not yet

told you that he loves you," said Mr. Lisle, somewhat impatiently, " and that till he does, your sensitive delicacy shrinks from so much as entertaining the question.

These conversationalities are all very well in the days of life and strength, Mavy; but surely in face of inexorable death they need not be allowed to obscure the momentous verities on which so much depends for us all, living and dead alike. I tell you I am very certain he loves you. Who could do otherwise that had ever known you only half as well as he has done all through your lovely blameless life? Has he not seen you, with never a thought of self, living so purely, so devotedly, for the good of athers only, actuated in every word and deed by the holiest motives, and yet so unstentations, so still, so silent, that none but ourselves could have guessed the treature we prosessed in the 2 Ab. sure we possessed in you? Ah, my Mary, be sure he loves you! I have seen him watching you when you have been moving about amongst us with your quiet grace, bringing peace and consolation wherever our footateps came, and the expression in his bright blue eyes was not to be mistaken then. If he has not spoken of love, orasked you in as many words to be his wife, doubtless he did but restrain himself, because he felt that in my sickness and de solation it would be cruel to detach you from me. He must have known that the time was very near at hand when my worn out life would stand no more between him and his happiness, and he has caught the inspiration of your unselfishness, and determined to say no disturbing word which tenderness, even to the end. No! if my great wish depended on him alone it would have its fulfilment, Mary, I am vory sure of that—it is only of you that I am in

"In doubt?" she said, with a questioning tone, as she raised her large grave eyes

"Not in doubt of your perfect willingness to do all you can for my contentment Mary," he answered, smiling at her, "but in doubt of the nature of your feeling to-wards Bertrand, my con. Do you know, my child, that your remarkable stillness and reserve lead most persons outside our home to the conclusion that you are of a cold apathetic temperament, which is in-capable of strong feeling in any way. I know well it is as false as to say that no neart of fire glows under Etna's white voil when winter wraps it round with snow. I am well assured that not only are you capable of love in its deepest meaning, but that if such sentiment ever took possession of your heart, it would be with a power and tenacity which would hold it rooted there muchanged and unchangeable, as long as your life itself should last; am I not right, Mary? If you give your affection to any upon earth it will be but once and forever will it not?"

"I have never been at's to conceive of love in any other way," she anwered, Bursly there can be but one in all the

world for each of us; it would be no true devotion which could ever change or waver, for it never could be felt a second time in all the years of life; it seems to me a desecration of the very name to suppose it possible."

possible."

"Yet many would tell you that disonchantment, or unkindness, or neglect, has often times driven love from its resting place to find another home."

"Then it never was true," she answered, "or worthy of the name. How could such trials touch that which becomes part of the very being of the soul. I do not think that even doeth, of which we know so little, can in this make any difference, as you will find, dear, when she comes to meet you will find, dear, when she comes to meet you at the gates of pearl."

"Yes, Mary, it is thus that I was sure you would feel, and it is an unspeakable conselation to me to know it, for if my heart's desire is fulfilled, and you do love my Ber-trand, it will be for ever. I shall leave him secure in your affection even as you yoursecure in your affection even as you your-self will be safe in his care; and now you know the petition I would ask of you, that you would give to him the priceless trea-sure of your heart, which I ask from you in his name, and that now—even now—you would not hold back from me the tuth, but tell me freely and frankly, if it should be so, that already you have learned to love him."

Her head drooped till her fair cheek lay upon the band she heid, but she did not speak one word.

Mr. Lisle bent over her with an anxious look, "Mary, I am dealing you a hard measure, I know well, in trying to force from one so retiring and sensitive an avowal which is never given except as a response to him who alone has a right to ask it, yet I do claim this self-denying kindness at your hands in the name of all the anguish borne till this bour, whose source and whose extent you can never know. If you would not have it gather with increasing horror round my dying heart, if you would not have it follow me as an accusing spectre through the very portals of the grave, you will tell me that you love my son, if truthfally you can speak the blessed

She kissed his hands repeatedly, but still

no sound passed her lips.
"Mary, I would not ask it," he said, " if your special quietude and calm had not prevented me from ever gaining the slightest clue to your feelings. I know that Bertrand has been dear to you as one whom you have known from childhood, but such a sentiment might well exist while all your heart was given to another. That which I pine to know, if only it were given me to do so, is the certainty that my son is the man whom you have elected, out of all the world, to be the one and only object of your heart's most deep affection. If it is so, though your delicate spirit may shrink painfully from the admission, yet remember, Mary, you are but whispering your secret to the grave, where soon all that has been told to me will be buried in eternal silence; will you not overcome even maidenly reticence to give case to the last hours of the father to whom you have been and are so dear? Ah, Mary, it is the privilege of the dying that their petitions should be granted; tell me, sweet and gentle child, tell me, do you love my

Then at last the answer came, soft and low, but perfectly distinct, "Better than my life; he is now! and he will be forever,

my one and only love!"

"Thank heaven!" said the old man, falling back into his chair. "Oh heaven be thanked! Now, indeed, can I depart in

(To be Continued)

Mohammedanism and Woman.

It was in the earliest days of Christianity that a pagan philosopher exclaimed, "Ye gods, what mothers these Christians have!" Take away Christian mothers, and doom all our girls and woman to utter ignorance and superstition, and Christianity would die out in two genera-tions. What little hope is there for Mohammedan nations as long as women among them is kept crushed at the bottom of the social scale? Says the Pall Mall Gazette :

Mohammedanism seems to oppose the greatest barrier to improvement among inspired elements, and the bigotry of the Mohammedan men opposes such obstacles to their emancipation, that there is no hope for the rising generation. This tells adversely in many other ways. A pasha ene whose name is well-known in Europe and a man of great cultivation-remarked, in answer to some observation about his representing Turkey in some Western court, "I might have done so, but I could not take my wife with me, because she would have to appear in society, and that would have created too great a scaudal among my countryman, and I could not go away and leave her behind." So long as this state of things lasts there can be but little real progress. I have faith, however, in the fair sex. They will find means of working their own emancipation. and with it that of their sons and husbands. Their life has become utterly tasteless; they are pining for the free air of mutual intercourse and liberty. Signifi-cant beginnings have been made in this direction. The bazaars are no longer forbidden ground even to the higher classes, and beneath the almost diaphanous veil which is now worn, and the ample Turkish fergee, or wrapper, of the Turkish lady, it requires no very penetrating eye to discover glimpses of high-heeled boots of the newest European fashion; and all the rest of the costume, it is well-known, is in keeping, and from the hands of Parisian modistes. C'est le commencement de la fin-an end which all woman's craft and finesse, her love of finery, and her desire for excitement and admiration, with many other higher and better impulses, will certainly bring to pass, in spite of Mohammed and the Koran, in spite, too, of the power of custom, and the bigotry of mollahs and

Liquor dealers who supply Canadian Indians with fire-water are fined \$500, and imprisoned for two years.

Mysic as Medicine. The horse knows what he owes to his

the horse knows what he owes to he bells. The factory girls have been instinctively forced into singing, finding in it a solace and assistance in work. And music, the healthgiver—what an untrodden field is there! Have we never noticed an invalid forget pain and weariness under the stimulus of music? Have you never seen a pale check flush up, a dull eye sparkle, an alertness and vigor take possession of the whole frame, and animation succeed to apathy? What does all this mean? It means a truth that we have not fally grasped, a truth pregnant with vast results to the body and mind. It means that music attacks the norvous system directly, reaches and rouses where physic and a change of air can neither reach nor rouse. Music will some day become a powerful and acknowledged therapoutic; and it is one especially appropriate to this excited age. Half our diseases—some physicians say all our diseases—come from disorder the pages. How many like of the mind. ot the nerves. How many ills of the mind precede the ills of the body! Boredom makes more patients than fever; want of interest and excitement, stagnation of the emotional life, or the fatigue of overwrought emotion lies at the root of half the illhealth of our young men and women. Can we doubt the power of music to break up that stagnation? Or, again, can we doubt its power to soothe, to recreate an overstrained emotional life, by bending the tow the other way? There are moods of exhausted feeling in which certain kinds of music would act like poison, just as whip and spur, which encourage the racer at first, tire him to death at last. There are other kinds of music which soothe, and, if I may use the word, lubricate the worn out ways of the nervous centres. You will ask what music is good for that? We reply, judgment and common serse, and above all, sympathy, affectionate and musical sympathy, will partly be your guide, but experience must decide. Let some person, well versed in the divine art, sit at the piano, and let the tired one lie on a couch and prescribe for herself or for himself. This will nappen: "Do not play that Tannhauser overture just now, t wears me out, I cannot bear it;" or, 'Yes—sing that 'Du blist die Ruh, and "Yes—sing that 'Du blist die Rule,' and after that I must hear Mendelssohn's 'Notturne,' out of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream;'" and then—and then—what must come next must be left to the tact and quick sympathy of the musician. I have known cases where an hour of this treatment did more good than bettlefuls of bark or pailfuls of globules; I merely plead for an autrescenized truth, and I point a new an unrecognized truth, and I point a new vocation—the vocation of the musical healer. How many a girl might turn her, at present, uncared-for and generally use-less musical abilities to this gentle and tender human use .- Good Words.

The Sabbath School.

When a teacher and a scholar are mutually interested in each other, they are prepared to co-operate with certain

It is a good thing to require the Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarians to desist from their respective work, and unite with the rest of the school in the opening exercises.

A veteran in the Sunday School work in the west, computed the cost of punishing a certain cruminal, and estimated that the sume amount of money would have been enough to organize forty frontier Sabbath Schools. Another fact in the same line: A judge, when sentencing a criminal, said that the cost of his prosecution was sufficient to educate five young men for the ministry.

Can a teacher labor with such confidence as will ensure success, who does not have a strong belief in the possibility and desir-ability of childhood conversion and childhood piety? We think not. One reason for believing in the possibility of such conversion is found in the history of Jewish children as related in the Bible. Most of the heroes of the Bible were in God's service while young. A child of seven years now may know more of Christ and of his religion than most of the mature converts in Apostolic times knew. A second reason for such belief is found in

In answer to the question, "Should a Superintendent make a formal address to the school, interspersing it with queries?"
Dr. Vincent recently answered as follows: 'Sometimes an address of two or three minutes is good. If questions are asked, put them wisely. I would ask four questions on each lesson, and then, when you come to the review, you will have an ex-cellent basis for that exercise when the four queries of each preceding Sabbath can again be repeated.

To Sunday Schools or classes which conribute to foreign missions, Dr. Jessup, the missionary to Syria gives the following ad-

"1. Let all contributions be sent through the Board of Missions.

"2. If possible, allow your dinations to be used for general purposes; but if it be not possible to maintain the interest of your children and youth in a work so distant without some special object, then by

all means
"8. Do not demand too much from your overtaxed sisters in the foreign land in the way of letters and reports.

"4. Do not expect sensutional letters from your friends abroad. Do not take for granted that the child of ten years of age ou are supporting, will develop into a distinguished teacher or Bible-woman before the arrival of the next mail. Do not be discouraged if you have to wait and pray for years before you hear good tid-

"5. Pray very earnestly for the conversion of the pupils in the mission schools. This I regard as the great advantage of the system of having pupils supported by Christians in the home churches, and known to them by name. They are made the objects of special prayer. This is the precious golden boud which brings the hims field wear to us, and the foreign field wear

A Word for the Women.

We do not hesitate to say that the average woman, educated in the better class of schools in this country, is a better scholar, and a more capable and accomplished per son, than the average college graduate of the other sox. What we want is cheaper schools of an equal excellence. The farm-ers's boy goes to college, finds cheap tuition, wins a scholarship perhaps, boards in commons, earns money during vacation, and gets through, while his sister stays at home, because the only place where she can get an equal education are expensive beyond her means. There is no college that needs to be so richly endowed as a woman's college. Women are not mon, quarrel with the facts as we may, and they cannot get along so cheaply and with such self-helpfulness as men while going through the processes of their education. If we the processes of their education. If we are to have women's colleges, we must have well paid professors, philosophical apparatus, cabinets, collections, art-galleries, laboratories, and they must be provided for by private munificence. Provision should be made for the poor, so that high education shall come within the reach of all. There is not a woman's college, or an advanced public institution for the education of women, that is not to day in need of a large endowment for the purpose of bringing its advantages within the reach of those whose means are small. Now we commend this matter particular

ly to rich women. There are many, scattered up and down the country, who are wondering what they will do with their money when, and even before, they die. To all these we beg the privilege of commending this great object. Let the boys alone. They have been pretty well taken alone. They have been pretty well taken care of already, and the men will look after them. It is for you, as women wishing well to your own sex, and anxious for its elevation in all possible ways, to endow these institutions that are springing up about the country in its interest, so that the poor shall have an equal chance with the rich. You can greatly help to give the young women of all classes as good a chance as their brothers enjoy, and you can hardly claim a great deal of womanly feeling if you do not do it.—Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner for October.

Well Said.

Carl Schurz, a German by birth, is one of the most eloquent men in America. Ho was for years a Senator, but party spirit led to his defeat a few mouths ago. He is now on a visit to Germany. The following is an extract from a speech or his in Berlin: The American mind is beginning more

clearly than ever to understand that a merc form of government, however free, and however wisely devised, is not alone suffi-cient to secure the liberty, happiness, and greatness of a people; that an active public conscience is the true balance-wheel of free government; that popular institutions can safely stand only on a strong founda-tion of public virtue, and that the morality of a government must be ruled by the same principles which in private life form the character of a gentleman. It begins to be felt more strongly than ever that for the guidance of American affairs in such a period, a statemanship is required which knows something higher and better to do than to feed efficient partisans with public plunder; a statemanship that has intelli-gence and knowledge enough to understand and appreciate the problems to be solved, and also moral courage and independence of spirit enough to treat those problems on their own merits and not merely in their relations to party advantage. Nor is the number of those small whose hearts are full of the sentiment that parties are well in their way, and useful as long as they strive for power only to use it for the public good, and not merely to possess it for their own enjoyment; but that, to serve his country is the best sense, every true American must recognize his duties as a patriot first, before he thinks of any obligation as a partisan.

The principles thus stated are as appli cable to our own Dominion as to the United States. We hope that there will be, day by day, an increasing multitude of men able to act above party and free from pre-judice—to act simply in the interest of right and truth.

One Thing at a Time.

"He killed himself—by imprudence in setting out." It was said of a young min-ister. He was settled in a country charge. He thought he had capacity for management. To drive a gig, manage a farm, and edit a Lowspaper, and three things almost any smart man supposes he could do, if he tried, as a matter of course. young clargyman bought "a nice place;" went in debt for it; found it hard to keep it going; and equally hard to keep its payments. His heart was often heavy under a load of cares. This heaviness got into his sermons.

The farmers around got a little pleasure from noticing how much better they could farm than a college-bred man, but they got little profit at Church; and they did not respect the theology of a man so plainly deficient where they were strong. That place was the death of the young minister. Taxes were heavier than he thought: pro-Taxes were heavier than he thought; profits were lighter; labor was high; men would need to be buried, whether his crops required his presonce or not. The result was ruin. His people be good him to resign. The place, like the congregation, had run down, and no buyer could be had. He has now no charge, for he lost character; and he is anchored to the place—all he has. He killed himself by that illadyised step. advised step.

The same thing is done in many lives; by lawyers and doctors who do a little in stocks; by merchants who have railway interests; by clerks who have a little vonture in Wall Street. One thing at a time, and well done, is the surest way to the average man. For one who can keep many irons in the fire, and burn none, there are five who cannot.—Rev. Dr. John Hall.

Scientific and Aseful.

USEFUL HINTS.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim-milk and water will restore old crape. Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it. An inkstand was turned over on a white table-cloth; the servant threw over it a mixture of salt and pepper plentifully, and all traces of it disappeared. Picture frames and glasses are preserved from files by painting them with a brush dipped in a mixture made by boiling three or four onions in a pint of water. Bed-bugs are mixture made by boiling three or four onions in a pint of water. B.d.bug3 are kept away by washing the crovices with strong salt water, put on with a brush. Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and not used until three months

LOCOMOTIVE LIGHTS.

The Russian Government is making ex. periments in relation to the use of electricity for the head lights of locomotives. A battery of forty-eight elements was found to make everything on the railway track distinct for a distance of more than 1,200

A SURE TEST.

A medical practitioner of Cremonia proposes a simple method, by which the certainty of death may be showed. It is to inject a drop of ammovia beneath the skin, when, if death be present, no effect, or next to none, is produced; but if there be life, then a red spot appears at the place of the injection. A test so easily applied as this should remove all apprehension of being buried alive.

NEW REMEDY FOR COUGHS.

The London Lancet says: Anodynes, practics, cough mixtures, and lozenges are practically of no good, and but too often increase the debility and hasten the fatal end. The best method of easing coughs is to resist it with all the force of will pos-sible, until the accumulation of phlegm be-comes greater; then there is something to cough against, and it comes up very much easier, and with half the coughing. A great deal of hacking and homming and coughing in invalids is nervous, purely nervous, or from force of habit, as is shown by the frequency when thinking about it, and the comparative rarity when the person is so much engaged that there is no time to think about it, and the attention it compelled in another direction.

COOKING CAULIFLOWER.

There are several ways recommended for cooking this fine vegetable. A cauli-flower should cooked with the outer line of leaves on, clipped, of course, down o the head. Let it soak in cold water for to the held. Let it some in-cold water for half or a whole hour, and then boil it steadily for an hour, or until it is perfectly tender; drain and dish, and send to the table just as it is.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

The Laboratory, an authority of value, says that the use of artificial butter is on the increase, and by recent improvements the article is made pure and wholesome, and it "sees no reason why it should not come into extensive use."

SUN-BATHS.

Considering how much pains people take first, in excluding sunlight from their dwellings, and second, in protecting by clothing their pale bodies from its influence, it can readily be seen how want of sunlight on the person may be a great cause of ill health. "Remove the cause and the effect will cease," is the hygienic procept; and hence in all cases where want of sunlight has been the cause of disease, sun-bathing must be a valuable hygienic curative agency. In cases of debility, unaccompanied with fever, it is nearly always valuable. Whenever the skin is pale and bloodless—whenever a cold and clammy condition of it is found—sun-baths are indicated. Resilessness, excitability, and irritability often succumb to this agency when they will to no other. Sun-baths supply the place in some sense, and are worth a thousand fold more than all the iron, opium, alcohol, etc., in Christendom. They are not, as a rule, to be used in feverish conditions of the system, but wherever there is torpidity, inanity, lifelessness or the like.—Science of Health.

TO SAVE THE DROWNING.

The Massachusetts Humane Society has published very brief and intelligible direc-tions for saving the lives of persons rescued from the water after they have become in-sensible. They are as follows: 1. 1.000 no time. Carry out these directions on the spot. 2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils. 3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may renout of the lungs and windpipe. 4. Losen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest. 5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip. 6. If the breathing has cassed, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, is imitation of the natural broathing; forci bly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all. To do it readily lay the person on his backwith a cashion pillow, or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person. 7. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm-8. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea. 9. Work delib-erately. Do not give up too quickly. Sac-cess has rewarded the efforts of hours. cess has rewarded the efforts of hours-

Journalism grows in China. The native press of Hong Kong and Shanghai is said to be constantly widening its in fluence, and at Foschow a new paper has just been started.

Miscellaneous.

MR. HEARY WARD BEECHER, of Brooklyn, is to have a summer meeting house built for him.

DEAN STANLEY has refused his authority for the erection of a memorial to Balfe in Westminister Abbey. He gives as his reason—want of space.

THE London Athenaum suggests the burying of Gibson's marbles, bequeathed to the Royal academy, as the cheapest way of taking care of them.

LATE Japan and China advices state that great suffering has arisen from ex-treme heat in both countries. The thormometer has ranged from 100 to 110 de-

80 large were the hailstones which fell at Damascus in a tempest which visited that city on the first of June, that three men were killed by them, and eight

MR. ALFRED BELLVILLE Writes from Zanzibar that Cameron is reported to have been seen by an Arab on the western side of the Lualaba. Mr. Stanley is said to have had a fight, and lost 100

THE Kropatchek rifle, with which the Austrian army will probably be armed, fires fifteen shots in ten seconds, and has a mechanism with two short movements, so simple that it can be set in motion by fingers numbed with cold.

In the last issue of the Ontario Gazette are published the regulations for an examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India, to be held in April next. They were sent here for publication by Lord Carnarvon.

THE Russian World announces the formation in St. Petersburg of a society of ladies, who have reneunced the use of silk dresses and every other kind of expensive attire, in order to employ the money so saved in the education of poor

Commodore Goodenough, commanding the British squadron in Melbourne, Australia, died on the 20th ult. He was wounded by poisoned arrows in an attack on his flagship by natives at Car-lisle Bay. Every effort was made to counteract the poison, but in vain. One seaman was also killed and three

We have to notice the death of Dr. Davies, of Regent's Park College, known as the translator of Ewald's Hebrew Frammar, and as the compiler of a Hebrew Lexicon. Ho was one of the committee for revising the authorised rersion of the Old Testament. Dr. Davies was a modest, unassuming man, and took immense pains with his pupils. He was held in high esteem by all who were acquainted with him.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS LIFE."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 28. The blood being the source from which the system is up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic fractions become enfectled. Settling upon mportant organs as the lungs, liver, and idneys, the effect is most disastrous. lence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this parttoular ason of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the matter what the exciting cause may be, the mal cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent ostrums, by recommending it to cure very disease, nor does so recommend it; the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges that it will e; but what he does that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is caner. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood-cleanser yet disrovered, and that it will free the blood and return of all other blood-poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Gold-an Medical Discovery is warranted by him octre the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as ll forms of Blotches, Pimples, and Erup-ions; also all Glandular Swellings, and he worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated ores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases,—all of which belong o Scrofulous diseases. CONFIRMED.—HIP-JOINT DISEASE

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa, July 14, 1872. De Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—My wife first became lame
and spears ago. Swellings would appear
ad disappear on her hip, and she was redually becoming reduced, and her whole stem rotten with disease. In 1871, a welling boke on her hip, discharging large pantities, and since that time there are everal openings. Have had five doctors, if an expense of \$125, who say nothing ill do any good but a surgical operation.
July 16, 1878, he writes thus: My wife
sertainly received a great benefit from he use of your Discovery, for she was not ble to get off the bed and was not expected o live a week when also commenced using a year ago. She has been doing most ther work for over six months. Has used westy bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is constituted as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your shade medicine. I can cheerfully remained it as a blood-purifier and strength store.

Golden Medical Discourages is said by

CURED.

Special Botices.

Mus. Hannah Sanderson, Merrimack, N.H., writes Oct., 29th to R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H., "I cheerfully certify to the wonderful restorative properties of your Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, having experienced its effects on my own head. When I commenced using it my head was nearly bald, only having a little hair on the side and back of my head. I have worn false hair fifteen years and upward. I have now laid it by. I commence ward. I have now laid it by. I commenced using it in May, and now my hair is from two to four inches long and thick, where there was none when I commenced using Hall's Hair Renower. My hair is now growing very fast and does not fall off. I recommend this to all those whose hair is

turned gray or thin, and especially to those that are bald."

"I am acquainted with Mrs. Hannah Sanderson and can certify to the truthfulness of this statement.—William T.

THE King of Bavaria kindly permitted Dr. J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's celebrated collossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown, and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the city of Lowell, where it stands in the Park, and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them Ayer's Medicines make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflicting and often dangerous diseases .- Boston Journal.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' EXCELSION EC-LECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD .- Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore threat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. fifty cent's worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical: J. Collard of Sparta, Ontario, writes, "Send me 6 doz, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want, more now; its cures from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 doz. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, 1 am nearly doz. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only I bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes—"Sendme some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton. P. Q., writes—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without de-lay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., writes—"Send us one gross Eclec-tric Oil. We find it to take well." Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25

nts. S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, cents.

Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.
Note—Eclectric—Selected and Elec-

trized.

MAPLE GROVE, ANCASTER. Messrs. W. G. Chute & Co.
Gentlemen,—I feel bound by a sense of duty, and a desire to benefit my fellow-beings, to make known the wonderful effect of your Indian Rheumatic Cure has had in my case. I suffered from rheumatism for six years, and tried everything said to be benificial without obtaining relief, and I come to the concinsion to try noth."; more; but my husband hearing of your medicine wished me to try it, with a doubting heart I tried one bottle, and I was so much relieved by it that I tried another, which completed the cure. I hope you will publish this, for these are facts, as many in this neighbourhood can

every one afficieted, I remain, yours turly, MRS. WM. Scorr. Sold by all Medicine dealers, Price, pint bottles, \$1.50. Manufactured only by W. G. Chute & Co. Hamilton, Out. [Advr.]

Hoping you

testily.

HARDWARE.

RODGERS' Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives

RODGERS' Setts Carvers and Steels

ELECTRO-PLATE

Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons. Table Mats, Tea Bells, &c., &c., &c.

RICE LEWIS & SON. MARDWARE MERCHANTS TORONTO

\$2,500 MADE WITH QUA GRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.
Representate different books. Agents say this is th

BEST THING EVER TRIED.

The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Agents Wanted on these and our magnificent Editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on Application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CU., Publishers, Philadelphia

THE TOLEDO BLADE

overy is considered as almost a miracle, and attribute it all to the use of your absolute medicine. I can cheerfully resonanted it as a blood-purifier and strength witness.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Goldon Medical Discovery is sold by respectively.

Goldon Medical Discovery is sold by respectively.

ALLEY STATEMENT DESIGNATION AS A FAMILY PAPER. The Largest, and REVINCE PAPER. AS COUNTRY LOSS AND CONTROL ASSISTANCE. Designation of Nava. Paper possesses free. Address of Nava. Statement of Nava. Statement of Nava. Statement of Nava. Paper possesses free. Address year, \$2.25. All papers possesses free. Address year, \$2.25. All papers possesses free. Address year, \$2.25. All papers possesses free.

DR. C. M'LANE'S Celebrated American

Worm Specific

VERMIFUGE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, withgrinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in pledging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual; "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given in strict Accordance WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. C. M'Lane's Vermisuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. C. M'Lanes, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pikhburgh, Ph. To those wishing to give them a trisi, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pilie for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one viat of Vermiluge for fourteer three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accommanded by twenty cents extra.

AFF For sale hy Pruggists and Country Store Keepers generally.

HOISERY!!

CRAWFORD & SMITH

Invite specialattention to their New Stock of MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Children's and Ladies' Scotch Merino Hose,

Children's and Ladies' English Merino Hose, Children's Colonied and White Cotton Hose, Ladies' Colonced and White Cotton Hose. Children's and Ladies' Baibi iggan Hose. Children, and Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose; Ladies' Scotch and English Merino Underclothing Cents' Scotch and English Merino Underclothing,

ALEXANDER' & STARK,

49 KING STREET EAST.

(Formerly Blaikie & Alexander.)

STOCK BROKERS.

AND ESTATE AGENTS. (Members of the Stock Exchange.)

Orders from the emetry for the purchase or sale of STOCKS.

> DEBENTURES and MORTGAGES

Promptly attended to. 10 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

JUST RECEIVED

WILLIAM GORDON'S,

134 YONGE STREET, A quantity of that new Patent

FLOOR CLOTH COVERING,

CALLED CORTICINE!

Suitable for Offices, Dining and Billiard Rooms. It is known to be of great durability. Also a large assortment of BRUSSEL AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED

To soil Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Recrybody, in every County in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. contains over 900 household recipes, and is suited to all classes and conditions of cociety. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It sells at sight Greatest inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for \$2.0. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

HAGYARD'S

ROYAL

PAIN REMEDY!

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

The best Remedy in the World for the following complaints: Cremps in the Limbs and Stomach, Bilious Colie, Neuralgia, Chills from Sudden Colds. Sore Throat, Influenza, Tooth
Ache, Chapped Hands, Sour Stomach,
Head Ache, Lame Back,
Rhoumatism,

All of which require either an internal or external remedy, and we feel confident there is no medicine cold equal to Hag-YARD'S ROYAL PAIN REMEDY for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the above

do., &c.

complaints.
Full and explicit directions accompany

Price 25 cents per bottle.

HAGYARD'S

Anti-bilious & Cathartic

Sugar - Coated Pills,

Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, Discases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Mclancholy, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Discases, de., de.

There is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more gener-ally used. No person can feel well while ally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to those in general use; being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation.

MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON, PROPRIETORS, TORONTO.

FITS FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS,
BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will
find Hance's kpileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever
discovered for carring Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

Glictory of the control of the control of the control
and the control of the control of the control
between the control of the control of the control
between the control of the control of the control
between the control of the control of the control
between the control of the control of the control
between the control of the control of the control
between the control of the contr

A MOST BEMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 28th, 1887.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epileopy in July, 1835. Immediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no rollef. I thon consulted another physician, but I scemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; was cupped and bled soveral different times. I was generally attacked without any premonitory symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my siecep, and would fall in herover I would be, or whatever be occupied with, and was severely hiptod several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in my self. I shall see according to the my business, and I conside. The statement of the my business, and I conside. The menced to two your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 6th, 1965, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of Providence your medicane was made the instrument by which i was cured of that distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be made knewn everywhere, that persons who are similarly affected may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by calling at my residence. No. 386 North Third St., Philadecibils. Pa further information can obtain it by calling at my rea dence. No. 836 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. William Elder.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY:

IN THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA, Miss., June 30 -SNITS I HANCE - DearSir:
You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epilepic Pills. I was the first person
whe tried your Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly sufficied with fits for two years. I wrote for
and recoived two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. His has never had aft since. It
was by my persuasion that Mr Lyou tried your Pills.
His case was a very bad once; he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tonnossee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recommended them, and in no instance where I have
had a chauce of hearing from their effect have lasy
falled to cury. Your, etc.

Grenads, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCES EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANCES EFILEPTIC FILLS.

To SETH S. HANCE:—A person in my employ had been afflicted with Pils, or Epilopsy, for thirteen years; ho had these attacks at interyals of two to four weeks, and often-times soveral in quick succession, sometimes continuing further or three pays. On success, coesain they lastes he would contained for a day or two affect the fits cassed, I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement is conciuded to try your remedy. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since ho commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal wargner, and has, alree that time, been exposed to the severas of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial.

B. L. DeFerrer.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

ETILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following tostimonial from a respeciable citizen of Grouada, Mississippi.

SETH S HANCE, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a caso of Spasms, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J.J. Ligon, has long been afficed with this awfur disease. He was first attacked white quite young. He would have one or two spasms at one attack at first, but as he grew elder they seemed to increase. Up to the time he commenced taking your Pills he had then wery often and quite seyers, presenting him, box, a namina. His mind had antered series of the commenced to the heart of the commenced taking the how a name of the commenced to the heart of the commenced that is the series of the property of the commenced that is the great pleasure in communicating, as it may be the means of directing others to the remort y that will care them. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. F. Lieses.

Sent to any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, on receipt of a remittance. Address, SETM S. HARCE, No Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md. Price, one hear, St. we of the velve, 52; "we've, 52; "we've, 52; "when the property we've by this advertisement.

JAMES SHIELDS & CO..

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES.

And Manufacturers of

Biscuits and Confectionery.

Corner of Youge and Temperance Sis.

TORONTO.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thick-

ened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sedi-ment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet laste long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. G. Ayer & Co., PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

> LOWELL. MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



For all the purposes of c. Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was over any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and anong all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reason in the client purpose in the client purpose is a cathartic, nor weak of the reason is, that it is a more reason in the client purpose in the

every neighberitood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climaes; containing noither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while belix purely regetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful initien e on the internal viscors to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stoma h, bowels, liver, and other organs of the cody, restoring their 'regular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such dorangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly core:—

For Byspepsia or Indigestion, Listlesses, Language and Loss of Appetix, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For liver Complaints and its various symptoms, Billious Healthache, Sick Healthache, Sink Healthache, Sick Healthache, Smandice or Green Sickness, Billious Could action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Byspepsia or Diserbases, but one mild doss is generally required.

For Byspersery or Diserbases, but one mild doss is generally required.

For Recummatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpistation of the Heart, Palm in the Side, Back and Losims, they should be continuously taken for the Heart, Palm in the Side, Smack and Losims, they should be continuously taken for the Heart, Palm in the Side, Parcel and Bullous Hearthang the diseased action of the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

taken, as required, to cange the alteries action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Brepey and Brepetcal swellings they should be taken in large and frequent desect to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppressions a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Disner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose simulates the stomach and howels into healthy action, restores the ampetic, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often devantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Prestical Chemists.

DR. J. C. AXER & CO., Practical Chemists. LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

NORTH ROPA LYMAN, Toronto, Solo Agents

\$200 a month to agente everywhere. Al-Aven., Chicago, Ill.

5 To 229 PGR DAY,—Agente wanted? All sox, young or ollassor of working people, of either sox, young or ollassor of working people, of either sox, young or ollassor so working people, of either blood of the sound of the blood of the sound of the blood of the sound o

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept Sath, 1875. English quotations are unchanged, and nontest are said to be firmer. Montreal was more active and New York onet; two cents up. Toronto market reement; meraily unchanged to be held more firmly; barlow was mactive and tending downwords; peak were nominally unchanged.

TORONTO.

	54			
Wheat, fall, por bushel	21 05	٠.	3.4	ňa
Wheat, apring, do	1 63			0
Barley. do		"	~	ţu
Oats, do	છે છે			17
Pens, do	6 / 5	**		77
Rve, do	0.03	•		01
Dresse I Hogs per 100 lbs	G D)	•		00
Beef, hind quarters	(6.0)	**		(40
Beet, ine attactors	60.0	**	U	N
Mutton, by araus	0.60	*	0	00
Military was wall	0.70	•	- 0	64
Oblokens, po. pair	0 0	**	ı)	60
Ducks, per bracs	615	**		7.
Guese, each	0.70	*-		0
Turkey ;	0.3	**		24
Butt r. 1b rolls	0.0			Ūά
Buster, large rolls .	0 20	44		14.7
Butter, tub dairy	0 15	**		10
Eggs, fresh, per doz.				13
Egg., packed	0.00		•	
Apples, per bri.	0.00			01
Potatoes per bushel	0.50			60
Hay, new	.15 (*)	**		
Straw	10 000	**	11	(×)
London.				

White Wheat Deihl † 100 lbs Treadwell Red Whoter Spring Wheat Flour Onts Corn Barley Ryo Buckwheat Boans Boa	*1 (i) (ii ~1
" Treadwoll	1 60 " 1
Red Winter	1 10 "
Spring Wheat	1 10 11
Flour	3 00 "
Onto	0.55 1
Peas "	. 1 10 "
Corn "	0 95 " 1 . 1 19 " 1 . 1 20 " 1 . 1 00 " 1
Barley "	. 1 w " 1
Ryo "	101"
Ruckwheat "	1 15 "
Buckwheat Beans Eggs, Store lots, & doz Farmers'	1 25 "
Wada Stora lots, Crillor	
Eirmara	011 " (
Butter, crock	0 18 " (
in the sales	0 22 " (
tt dately	. 0 I8 " d
Olympia districted the	. 0 00 "
rolls "firth Choose daily P lb factory Lard, P lb Lumb Skins, each Calf Ssins, green, P lb dry, Hides, green, P lb. "dry, Wool Mutton, P lb Deer, P lb. Dressed Hugs, P ct. Dressed Hugs, Chickens, P pair Ducks, P pair	0 0910
Tank the	. 0 00 "
Tard, Plo	. 0 60 "
Catt China Catt and the	. 000 "
Call Skins, green, 4, 10	ò i5 " i
ary,	" 0 04 "
Hides, green, & 10	. 0 10 "
dry.	. 030 "
Wool an arran and state and arrange or	0 07 "
Mutton, 37 lb	. 0 05 "
Deef Pib	. 0 60 "
Livo Hogs, Prot	0 00
Dreseed Hogs	8 00 " 1
Chickens, P pair	0 40 "
Ducks, & Pair	0 60 "
Goese, ouch	0 50 '
Turkeys, each	. 0 75 " 1
Apples, green, Thush	0 50 "
Hay, 30 tou.	12 00 " 14
Ducks, Prut Goese, each Turkeys, each Apples, green, Pbush Hay, Ptou Straw, Plond	. 3 00 "
Potatoes, P tub.	0 30 " (
Potatoes, P tus Cordwood, No. 1 dry, to cord	4 25 "
MONTREAL.	
and the same of the same and the same of t	E

WHEAT.—\$1 124; Trendwell at \$1 15 OAIMEAL.—Per brl. of 200 lbs., \$5.00. COUN.—Last sale at 56. OATS.—41c. to 42c. PEAS.—05e per 60 lbs. BARLEY.—724c to 75c. LHEEK.—A49c to 69. BUTTER.—18c to 40c; 21c to 22j. BENF.—Nominat; Prime Mess per barrol \$15.50

to \$1.00. LARD-Per lb. 14]o; pails, 15c.

Official Announcements.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRESBYTERIES IN QUEBEO AND ONTARIO, AND APPOINTMENTS OF MEETINGS

HURON,—The Presbytary of Huron will meet in Sectorth, on the 2nd Tuesday of October, at 11

BRUCK.—The Presbytory of Bruce will meet at Peisley, on Tuesday, September 28th, at 2 o'clock CHATHAM.—At Bothwell, on Monday, Soptember 27th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Kingston. - Next meeting to be held in St Androw's Church, Believine, on the second fues-day of October ensuing, at 7.30 p m. Toronto.—Next meeting in the lecture from of Knox Church, Toronto, on the first Tuesday of October, at 11 a.m.

OTTAWA —An adjourned meeting at North Gower en the 12th October at 3 p.m. Next quarterly meeting in St. Andrew's Uhurch, Ottawa, on the 3th November, at 5 p.m.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

The Home Missier Committee will (D.V) meet in the Deacous' Court Room of finex church, lor-

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,

at half past seven o'clock in the avening.

The Conveners of the various Prosbyteries'
Home Mission Committees, are requested to fill
up and for ward by the 1st October, to the flev. R.

M. Warden, The ochediues sent them some weeks

M. Warden, The occasions some season ago.

All Mission aries, Catechists, &c., desiring to engage in Mission Work during the winter had year, will please forward their names and adaresses to the Convener of the Committee, How Dr. Cochrane, Brantord, provious to the date of meating.

Members of committee will receive reduced fare Tiokus for the Kailways on application to Rev. W Reid, Toronto. These must be presented at the meganning of the journey.

TO LICENTIATES OF THE

Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Wanted, a Licentiate, or Minister without charge to labour in KiTLEY, within the bounds of the Prosbytery of Brockville. Applications stating sailary and longth of enga go-ment desired, to be addressed to the REV. ARCHIBALD BROWN, Lyn

Lyn, 25th Sept , 18-5.

OPENING OF

KNOX COLLEGE NEW BUILDINGS!

The New Buildings of Knox College will be op-

Wednesday, 6th October, at 2 o'clock, p.m.

REV, DR. HALL, OF NEW YORK. and others, will give addresses on the occasion.

and offices, win grow authors on the occasion.

It is expected that many of the subscribers and friends of the Colorge will be present a unker coming by the Grand Trunk Railway or the Great Western, may obtain certificates entiting them to robust teckets at one shale and a killing them to robust teckets at one shale and a killing them to robust teckets at one shale and a killing them to robust teckets at one shale and a killing them. Robust a killing the shale sha

THE REV. A. MELVILLE,

Sometime before he died, left a member of his volumes of bermons it the hands of men with whom no was acquainted, with a view to have them sold. Mr. Meiville, though correct and precise in the disposal of nearly air his exiscis, neglected to give into irration to his his Executors in relation to his volumes of bornoons that he eight in different prices of the country. His son Mr. John Mowelle, who is one of his Executors would take it as a special favor of this, becaute when we entry that it was not precise in the second of the one of his seasons who were entrusted with a number of the volumes referred to would tell him by letter new many volumes they received and how many to have yet en hand. Address,

JOHN MELVELLE, Spencerville, Ont.

BRAESIDE ACADEMY, COTE DES NEIGES,

Will reopen on september stil, 1979.

For Circulate, and make the Principal PROF.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN

Commercial College,

Educate Young Rea, Middle-aged Men and Roys in Commercial Branches.

Special attention is given to the science of Book-keeping as applied to every department of Trade and to entered according to the feeting that the Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law Business Correspondence, Spelling, etc., etc.

Its go a bacter are comerciant accountants, and are sought for by merchants and business men, in want of help, from all parts of the Fronce.

Les Ther are no vecitions. Students may enter at any time with equal advantage. Address.

ODELLA TROUIT Transito. ODELL & TROUT, Toronto.

BRANTFORD

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

(In connection with the Production Church in Canada)

PRESIDENT-REV. WM. COOMBANE, D.D. PRINCIPAL -REV. A. F. KEMP L.L.D., With a full staff of resident Governesses and Mas-ters in Music and Painting.

The roxt Session begins Thursday, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1675. The Calcudar for the year, containing tull particulars as to Studies, Fice, etc., is now ready, and may be used of the Principal or Secre-

Students of last year who intend returning, and new students, are requested to notify the Principal as early as possible.

WM. SANDERSON, Secretary

Brantford, 29th July, 1875

KNOX COLLEGE.

VIEWS OF KNOX COLLEGE

JUST MADE AND FOR SALE AT WILLIAMPON'S.

(late Ewing & Co.,) 39 Kin; St., Wost. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, ONT.

Ression 34th will begin on 6th October next. For copies of Calendar for 1875-6 constraing full information as to courses and subjects of study, graduation, scholar-hips, fees, &c., &c., apply to PROFLSSOR MOWAT,

Registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

YORKSHIRE CATTLE FEEDER

Is the best food known for fattening HORSES. COWS, CALVES. SHEEP

AND PIGS. with great saving of time and money

IT GIVES STRENGTH and LIFE to Horses oven during bard work

COWS FLD WITH IT produce more MILK and BUTTER, at the same time ibcrease in flesh, and for stall-feeding its effect is marvellous.

PRICE 25 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOX. A Dollar Box contains 260 feeds.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Chemists,
167 King Street East, I.-ronto

CHINA HALI

71 King Street East, Toronto.

NEW GOODS FIST ARREVED, SUIT ABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ABLIC FOR PRESENTS
Old Antique Jugs and Vases.
Belienian Jugs and Vases.
Belienian Toilet Sets.
China Taule Flower Pets.
Cheese Covers and Game Pie Di hes.
Purch and Claret Bowls
Dinner and Desse, t Sets.
Breakfast and To a sets.
Chamber Sets, in great variety
White Grante Goods, cheap.
Coal Oll Lamps, in great variety.
New Lamp and Silver Light.
Irish Belieck China.

GLOVER HARRISON

IMPORTER.

D. S. KEITH & CO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS BRASE FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,

Manufacturors of

PETROLEUM GAS WORKS.

Engineers and Plumbers' Brass Work, & Conservatory and Green House H uting
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Iron and
Lead Pipes and Plumbers' Materials.

109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention riven to CHIRCH RELLS. 72. illustrated Catalogues sent free. No duty on Jan.ch Bells.

GIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT THE URensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. if. Institute of the Printical Advantages unsurpassed in this country Uraduates obtain excellent particles its popular post in the country of the Printic Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full par iculars, address Phor. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

I.ANIDS FOR SALE

Rear WALHALIA. South Carolina Small Tracts
and easy terms.

Address—W. J. DUFFIE, Owner, Columbia, S. C.

Address—W. J. DUFFIE, Owner, Columbia, S. C.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE IMPORTERS.

Domestic Hardware, RODGER'S POCKET AND TABLE OUTLERY.

TORONTO.

PURE GRAPE WINE UMFERMENTED,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

and the BEST WINE FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Manufactured by B. SMITH & CO., Fairfield Plain P O., Brant Send for Price List and Testi-

NEIL C. LOVE, Drug Ast, 165 Youge Street, Agent for Toronto.

ARIN & McLELLAN, General Agents for the Province of Quebec, Box 100, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

Agents Wanted for

The Spirit and Power of the religion of Jesus Christ, as illustrated in the Sufferings and Triumphs of His followers. A nobler, swooter and more thrilling story is not to be found in the whole range of history. Magnificently illustrated on steel with the best engravings of Sartatu and Illumn and splendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attractive book over offered to Agents. For circulars, with full description, address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO..

JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

M. RYLAND FARMS and Homes, 10,000 Mores. Near railroad, Location healthy. Titles good. Address Will. S. Extra GELA. Attorney, Denton. Maryland.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila., Pa.

JUST PUBLISHED! The Priest, the Woman and the Confessional, BY FATHER CHINIQUY.

Price One Dollar, free by mail. Agents wanted for all parts of the Dominion.

PRESENT CONFLICT.

A new book on the most vital question of the day, of the most intense and deepest interest. First agent sold 33, second, 17, third, 25, first week. First agent, 31 second week. Every body buys it AGENTS WANTED. Send for circular and service of the control of th

LANDRETHS' TURNIP SEEDS

By mail, post-paid, safe delivery insured. One lb., 85c.; † lb., 5c.; † lb., 25c. B. LANDRETTR & MON, Philadelphia, Pa.

CYCLOPEDIA OF THINGS WORTH KNOWING,

A valuable book for the HOUSEKEEPER, PARMEN, MERCHANT, and MECHANIC. Re-liable information upon every subject. 550 pages, Royal Octavo, AGENTS WANTED. Millers' Bible & Publishing House 1102 & 1104 Sansom St., "hilad'a, Ra.

"EVERY SATURDAY" MERGED INTO

Littell's Living Age.

THE LEVING AGE has been published for more than thirty years, with the warmest support of the best men of the country. It has admittedly continued to stand "at the head of its class," and its success is now greater than ever before. It has absorbed its youngercompetitor, "EVERYSATUR. BAY," and is without a rival in its special field. A weekly magazine, of sixty-four pages, THE LIVING AGE gives more than

THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND

double column octave pages of reading-matte yearly, forming four large volumes. It presents in no inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshoese, owing to its weekly issue and with a satisfactory completeness attempted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews Criticisms, Tales Poetry, Scientific, Biggraphical Historical and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

During the coming year, the social and short stories of the

LEADING FOREIGN AUTHORS

LEADING FOREIGN AUTHORS
will be given, together with an amount unapproached by any other periodical in the world, of the bost literary and scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the above named, and many other, foremost living Essayists, Scientists, Critics, Discoverers and Editors, representing in every department of knowledge and progress. The importance of The Living Aox to every Amorican reader, as the only satisfactorily tresh and COMPLETE complication of an indispensable current of literature,—indispensable because the productions of

THE ABLEST LIVING WRITERS

in all branches of Literature, Science, Art and Politics,—is sufficiently indicated by the following recent

OPINIONS.

"Reproduces the best thoughts of the best minds of the civil-zed world, upon all topics of living in terest."—Philadelphia Inquirer
"In no other single publication can there be found so much of sterling literary excellence."N.X. Eventing Post.

Evening Post.

"The best of all our celectic publications."—The Nation, New York.

And the cheapest. A monthly that comes every week "—The divance, Chicago.

"The ablest essays, the most entertaining storiest the finest poetry of the English language are here tainered togother "—It. State Journal.

"With it alone a reade may fairly keep up with all that is important in the literature, history, politics and science of the day "—The Hethedist, N. Y.

"The best periodical in America."—Rev. Dr. Cuyler

"The best periodical in the world."—AV-ed B. Street.

Street.
" it has no equal in any country."—I hiladelphia

"It has no equal in any country."—Thiladelphia Press.

PUBLISHED WELKLY at \$8.00 a your, free of post age Volume begins January 1 New subscribers remitting now will receive the intervening number gratis.

Appress— ADDRESS-

LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

OLUB PRICES

Best Home and Fereign Literature.

(Possessed of The Living Age and one or other of our vivacious American monthlies a subscribe will find limited in command of the whole situation "-Philla Bulletin"

For \$10.50 lcovering prepayment of postage on both periodicals, instead of for \$10.00 with postage not prepayd, as herotofore; The Living Age and either one of the Ar erican four dollar monthly magazines for Harper's Weekly of Bazar, or Appleton's Journal, weekly, will be sent for a year, or, for \$9.50, The Living Age and Scribner's St. Nicholas Address as above.

Zennt Guras.

$m R^{ose, \, macdonald \, \& \, merritt.}$

Rarristers, Attorneys, Solioitors, NOTABLES CONVEYANCERS

OFFICES: No. 78, King St. East, Toronto. J. E. Rose. J. H. MACDONALD. W. M. MERRITT.

Duggan & Robinson,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, &C.

Office-Provincial Assarance Buildings, Court Street, Toronto.

Business Enrils.

John Duggan, Q.C. John G. Robinson, M.A.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A MODONALD. Renovator and Dyer. Of Gentleman's Wearing Apparel,

No. 24 Albert Street, Cor. of James, TORONTO

R. MERRYFIELD

Boos and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A large and well assorted block always on hand.

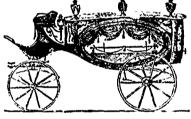
LEX. GEMMELL,

BOOTMAKER,

Sign of the " Go den Boot, 97 KING STREET, WEST,

Has in Stock a very large assertment of Gentler, Sewed Boots, Home Made Virteciass English Boots at reasonable prices

J. YOUNG.



UNDERTAKER 861 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Artists and Photographers, 118 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

(Opposite Rossin House.) Operating done by Mr PRUCE so well known as Chief Operator and Manager at Notman's for the past six years.

PORTRAITS IN EVERY STYLE—THE FINEST IN THE DOMINION. Satisfaction guaranteed at moderate prices.

Discount allowed to Clergymen and Students. Medical and Dental.

R.G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 53 King Street East, Opposite Toronto Street

Terente, Ont

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST, Uses his own now PATENT FILLERS,

EXTRACTORS Moule ou-flasks.

43 and 45 King-st. Wost, ov. r 2 coper & Co. Druggists. R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D.,

OCULIST & AURIST,

22 Sautor Street, corner of Victoria, TORONTO. CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1856. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1871-72 FIRST PRIZ Accessastical and Domestic Stained Glass Windows executed in the best style.

STAINED GLASS WORKS,

BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER JOSEPH MCGAUSTANIE, PROPER TOR.

MENEELY'S BELLS.

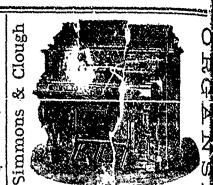
The gounine Troy Church Bells known to the public since 1826; which have acquired a reputation unequalled by any and a sele extending that u otherz Catalogues free. P. O. Adress, other yer West Troy, N. Y. MENELLY & CO





NO DUTY ON OHUROH BELLS. MOSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture these celebrated Pells for Cuurcurs, ACADEMIES, &c. Price list and Circulars sent free MESNEY RESERANCE & CO., BALTIMOR, MD.



One of the fluest Musical Instruments in the sha e of a Parlor Organ that we have ver seen en this coast. For power and beauty of tone we think it far excels the Mason & Hamile, Burdett, or any other Instrument of a like character with which we have ever met—spring the West, Wolla Walla, W. T.

Write for Illustrated Price List.
DEALERS, THIS IS THE ORGAN YOU WANT.

YOU CAN PUT CONSCIENCE BERTAR IT.

LESLIE, SKIRROW, & SMITH

Wholesale Agents for Canada, at

93 YONGE STREET, Toronto. Also for GEO. WOODS & CO'S ORGANS, and the CANADA ORGAN CO'S, Torento, KNABE, STODART, MARSHALLE & WENDELL, HEINTZMAN, etc., PIANOS.

STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

Office of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, Onr., July 17, 1874. GEORGE STOCK. Esq., Toronio. GEORGE STOCK. Esq., Toronto.

DEAN SIR,—We have been using your oil on our machinery for some years, and have no hositation in saying it is the only good oil of the rind we have over had, and it is the very beet machine oil we have over used. We recommend it to all our farmer customers as the best oil they can result buy. We taggest that you put it up in 5 gallon cans for their use, and we fool sure it will sail fresly. Any one who gives it a trial will continue to use it.

Yours train, F. W. GLEN, President. As forenmen of the above works, I beg to say I would rather have Stock's Extra Oil than Lard, Olive or any other oil I have over used.

Address

A. HENDERSON Address



All kinds of Sewing Machines,

BOOT & SHOE MACHINERY REPAIRED

> BY J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF

LAWLOR'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: No. 365 Notre Dame Street Montreal. TORONTO BRANCE:

77 KING STREET WEST INCOIN AND SILVER CASES

23KINGES TORONT f VOICE f OF f GOD

By REV. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D.

By Rnv. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D.

A new and valuable Book of absorbing in terest. It is a Complete Compendium of Secred History, Biography, and Chronology. Hoperaphy, and Legendary Love of the Eiblic, Biographical Accounts of its Patriarcias, Prophets, Priests, Kings, and Heress. Als, the occurrences of Four Handred Years, from the last of the Prophets with Birth of Christ (not found in any other single volume). A royal octavo of 500 pages embellished with numerous landsome engravings. Liberal terms to Agents.

Millers' Bible & Publishing House

1102 & 1104 Sanson, St., Philada.

Agents Wanted for Dr. March's Great Work "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE, Will its riches and beauties, its Blooming flowers Singing birds, Waving paims, Rolling clouds, Bear-tiful bow, Sacred mountains, Dolightful rivers, Mighty oceans, Blazing heavens and countiess be-ings in millions of worlds. We want a live yours man or ludy in each town and county. Good pay-Send for circular and full particulars.

P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch St., Phil., P.

ACENTS WANTED for Dr Marchy NICHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE, and a magnificent NEW BOOK just from rose, Address, J. C. McCURBY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa