

tries to be reckless
on; but it's not in
of it. He is non-
in his intellections,
Therefore he cannot

at twenty, perhaps
escapes being an old
thirty or thirty-five.
brother's betrothed,
ay, long before his
ame to the wedding,
resents. But in his
appeared to shun the
and, if any one did
g between them, it
rriage-day came, and
to all to whom they
There was no great
presents. No: the
ly the smart young

s in a small way, and
becomes rich or great,
e smart young man

starts out with a rush and a display, and gets a reputation for what he does not possess, and a glory for what he does not accomplish.

If the Church succeeds in making a Christian of the smart young man, he will be sure to come into the ark with a shout of glory, and his conversion will attract great attention in the whole neighborhood, as though his soul were worth half a dozen of the quiet sort. The minister and deacons take early knowledge of his gifts and graces, and ten chances to one if they do not pet him into the ministry. If this does not occur, or if his *début* into the Church is not greeted by some such demonstration, the smart young man will more than likely return to the "beggarly elements of the world."

When the plain, quiet, conservative young man joins hands with the people of God, he is not so apt to fix upon the exact day and hour and minute when, and upon the exact church and pew where, he was converted. His start is in the midst of doubts and uncertainties, but he runs well, and at the age of fifty you find him one of the deacons; while his smart brother is either a Talmage or a Moody, at the head of some metropolitan congre-