The next morning she returned home, and the moment her brother appeared from school she began to tell him all about her visit, and begged him to learn "Our Father," and say it with her. From that time, kneeling toge-ther, they had daily repeated the Lord's prayer with carnestness and delight, and had also learned other prayers, in which they seemed much interested.

A few days before he was taken sick, Frank had come to her with a book lu his hand, and said, "Oh, mother! here is a boautiful prayer. Let me read it to you."

It was the remembrance of this which in It was the remembrance of this which in-duced her to make the request that the minis-ter would pray by the side of her dying boy, and this was the secret of the calming influ-ence which that prayer exerted. He continued thus tranquil a long time, but at length his distress returned, and the hour of death drew

About midnight, suffering and agonized, he begged of his mother to send for the good minister to pray again. He must have somebody to pray. The parents disliked to call him at that hour of the night, and knew not what to do. At last the mother went upstairs and, taking the little sleeping Alice fr hed, brought her to her brother's bedside, and told her what he wanted. Immediately told her what he wanted. Immediately and knelt down, and slowly and solemnly repeated the prayer they had so much loved. The first words southed the sufferer, and with the last his spirit fled.—Mother's Friend.

#### A WORD FOR THE GIRLS.

A girl who has a happy disposition is not unduly sensitive. It is one thing to have a thick skinned insensibility to the world around, on that one cannot feel anything very deeply, and quite another to be ever ready to receive wounds and slights. The quality of sympathy is one of the most womanly and lovely features in feminine character. To be truly tures in feminine character. To be truly sympathetic, either in the joya or griefs of others, one must possess quick feelings, responsive to the tonches of the hour, as the keys of the plane answer to the flashing fingers of the performer. But there is a mock sentimentalism which is always in danger of getting itself hurt. There is a morbid and discased yearning for notice in some young girls which keeps them forever just on the verge of tears. You jar upon them, when to do so is farthest from your intention. They see much that their friends do and say through a false medium and in broken, distorted lights, and they are contantly taking blame to themselves when no one desires them to, or mourning over unkindness which was not meant or dreamed of. amed of

not be too sensitive. Do not fancy yourselves rudely repulsed, when nothing was yourselves rudely repulsed, when nothing was really offered or intended but courtesy. Another thing which in some girls lives prevents them from being glad and gay, is a feeling which might be expressed as having nothing to look forward to. It is not only the young lady of leisure, with too much time on her hands, who suffers from this distressful state of mind, nameless in English, but aptly conversed by the French term case. Girls in conveyed by the French term ensus. Girls in every degree of social standing, new and then, are depressed by a wretched weariness of the monotomy of their daily lives. They grow tired of the lack of excitement, and of the thought that they are living to little purpose bought that they are living to little purpose. Often, when they really are living to very high usefulness, and comforting and blessing all about them, they are conscious of this vague discontent, this anxious yearning to be vages discontent, this anxious yearning to be other than they are. Much of the current reading of the day feeds and stimulates this restless and undesirable temper of spirit. It is not uncommon for a bright, eager, happily-situated young woman, the darling of her father's house, to cultivate in herself a resituated young woman, the darling of hor father's house, to cultivate in herself a romantic admiration for suffering. She idealizes pain and yearns to have the common-place comfort of her lot broken up by some ploughshere of adversity, some rough, bitter wind of sorrow and privation. Dear garls, let me urge you not to be ungrateful for the smooth, sweet, safe abatter of year youthful years. Trisks and troubles will find you out soon enough. There is nothing in them to long for; though when they come to you, as God's massengers, you must try to accept them in the strength that is given from above.

I think we can hardly overrate the importance of a uniform pleasantness of temper in a woman. It is more enduring than beauty, it is more charming than uniture, it is more

is mo. is more charming than culture, it precious in a household than rub is more charming than culture, it is more precious in a household than rubies. The little frictions and attritions of life, in a circle composed of a number of people of different ages and occupations, are wonderfully softened and composed by the daughter or sister who has the gift of being appreciative and of being easily and often pleased. With unering tast alse diverts conversation from the track where it will probably sheer off into contention; with her sunboum of a smile and her self tender word the charms away the depression that is settling

face, coming into a room, and in conferring merning.

The secret of being happy is in conferring happiness. It is not what we get, but what we give, that makes us rich. Think deeply of that verse—"Whosoever will save his life shall lose it." No true, solid rewarding jay in this world comes of self-seeking in little things, or in great. We must spend of our-four-onins, and of what things, or in great. We must spend of our-selves, of our love, of our gains, and of what is most transured by our hearts, if we would tasto the dearest and best delights that are possible upon earth .- S. S. Times.

### AN INSECT IN THE CLASS-ROOM. BY ANNIE TOLMAN SETTH.

Captain Bryant, United States Superintent dent of the Seal Island, undertook the education of the rative Aleutes. Their first want was the English language, but in supplying this an unexpected obstacle arose. Planted on an Arctic island, removed from the mainland, they saw few objects, and their ideas partook of the limitations of their sight hence a large proportion of our words were symbol of things never beheld by them and consequently inconceivable. The problem, so forcibly presented on this island, is one continually springing upon teachers, and with

forcibly presented on this island, is one continually springing upon teachers, and with peculiar complications in girls' schools, particularly in the study of physics.

To girls the terms of schence—of elementary science—are symbols of the unknown. The difference between the cases is merely that, while the Alentes have nothing to observation. while the Aferica nave no tendency to observation. They will gaze, wildly enthusiastic, upon a cabinet without marking a single characteristic of a single specimen. Their power of istic of a single specimen. Their power of memorizing, combined with a wonderful passion for memorizing, makes it almost impossible to induce them to substitute an object for a text-book. How shall we lead back their

a text-book. How skall we lead book their mind to natural processes, in which sense-perceptions bear an important part, and remite, in their education, nature and mental activity, now so long divorced?

I had lately a great desire to give a claus in zoology a blas toward experimental study. They were young ladies who had taken the branch as a paztime, and would drop it the moment it proved iskeome. It was midwinter; we were absolutely destitute of material, and suparently removed from the possiwinter; we were apsolutely destitute of material, and apparently removed from the possibility of procuring any. I had a tolerably good microscope, and managed to obtain a dead, dried Cicada, which I brought into the class. Of the young ladies who had recited; to me the day before, without blunder or hesitation, all the peculiarities of the divisions and subdivisions of the animal kingdom, not one recognized the department to which this belonge

I took off the lower ring, and in an instant the mystery of articulation fizahed through the mystery of articulation flashed through the class; every stroke of the knile vivified the printed word, they saw the skeleton case, with its singular processes of filmy wings and jointed leas; they saw the gift coelli studding the head like a curious Masonic sign, and the compound crass in relief mounting. one need like a curious Masonic sign, and the compound opes in relief mounting; they saw the traches piercing the segments at the sides—the significant index of a peculiar respiratory apparatus, and when the little subject was fairly open, they comprehended the single cavity forming at marked a contrast with the vertebrates.

This objective leason was for every member of that class the beginning of a new mental era. A volume could not have impressed upon them so for ably the relations between obser-vation and knowledge. It set nature and ration and knowledge. It set nature and books in their true relative positions: the former as the great source of truth, the latter merely an auxiliary in its pursuit.

Every toscher of natural science who has allowed herself to break from the routine of truth profits and the second positions will every that a most

sllowed herself to break from the routine of text-book recitations will agree that a most important problem in modern education, is how to bring animated nature into girls class rooms. To teachers watching anxiously for its solution, this single experience may give ascurance that a very little material will produce large results, that we need neither wait for cablusts, nor covet Penikese, but wherever we can lay our hands upon the "unassuming we can lay our hands upon the commonplace of nature, there may we begin the work of practical instruction, leading through "Nature up to Nature's God."—N.E. Journal of Education

## A REMARKABLE PROVIDENCE

A poor woman who had been washing for A poor woman who had been washing for presions in a household than rubies. The little frictions and attritions of life in a circle direct ways to reach people's feeling some some series of people of different agreement agreemen

face, coming into a room, lights it up like the | Seems to me I never was so hungry for taters before. After they were all usleep, I lay there tossing over my hard bed, and wondering what I would do next. All at once the sweetest peace and rest rame over me, and I sweetest peace and rest rame over me, and I sank into such a good sleep. Next morning I was planning that I would make the tinful of real into much and fry it in a greasy frying pan in which our last meat had been fried. As I opened the door to go down to the brock to wash, I saw something new There on the bench, beside the door, stood two There on the bench, beside the door, stood two wooden palls and a sack. One pail was full of meat, the other full of potatoes, and the sack filled with flour. I brought my hands together in my joy, and just hurrahed for the children to come. Little dears' They didn't think of trousers and freeks then, but rame out all of a flutter, like a flock of qualis. Their joy was supreme. They knew the Lord had sent one of His angels with the sack and pails. Oh, it was such a precious jitt' I washed the empty pails and put the enapty sack in one of them and at night I stood them out the bench where I had found them, and the next morning they were gone. I tried and next morning they were gone. I tried and tried to find out who had befriended us, but I never could. The Lord never seemed so far off after that time," said the poor woman, looking down with tearful eyes.—Arthu's Magazine.

#### THE LITTLE STREET SWEEPER

THE LITTLE STREET SWEEPIR.

Be polite, boys! Some boys forget to say "Yes sir," or "No, sir," when spoken to.

Many a lad has lost a good place from his want of courtesy and politeness. The little crossing-sweeper whom Mrs. S. C. Hail writes about was not a lad of this cort. The gentleran who saked him the way to a friend's house was so pleased with him that he sent him to school, then got him a good situation, and afterwards he was so prospered by God's and afterwards he was so prospered by God's good providence that he was able to help many other poor lade to rise in life. Again I say to my dear young friends, "Be polite, be polite". Rand of Hope Review.

#### LET NOTHING BE LOST.

A little child once gently reproved his nurse-maid for shaking the tablecloth into the fire-place. "Oh, Charlotte," said he, "don't you know that God takes care of sparrows? The Bible says so, and God will be displeased at your wasting those crumbs which would have served the sparrows for breakfast."

SHOOT: - No man ever makes " apologies Shoor: No man ever makes "apologies, "introductions," or "personal explanations" to a duck before shooting him. No huntsmar, after he has fired, goes whanging away with stones, sticks, or brick-bata. When a man's heart is bursting full of his audience and his subject, he spends no time on words. Look at the almost inspiration of Lincoln at Gettysburg. Look at the quiet inspiration in every address or prayer in the Bible. Shoot: "I's address or prayer in the Bible. Shoot: "Use not vain repetitions as the heathen do, for they think they shall be heard for their much speaking." When a man prays over two minutes at a puryor-meeting, or speaks over free, or presches in the pulpit ordinarily over twenty, let him go home and pender well that saying, "How long!" Twenty minutes, less rather than more. Sam Weller sayz. "She'll vish there was more, and that's the great art o' letter writin,." Oh, oh, oh, when will our speakers and writers catch the spirit! We hearvery few sermons where every thought hearvery few sermons where every thought could not be better put in ten minutes. Everything said after twenty-five minutes, comes on any effect already made "like a continual dropping in a very rainy day." When the squire turns round to locu at the clock, it is all over with; you have said enough - Com pregationalist.

Ever Communications - Would you admit third to your exhibit of jewels ' Would you thief to your echinet of jewels a third to your exhinet of jewels. Would you invite a beap profligate to your society. Nay, the question itself pains you. In friendship I deal frankly. Listen, then, to the statement. If you are an indiscriminate novel reader, you If you are an indiscriminate novel reador, you admit both thieves and profligates, not merely to your society, but to your most intimate companionship—yes, into the palace of your soul. Novels rob you of a higher pleasure than they afford, since the same attention to solid reading would procare you a lotter, purrar pleasure, becaue they are thieves that would rob you of real delight. Them what are their heroes chiefly but villains, robbers, profligates, and murderes? These you take to your fellowship, listen to their Isnguage, grow interested in their adventures, and imbibe a portion of their spirit. for all this is necessarily implied in the devotion with which your tossed and excused mind follows them in the windings of their history. Can your soul be

# SCHOLAR'S NOTES.

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Trough International In the my 1978 by Edicar W. Raman and the Language Sunday School

coverer History - the last lessons in the fild fee tament were on had closed house and hampel's address to Israel on giving up the government to Saul, the first king. After this came the defeat of the Philistines by Jountham, the Lord's command to Saul to destroy. Amb lek Soul - disabedience and rive this as klos

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Sall hite tre, your lots it of Bear I Satu as 10.00 Received 22 ut

territories that When he would have inhesited the identify, he was reowied which we 17 CENTRAL 1867H -- total line in phasite in them that fare back 

Mical . . 1 S

on Hund book, but the p fide and read the bistory of the war with the full store and Jonathan's miracontous steen thanks schope 14, 17, then motice why Sant was servited.

NOTES -t armet a town in Juden tun mitter south NOTES -to ned a low in Judes tou miles south cast of thebron now extend Karmut. Amouth, a wander log nation of tribe in the region of Sina, defeated by is rarel under Joshua († x xi.i.) the torious over Israel as Hormah (Nam 21 45, but mail) destroyed by Dartia Isam xix 17, 4500 the common little of the kings of Amalel as Pharaula assort those in Egypt. Gilgal, a townsopposed to be 25 miles from Ramah. Lengthey Soul's Reson Josephus and Arts xill. 21 are commonts during Samuel's life and 22 after his death. But this court a stellar would make listld less than eight pears old when anothe ed by Samuel with the nut probable. Drs. Doddridge and Hodson say the true reading of Josephus is the venmafter his testh. for field-ridge also thinks that very after my testh. In specially and thinks that Acts will I become all every of samuels rule, and from the lattle at Mighel. learning only 20 years for Sant's reign. This is the time given by Dr. E. if and other later written also. "See helt on lindgen."

## EXPLANATIONS AND QUESTIONS.

Lenson Toulen, - A., Sacra Nev. All, Sacra be

SALLS SIN the Then, after Saut had abare. Ages, crime the word, the ford sent the word. (11.) repenteth me, the Lord did not change his mind, has his mode of dealing with heal, turned back, at first Saulobjed : d. grieved Samuel good men are pained by the sau of others crited . . . Lord . . . att night. Samuel jessed all night. (12) a place, or a hand' -that is a monument with the figure of a leand on the top to note his rictory over Amalel. (13.) Thave performed only is part not fully brace Sant tolds lie perturned on a part out taily indee and rotate (14. blenting leaving the sheep and oren betray ed Saul. (15.) the people spared, a peorand false excuse real interly destroyed, another talsebood for Agar was spared, r %, (16. mag, stop. no more falseboods) (17.) west little, See I Sam. iz. 21. (18.) utterly destroy, Saul to spare nothing (184; fly upon the apoli, soire the spoil eagerly and contrary to God s commends sight of the Lord, the faint saw Saul sig though Samuel did not.

I. Ourstings -What name was Saul to destroy Who required high it destroy Amalek I stree the chief facts is the history of Amalek flow did Sani disober 400% community. What prophet was told of Sani's ain. Hr whom ! How did Samuel mend the night! What did San put up at Carmel t What faise hood did San tell.

13. How did Samuel expose him? What other lies
did San tell to cover up the first one v t Li State how Kampel jointed out faul s ...

H. SAULS EXCUSE - 130 | brought Ages but he was to destroy him destroyed the Amalek iten but no wholt. See next verse (21) prople took but he helped them (see a 2), to sacrifice or offering when God has been disaberat

II Questions—What ciaim did Sani make et 20 How far had he obeyed e How far disobeyed wolf Whom did he biams for his since What were they proposing to do with the spoils. Who was this do exceed for Saul's muser 1

III SALLS REJECTION (22 . na in obering. interings to the Lord Implied abelience to the Lord.
It ishout an abelient heart no tree offering could be made. the Lord delighted first, therefore in obedience, (22), rebellion, disolering food, whicheraft, seeing eri-spling, and not the Lord, slubborunces, continued and willed disoledisnee, iniquity and so a iniquity of and kines that is, sin of tholairy rejected the word, refused to ober floot rejected thee, floot rejects rou as Dag

III. Questions. - liew did Sampel answer Sant's ex With what feelings should a sacrifice to God be made: Will would Saul's offering be refused! Why was faut rejected as ting ! Br whom was he Por what similar sin will the Lord reject to !

Hintration.—Lying. "Oh." thought a linis girl who had told her mother saile...."oh that lie! I must either find it and bring it to Calvary to be washed away in Jesus's blood or it will cause me to be punished forever."
rested not until she knew her six was foreven.