

evening in the Barnard and our rest after at this time and play a few bill who, if they takes, perpetually always in ic. This night, laved "Bonnie Traveller," he I'm beat out; he down it" asked at on that land, red is just south -night? Oh, I nder over to see eother." I asked ortant?" I asked e, which was lost ull in some re- ed as I am, he mportant but his ed as hard, cer-

with innocent in- look? Where any way?" I have told you in our 4-zen times you want me to pretty girl in the worry I had with and sort of settle, d better! For a did use to get an Ellery has been 's secretary about ere."

all their money, rim?"

You knew what h that Miss Sara in this school and eep her place for Mrs. Ellery said some lectures or was—she wanted and Sara's com- n't need her at little dull for a country."

and ought to be Silas.

oy as a lark when ere there this after- oes get prettier er dress was only t't cost over ten hecks were pinker nap, or laugh, or at she is saying or

"Nan is," said Si, "I'm so dead tired, I pass my under- in such a taking t that old waggon n willing to sell it uth."

another jaw-break- quized: "It passes a man can be so a man's love affairs, who was so long- as for coming over to see somebody, as he'd get up! I, once in a while, see through Billy, s's aiming too high, want anybody to uly succeeds in hurt- two children, what using around after bed? Come here, dress you?"

ing nothing more as at one another, e put away for the

over to the Ellerys', are on his personal have been expect- to see his neigh- und Mr. Ellery on himself near by.

fruitful subject for ere was but one re interesting to the well. It would have perhaps, if he could

have said, plainly: "Where is your daughter, Mr. Ellery, I want to see her?" but he could not. Instead, he listened to every footstep in the hall behind them, and lost all of a long remark of Mr. Ellery's on last year's potato bugs, because he heard Nan singing.

By-and-by there was a rustle, a sweep of skirts down-stairs, and she came out on the piazza in the soft light. She immediately held out her hand to Billy in a cordial greeting, and leaning again to the post of the piazza, exclaimed:

"They tell me you are branching out greatly; and I suppose it is settled for all time, now, that you are to be a farmer?"

"I suppose so; wouldn't you have done the same in my place?"

"Perhaps I have never thought anything about it. It certainly isn't a very exciting life."

"Well, I have managed not to stagnate," said Mr. Ellery. "In fact, I've been stirred up several times since I began farming."

"Oh, you are an exceptional man, as any one would know who had ever seen your only daughter," laughed Nan, patting his gray hair.

"You are a goose at this stage of your existence," returned her father, jeocosely, continuing: "In her secret soul, Billy, she would like it better in both of us, if we blacked our boots, and put on stove-pipe hats when we ploughed; if perfumed our handkerchiefs, and carried Tennyson's poems in our coat-tail pockets, to read in shady places. There is a college professor in there, he went on, mischievously, dropping his voice to a whisper, and pointing toward the sitting-room: "And he has been picking his way all over the farm to-day, reciting poetry to Sara Wells and Nan. The very air has been full of 'ahs' and 'ohs,' and pretty sentiments."

"Now, father, don't get so sarcastic in your advancing years!" laughed Nan.

"Advancing years! If you don't look out you will be an old maid yourself," retorted Mr. Ellery.

"Have I called you one, that you are so hard on me? How can you make your own child appear ridiculous? Billy, go on and tell me about your farm. I only heard at the supper table that you had taken one."

(To be continued.)

SOME LEAKS IN THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

A French woman will prepare a good dinner from the remains of yesterday's dinner, that the average American housewife would use as a plain lunch, or a side-dish for breakfast. Christine Terhune Herrick says that the cause of waste is due not so much to the extravagance of the housewife as to the ignorance. She says:

"The dainty utilization of scraps is a subject that well repays the thoughtful study of any housewife, and even the least original cook can often 'evolve from her inner consciousness' an appetizing dish from cold fragments that at first sight appear utterly unpromising. In this matter, however, the mistress must generally depend upon her own brains. Few hirelings have the keen inste in their employers' welfare that would urge them to save a couple of pennies here and five or six there. Fewer still, with the best intentions in the world, know how to do it, or appreciate that it is in the minor economies that true saving consists. What difference does it make if those scraps of cold bacon left from breakfast are summarily disposed of in the swill-barrel, or if that bit of corn beef—too small to appear upon the table again—is bestowed upon the first basket-beggar who presents himself? And if these escape that fate from the extra conscientiousness of the housekeeper, they are too often converted into the ubiquitous lard. Hear how one careful housewife disposed of similar remnants: To the corn beef and bacon, minced fine, she added half as much cold mashed potato, one raw egg, a little chopped onion and parsley, and with croquettes made of these, rolled in flour and fried in nice dripping, provided an appetizing dish that was quite sufficient, when accompanied by stewed potatoes and bread and butter, to make a lunch for three people. Another dainty dish, which appeared upon a friend's table, was formed from even less promising materials. Her dinner the day before had been a stuffed chicken boiled with rice. Examination of the pantry revealed the carcass of the fowl, with one leg attached to it, and a couple of spoonfuls of the cold rice. Nothing daunted

however, the valiant housekeeper advanced to the charge, and, with the aid of a small, sharp knife, removed more meat from the bones than one would at first have believed possible. This was cut—not chopped—in small pieces and set aside with the rice and half of the dressing, while the bones, the rest of the stuffing, and a little minced onion were put over the fire in two cups of cold water. When a slow, steady simmer of a couple of hours had reduced this one-half, it was cooled, strained, skimmed, and slightly thickened with browned flour, then returned to the fire with the fragments of meat, rice, etc., brought to a boil, poured over crustless squares of fried bread, laid on a hot platter, and garnished with parsley. The result was a savory salmi, whose scrappy origin no one would have suspected."

HOME AMUSEMENT.

An excellent home entertainment is that of drawing together. In nearly every neighborhood there is some one who knows something of the elements of this fine and valuable art. But if not, good prints abound and much can be learned from them, if one only has sharp eyes. A good plan is for all the members of the family to try and draw a picture of some one thing—a chair, or a stove, a pile of books, a dog or cat. Or one may sit as a "model" and give the others twenty minutes in which to make a sketch. This often produces great merriment, and, if persevered in, it sometimes happens that some member of the family develops real talent for drawing. The twilight hour may be improved by a recital of the events of the day. Each one should take his turn at this, and be obliged to make his description as interesting as possible.

This exercise tends to accuracy, if you please, and develops the descriptive powers. Insist upon having the story duly embellished with details. Stirring ballads, fine poems, and choice bits of prose or verse chime in well at this hour, if recited. Choose specific subjects of conversation. Ask the children to tell all they know about mining, or painting, or new inventions. A pa of modelling clay, or of mud of the proper consistency, will entertain a group of youngsters for an evening in modelling. The quick-witted boy or girl will make a rude framework of wire and wood, upon which to fashion and model his clay, so it will not tumble down. In drawing and modelling, young people observe a good many things not before thought of. Home talk and home occupation do much toward developing their minds and talents.—Standard.

THE FIRST ENGLISH BIBLE.

"Biblia. The Bible, that is, the Holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn into English." Such is the title of the first English Bible printed. We have the date 1535; we have a dedication to Henry the Eighth and "his dearest just wife Queen Anne;" we have a "Prologue unto the Christian Reader," by Myles Coverdale; but where the book was printed, or by whom, or under what circumstances there is no mention or indication. There is not a more interesting book in our language, and yet the story of its origin and publication is to a large extent a mystery. Volumes have been written on our English Bibles, researches have been made by historians and bibliographers, but the conclusions arrived at have been strangely divergent. Some have affirmed that the book was printed in Zurich at the famous press of Froshover; others have assigned it to Cologne; others to Frankfurt; others to Worms. The weight of evidence seems now, however, to be in favor of Antwerp. The sale of the Bible must have been rapid, considering the critical and dangerous character of the times. A new edition in folio was published by Nicolson in 1537, and this was the first English Bible printed in England. It was immediately followed by an edition in quarto, having on the title-page these suggestive words—"Set forth with the Kynges moost gracious licence." Liberty had so far triumphed. The desire of the English people for the Bible in their own tongue could not be suppressed. In Canmer had been the principal agent in moving Convocation to petition the King to have the Bible translated; and Cromwell, whose influence was now paramount, issued a decree in 1536 that a copy of the Bible in English should be provided for every parish

church, so as to be accessible to the people. These men were the representatives of that advanced thought which the private circulation of Tyndale's New Testament, and the oral teaching of the Reformers, had been mainly instrumental in creating. After the two editions in 1537, this Bible was not again printed till 1559, when an edition issued from the press of Froshover of Zurich, but the title and preliminary matter were supplied by Hester, of London. Another issue of the same edition, with a new title, appeared in 1553; long before that date, however, it had been superseded by more accurate versions.—J. L. Porter, D. D., in Good Words.

HINTS TO TEACHERS ON THE CURRENT LESSONS.

(From Peloubat's Select Notes.)

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS.

Nov. 22.—2 Kings 18: 1-12.

There will be little time in this lesson for more than a brief glance at the intervening history of more than a century between this and our last lesson in the Kings. Look at the table of Old Testament chronology for this brief review. Read the lesson over not only in 2 Kings but in 2 Chronicles, and look at some of the chapters of Isaiah which belong to this period.

The subject is,—A great revival and its lessons.

I. Good King Hezekiah (vers. 1-3). The influences from his mother, the prophets, the Spirit of God, and the sad warning from the state of the kingdom, which helped the young king to be good, are the like influences around us.

II. The state of the kingdom when he began to reign. Read the results of the wickedness of Ahaz, seen in the sad condition of the kingdom, in 2 Kings 16: 3, 8, 17; 2 Chron. 28: 4-6, 17-25; 29: 6-9. There was both spiritual and worldly desolation. Great was the need of revival.

III. The great revival (vers. 4-6). Note the human and divine influences at work. Note also the two processes,—the negative and the positive, the destroying of evil, and the implanting of good. True reform is always more upbuilding than destructive. The evil institutions destroyed must be replaced by good institutions.

Illustration. Cutting down weeds, ploughing, picking up the stones, removing roots and stumps,—these alone will never make a fruitful field. There must be the sowing of good seed, or there can be no harvest.

Illustration. Once risen into this divine white-heat of temper, were it only for a season and not again, the nation is henceforth considerable through all its remaining history. I believe nations are benefited for ages by being thrown once into divine white-heat in this manner.—Carlyle on the Reformation.

Mark also the means used,—the new interest in the house of God, the cleansing of the church, renewed services, new interest in the ministry, meetings, the service of song, prayer, instruction, contributions, and active work on the part of the people. It is the same in every revival.

IV. The revival followed by national prosperity (vers. 7, 8). The work which true religion does in a community lies at the basis of prosperity. Religion cultivates industry, economy, energy, honesty, temperance, which tend to prosperity, and destroy the vices which bring poverty and ruin. Most of all, it brings the blessing of God.

V. The end of unrepentant sinners (vers. 9-12). The kingdom of Israel was not finally destroyed till there was no hope of making it a good nation. Dwell on the influences with which God surrounds the sinner and draws him to a better life. God does all that is possible to save men from ruin. What hindrances men have to overcome in order to lose their souls,—Bibles, Sabbaths, conscience, the Holy Spirit, God's providence, friends, teachers, a mother's prayers! But "he that hardeneth his neck shall be suddenly cut off," and that without remedy.

Illustration. In Retsch's illustrations of Goethe's Faust, there is one plate where angels are dropping roses upon the demons who are contending for Faust's soul, and every rose falls like molten metal, burning and blistering wherever it touches.

Illustration. Men take the blessed fruits and grains God has made, and turn them into intoxicating drinks which ruin body and soul.

Question Corner.—No. 21.

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

SCRIPTURE CHARACTER.

The following are the chief points in the career of a personage mentioned in Scripture. Who was he?

1. His father was a king.
2. The elder brothers had died or been killed, he thought the way was open to gain the crown for himself.
3. The King designated another son as his successor.
4. Nevertheless this man persisted in his attempt, supported by at least two leading men.
5. Finding that his schemes were of no avail he fled for refuge to the altar, and obtained a pardon.
6. After the old king's death, he made a very imprudent request. In consequence his pardon was forfeited, and he was speedily put to death.

THE TWO TRAVELLERS.

One of these travellers was all but the destruction, and the other traveller was the complete earthly salvation, of those he was with. Who are the travellers mentioned? and in what different ways do their two histories illustrate the saving work of a third "Traveller," far greater than either?

ANSWERS TO BIBLE QUESTIONS IN NO. 19.

SCRIPTURE SCENE.

(4.) In the north of Palestine there are two ranges of mountains, the Lebanon and the Anti-Lebanon. The second is more easterly. It ends in a huge mountain mass, which stands up like a water-tower guarding the Syrian Land. This is Hermon, whose "dew" is mentioned as an emblem of brothers' love in Psalm cxxxiii. Its top, covered with dazzling snow, greets the traveller's eye many miles off. Scarcely at its base is a deep cleft, from which there has run in all ages a flood of water. The pool fed by this flood was thought to be bottomless, and wondrous tales were told about it. From the pool runs a gurgling stream, the chief source of the great river Jordan. Another stream comes down from further north to the east of this one, and the two together make the plain through which they run very fertile. The people who dwell in this plain might fancy themselves blessed of God. Their land yielded all they wanted. The fresh water was ever running by. Mountains to the right and left shut out their foes. So they were "quiet and secure" and when the Danites suddenly upon them there was none to help, for their nearest neighbor was Sidon, far away over the mountains.

(5) In his neighborhood Jerusalem set up one of its golden calves. We may fancy him saying, "Why leave your pleasant abode for bleak and rugged Jerusalem; you have enough at home, and as for your god, there he is, the god your fathers worshipped when they came out of Egypt!" 1 Kings 12, 28, 29.

(6) A fountain issuing from the earth was often an object of reverence to those who worshipped the creature more than the Creator, and when Herod Philip built a marble temple at Caesarea Philippi, he was only providing a home for worshippers who had no Jesus after paid their devotions there.

(7) This was a lonely place, and so Jesus called His disciples away from the busy life of Galilee that He might lead them to think with Him. He was and what was to happen to Him. Here Peter said, "Thou art the Christ," and Jesus replied, "Upon this rock I will build my church." Matt. 16: 18, 21. The marble temple has been thrown down by an earthquake; its ruins are washed by the stream, or half-buried in earth. The spiritual rock remains, and the church upon it grows.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Jennie Lyght, Alfred Gould, and Albert Jesse French.

ENTHUSIASTIC TEACHERS.

Viewing a Sunday-school from the superintendent's desk during the half hour devoted to the Scripture lesson, it is quite easy to discriminate successful from unsuccessful teachers. The listless attitude, the dull eye, the expressionless features, the languid speech, with the inattentive class, proclaim who are inefficient. On the other hand, the earnest movements, the kindled, perhaps tearful, eyes, the rapid expression of features, the flushed cheeks, the calm yet vigorous words, with a group of boys or girls listening with strained attention, mark the successful teacher. Over the former dull stridings reigns. Over the latter enthusiasm presides; not the enthusiasm of the fanatic feeding on the conceits of an unbridled imagination, but the enthusiasm kindled by the grand ideas of the lesson which have taken possession of the imagination and set the heart on fire. Of the former class of teachers the Sunday-school has too many; of the latter it can never have enough. Go, therefore, O teacher, to the cross, and abide there until thy soul is a living flame! Then thou, too, will be numbered among successful teachers.—S. S. Journal.