

wait patiently. Let us consider calmly. Helen is still very young, and though, to us, it seems a great pity that she should be denied the opportunities and privileges most girls of her age enjoy; and which she would so highly appreciate; yet we must remember there is a higher culture than mental, and God never leaves his true children imperfectly educated. No hired servant, housekeeper, or teacher, could do the work she is doing; could make the home a real home, and influence and lead those growing boys, and train and care for the little ones as she does. She could not leave that home without leaving sacred duties devolved upon her by God. And, seeing this as we do, it would be a sin to seek, by word or act, to create in her mind a desire to leave it. What you have confided to me this evening, Guyon, as you are a true man, you will give no hint, no word to Helen, until the hour comes when you can do so freely, with no fear of disturbing her peace, or of making her life uneasy, by promises of good, for whose fulfillment she may have long to wait."

Quietly Dr. Waldemar listened to his mother's earnest words; quietly, when she finished, he rose up and stood before her. There was no shadow on his face, no doubt nor impatience in his voice.

"Under God, you have been my best helper always, mother," he said, gently. "You have told me the truth, and shown me my duty faithfully to night, and I will faithfully perform it. God bless you, mamma," and tenderly, reverently, Dr. Waldemar bent down and kissed his mother good-night.

(To be continued.)

MOONSTRUCK.

EXPERIENCES OF THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED.

"The sun shall not smite thee by day nor the moon by night." This beautiful verse expresses the belief, common in ancient days, that the moon exercises a baleful influence upon those exposed to her direct rays. In modern times the pernicious influence of the moon has been doubted and even denied. But whatever the influence of the moon in temperate zones, within the tropics it is very injurious to sleep exposed to its rays, especially when at the full. On a voyage to the antipodes, when near the line, a Maltese sailor, who was a first comical fellow, slept for some hours on the boom with his face towards the full moon. On waking in the morning the muscles on the right side of his face were contracted so that every attempt to speak was attended with the most ludicrous contortions. Feeling sure that something was seriously wrong, he spoke to another sailor, who supposing that as usual he was at his old tricks, burst into laughter. Off he went to another, with exactly the same result. The poor fellow now got into a rage, thereby adding not a little to the ludicrousness of the scene. After a while the truth dawned upon the captain and officers of the vessel. The doctor gave him some medicine, the muscles gradually relaxed, and in the course of a week our Maltese friend was well again. Some five or six years ago, when sailing from Tahiti to Mangala, a little boy of nine, in perfect health, was thoughtlessly placed by his nurse in his berth, the slanting beams of the moon falling on his face. Next morning he was feverish and ill, and it was two or three days before he was himself again. On the Island of Aitutaki a native woman was watching night after night for the return of her husband from the Island of Atua. While doing so one night she fell asleep, the moon's rays pouring upon her face. On awakening she felt ill, and her eyes were drawn on one side. Considerable interest was felt by the islanders in her case. Eventually, however, her eyes were restored. These facts illustrate the injury done to human beings by the moon in the tropics. Yet I never heard of insanity or death resulting from this cause. It is well known, however, in tropical countries that the moon's rays occasion the rapid decomposition of flesh and fish. A number of benitas having been caught one evening near the line by a friend of mine, the spoil was hung up in the rigging of the ship, and was thus exposed to the moon during the night. Next morning it was cooked for breakfast. Symptoms of poisoning were soon exhibited by all who partook of it—their heads swelling to a great size, etc. Emetics were promptly administered, and, happily, no one died. The natives of the South Pacific are careful never to expose fish (a constant article of diet in many islands) to the moon's rays by any chance. They often sleep by the seashore after fishing, but never with the face uncovered. The aboriginals of Australia do the same as well as they can with their fishing nets, etc. A fire answers the same purpose. May not the injurious influence of the moon (in addition to her beauty and utility) account for the almost universal worship of that orb throughout the heathen world?

IDEAS OF WOMANHOOD.

The "Interior" well remarks: However much it may be discredited by people with advanced ideas, the highest type of womanhood and the highest place of honour for woman is that of the Roman matron, whose jewels were a family of pure daughters and strong, dutiful sons. This is old-fashioned and humdrum sermonizing, but if it is not true, set us a picture of something better. The woman who raises such a family is a heroine. She endures mental and physical care and pain. She meets and overcomes great obstacles by patient and persevering effort. She is compelled to win moral victories over herself in order that she may win them over the wayward tendencies of her children. And the value of her ultimate victory is seen in the value of that which she has won. In the first place she brings happiness and honour to her husband—a victory which is in the highest degree satisfactory to her mind and heart. In the second place, her home exerts a salutary influence upon other homes in the community. And finally, her children, going out to establish other homes, and to exert their influence upon society, carry the blessing achieved by her heroism and constancy to a great and an increasing circle of people. Women often repine at their circumscribed limits of usefulness. They would be great writers, great reformers, or employ the

power of great wealth. A small raincloud which pours its refreshment on a small field will produce the sweetness of bloom and fruits—scatter it over a wide area, and it will not even lay the dust—it will do no good whatever. If the energies of some of our popular literary women were concentrated on a home and a family of children, there would be a harvest of happiness and virtue to show for it; thrown broadcast, it becomes a profitless sprinkle of rain. Carbon dissipated in the air is good for the general economy of nature, but give us rather the carbon in diamonds and in the cheery fire on the hearth.

THE ROUND OF LIFE.

Two children down by the shining strand,
With eyes as blue as the summer sea,
While the sinking sun fills all the land
With the glow of a golden mystery;
Laughing aloud at the sea-mew's cry,
Gazing with joy on its snowy breast,
Till the first star looks from the evening sky,
And the amber bars stretch over the west.

A soft green dell by the breezy shore,
A sailor lad and a maiden fair;
Hand clasped in hand, while the tale of yore
Is borne again on the listening air.
For love is young, though love be old,
And love alone the heart can fill;
And the dear old tale, that has been told
In the days gone by, is spoken still.

A trim-built home on a sheltered bay;
A wife looking out on the glistening sea;
A prayer for the fond one far away,
And prattling imps 'neath the old roof-tree;
A lifted latch and a radiant face
By the opening door in the falling night;
A welcome home and a warm embrace
From the love of his youth and his children bright.

An aged man in an old arm-chair;
A golden light from the western sky;
His wife by his side, with her silvered hair,
And the open Book of God close by;
Sweet on the bay the gloaming falls,
And bright is the glow of the evening star,
But dearer to them are the jasper walls
And the golden streets of the land afar.

An old churchyard on a green hillside;
Two lying still in their peaceful rest;
The fisherman's boats going out with the tide
In the fiery glow of the amber west.
Children's laughter and old men's sighs,
The night that follows the morning clear;
A rainbow bridging our darkened skies;
Are the round of our lives from year to year!

HONEST INDUSTRY.

An honest artisan is in his way as much to be respected as a physician or lawyer. Only a pernicious pride can separate the man from his vocation. Each man is a bundle of wants, that must be satisfied, either by his own labour or by the bounty of others. And each man may be the football of fortune, and pass through all declensions of adversity. Amid all vicissitudes, however, independent bread may be won by the man who has some skill or craft that subserves his fellows. It is therefore the plain duty of all parents to train their boys industrially, unless they have ample means to launch them into the professions. With our ever-augmenting population, large numbers of both sexes will continue to emigrate; but without some handicraft, a man finds himself worse off in the colonies than at home. Trade may fluctuate, the capable and deserving artisan may have a period of slackness; but taking an average, he finds enough to keep himself and family in comfort. His lot is, indeed, a happy one compared with the struggling untrained man. It is time for parents to understand that the youth who is not being drilled for a definite career is treading the road which leads to misfortune. The rising generation will find it more difficult to get through life's conflict than the risen generation. The stupendous changes which have taken place in human destiny in the past century have only produced their minimum of effects so far. The maximum will fall upon those coming upon the scene. They will be weighted with heavy responsibilities, they will have higher tastes, more numerous appetites and desires. And they will be less able to bear poverty and despair. Order is heaven's first law; it is also that of society. Parents neglecting the business training of their boys defy both divine and human ordinances; and the suffering of the unclassed is the atonement exacted for the offence.—*Chambers' Journal*.

SUCCESS—WHAT IS IT?

The truest test of success in life is character. Has a man built up, not a fortune, but a well-disciplined, well-regulated character? Has he acquired, not mere gold or acres, but virtue, benevolence, and wisdom? Is he distinguished, not for his ingots, but for his philanthropy? That is the only true test of a man. Money is power, it is true, but so are intelligence, public spirit and moral virtue powers, too, and far nobler powers. The making of a fortune may enable many to enter the list of the fashionable and the genile classes, but it does no more. To be esteemed there, they must possess qualities of mind, manners or heart, else they are mere rich people—nothing more. Even the poor man, though he possesses but little of the world's goods, may in the self-consciousness of a well-cultivated nature, of opportunities used if not abused, of a life spent and improved to the best of his ability, look down, without the slightest feeling of envy, upon the mere man of worldly success, the man of money-bags and acres.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

PRINCETON now has sixty-two endowed scholarships.

THERE are nearly 3,500 students at Leipsic University. MADAGASCAR missionaries dread the possibility of the French gaining a foothold on the island.

SOME of the planters in the Sandwich Islands are cutting their sugar-cane at night by the electric light.

COMPLAINT is again being made in the newspapers in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Russia.

THE 600th anniversary of the foundation of the House of Hapsburg has just been celebrated in Austria.

THE citizens of Lyons, France, sent a subscription of \$10,000 to the Garfield memorial hospital fund.

THE remains of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," have left Tunis, en route to the United States.

BRITISH imports during December last increased by £2,100,000 as compared with that month in 1881, the exports having decreased by £2,000,000.

IT is estimated that over \$106,000,000 were given for benevolent and religious purposes by the different denominations in the United States last year.

AN old Mormon Temple at Kirtland, Ohio, which has stood silent and tenantless for many years, is to be rejuvenated, and the ancient Mormonism revived.

IT is stated that at the Folkestone parish church the prayers of the congregation have been requested for "the repose of the soul" of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE Rev. Dr. Titus Coan, known as "the Apostle of the Sandwich Islands," where he has resided for half a century and wielded a great influence with the people, is dead.

THE subscriptions in Prussia for the sufferers by the Rhine floods have reached £175,000. A house-to-house collection has been started throughout the German empire.

THE coffin containing the remains of M. Gambetta, with a bag containing earth from Lorraine, has been placed in the vault at Père-la-Chaise, belonging to the municipality of Paris.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT, Arab's friend, is a good-looking man of forty three. His wife is Byron's grand-daughter. She is an original character. Mr. Blunt is a Sussex squire and a Roman Catholic.

AT a banquet in honour of Jackson's victory in New Orleans, Col. French, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, ex-Governors Sprague and Plaisted expressed themselves in favour of General Butler as Presidential candidate in 1884.

A NEVADA penitentiary convict says he was sent to prison for being dishonest, and yet is compelled every day to cut out pieces of paste-board which are put between the soles of cheap shoes made there and palmed off on the public as leather.

THE new Guthrie Memorial Church in Easter Road, Edinburgh, was opened lately by Dr. J. H. Wilson. The church, built in the early Gothic style of architecture, has cost about £3,300, and accommodation has been provided for between 700 and 800.

THE Italian Government, harassed by clever articles printed by the Papal organ, the *Moniteur de Rome*, has granted *exequaturs* for five bishops, sixteen who remain on the list will very likely soon be invested with the temporalities of their respective dioceses.

A DESPATCH from Rome says there is reason to believe that the reports of negotiations between Great Britain and the Vatican for the establishment of diplomatic relations are feelers put forth by the Vatican to ascertain how the British public would view such eventuality.

THE "Castle Lending Library" is the name of an institution at Inverary. It owes its existence to the daughters of the Duke of Argyll, who provide a good supply of the best books for the use of all who may wish to read them. They are eagerly taken up by a large circle of readers.

REV. JACOB PRIMER, Dunfermline, was summoned to appear before his local Presbytery in consequence of his indiscretion in introducing political and other objectionable subjects into his pulpit ministrations. It is understood that it was resolved to take no further notice of the matter.

FIVE thousand six hundred and seventy-five bodies were received in the New York morgue during last year, 157 of them being unknown dead picked up in the rivers and on the streets (many of them murdered), the rest being received from various hospitals. Thus 120 persons make their exit under these sad circumstances every week in New York.

THE deficiency in the funds of the Friendly Society of Dissenting Ministers has now been ascertained to be £24,040. Dr. Peddie, a relation of the defaulting treasurer, has agreed to pay the allowances due during the current year, amounted to £1,500. Lord Rosebery has volunteered to give a donation of £100 to any public subscription to make up the deficit.

THE Chicago School Board contemplates the abolition of the study of grammar for the younger pupils, and the substitution of oral language lessons. The teachers believe that rules of grammar are soon forgotten, and that in reading and writing correctly one seldom stops to think of technicalities. Their idea is that children should first be led to speak good English intuitively, leaving the rules for later years.

IN the German Empire Protestantism is gaining much faster than Catholicism. In 1867 the Evangelical Church numbered 24,921,900 individuals; in 1871 it had 25,583,900; and in 1880 28,333,652, while its share of the whole population amounted in 1867 to 62.14 per cent. Of professed Roman Catholics there were in 1867 14,564,000; in 1871, 14,867,600; and in 1880, 16,234,475. The percentage of Roman Catholics was: in 1867, 36.31; in 1871, 36.21; and in 1880, 35.68.