Our Joung Folks.

Go Ahead.

Go ahead, and do not tarry, Naught is gained by standing still: What though you at times miscarry, Let not fears your bosom all. Bearon the causes of your errors, Gather wisdom from the past: To the wind give idle terror, And you'll go shead at last.

Go ahead-in useful daving. Let your motto be "I'll fry !" To the one who is despairing, Bankrupt hopes and heart are nigh. What though you and wealth be strangers Onward, unward be your aim, And those real or functed dangers Boon you'll put to flight or shame.

Go ahead, thon, don't defer it, Life's short span soon tits away; If you'd finish mobb of morit, You must ply your task to-day. Set the ball le icct at motion, To keep it going to ain each nerve, Nor doubt that cidera to promotion Will yield the learn is you deserve.

The Secret of Non-Success.

"Have you been a good boy to-day, Fred ?'

The question rang in Fred's ears as he went up stairs. It was with him all the time he was kneeling by the side of his bed, and when he lay down he could not sleep for thinking "Have you been a good boy to day, Fred ?"

to-day, Fred 7

His mother's searching eyes looked gravely into his face as she asked the ques-

"It is pretty certain that mamma thinks that I have not been good," thought Fred. "But what do you think?" asked consaience.

Fred tried to quiet the voice. He closed his eyes and pretended to go to sleep; but it was of no use, for his thoughts were too busy to allow him to do so, and presently he gave it up, opening his eyes and resigning himself to that which was inevitable The moon was shining brightly, and the room looked cosy.

"I ought to be a good boy, thought red. "Everybody is very kind to me, Fred. and all my wants are supplied. And yet it is certain that I am not good. I want to be; but somehow I always fail. I cannot think how it is. It is not because I am careless and indifferent. I care very much to please my father and mother. I want nothing more than to give satisfac-tion, and satisfy my own conscience too. seem to be always busy, and yet I never get things done as soon as Harry. I am tired out at night, and yet I am sure mamma thinks I am idle, and do not try to do my best. I am a most unfortunate

Just then Harry, who was sleeping in another bed, seemed to be disturbed in his sleep, and Fred thought he would get his brother to wake up and say a comforting

- "Harry! Harry! I say, Harry!"
 "Yes. What is it?"
- " Are you awake?"
- "Well, I feel so wretched."

"Do you, Fred? What is the matter? Are you not well?" "Oh, yes, I am very well, but I don't get on well. I am for ever being blamed,

and feeling that I deserve it, and yet I try to be all right, you know."
"Oh, yes, to be sure you do. You are

a very good fellow, Fred; go to sleep."
"Oh, no, Harry, I am not good, though
I do not think I am very bad. It must be that I am unfortunate.

Harry laughed at that. "I do not believe in misfortune, Fred." "But do you believe that it is my own

Well, yes I do," said Harry, with hesi-"But why do you think so? Speak out. I don't mind if you do say something un-pleasant."

Well, thon, Fred, I bolieve that the only unfortunate thing about you is your habit of beginning too many things and finishing too few. If you notice, you do not stick to one thing at a time, and nothing seems to be done, and mamma blames you. You are always behindhand, and have no accomplished work to show. If you will just finish one thing before you begin another, I believe you will come to the end of your troubles. Good hight." the end of your troubles.

"Good night. I will think of what you have said."
The more Fred thought of it, the more

sure he felt that his brother was right; and at last he fell asleep, resolving that he would in future do one thing well before beginning another.

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The next day, however, Fred found that it was not easy to break off a bad habit. He was in the middle of brushing his clothes, when he remembered that he had not cleaned his teeth. Ee half cleaned his teeth, when he left off to begin to brush his hair, and so he went from one thing to auother until the belt rang, and he was obliged to burry down to breakfast.

Your hair does not look smooth, Ered, remarked his mother, and he remembered that he i rgot to finish it.

After breakfast he took up his books to way through, when he left off to spin a top | family, or among the osculating southmenfor his intic brother. He fiftished that, | tabets of Liymouth Church, we should for his little brother. He fiftished that, and then went back to his books, but instead of learning one lesson quite per-fectly, he read them all, so when school time came he knew none.

But one good came from his having lain awake that night, and talked to his brother. He was now watchful of himself. When he found that he had half a dozen things begun and none finished, he made himself go back and fluish the first one and then the other. At first it was quite hard work, and he had to exercise strong restraint over himself. But after a time it became more easy; and he found that it saved time, and was the means of accom-

plishing more work.

But did he succeed better when he had The title habit?

The pleased with him, and that his feashers the insulting samiliarity.

did not so often have occasion to reprove him, and that his conscience did not make him as uncomfortable as before. He did not again call himself unfortunate, for he had discovered the secret of his non-success and overcome the fault.

Home and Blessings.

While among invisible things the foot of the Cross is the most sacred place, home is the most precious among visible; society roots in it; in it careers are made or marred, and seed sown to bear fruit for eter-nity. How then shall we make home happy and holy? To business men, who make their daily bread in a very hot oven, this is a very impertant question, and their homes will be what they make them. If prosperous, spend some of your surplus in adorning home; if things are awry, learn from wife and child that every man is not a cheat; watch your little shaver as he builds his block houses, and see how very easily things tumble down that are out of the perpendicular. To have a good home, stay in it. All wives hate the name of clubs, and if there should be a righteous upusing, to make a conflagration of all club-rooms, billiard-tables, gaming-tables, and liquor-saloons, it would be such a good demonstration of women's rights as ought not to provoke the interference of the fire department.
God designed to pack men into families,

and home religion reaches all the way from the cradle to the judgment-seat; the church in the house must supplement that in the temple, if religion is to control mankind To fill homes with sunshine and holiness, there is one watch-word, one key-note whose variations will fill the house with harmony. Love ! Love God supremely and sincerely and his smile will fill your dwelling. Let love to Jesus reign, and your home shall be another Bethany; love will break the alabaster box of continent rear the altar of devotion, and offer not

only the yearly, but daily sacrifice.

Our homes are what we choose to have them; we cannot all have luxury, but we can have love; if we do not have a can have sympathy. If we cannot keep a can have lave: if we do not have style, we carriage, we can a good conscience. We cannot keep away death; but our houses need not be dark, for if the bright-eyed sisters—Faith, Hope, and Charity—be kept abiding, they will lift up the windows and let in the sunshine from God's throne. Light, then, the lamp of cheorfulness; in vite them to abide, and ask Jesus to go with you, and take an inventory of your mercies. That wife can only be reckeded by Solomon's label. The hungry boy is worth his weight in gold. You will only know the value of those daughters when somebody comes to transfer them. Your Bible is an unfailing casket of treasure. Our cup is overflowing. It contains—if not all we desire—more than we deserve. The good Spirit is not taken away. Christ is yours, and all in him.—Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

Consult with your Wife.

In a conversation I once held with an enument minister of the Gospel, he made this fine observation: "We will say no-thing of the way in which that sex usually conduct an argument; but the intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man that has an intulligent wie, or is necustomed to the society of educated wo-men, will dispute this. Times without poring occuracy, which you have been poring over for hours, perhaps with no other result than to find yours if geting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of difficulties. It were hardly generous to alle that they achieve these teats less by reasoning than a sort of ragacity which approximates to the sure instincts of the animal races; and yet there seems to be rome ground for the remark of a witty French writer, that when a man has toiled step by step up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman reaches are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life, nothing but prejudice or self-conceit can prevent us from acknowledging. The inference, therefore, is unavoidable that the man who thinks it beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife, stands in his own light and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes

THE N. Y. Intelligencer thus disposes of the assertions made in London by Mr. Sheatman in his misorable defence of

Beecher:
Mr. Snearman, who it wil, be remember ed, was Mr. Beecher's lawyer, and who chies to be Mr. Beecher's besom friend, has been making a speech in London, at Dr. Raiker's City Temple, in the course of Which, according to the London Telegraph, he explained the "American kissing customs," and showed that it "was the common practice in the United States for gen tlemen and olargymen to kiss the wives of their intimate friends." If Mr. Shearm in-had confined limsoff to the statement that have nothing to say, since he is a compotent witness as to the manners, customs and neages of both. But when he says that this silly and deliasing familiarity is the "common practice" in the United States, he is a "common faisifier." We can assure Mr. Shearman that, outside Plymonth Church, and perhaps of his own domestic circle, the wives of American gentlemen do not permit their most intimate male friends, who are not near rela tives not even when they are elergymen to kiss them; and, moreover, if such as the or Mr. Beecher should attempt it outrne or are mesoner snoun attempt to out-side of their special clientelage, they would speedily be made intimate frierds with serviceable horsewhips by indigment husbands, laid on so heartily that they would not soon be in a sondition to serent

BRITISH AND FORFIGN ITEMS.

Tur Unitarians of Bolfast have thanked the Irish Church for altering the Athanasian Creed.

THE Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of Londov at tained his forty-first birthday on the 18th of June.

GLADSTONE'S deep religious sentiment was received from his devout mother, who hold a mild evangelical faith.

THE Rev. Dr. David McEwan is to be the successor of the Rev. Dr. McFarlane, in Chaplain Presbyterian Church, London.

An English medical journal reports the accomplishment of the teat of numbering the hairs of a head. It announces that there are from 160,000 to 200,000 hairs on a lady's head.

A Unitarian minister wrote an article lately on "The books and authors which helped me from Orthodoxy to Unitarian-ism.' Among the authors he enumerated Robertson, Ruskin, and George Macdonald.

Mr. George B. Bruce, of London, one of the elders of the English Presbyterian Church, has undertaken to build a new Church and manse for the Presbyterian congregation of Wark, near Newcastle. upon-Tyne.

Pro IX., who has reigned longer than any of the two hundred and fifty-six Popes who governed the Church before him, has entered on the thirtieth year of his Papacy; fully a month ago he began the eightyfourth year of his life.

THE Word and Work reports that a young Norwegian, who was converted at one of the earlier meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, has returned to Norway and started a Sunday school, the firs. ever opened in the north of that country, which bids fair to be the seed of much permanent blessing.

THE Rev. Flavel Smith Cook, Vicar Christ Church, Chifton, refused to give the sacrament to Mr. Jenkins, one of his parishioners, because Mr. Jenkins is a dis-believer in eternal punishment and in the personality, if not in the existence, of the devil. The Dean of Arches has uplied Mr. Cook in his views and subsequent conduct.

THERE are many ways more or less polite of conveying to a man the information that he is guilty of falsehood in his state ments. The London Quarterly Review does it quite distinctly and pointedly when it convicts Archbishop lanning either of the "sumplicity of ignorance," or a re-

THE English Ohurch Union is of opinion that, in order to bring about a generally satisfactory settlement of the present Ritual controversy in the Church of England there should be no prohibition of the fol-lowing usages when desired by clergy and congregations, viz.:—(a) The Eastward Postion, (b) the Vestments, (c) the Lights, (d) the Mized Chalice, (c) Unleavened Bread, (f) Inconse.

THE Corman Minister of Finance reports a deficiency in the Budget for this year of \$5,000,000, and the tax on beer is to be raised—a proceeding which will be immensely unpopular in Germany, where everybody coustines largely of the ruby liquid. Such a large deficiency as \$5,000,000 would seemisingular, with the millions which have been paid by France, were it not apparent that Germany has been putting all her money into her armies.

Ar a meeting of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, a letter was .ead from the Rev. number you must have known them to G. R. Budenoch, of London, a probationer decide questions on the instant, and with of the Free Church, stating that since the unerring accuracy, which you have been passing of the Patronage Act there was poring over for hours, perhaps with no nothing to hinder his joining the Estab lished Church, and he had accordingly done so. Sir R. Moncreiff said the only notice they had to take of the matter was to record in their minutes that Mr. Dadenoch's letter having been read, they found that he was no longer a probationer to the Free

> A WRITER in the Episcopal Recorder says that he can recall three living bishops of the Episcopal Church who came from Presbyterian families, one from the Congregationalists, another from the Unitarians, and another from the Society of Fronds, most all of them captivated with Ritualistic flummery. And then he queries whother the description given by the Churchman of the Reformed Episcopul Church, to wit:—"A cave of A ullam for the uneasy," might not be more fitly applied to the Church which the Reformed Episcopalians have abandoned?

BRIGHAM Young and Cardinal McCloskey are widely separated in social life and ecelesiastical position, but in one thing they agree—they do not like the public schools of America. The Cardinal has adjusted all the machinery of his Church to the work of deranging the system which he thinks dangerous to the faith he is get to defend; and Brigham Young, it is reported, talks sometimes of moving his colony to some point where he can "get away from the public school system of the United States." There are sects, therefore, still remaining in which ignorance is the mother of devo-

Tur papers describe a carious confirma tion scene at St. Julin's, Brixton, where the Bishop of Winchester officiated on the fesaval of St. Philip and St. James. We (the Rock) can readily believe that "his lordship's tone of teaching was decidedly sac-ramental," if what follows be true His lordship, having kuelt in cilent, prayer at a fall-stool, returned to the east end of the nave, where a thione of white velvet and gold was prepared for him. Seven lamps burned before the high altar, which bore wases of anowy exotics, and some forty candles; the side altar, likewise, was decorated with flowers." And this is a Bishop of the Reformed Church of England

"I AM now most thoroughly of opinion," wrote the late Dr. Chalmers, a ter he had been taught savingly by the Holy Ghost, "and it is an opinion founded on experience, that on the system of 'do this and ence, that on the system of "do this and live," no peace, and even no true and worthy obedience can over be attained. It is "Believe in the Lord Jens Christ, a thou shalt be saved." When this believes the beart, joy and soundence enter along with it."

Eolomon's Throno.

The following account of this remarkable piece of mechanism purports to be taken from the Persian manuscript, called "The Hictory of Jornsalem": The sides of it were of pure gold, the feet of emeralds and rubics intermixed with

poarls, each of which were as large as en ostrion egg. The throne had seven sides. On each side were delineated orchards full of trees, the branches of which were of precious stones, representing fruit, tipe and unripe; on the tops of the trees were to be seen figures of plumage birds, particular ly the peacock, the stanh and karges. All these birds were hollowed within artificially, so as to occasionally utter melodious sounds, such as the car of mortal never heard. On the first step were delineated vine branches, having bunches of grape compos ed of precious stones of various colors of purple, violet, green and red, so as to ren er the appearance of real trun. On the sec ond step, on each side of the throne, were two lions of terrible aspet, large as life, and formed of cast gold.

The nature of the remarkable throne was

such that when Solomon placed his foot or the first step, the birds spread their wings and made a fluttering noise in the air. On his reaching the third step the where assemblage of demons, and fairies, and men, repeated the praises of the Deity. When he arrived at the fourth step, volces were heard addressing him in the following manner: "Son of David, be thankful for the blessings which the Almighty has bestowed upon us." The same was repeated upon his reaching the fifth step. On his reaching the sixth, all the children of Israel joined them; and on his arrival at the seventh, all the birds and animals became in motion, and ceased not until he had placed hunself upon the royal seat, when the birds, hons, and other animals, by secret springs, discharged a shower of the most precious perfumes on Solomon, after which two of the karges descendod and placed the golden crown upon his head.

Before the crown was a column of burnished gold, on the top of which was a golden dove, which held in its beak a volume bound in silver. In this book were written the Psalms of David, and the dove having presented the book to the king, he read aloud a portion of it to the children of Israel. It is further related that on the approach of persons to the throne, the lions were went to set up a terrible rear, and to lash their tails with violence, the birds aine, and the demons and genit to utter horrid cries; so, for fear of them, not one dared be guilty of falsohood; but all confessed their crimes Such was the throne of Solomon, the son of David.

The Jesuits.

Professor J. Huber, Professor of Catholic Theology in the University of Munich, has just given to the world a startling book on the Jesuits, which groups together the pro-minent facts pertaining to the organization and the general management of the society with striking clearness. If any one has any doubts as to the present exist ence and power of the once notorious so-ciety, the study of this system will inevitably lead to the conclusion that, of all the schemes for the subjugation of the human spirit and for the establishment of a mighty spiritual dominion, none was ever so cunningly devised as Jesuitism. Ignatius Loyola deserves to be ranked among the most during and skilful of inventors. When Pope Paul III. read the statutes of the society, and saw what services it might render to the Roman curia, he is said to have exclaimed. "Hie est displus Dai," (" Thus is the finger of God.") Other persons, not making any pretensions to in-inlibility, have been inclined to ascribe the origin of the society to a very different source. But all agree that the institution, looked at simply in the light of the end for which it was framed, is a master-piece of consummate skill and ingonuity. Refer-ring to certain peculiarities of the order, M. Huber says:

"The Jesuits united the characteristic features of almost 'I the other religious societies in theirs; but they added a new feature, peculiar to themselves, and which arose from their regarding it as their mission to defend the temporal and spiritual pretensions of the Roman State; this new feature character of the society. The history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries bears witness to the tromendous nower with which it worked for the destruction of Protestantism and for the promotion of Catholic interests.

All who are interested in the great conflict may derive fresh stimulus to action from reading this book of Professor Huber's. It is well to understand the real tactics of one's foes, and it is not a little encouraging to be able to see that in spite of great power still possessed, there are many indications that is decreasing, and not mereas ug. Take the following:

DECLINE OF THE JESUITS.

"Formerly the Jesuits were the recognized masters of the educated Catholic The respect which they enjoyed in the world of econce was great, though but little deserved. To day they are fallenter this height, and their activity is directed to the teaching of the lower classes. This intellectual decay of the Order is becoming more and more clearly manifest, and its influence therefore is caninishing in proportion. . . Like J sue is destined to a slow but certain onth. The two institutions have ended w becoming prisons for the human mind. I now will remain in the memory of distory as tombs containing a distinct race, but in which no living being will any longor abide. Thus the edifice of the Romish Church and that of the Society of Jesus will one day be deserted, although they were raised for eternity and appear to be indestructable.

THE Ca anda Gazetta declares the enactment that the bushel as' a standard for grain-measurement is to cease, and he cental of 100 pounds to be adopted. Two thousand pounds avoirdupois or twenty centals to constitute a ton.

Miscellancons.

THE LARGE SAW mills et Amprior, belonging to McLachim Bros., were barned down on the 10th inst. Loss \$75,-000. Insurance \$10,000.

The Royal West Indian mail steamer Shannon, from Southampton, is fast ashore on the Pedro Bank, south of Jamaica. All the passengers, mails and specie are landed in Januaica.

Sm Moses Monterione, of London, who at the advanced age of 91, went to Jerusalem to examine the condition of his brethern of the Jewish faith, is reported to be in good health.

THE VILNEY (Europe) International grain and seed fair was opened on the 23rd ult. The official returns announce & falling off of the crops in Austria and Hungary.

A cyclone unroofed a house on the 23rd ult., fatally injured a woman, tore up 18 large apple trees by the roots, and then burst into a deluging ram-storm at the village of Waverly, near Newark,

GILMORE wants at the Centennial at Philadelphia, next summer, the One Hundredth Psalm sung by 100,000 voices on the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. He says he can organize such a chorus.

Elehty-six lady painters contribute to the Paris Salon this year in the department of works in oil. Twenty-three are represented in the gallery of Sculpture, and a greater number appear in the water-colour department.

The army worm has appeared in Cape Breton, and is proving destructive to crops. Captain Sampson reports that while fishing for codfish cast of Scatario, a swarm of these insects fell with the ram on the deck of his ves-

An ordinary lighthouse, where oil is used, gives an illuminating power equal to about 200 candles. An electric light in England flashes over the North Sea its condensed beams, each of which is more than an equivalent to the combined light of 800,000 candles.

ST PETER'S CATHEDRAL at Rome is estimated to hold 54,000 people, Milan Cathedral holds 87,000; St. Paul's Lon-don, 25,000; St. Sophia, Constanti-nople, 28,000; Notre Dame, Paris, holds 21,600. The Cathedral at Pisa holds 13,000; and San Marco, Venice, 7,000.

Mr. Collie, the fugitive bill broker, built and dwelt in the handsomest house in London. He spent some £30,000 on his picture gallery. A few years ago he was a poor man Sir Morton's Peto's house, which stood on the ground when Collie bought it, was too small for his ideas, and he had it torn down.

In Cape Colony, Africa, about 800 miles of railway are about to be coustructed at a cost of about four or five million sterling, and in New Zealand there are 550 nales of radway in construction, and 860 more authorized. India has already 5,872 miles of railway open, while 1,827 miles remain to be completed.

Tire Journal de St. Petersburg fears that the Mohammedanism of Asia may become equally inconvenient and dangerous to England and Russia. It intimates that Russia would offer no opposition to a union of the two governments for keeping down Mohammedanism by force—a union which is not likely to be accomplished.

As attempt which has just been made to introduce living humming-birds into the Paris Jardin d'Acclimation has failed, although a traveller managed to bring six alive to Paris by feeding them with honey. The only other hummingbirds which have reached Europe alive were those brought by M. Delattre in 1855 from Central America, but these died a fortaight after their arrival in Paris.

A LETTER originally written to a Mr. Campbell by Miss Planta, who was governess in the family of King George the Third, was discovered by Mrs. Dr. S. Tredwell, of Mineola, L.I., among her late hasband's papers. The letter contained a description of the family of King George. Mrs. Tredwell sent it to the Queen, and has received a half length portrait of her Majesty.

CATLIN'S CAVE, situated about half a mile below the American Fall at Ningara, received its name from Mr. Catlin, who discovered it in 1825. The cave is ... formed by deposits of calcareous tufa, from the drippings of lime water springs. It is seldom visited because of the difficulty with waich it is reached; but by those, who are thoroughly interested in the study of geology it will, be found a pleasant place to spend a few hours.

THE PROPELLER Equinor, on her way from Chicago to Bay City, Mich., with salt, and towing the schooner Emi a E. Way with lumber, was overtaken by a storm about two o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., near Point an Sable, 280 miles north of Chicago. Captaut Woodworth, of the Equinox came to the stern of the propeller and called out to out the lines, when the propeller careened, sank in a few minutes, and at least, twenty-two persons were drowned. The vessel was not considered very