Loud his clear voice rang, "'Take my cap and bells!" What is love beyond the wooling? Fame, except its own pursuing?

Beauty, save for what it sells? Take, O take my cap and bells ! Take," the Jester sang,

Far his mad voice rang, "Take my cap and bells!"

" Fools! who now the wine cup draining, Seem to laugh, but still are feigning. The Spring of Death so near your wells! Take, O take my cap and bells!

"Take." the Jester sang. Shrill his hard voice rang, Take my cap and bells!

"Know I cure for all your sorrow, Take it ere a drear to-morrow Toll, too soon, your passing knells. Take, O take my cap and bells!

Take," the Jester sighed, (Fain himself had died) "Take my cap and bells !"

JENNY'S HOUSEKEEPING

"My board raised to seven dollars a week," said Jenny Field, "and my salary reduced to nine! This is never going to do-never!"

These were the thoughts that flitted through the shop-girl's mind as she tripped along the brilliant streets, on her way to her daily work; for Jenny persistently objected to the term "saleslady."

"I don't like the word," said she, with a toss of her bright, brown hair, cut short, and waving picturesquely at the end. "Any vulgar creature who has money enough to buy diamonds and sealskins is brevetted to the rank of lady nowadays. To my mind 'woman' is by far the grander and more honorable word, and 'girl' is the liminutive. I'm a shop-girl, and I don't care who knows it!'

But Jenny's brow was clouded over on this bright June morning. Everything seemed to be happening-as everything frequently does-wrong.

Make what haste she would, she was a little late, and she felt that the grim shopwalker's eyes were upon her, as he drew out his book and penciled a brief memorandum upon it.

"Another fine!" quoth Jenny to herself. "Weil, I can't help it!"

It was a busy day, and one o'clock had passed, when the girls-three or four of them at a time, found leisure custard. to eat their lunches, at the back of the packing-room.

Jenny's was a failure-a slice of fat, greasy ham, laid between two slices of slack-baked bread, and a piece of stale cake, wedged in beside it.

said Jenny. "Oh, for some of Aunt Thyrza's crisp crullers and delicious friends at once. Every one of themwhite bread!"

And she slyly threw the contents of felt as if she had gained a big brother. her basket to the lean store-cat, in the For each and all he brought somewatching for a mouse that never seem-

ed to come. of the girls, called Angeline Fay.

will be any letter, as long as she occu- them was forgotten. pies that dark, unventilated room. But | The little household worked smoothstone houses on Madison Avenue, or of dyspepsia. cottages at Newport?"

nice if we could take a nice little place, seeds, trained vines and weeded the somewhere, and keep house together?" strawberry-beds; and at the end of the

heaven?"

"what a house would cost!"

pendently answered Sallie.

"But look here," persisted Jenny, who seated herself on an empty box; "how much board do you pay, Angedine?"

"Five dollars," said Angeline. "And you, Sallie?"

"Four. But we 'bunk' together, four of us girls, in one room!"

"And I am raised to seven," said Jenny. "Not that I shall stay with Mr. Morrison and Jack being here is a Mrs. Peck at those rates. But that," calculating rapidly on her fingers, "makes eight hundred dollars a year. dolefully, "but what are we going to Eight hundred dollars would pay houserent, and leave quite a respectable little margin for expenses. And it would be a small house that wouldn't hold at Ruth. least a dozen girls, instead of four. I declare to goodness, I've a mind to try it! I'll take boarders myself. And Ruth Pleasant shall have the brightest, sunniest room on the premises. I'll write to Aunt Thyrza to-night. She Sallie. "Mustn't he, Jenny? Jack shall be my first lieutenant, and I'll be

captain of the ship myself." "But you're not in earnest, Jenny!"

caried the girls, in chorus. "Am I not? Oh, you will see!" Jennie Field's thoughts had flown at shrieked Sallie, clasping her hand draonce to a pretty wooden house-a relic matically. as old farm days, when cattle grazed on the Harlem flats, and clusters of old darning, the tiniest of frayed spots in chestnut trees crowned Murray Hill- Aunt Thyrza's Sunday pocket-handkerson which s'e had seen an obtrusive chief. placard, "To Let."

"Inconvenient, no doubt," she said that she had-Ruth burst into tears. to herself. "No modern improvements. But a row of lilac-trees in Sallie, with elocutionary effect. front, and such an elm in the door-

won't cost anything to ask the rent, at | now-" all events."

It turned out to belong to a little, old out" a portion of the rent in board.

the whole house, but at my age, it's hard to be turned out of my own prem- | the lot of you." ises"

"Yes," said Jenny, mentally reviewing the situation, "it would be hard. We shall be a family of women, but if you will put up with plain fare, we'll do our best."

("With Aunt Thyrza to matronize us, and this dear old man's stlver bairs to insure his respectability, I think we may risk it," she said to herself.)

"But there's my son," added the old man, rubbing diligently at a piece of repousse work, which he was brighten- positively. ing with lusterine and a chamois cloth. "Your son?"

"He's a conductor on the Erie Road," said the old man. "He's only here every other night to supper, sleep and breakfast. He could easily have a shake-down in a corner of my room, and I'll go bail he'll make you no trouble. Jack was born in this house. I couldn't turn Jack out. Of course, I should allow all this in the rent," he added, wistfully.

Jenny smiled. "Then I suppose Jack will have to come," said she. And she added, mentally. "Wasn't it lucky that I thought of Aunt Thyrza!"

Aunt Thyrza arrived—a plump, cheerful elderly woman from Portland, in the State of Maine-accompanied by a of old-fashioned furniture, and a cook-

"I'vealways thought I should admire to keep house in New York," said she. "There's the free lectures, and the Central Park, and the Five Points to study human nature in. And my niece, Jenny, is a good girl, and I'm glad of a chance to help her."

So the wooden house on the river became instinct with the life that pertains to sweet, young girlhood.

their daily life.

"Strange that such a sensible person as Miss Thyrza Field should be so misinformed!" said Mr. Morrison who was inclined to be intolerant.

"That boarding-house-keeper again!" breezy, jovial, large-hearted presence. Jack and the shop-girls became

even poor, pale, little Ruth Pleasant-

brick shaft below, who was always thing in his pockets whenever he returned from his railroad trips. Sugarplums for Sallie Dickens, who had a "How is Buth Pleasant?" asked one decided "sweet tooth;" oranges for Ruth, a new science-pamphlet for Aunt "No better," Sallie Dickens answer- Thyrza, a bunch of lilacs for Angeline ed. "And the doctor says she never Fay, a novel for Jenny. Not one of

how can she do any better? Does he ly. Aunt Thyrza's delicious and ecothink that shop-girls can afford brown- nomical cookery banished all symptoms

Jack made a rustic arbor out in the "Girls," said Jenny, "wouldn't it be garden, and the girls planted flower-"Wouldn't it be nice," satirically re- first quarter there was a grand adding torted Angeline, "if we could go to up of accounts, and, to their delight, this syndicate of girls discovered that "I wonder," said Jenny, tentatively, their pleasant home, their bountiful table and delicious, fresh air, had cost "More than we could afford," des- them something like a third less than their bills had been in fifth-rate boarding-houses.

"It's because Miss Thyrza is so economical," said Sallie.

"It's because we do our purchasing at Washington Market before nine o'clock in the morning!" declared Angeline.

"It's because we share expenses," said Jenny, nodding her head. "And great help to us."

"Yes," said Ruth Pleasant, rather do when Jack goes away?" "Jack isn't going away," said Sallie.

"He's going to be married," said

"Married?" Sallie's plump countenance fell. "I don't believe it!" "But he told me so himself," per-

sisted Ruth. "He must have been in joke," said married, indeed!"

It's true," said Jenny, turning celestial rosy-red. "He is going to be married." "To whom, in the name of Cupid?"

"To-me!" said Jenny, intent on

Sallie whistled-a tom-boy fashion "Good-by, economy and peace!" said

"I never, never shall be as happy And from the back windows one can . It was just beginning to seem like gambler.

look out upon the Harlem river. It home," sobbed Angeline Fay. "And

"It won't be any different now," said Jenny, flinging her arms around silversmith, who would only let it on Ruth's neck. "I couldn't part with condition of being allowed to "take one of you, not for untold gold. You are to stay here just the same. I must "Of course," said he, "I don't want have something to do while Jack is away, so I shall turn housekeeper for

"But what will Aunt Thyrza say to

that?" cried Angeline. "Oh, didn't I tell you? Aunt Thyrza after this sort .- Dan. 3:29. is to be married to the gentleman. She abdicates the housekeeper's throne in my favor. She wants more time to attend lectures,"

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Sallie. 'But how about those opposing theories of evolution?" "Oh, Aunt Thyrza is going to con-

vert Mr. Morrison," answered Jenny, "Or he her?" said Sallie laughing. But Jenny, who would ever have thought of such an end to our house-

keeping experiment?" "Who, indeed?" said Jenny, demurely.

How Tea Was Discovered.

It is curious that while the Chinese claim a remote antiquity for nearly all the products of their long-arrested civilization, they give what to them is a comparatively modern date for the in- L A Royal Shepherd: troduction of tea into the Celestial empire. And eyen then they trace the thro (1) origin of the article to a myth. They Behold, he keepeth the sheep (1 Sam. tells us that, about the beginning of the sixth century in our present reckoning, one Darma, a prince of high principle and great piety landed among chest of household linen, a goodly share them and gave up his life wholly to de- II. A Radiant Angel: votion. He entered no temple, but, living in the open air, gave day and night in prayer and the study of God's His face as the appearance of lightning work in nature, his aim being to so purify his life so that in the end he would become absorbed into the divine An angel appeared . . . in a flame of fire presence. He had an idea that if he could only conquer sleep so his mind might be forever alive to the impressions and scenes around him, and in constant meditation on the unseen, the sublime purpose he had before him Aunt Thyrza and the old silversmith | would surely be attained. The weakheld different opinions on the subjects ness of the flesh, however, was too We have seen strange things to-day of evolution and political economy but much for this enthusiast. Worn out that only added an agreeable spice to by his protracted vigil, he at length Moses ... wondered at the sight (Acts fell into a profound slumber; but in-"He's a well-meaning old gentleman, stead of waking up with a sense of comif he is a little wrong-headed," said fort and refreshment, it was in shame Aunt Thyrza, as she beat up eggs for a and humillation that he opened his eyes, and in an agony of grief over his failure to keep awake he took a knife and cut off the offending eyelids. Returning after a time to the spot where this extraordinary penance was perform-But Jack reconciled all these incon- ed, he was amazed to find that the eyegruities by the mere magnetism of his lids had taken root and developed into fragrant and beautiful shrubs. He plucked some of the leaves, and, eating them, felt like a man transformed. A new joy possessed his mind, a new courage animated his body; he had found an elixir that conquered sleep, and made

> that the tea plant came into existence. We do not find mention of tea in literature earlier than the sixteenth century. Certain Italian writers who flourished then speak of it, and one of IL A Sacred Place: them, anticipating Cowper, describes it as "a delicate juice which takes the holy ground (5), and sobriety." Tea must then have found its way into Europe, and the Take heed, ... that ye go not up-into import it. It was not, however, until about a century later that it was brought | The place whereon thou standest is holy into England. It was so much of a ground (Acts 7:33). rarity that a gift of a few pounds of it III. A Sublime Disclosure: to the sovereign in 1664 was considered siderable importation of the article was God said unto Moses, I AM THAT I AM made into this country, the amount beby no means a ready sale.

Contentment is better than money and about as scarce.

Genuine benevolence is not stationary.

It goeth about doing good. "Did you observe," said a servant to his master, a good village curate-"did you observe the attitude of that man in church-the nonchalant manner of-the inattention of-?" "Yes, yes, I observed it," interrupted the pious priest, with a calm smile, "and I tried to be more fervent than usual to-day, that the good God, attentive to my prayer, would perceive less the faults of those poor children. Behold what kind hearts do at sight of their neighbor's faults.

Once, when some pilgrims journeyed to Mecca, they found themselves in a fruitless valley, beholding the Kaaba, a lofty house of stone. They sought with | God heard their groaning (Exod. 2:24) zeal to find God but they found Him nct. Long they encircled the house of stone with their march, when a voice from within was heard, saying, "Why stand ye here to worship stone? Go and worship in God's true house, the house of truth, the home of the heart. | II. Deliverance Assured: Blessed is he who enters!" Tebrisi, leaving the desert, made a pilgrimage

to his own home and found it a temple. woman, hata persons much too violently; for such persons, after all, are more diseased in the head than in the will. I can here cheerfully appeal to every The Lord knoweth how to deliver the thinking reader whether he ever, even when he was going about with an uncommonly vain feeling, remembered to have detected any deep qualms of conscience, or discords in himself, which, however, were never wanting, when he lied very much or was too hard. Much rather has he, on such occasions, experienced an uncommonly rocking of his inner man in the cradle of state. Hence -yard, and the grass full of dandelions. anywhere else as I am here," said Ruth, a vain man is as hard to cure as a

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1887. The Call of Moses. LESSON TEXT. (Exod. 3: 1-12.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Bondage ind Deliverance. GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: There is no other God that can deliver

LESSON Topic; A Deliverer Called. Lesson Outline: { 1. A Great Sight, vs. 1-3, 2. A Great Guest, vs. 4-6, 3. A Great Mission, vs. 7-12,

GOLDEN TEXT: I will be with thy wouth, and teach thee what thou shall say. Exod. 4:12.

DAILY HOME READINGS: M.—Exod. 3: 1-12. A deliverer

T.-Exod. 3:13-22. The deliverer instructed. W.-Exod. 4:1-17. The deliverer equipped. T.-Exod. 5:1-23. The deliverer

repulsed F.-Exod. 6:1-13, 28-30. The deliverer strengthened. S.—Exod. 7:1-25. The deliverer

at work S.—Exod. 10: 12-29. Fruitless ef-

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. A GREAT SIGHT. Moses was keeping the flock of Je-

16:11) The Lord is my shepherd (Psa, 23:1) I am the good shepherd (John 10:14). The great shepherd of the sheep (Heb. | that were possible to any one at that 13:20).

The angel...appeared unto him in a flame of fire (2)

(Dan. 10:6). His appearance was as lightning (Matt. 28:1

(Acts 7:30) Who maketh...his ministers a flame of fire (Heb. 1:7). III. A Marvellous Sight:

The bush burned with fire, and was not consumed (2) Marvellous things did he in the sight of their fathers (Psa. 78:12).

(Luke 5: 26) Great and marvellous are thy works, O

Lord (Rev. 15: 3).

"Moses was keeping the flock." A great man; (2) A lowly occupa-(2) The lofty path of destiny.

glorious visitor; (4) The gracious errand. "I will turn aside now and see,"

aroused; (3) Action secured. H. A GREAT GUEST. L A Personal Address: God calleth unto him...and said,

Moses, Moses (4). I have called thee by thy name (Isa. persistent watchfulness a certainty. It was in this fashion, says the Chinese, He calleth his own sheep by name (John 10:3). Simon, son of John, lovest thou me?

(John 21:16.) Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me? (Acts 9:4)

place of wine, and is good for health This is none other but the house of God (Gen. 28: 17).

the mount (Exod. 19:12). Portuguese were probably the first to The place whereon thou standest is holy erty in its minutest details, ... all is ex-(Josh, 5:15).

I am the God of thy father (6). a magnificent present. In 1667 a con- I am the God of Abraham thy fa-

(Exod. 3:14). ing nearly 5,000 pounds, but it found I am the God of Abraham, Isaac. . Jacob (Matt. 22: 32). He calleth the Lord the God of Abra-

ham (Luke 20: 37) 1. "God called unto him out of the midst of the bush." (1) Whom God called; (2) Whence God called; (3) Why God called. "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet." (1) A positive command;

(2) A proper action; (3) A peculiar place.—(1) A sacred place; (2) A reverent attitude. "He was afraid to look upon God." Upon God (1) Who appeared so marvellously; (2) Who approached so closely; (3) Who spoke so perso:-

III. A GREAT MISSION. Afflictions Beheld:

I have surely seen the affliction of my people (7). I have heard the groaning of the children of Israel (Exod. 6:5). He looked upon me, to take away my

reproach (Luke 1: 25). I have surely seen the affliction of my people (Acts 7:34) I am come down to deliver them (8) I will bring you out from under the

burdens (Exod. 6:6). The valn man, and still more the vain | And I will bring you in unto the land (Exod. 6:8). Who delivered us, ... and will deliver (2 Cor. 1:10).

> godly (2 Pet, 2:9), III. A Deliverer Sent: bring forth my people (10). The Lord is my rock, ... and my deliverer (2 Sam. 22:2)

Him hath God sent to be ... a deliverer (Acts 7: 35). There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer (Rom. 11: 26 blank so far as the record is concerned; the oys 1. "I know the sorrows" (1) Sor- and at first blush it seems strange that thereby.

He sent Moses his servant (Psa. 105: 26)

the act of God. engaged; (3) The means employed. "I will send thee unto Pharaoh." king of Egypt; (3) The mediator between both.—(1) The two sovereigns; (2) The one mediator.

LESSON BIBLE READING. CALLS TO DUTY.

Noah to build and use the ark (Gen. 6: 14:7:1)Abram from Chaldea to Canaan (Gen. 12:1-3)Joseph from prison to power (Gen. 41

14-16, 39, 40). Moses to deliver Israel (Exod. 3: 9, 10, Saul to rule over Israel (1 Sam. 10: 20-

David to succeed Saul (1 Sam. 16:1, 11-13).

Elisha from his plow (1 Kings 19:16, 19-21) Daniel to Belshazzar's feast (Dan. 5: 10-12, 17

Four apostles from their nets (Matt. 4 18-22). Matthew from the receipt of custom (Matt. 9:9).

Saul from his cruel mission (Acts 9 All men from all evil (Luke 14:33).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The interval between the last lesson and the present one occupies a small space in the Bible narrative, yet it is of no small moment in the progress of events.

The adoption of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter led to his education, as we are told by Stephen (Acts 7: 22), into all the wisdom of the Egyptians. This means that he had all the advantages day. It is certain that the arts and sciences had reached an unusual development in the Nile valley. The buildments, the tools used in mechanics and agriculture, the weapons of war, offensive and defensive, the products of pottery and metallurgy, the literature contained in the papyri, all indicate a very high civilization. All of this must have been open to Moses from his earliest years; and it formed no inconsiderable part of the providential training by which he was prepared for the lofty of fice he was destined to fill.

That this wisdom of the Egyptians, in which Moses was instructed, included also a high conception of God, and a high standard of ethics, seems to be indicated by the monuments of Egypt, as interpreted by some of the most eminent scholars in the realm of Egyptology. M. Emmanuel Rouge affirmed, as the conclusion of his thorough study of this subject, that a pure monotheistic religion was the primitive religion of The angel of the Lord appeared ervened on this early faith, there was unto him." (1) The amazing sight; always to be recognized a consciousness ervened on this early faith, there was sibility they fear. (2) The amazed beholder; (3) The of the primal truth. "The belief in the the noblest trees of the forest, so from men, whom he has endowed with an paths of commerce immortal soul—these," he says, "are the primitive notions, enchased, like indestructible diamonds, in the midst of the mythological superfetations accumulated in the centuries which have passed over that ancient civilization. And Le Page Renouf, who does not altogether agree with Rouge, declares that from neither Greek nor Roman literature can there be quoted such passages as are found in the Egyptian literature, in recognition of the highest Christian conception of the Supreme

Self-Existent God. Of the ethical teaching of the religious literature of ancient Egypt, M. The place whereon thou standest is Chabas says: "None of the Christian virtues is forgotten in it; piety, charity, gentleness, self-command in word and action, chastity, the protection of the weak, benevolence towards the humble, deference to superiors, respect for proppressed there, and in extremely good language." Renouf, in citing this testimony of Chaba, says: "In confirmation of this, I will add that the translators of the Bible and of the early Christian literature, who were so often compelled to retain Greek words, for which they could discover no Egyptian equivalent, found the native vocabulary amply sufficient for the expression of the most delicate notions of Christian

In short, it is evident that in Egypt there were better external advantages for training Moses in that knowledge which would fit him to be the recipient of God's revelation, in his new sphere as Israel's lawgiver, than were to be found elsewhere on the face of the whole earth, in the days of Moses.

But it appears that intellectual culture and the atmosphere of a palace did not make Moses forgetful of his origin or regardless of the condition of his countrymen. Although he had been a parent can bestow. petted and reared by the oppressors, his sympathies were all on the side of the oppressed. And on one occasion, when he saw a gross wrong done to a Hebrew. he interfered and saved the sufferer by taking the life of the Egpytian. At first, Moses thought that his interposition was a secret; but afterwards he learned that it had become known, and had excited the hostility of Pharaoh. He then had to make his election between the sacrifice of his position at court and the surrender of his birthright in Israel. His faith was equal to the emergency; for he chose "rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, then to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season" (Heb. 11: 25.)

Accordingly, he fled to the land of Midian. This was a region occupied by a numerous nomadic race who dwelt on both sides of the Elamitic or eastern branch of the Red Sea, at times extending north as far as the border of Moab (Gen. 36: 35), and again stretching to the south so as to include Mount Sinai. I will send thee that thou mayest | Here Moses fell in with a shepherd prince or priest, who hospitably welcomed him, gave him his daughter in marriage, and provided him with a fitting home. Here he remained for forty years (Acts 7: 30), being just forty years old when he arrived (Acts 7: 23.) The long period is almost a total

row the lot of man; (2) Sympathy a man so gifted, and intended for the the act of God.
"I am come down to deliver them." should pass so many years not only if (1) The end sought; (2) The worker retirement but in solitude, his pastoral occupation requiring him to spend most of his time by day alone with his flocks. (1) The king of heaven; (2) The But the years were not wasted any more than those which John the Bap tist spent "in the deserts" (Luke 1: 80). or those which Paul spent in Arabia (Gal. 1: 17). A strong character is disciplined and made yet stronger by the opportunities for meditation and communion with God afforded by a withdrawal from the stir and bustle of daily intercourse with men. And no region on the face of the earth is better fitted to lift the soul to God than the bleak solitudes of the Sinaitic peninsula.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

A great many of us are like Falstaff's soldiers, afraid of nothing except dan-

The best preparation for the future is to drain the present of every good thing

We complain that our life is short, and yet we throw away much of it, and

are weary of many of its parts. Nothing sits so gracefully upon children as habitual respect and dutiful de-

portment towards their parents. One of the hardest tasks ever set a man is to forget the good deeds he has done and to chide himself for the evil.

Just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a sunbeam of God's care and pity for

every separate soul. It is a very serious question whether if you were to follow the old adage and give the devil his due, the donation does not include yourself.

Cowards are scared with threatenings; boys are whipped into confession, but a steady mind acts of itself, nor asks the body's counsel.

The clerk who is ambitious to excel and realizes that promotion is the reward ings, the sculptures, the musical instru- or labor and duty well performed, is on the ultimate road to fortune. Fame is an undertaker that pays but little attention to the living, but bedizens the dead, furnishes out their

funerals and carries them to the grave. That is such a good, brimful word, hearten! It gives you the reason why. Nobody can be low in their mind until they have first got low in their heart. Death makes a beautiful appeal to charity. When we look upon the dead

form, so composed and still, the kindness and love that are in us all come forth. Where necessity ends, desire and curiosity begin, and no sooner are we supplied with everything nature can demand

than we sit down to contrive artificial appetites. The wise and the active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them; tion .- (1) The lowly path of duty; Egypt, and that even through the forms | sloth and folly shiver and shrink at sight of polytheism and idolatry which sup- of toil and hazard, and make the impos-

> As from the smallest seeds germinate Unity of the Supreme God, and in his the lowest rounds of toil, rise men, attributes of Creator and Lawgiver of whose influence is as world-wide as the The sphere of our affections is one in which we are very apt to expect too

much from others and often estrangement. Where we love we naturally crave to be loved. All ignorance and ill-doing redound to the injury of the entire community; thereby each one is vitally and person-

ally interested in the character and welfare of every other one. The moral law is written on the tablets of eternity. For every false word or unrighteous deed, for cruelty or oppression, for lust or vanity, the price

nas to be paid at last. A jest should be such that all shall be able to join in the laugh which it occasions; but if it bears hard on one of the company, like the crack of a string, it makes a break in the music. The young man who determines to

make his mark in life must not idle and loiter by the way, but be astir, employing all the vigor of his mind and body, with one object in view-to win. A wise man's heart is like a broad hearth that keeps the coals (his paspassions) from burning the house.

Good deeds in his life are coals raked up in embers to make a fire next day. The boy who sweeps the streets, and puts muscular force on the broom-handle, rendering the crossing clean, in that act exhibits a trait of character that will exalt him to higher station.

Your life should be patterned on

God's plan -a busy, but a happy life. He means that you shall find contentment in your work. The happy and contented are the best workers. It was the policy of the good old gentleman to make his children feel that home was the happiest place in the world; and I value this delicious home

feeling as one of the choicest gifts that It was a hard answer and yet deserved. Some one announced the death of a venomous gossip and boldly asserted that she died of poison. When asked what he meant he replied that by

some accident she had bitten her tongue. Some people are so good natured that they are always ready to promise and never ready to perform. A French philosopher used to say of one of this ilk that he spent his mornings in making promises and his afternoons in making

excuses. Oh! for a man that will stand up and say, I want to be good, honest, virtuous, and upright, loving my neighbor as myself, helping my fellow man along the rugged road of life, simply from a love of doing these things for their own sake, and not because he fears eternal torture in hell and hopes for a reward

of a golden crown in heaven! Science tells us, through its great prophet, Darwin, that it took millions of years to evolve a man out of an oyster, so many millions that even the mathematics of the imagination are powerless to work out the same. The processes of nature operated very slowly in the olden time, for in these latter days it requires not more than thirty seconds to transfer an oyster into a man; and though it is a little hard on blank so far as the record is concerned; the oyster the man is made happy