## gion <br> souns <br> Conk.

THE FATE OF A GINGEN-DREAD MIAN.
Hero's a nico brown gingor-bread man,
Froshly baked in the baker's yan.
Splcod and sugared, nud spick aud span ;
Cloves for his ojes, aud pasto for his tio-
Oh, what a nice arcot man to bug!
Littlo Felix and Mrry Ann
Camo and looked nt tho ginger. Groad man,
(Spiced and sugared, and spick and span
Cloves for his eyes, and pasto for his tie),
And vonderel whethor the prico was high.
Littlo Folix and Mary Ann
Carried homo tho ginger-bread man,
That was baked in tho baker's pan,
"Far too nico to bo eated," thoy said;
"Lot's keep tho mau for the dolly, instend."
Then thoy put tho ginger-bread man,
That was baked in the baker's pan,
In tho doll-honso of Mary Ann;
There he stood with his rouna, fat fece
Among tho dolls in silk and laco.
Then little Folix and Mary Ann
Dreamed all night of the baber's pan,
And that wonderfal, wonderfal ginger.bread man,
And that wonderfal, wonderin tho doll-houso, sot awny
Till ther waked in the monning, fresh to play.
Bat a horrid rat, whon the night began,
As hither and thither he swiftly ran,
Soon smelled tho cloves in tho ginger-bread man.
The protis doll-house was under the eholf
Just whero the rat could climb himself.
Every rat will got what he can,
Oh, the poor, sireot ginger-bread man!
Walio, 0 Felix and Nary Ann!
There tras a pattor a jump, a gquoak-
Oh , if tho gingar.bread man could speak!
Then tho old rat as he quickly ran
Climbed riglit ap for the ginger-bread man
Into the doli-houso of Mary Ann!
Oh, if the ginger-bread man could rum!
Oh, to see what thiot rat had dono!
When little Felix and Mary Ann
Came to play with the giager-bread nan,
Spiced and sugared, and spick and span,
What did they find whero he stood before?
Only crambs on the doll-Louse floor.

## SUCCESS.

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait. More particularly in lands like my native land, where the pulse of life beats with such feverish and impatient throbss; is the lesson needful. Our national character wants the dignity of repose. We seem to live in the inidst of battle-there is such a din, such $a$ hurrying to and fro. In the strect of a crowded city it is difficult to walk slowly.

You feel the gushing of the crowd, and rush with it onward. In the press of your life, it is difficult to be calm. In this stress of wind and tide, all professions seem to drag their anchors, and are swept out into the main. The voices of the present say, "Come:" But the voices of the past say, "Wait." With calm and solemn foctsteps the rising tide bears against the rushing torrent up stream, and pushes back the hurrsing waters. With no less calm and solemn footsteps, nor less certainly, does a great mind bear up against public opinion, and push back its hurrying stream. Thenefure should evciy man waitsbuuld lide his time. Nut in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, nor in querulous dejection; but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavours, always willing and fulfilling, and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be cyual to the occasion. And. if it never comes, what matters it? What matters it to the wurld whether I, or you, or any other inan, did such a deed, or wrote such a bouk, ou $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{c}}$ it thu deced and book
wore well dono? $\mathrm{It}_{\mathrm{t}}$ is the part of an indiscreet and troublesome ambition to care too much about fane-about what the world says of us, to be always looking into the faces of others for approval; to bo always anxious for the effect of what we do and say; to be always shouting to hear the echo of our own voices.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { OBSERVE. } \\
& \text { If you your lips } \\
& \text { Wonld keop from slips, } \\
& \text { Fivo things obsorve with caro: - } \\
& \text { Of whom you sprak, } \\
& \text { To whom you speak, } \\
& \text { And how, and when, and whore. } \\
& \text { If you your cars } \\
& \text { Would save from jeers, } \\
& \text { Theso things keep mookly hd:- } \\
& \text { Mysolf nad I } \\
& \text { And mine and my, } \\
& \text { And how I do or did. } \\
& \text { CHARMING GIRIS. }
\end{aligned}
$$

The popular belief among young girls is that it is only a pretty face that will bring to them the admiration and love which they naturally crave. No books, it is said, have a larger sale than those written that give rules for beauty, recipes to destroy fat or freckles, and to improve the skin or figure.

Now, no recipe will change the shape of a nose or the colour of an eye. But any girl by baths and wholesome froud, and by breathing pure air, can render her complexion clear and soft. Her hair, nails, and teeth can be daintily kept. Her clothes, however cheap, can be fresh and becoming in coiour She can train her mind, even if of ordinary capacity, to be alert and carnest, and if she adds to these a sincere, kindly, sunny temper, she will win friends and love as surely as if all the fairies had brought her gifts at her birth.
WPut it is of no use for a woman whose person is soiled and untidy, and whose temper is selfish and irritable at home, to hope to cheat anybody by putting on fine clothes and a smile for company. The thick, Anuddy skin, and soured expression will betray her.
"John," said an artist the other day to a Chinaman who was unwillingly acting as a model, "smile. It you don't look pleasant I'll not pay you."
"No use," grumbled the washerman. "If Chinaman feelce ugly all the time, he lookee ugly," which is true of every other man and woman in the world as well as John Chinaman.

## gULDEN RULES FUR BUIS ANL GIRLS.

1. Never call a person up-stairs or in the next room, if you wish to speak to them, go quietly where they are.
2. Always speak kindly and politely to the servants if you would have them do the same to you.
3. When told to do or not to do a thing by either parent, never ask why you should or should not do it.
4. Tell your own faults and misdoings, not those of your brothers and sisters.
,5. Be prompt at ciery meal huur,
5. Never interrupt any conversation, but wait patiently your turn to speak.
6. Never resorve your good manners for company, but bo equally polito at home and nbroad.-Ex:

## BEER.

Beer is regarded by many in this country as a healthy beverage. Let me give you a few of the ingredients used in its manufacture. The adulterations most commonly used to give bitterness aro gentian, wormwood, and quassia; to impart pungoncy, ginger orange peel and carawny. if these were all there would be small need of warning the young against the use of beer on account of its injurious ingredients. But when there are added to preserve the frothy head, alum and blue vitriol ; to intoxicate, coculus, nux vomica and tobacco, and to promote thirst, salt -then indeed does it become necessary to instruct and warn the innocent against the use of this poisonous beverage. Boys and girls, never touch it.

## GOD'S VOICE IS OFTEN AT A CHILD'S PILLOTV.

The little daughter of a native judge, in one of the mountain towns of Japan, whose wifc had become a Christian, loved to hear her mother read the New Testament, and was particularly fond of Luke's Gospel. She listened eagerly to the story of Jesus' birth in the manger, and all the wonders of his life and death ; and was eager to tell her heathen playmates the news of His love and mercy. But she was taken sick with diphtheria, and soon lay at the very door of death. While her mother, who loved her just as much as mothers in Christian lands love their children, sat weeping beside her, she opened her cyes and said, "Mother, please put your Gospel of Luke under my head for a pillow, for it is so beautiful."

It was done according to her wish, and while she thus rested on her loved Saviour's Word, He called her away.

THE ENGLISH SPARRUW AND THE ROBIN.
"Where did you come from so early ?" said the English sparrow to a robin redbreast, one cold February morning.
"From a lovely orange grove in the South," replied the robin.
"Well: you had better have stayed there" said the sparrow, "we shall have more snow, and what will the robin do then, poor thing?"
" Look here:" said the robin, "I'm a natural. born American, and won't stand any such eirs from foreigners;" and so saying he attacked the sparrow so fiercely that his lordship was glad to slink away and hido his head under his wing, poor thing. "Well:" said the robin, after his declaration of independence, "I think I had better go back after all; it does seem rather stormy, and it's almays best to take good advice, no matter if you don't like the way it is uffered."-St. Nicholes.

