

YOUNG FOLKS.

FRIE HELPED.

When she came home she found the sitting-room occupied by friends, all very busy, for they were making for a wedding.

At how nice it would help make the cakes the icing; for it was ding and much of the part would have to be. It seemed such things together, etc.

But first to one and her, begging that she would help.

"No; what do you wish things?" a rather lady said to her.

"Now school's out, we more peace. Children the way!"

"I had been rebuffed in as at being useful in say she wanted to be, to cast her eyes upon basket in a corner of m, and she saw that with stockings and to be looked over and

really want to be use the little girl, "I stockings out of the busy week. They have I. I suppose—but I make cakes."

At eleven years old, y how to darn very mother had taught had been willing to

ant, therefore, close to corner, so as to be and began her self

laughter among the as they went in and with their delicate her things, sounded like, and she longed to; but she reflected— "I be so tired by this he will not want to y, and it will be a nice when she finds all stockings have been oper drawers all re-

covered with her quiet once in a while group, and admiring performances.

ousness who had been noticed how indus-ly she seemed at her rner, and after awhile beautiful iced queen- to her.

though it was, gave pleasure she felt the close of the af-ther, tired with her her work, sat down le, saying: "I like to lie down and out I must get the g out of the way-ven here before me, be added with sur-

daughter," said one rls. "I could not after she had been she wanted to help and sweet things girls would have thful about doing not attractive."

He was kissed and mother, and had tably resting after certainly felt much she had been allow- the icing and orna- which seemed so among her young t sure now that she ve made a mess," she knew nothing gs.

re sometimes trou- they undertake to do they have no know-alled "officious." says experience was "She had borne pa-appointment of not to help in the way preferred, but in e of a nearer duty, herself really a val- and in after years now and value, an-ces, the wise and tion, "Perform the rest thee."

ne Nashville Adv-er girls, who had re-verted and brought were offered tick-er. "We will not istians," they said y. That settled it; Their white robes and the bird of para-ence, sings in their

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

APRIL 24, 1881.

COVETOUSNESS.—Luke xii. 13-31.

The man mentioned appealed to Jesus to act the part of a Judge or arbitrator between himself and his brother. Whether his brother had defrauded him of any part of the inheritance, or whether he was seeking to obtain more than his rightful share of it, does not clearly appear. But as our Lord found upon it a warning against covetousness the latter is probably the correct supposition. His refusal to interfere was not, however grounded upon the character of the claim, whether right or wrong, but upon the fact that to decide such a dispute was altogether out of keeping with his mission. His kingdom was not of this world and therefore he had no authority to decide civil disputes. There were the proper constituted courts, and it was a presumptuous intrusion for him to bring such a dispute to Jesus. We are not to infer that Christians are to decline to act as arbitrators in such disputes. They may often constitute themselves peacemakers by doing so, and may prevent much evil in protracted lawsuits. The words of Jesus were intended to correct a mistaken view of His office, and to prevent a misinterpretation of his mission. We should be equally wrong in inferring that we may not bring our temporal troubles to Him as our Saviour, Brother, Friend.

The parable in the lesson presents to us a striking picture of a successful man of the world. All his undertakings had so prospered that he had enlarged his barns and storehouses. He had reached a point at which it was not necessary to trouble himself any longer about business. After due consideration he determined to give himself up to a life of epicurean ease and luxury. With sensual delight he gloated over the prospect, and congratulates his soul on the gratifications laid up in store for years to come. But how erroneous were his calculations. That same night his life in this world came to an end.

He was evidently a very thoughtful, calculating man; but his thoughtfulness did not take the right direction. "He thought not thankfully of God the Giver; he thought not of himself as the accountable steward of a superior Lord; he thought not of the interests of his spiritual and immortal nature; and though he thought of future life, he thought of it as certain, not uncertain, and as a scene of sensual enjoyment, not of holy, useful work and diligent preparation for eternity."

How many like him seem to reckon on life, to build on the future, to form their schemes and lay down their plans as if they had a long period of time secured by some absolute decree, which no possible contingency can abbreviate. There is, perhaps, a still larger number who do not bestow a thought on the subject at all. To enjoy the moment while they can, reckless of consequences, and heedless of the future, they consider the great end of life. Can there be a more pitiable sight than that of a man passing through life without securing to know why or for what he lives—with no end in view—no purpose in life—doing nothing,—aiming at nothing—at a loss for sufficient ways in which to kill time and fritter away life—and yet, sad as it is, this is the spectacle presented to us every day by numbers of people by whom we are surrounded. Oh! let it not be so with us! "So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom" (Psa. xc. 12).

This parable of our Saviour is very rich in doctrinal teachings. 1. The great purpose of the present life is to prepare for the future one. 2. We cannot form a true estimate of the value of things without taking the future into account. 3. True riches consist in the favor of God, and having treasure in heaven. 4. Man is accountable; and death is the requirement of his soul to stand before God in order to give account. 5. "The soul is immortal, something distinct from the body, and shall survive it; for by the soul here is not meant animal life, as some vainly interpret, but the thinking principle in man, that very soul which, in the 19th verse, this rich voluptuary addresses, and calls to lay aside its cares and anxieties, and to surrender itself to ease, and to those enjoyments of which it is capable through the gratified senses of the body. And that this soul was required for judgment and punishment appears from this, that it is declared to be the folly of this worldly man that he had lived so as not to be rich toward God, the evil of which could to him be only felt in that future state where that awful moral poverty would be revealed, and the neglect of religion in this life fully punished.

Jesus Christ enforces his admonition against inordinate desire for, or anxiety about, the things of this life, by the repetition of a very instructive parable of the Saviour on the Mount. We are pointed to the raven, the lilies and the grass, as illustrations of the care of our heavenly Father; and reminded that his care for us, intelligent, responsible, moral, immortal beings must be much greater than for these objects. If we are Christ's disciples we shall show our superiority to the people of the world by seeking fit at the kingdom of God—making it paramount in our considerations—and believing that if we make sure work of its blessings all other things shall be added to us. At the same time we must guard against such an interpretation of our Saviour's words as would give excuse for im-

providence, sloth or carelessness. It is only inordinate care for this world that is rebuked.—Abridged from Wesleyan Methodist S. S. Magazine.

SCHOOL-WORK.

The New York Tribune says:

"The director of one of the largest state lunatic asylums in Germany maintained at a recent meeting of physicians that much of the notorious increase of insanity in Germany is attributable to the excessive amount of work imposed upon the pupils in the national schools. In order to acquire himself in any way creditably, a pupil of average ability must, it is calculated, in addition to attending punctually and working diligently during school hours, work at home at least two hours daily when in the lower classes, three hours when in the middle, and four or five hours when in the upper classes. A boy, therefore, of say, sixteen years of age has to work in school thirty-six hours a week, and at home twenty-four hours a week, with the exception of Sundays, for ten hours of every day of the week. Several doctors in private practice, who took part in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, also spoke of the increasing frequency of morbid irritability in children, the result of overwork, which, although it might not always drive pupils into the lunatic asylum, often lastingly and prejudicially affected their constitutions."

FLOWERS IN THE SHADE.

The question "What flowers will grow in the shade?" is put to me every spring by scores of city people, whose little patch which they wish to devote to flowers is so walled up by neighboring houses, that the direct rays of the sun never touch it. But few plants will develop their flowers there, and none will do it as well as if it were lighted up by sunshine a part of the day. Fuchsias, pansies, forget-me-nots, violets, lobelias, lilies of the valley, phloxes, and other herbaceous plants, whose native habitat is shady wood, will do best, but even these languish if denied all direct sunlight. The best effect in such situations is produced by ornamental leaved plants, the beauty of which is not dependent upon their flowers. Among these may be ranked the gold and silver variegated leaved geraniums, acyranthus, alternantheras, begonias, caladiums, centreas, coleuses, etc., which if planted so as to bring the various shades in contrast, produce a pleasing effect, which continues during the entire summer months, and is not surpassed by any display of flowers.—Peter Henderson

USEFUL HINTS.

The lustre of morocco leather is restored by varnishing with white of egg.

Sand paper is the best polish for flat irons. It removes all roughness and starch.

If meals are kept irregularly in youth something creeps up in adult age which shows diminished vitality. Loose meals are one cause of loose morals.

In making buns, take half a pint of milk, with yeast and flour for sponge; when light, add five ounces of butter, six ounces of sugar, two eggs; knead like biscuit, let rise, mold and rise again; bake.

For a plain rice pudding take one and a half cupsful of rice, one and one-fourth cupsful of sugar, two quarts of milk, one cupful of raisins, and salt to taste. Place altogether in a pudding pan, and bake slowly until done, but do not let it bake too hard.

When you see a man digging a cellar in soil which you know is underlaid by hardpan which retains the soil moisture, and will entail consumption on children reared in its cold exhalations, go to him and implore him not to do it.—Dr. Geo. Ray.

The toad is really one of the most useful creatures a gardener can have about him. It feeds on wood-lice, beetles, spiders, glassy worms, even snakes with their shells. Kept in a garden or a green-house, it will destroy an immense number of injurious insects, while doing no harm itself.

Wood may be permanently colored a beautiful black by washing it with an aqueous solution of chlorhydrate of aniline, to which a small quantity of chloride of copper has been added, and then painting it with a solution of bichromate of potash. The color is not altered by moisture, light, or chloride of lime.

If the strongest men were to clothe themselves in the same kind, form, and amount of garments that most women do, they would soon be laid up with some kind of sickness originating from the exposure. Although every weak ill-clad female will admit this, yet it is almost difficult to persuade her to put on a sufficient amount of the right kind of clothing, as to persuade an old tobacco user to give up the weed.—Dr. T. F. Rumbold.

Spring frosts, even severe ones, rarely do the hardy early vegetables any harm, but long-continued cold rainy weather always injures them. A correspondent writes: "I have had lettuce, radishes, turnips, and cabbage three inches, and onions and peas six inches high, all buried under a foot of snow, and not one was injured in the least. I have seen them frozen so stiff that I could have kicked them all off the ground like icicles; but they thawed out and continued to grow as though nothing had happened."

INFORMATION.

Were man to conform more to the laws of health and of nature, and be less addicted to the gratification of his passions, it would not be necessary to advertise Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hyp-phosphites as a restorative for the power of the brain and nervous system, while the world's progress and enlightenment would indeed be marvellous.

Thackery was not known as an author until nearly 50. Scott was 43 when "Waverley" appeared. Richardson became an author at 51. Defoe was 58 before he wrote his first novel. "Gil Bias" was not finished until the author was 97. All the great writers of fiction have matured late, but the periods of production have been preceded by years of observation, study and literary training.

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The novelty of shearing sheep by machinery will be presented at Russell, Kan., on the 13th of April, at the fair grounds. On that day a sheep-shearing match will be held by the Central Kansas wool-growers, representing about 40,000 head of sheep.

FOR FROST BITES AND CHILBLAINS.—Bathe the parts affected freely in Perry Davis' Pain-Killer several times a day.

There were exported from the port of New York during the year ended June 30, 1880, of butter, 31,061,610 lbs., \$5,179,071; oleomargarine, 19,833,330 lbs., \$2,586,317.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is entirely harmless, and a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, and restoring gray hair to its youthful color. It imparts a gloss and freshness to the hair which all admire.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

The largest gold brick ever cast in California was turned out at San Francisco a few days ago. It measured twelve and a half inches in length, seven inches in breadth, and four and a half inches in thickness. It weighs 335.18 ounces troy (315 pounds) and is valued at \$76,000.

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DELIRIUM IN PETER PARVENTED.—Mrs. Norman Ellingwood, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, N. B., says:—"I have found GRAMM'S PAIN ERADICATOR to relieve the most distressing headache, and prevent delirium in fever, and the subsequent madness in my husband's case, while the others of my family that had that disease, before I knew of the virtues of, or had used, that medicine, had suffered with their heads, and had delirium, and their hair came out. I find the PAIN ERADICATOR invaluable in that and other diseases."

New Brunswick is just about as large as England; Nova Scotia the size of old Scotia, and Newfoundland of Ireland.

The common expressions, "I feel so dragged," "My food don't digest," "I do not feel fit for anything," which we so often hear during the spring and early summer months are conclusive evidence that the majority of people require at that season, especially a restorative medicine that will strengthen the organs of digestion, stimulate the circulation of the blood, and "tone up" the debilitated constitution.

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