

his poverty, and was not ashamed of it. He knew very well it was not his fault that he was poor. And they might have known it, too, had they given the matter one serious thought.

This young man actually got through that term at the rate of a dollar a week for food, which left him three dollars of the seven he had set apart for that purpose, and with the three remaining dollars he bought a Smith's Classical Dictionary. I hardly need add that he achieved success in life. He is now a prosperous publisher.

Several of the twenty-six young men above named were so fortunate as to have friends who advanced them money, at six per cent. interest, which was to be repaid after they had graduated and had time to earn it. To secure the debt, in the event of their death, they insured their lives for fifteen hundred dollars each, paying the annual premiums on the policy, but allowing the interest on the money borrowed to accrue.

Such a method permits the student to give his whole time to his studies while in college, but really does not tend to develop the self-reliance that comes from being independent of favours from friends.

Another student, who was a classmate of the writer and whom I used to call "Marty," busied himself during his vacations in selling sewing-machines. He was so good a salesman that his percentage on the machines he sold were sufficient to pay all of his college expenses. If, towards the end of a term, his money had been all expended, he would get leave of absence for a week, and set off with his "sample" for a brief campaign among the farmers' wives.

Another of my classmates went every summer into the hay-field. The farmer usually paid him two dollars a day for his services and he would come back to college as brown as a Moor.

Others taught school during the winter vacations, which at that college were six weeks in length; and one or two students acted as tutors for boys in wealthy families, at stated hours during term-time.

Some of these young men were very economical in clothing. One of them made the sum of fifty dollars suffice for the amount paid for his clothes for three years. It is hardly necessary to say that he did not go very much "into society," which is not an injury to a student. Balls and attendance upon young ladies are not conducive to close application and studious habits.

One of the sternest methods of self-help which I remember among my student acquaintances was that practised by a Freshman, whom his classmates called "Calhound," from his mispronunciation in a class debate of the name of a celebrated statesman.

During the winter term "Calhound" would disappear for two or three hours, immediately after morning recitation, and again after prayers at four o'clock in the afternoon.

For a long time his classmates did not know where he went, or what he did; but near the close of the term it was discovered that he had taken a contract to cut wood, by the cord, for the use of locomotives, at a railroad station a mile and a half away. He received a dollar a cord, and cut about a cord per day, and at the same time kept up in his studies with the class.

He completed his contract, and out fifty cords of wood during the term, for which he received fifty dollars. While at work with his axe, he would have his *Latin* or his *Algebra* propped open on a stump hard by, and after a hard bout at a thick log, he would sit down and master a passage, or an example, jotting the translation, or the solution, on a large, white chip which his well-applied axe had thrown out of a scarf.

And I am glad to say "Calhound" took very good rank that year in his class; and at the end of it he had become quite a giant in muscle, and was a picture of manly health.

In strong contrast with "Calhound" was one of his classmates whom I will call Estabrook, whose guardian was said to allow him five thousand dollars a year. This young fellow was of good physique and had naturally a vigorous constitution, but, during that whole term he was a victim of dyspepsia, induced by over-indulgence of various kinds. It would have been an incalculable benefit to him if he, too, had been compelled to encounter self-denial, and to "cut wood for the railroad."

Less laborious, but more profitable, was the device of a Junior, whom the others jocosely nicknamed "Aunty," on account of the way in which he earned his money.

This young man borrowed a knitting-machine—then a new invention—of a lady friend, and with it knit woollen socks for a gentleman's furnishing house in a neighbouring city. He would work and study at the same time from a propped-up book.

He could make eight or ten pairs of socks in a day, for which he received fifteen cents per pair; and for the last two years he paid his college expenses almost wholly by this light work.

The boys were much inclined to ridicule him however, not so much on account of his working, as from the effeminate character of the work.

"Calhound," on the other hand, was rather respected than otherwise for his wood-chopping, one reason being, perhaps, that the muscle acquired at it made him not a safe object of ridicule.

There are always a few "snobs" at every college, who are inclined to sneer at a fellow-student and possibly ignore him, if he is obliged to depend upon his own efforts for support, or if he is not favoured with as much money as wealthy parents are able to give their boys. But commonly the majority of students look favourably on a man who pays his own way, and is open and manly about it.

It may safely be said that no young man who feels a real desire to get a college education need be discouraged merely because he has no money with which he can accomplish his desire. There are many ways by which sufficient money may be earned, even during a college course.

I know a young man who is paying his way through college mainly from the profits of a news-stand, where he sells magazines and current publications to his fellow-students.

Another has a little "book-store" in his room, and makes many a dollar on the popular books of the day—which he takes care to let all his friends and others know he keeps for sale.

Still another is acting as "reporter" for a new-paper, for which he receives twelve dollars a week, besides plenty of exercise, in picking up items about town. And the knowledge he will ob-

tain of human nature, with the facility for effective writing might also well be taken into the account.

Another student was not above earning money by lighting a section of the city street-lamps. Indeed, no boy in our country need be ashamed to earn money in any honourable way, for the purpose of giving himself an education.

I know another young man, a farmer's son, who desired very much to get a college education. His father, however, could do nothing for him in the way of money; but he gave him three cows, as a "freedom gift."

The young man took the homely animals, not despising them as some boys might have done. Then he hired a little place of seven or eight acres which had been unoccupied for several years, and which he was able to get for an annual rental of thirty dollars.

It is located but two miles from a well-known college; and here my worthy young friend has established himself with his cows and his books. He sells and delivers milk to families in town, at six cents a quart. And he makes enough from those three cows to pay all his term-bills at the college, where he attends daily, besides boarding and clothing himself—and he does not water his milk, either.

Such are some of the ways of earning money; but I have no doubt that any needy young man, fertile in expedients, and who desires to pay his own way through college, would, if none of these should please him, or be open to him, be able to hit upon others. At all events he need not be discouraged.

#### The Secret of a Happy Day.

BY FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

"The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him."—Psalm xxv. 14.

Just to let Thy Father do

What He will;

Just to know that He is true,

And be still;

Just to follow hour by hour

As He leadeth;

Just to draw the moment's power

As it needeth;

Just to trust Him; this is all!

Then the day will surely be

Peaceful, whatsoever befall,

Bright and blessed, calm and free.

Just to let Him speak to thee

Through His word,

Watching that His voice may be

Clearly heard;

Just to tell Him everything

As it rises.

And at once to Him to bring

All surprises;

Just to listen and to stay

Where you cannot miss His voice;

This is all! and thus to-day,

Communing, you shall rejoice.

Just to ask Him what to do

All the day,

And to make you quick and true

To obey;

Just to know the needed grace

He bestoweth;

Every bar of time and place

Overfloweth;

Just to take thy order straight

From the Master's own command.

Blessed day! when thus we wait

Always at our Sovereign's hand.

THE Seminole Indians cannot understand the white man's method of dealing with fire water. They say:—"He first licenses a man to distil it, then a man to sell it, then he pays a policeman to catch those who drink it and take them to jail, and when they come out they drink and are put in again. Don't understand."—*Exchange.*

#### True to Self.

By thine own soul's law learn to live,  
And if men thwart thee, take no heed,  
And if men hate thee, have no care;  
Sing thou thy song and do thy deed,  
Hope thou thy hope and pray thy prayer,  
And claim no crown they will not give,  
Nor bays they grudge thee for thy hair.

Keep thou thy soul-sworn steadfast oath,  
And to thy heart be true thy heart;  
What thy soul teaches learn to know,  
And play out thine appointed part;  
And thou shalt reap as thou shalt sow,  
Nor helped nor hindered in thy growth,  
To thy full stature thou shalt grow.

—Pakenham Beauty.

#### Burying Sin.

THERE are some persons who think it much easier to bury a sin than to repent of it. But it is a very hard thing to hide a sin. It is like hiding seed or a root in the ground. It draws strength in its concealment, and finally, pushing up through the soil, brings forth fruit, thirty, sixty, and a hundred fold. Sin is not dead enough to be safely buried. It is like a smouldering flame. It is like a poisonous seed; it will work ruin in its concealment and finally break out into open ungodliness, and destroy on every hand. A sin needs to be dragged out of its hiding-place and be extirpated. Hiding it only gives it a fresh hold. "Whoso covereth his sins shall not prosper, but he that confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."

#### Slumber Song.

WHEN courting slumber,  
The hours I number,  
And sad cares cumber  
My weary mind;  
This thought shall cheer me,  
That Thou art near me  
Whose ear to hear me  
Is still inclined.

My soul Thou keepest,  
Who never sleepest;  
Mid gloom the deepest  
Thine eyes behold me,  
Thine arms enfold me,  
Thy Word has told me  
That God is love.

#### What to Teach Girls.

Mrs. CAPEL, in one of her sermons, said:—"Give your daughters a thorough education. Teach them to cook and prepare the food of the household. Teach them to wash, to iron, to darn stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own dresses. Teach them to make bread, and that a good kitchen lessens the doctor's account. Teach them that he only lays up money whose expenses are less than his income, and that all grow poor who have to spend more than they receive. Teach them that a calico dress paid for fits better than a silken one unpaid for. Teach them that a full, healthy face displays greater lustre than fifty consumptive beauties. Teach them to purchase and to see that the account corresponds with the purchase. Teach them good common sense, self-trust, self-help, and industry. Teach them that an honest mechanic in his working-dress is a better object of esteem than a dozen haughty, finely-dressed idlers. Teach them gardening and the pleasures of nature. Teach them, if you can afford it, music, painting, etc., but consider them as secondary objects only. Teach them that a walk is more salutary than a ride in a carriage. Teach them to reject with disdain all appearances, and to use only "Yes" or "No" in good earnest.