

"I Say What I Think."

"I say what I think," says the valiant man,
With a voice and a look of daring,
Determined to act on a selfish plan,
And for nobody's comfort caring—
"I say what I think;" and at every chance
This impulse of his obeying,
Tis plain to be seen at a single glance
He doesn't think what he's saying.

Oh, many an arrow will reach the heart
For which it was never intended,
If a careless marksman wings the dart
And a hurt can never be mended;
And many a friendship may be lost,
And many a love-link broken,
Because of neglect to count the cost
Of words that are lightly spoken.

"I say what I think." Ah! the truly great,
Who gives their wisdom expression
In chosen phrases, would hesitate
To make such a rash confession.
For think what injuries might be wrought,
What evils we could not smother,
If everybody said what they thought
Without regard to each other!

To say what you think is a noble thing
When your voice for the right is needed,
To speak out your mind with a loyal ring
When order and law are impeded;
But the evil thoughts that flow through
The brain
And the heart should be retarded,
For we lessen the tide of grief and pain
When our speech is carefully guarded.

You may think what you choose, nor give offence—
Be a traitor, and not display it;
And if you're deficient in common sense,
By silence you'll not betray it.

And let it be written in blackest ink,
For the good of each son and daughter,
That those who always say what they think
Are most of the time in hot water.
—JOSEPHINE POLLARD, in *Harper's Young People*.

Stupid Genius.

Some of the most eminent men of all ages were remarkable only for dullness in their youth. Sir Isaac Newton in his boyhood was inattentive to his study, and ranked very low in school until the age of twelve. When Samuel Wythe, the Dublin schoolmaster, attempted to educate Richard Brinsley Sheridan he pronounced the boy an "incorrigible dunce." The mother of Sheridan fully concurred in this verdict, and declared him the most stupid of her sons. Goldsmith was dull in his youth, and Shakespeare, Gibbon, Davy, and Dryden do not appear to have exhibited in their childhood even the common elements of future success.

When Berzelius, the eminent Swedish chemist, left the school for the university the words, "Indifferent in behaviour and of doubtful hope," were scored against his name; and after he entered the university he narrowly escaped being turned back. On one of his first visits to the laboratory, when nineteen years old, he was taunted with the inquiry whether he "understood the difference between a laboratory and a kitchen." Walter Scott had the credit of having "the thickest skull in the school," though Dr. Blair told the teacher that many bright rays of future genius shone through the same "thick skull." Milton and Swift were justly celebrated for stupidity in childhood. The great Isaac Barrow's father used to say that, if it pleased God to take from him any of his children, he hoped it might be Isaac, as the least promising. Calvius, the greatest mathematician of his age, was so stupid in his boyhood that his teachers could make nothing of him till they tried him in geometry. Corrao, the celebrated painter, was so inapt in his youth that his masters advised him to restrict his ambition to the grinding of colors.

"One of the most popular authorities of the present day," says an English writer, "could not read when she was seven. Her mother was rather uncomfortable about it, but said, as everybody did learn with opportunity, she supposed her child would do so at last. By eighteen the apparently slow genius paid the heavy but inevitable debts of her father from the profits of her first work, and before thirty had published thirty volumes." Dr. Scott, the commentator, could not compose a theme when twelve years old; and even at a later age, Dr. Adam Clark, after incredible effort, failed to commit to memory a poem of a few stanzas only. At nine years of age, one who afterward became a chief justice in this country, was, during a whole winter, unable to commit to memory a little poem found in one of our school books.

Interesting Bible Statistics.

The following statistics have often been published, but we repeat the publication for some who may not have them at hand:

The books in the Old Testament, 39.
The chapters in the Old Testament, 929.
Verses in the Old Testament, 23,241.

Words in the Old Testament, 592,430.

Letters in the Old Testament, 2,728,100.

The books in the New Testament, 27.

The chapters in the New Testament, 260.

The verses in the New Testament, 7,959.

Words in the New Testament, 181,253.

Letters in the New Testament, 838,380.

The Apocrypha has chapters, 183.

The Apocrypha has verses, 7,081.

The Apocrypha has words, 152,185.

The middle chapter and shortest in the Bible is Psalm cxvii.

The middle verse is the 8th of Psalm cxviii.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,865 times.

The word "and" occurs in the New Testament 10,604 times.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle chapter of the Old Testament is Job xxix.

The middle verse of the Old Testament is 2 Chronicles, 22nd chapter, 17th verse.

The shortest verse of the Old Testament is 1 Chronicles, 1st chapter, 25th verse.

The longest verse in the Old Testament is Esther, 8th chapter, 9th verse.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2 Thessalonians.

The middle chapters of the New Testament are Romans xiii and xiv.

The middle verse of the New Testament is Acts, 17th chapter, 17th verse.

The shortest verse in the New Testament is John 11th chapter 35th verse.

Verse 21, of chapter 7, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet except "j."

Chapter 19 of 2 Kings, and chapter 37 of Isaiah are alike.

Home Hints.

Fruit Cake.—Six eggs, half a cup milk, one cup sugar, one pint of molasses, three cups of butter, one teaspoonful of soda, spices to suit taste, raisins, currants, citron, and flour. This cake is very rich and will keep a long time.

Rolls Jelly Cake.—Four eggs well beaten, with one cup of white sugar, one cup of flour with one teaspoonful of cream tartar well stirred in, one half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it. Beat all together and bake on buttered tins. When done turn out upon a clean cloth, spread with jelly, and roll up while hot. When rolled, wrap the cloth around to keep in shape. This amount will make two or three tins full.

The Dyspeptic's Cake.—A good tea cake that a dyspeptic can eat without injury, if cold. One cup of sugar, one egg, a half cupful of sour cream, the same of sweet milk, a small teaspoonful of soda, a little salt and nutmeg. Bake an hour before tea time, so that the cake may have time to cool.

Crab Apple Preserves.—Select nice smooth apples, wiping them clean, and cut out the blossom end, but leave the stems on. Allow one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Prepare a syrup of the sugar and a little water, and let it boil clear. Then put in the crab apples, and cook them slowly until soft enough for a broom strand to pierce them. Fill the jars three fourths full and pour the hot syrup over them.

Crab Apple Jelly.—Boil the apples in only enough water to cover them, and when soft press them through a jelly bag, allowing a little of the pulp to go through with the juice. Measure three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and cook together half an hour or until it will jelly.

Clear Through.

A little boy, only seven years old who was trying hard to be a Christian, was watching the servant Maggie as she pared the potatoes for dinner. Soon she pared an extra large one which was very white and nice on the outside, but when cut into pieces it showed itself to be hollow and black inside with dry rot. Instantly Willie exclaimed, "Why, Maggie, that potato isn't a Christian."

"What do you mean?" asked Maggie.

"Don't you see it has a bad heart?" was Willie's reply.

It seems that this little boy had learned enough of the religion of Jesus to know that, however fair the outside may be, it will never do to have the heart black. We must be sound and right clear through.—*Christian Observer*.

Helps to Housekeepers.

Stains on the windows can be removed by using diluted spirits of salts. Keep hard soap in a dry place several weeks before using, and it will last much longer.

Cleanliness and order are among the first and best methods of happiness in every household.

To keep an oiled table as "nice as new," wipe it over thoroughly with a flannel cloth well wet in good kerosene oil.

To scour knives easily, mix a small quantity of baking soda with your brick-dust, and see if your knives do not polish better.

Much of the ordinary bother of washing lamp chimneys on the inside can be saved by using a stick with a sponge tied to the end.

When the knives and forks are stained with egg scour them with common table salt. Medicine stains can be removed from spoons in the same manner.

When the carpets have been thoroughly swept go over them with a damp flannel mop this will remove all dust and brighten the colors.

The Sword-Fish and the Seal.

The Newfoundland seals have relentless foes in sharks and sword-fish; and they will rush from the water to the ice when pursued by these monsters. Sealers relate many instances of sharks so ravenous that they actually leaped upon the ice in pursuing a seal, and declare that many sharks have been shot while thus out of their element. One story is related about a sword-fish that chased a seal. The seal reached the ice in safety, and the sword-fish, so enraged at the escape of his intended prey, thrust his sword against the ice with such force that a piece weighing hundreds of pounds was split from the floe. The cries of the seal are described as having been so full of agony that the sealers killed her out of pity—a fate that she submitted to without a murmur.

WHAT TO TEACH BOYS.—Teach them how to earn money.

Teach them to be strictly truthful. Teach them economy in all their affairs.

Teach them to be polite in their manners. Teach them history and political economy.

Teach them arithmetic in all its branches. Teach them to avoid tobacco and strong drink.

Teach them to ride, drive, jump, run and swim. Teach them careful and correct business habits.

Teach them how to get the most for their money. Teach them, by example, how to do things well.

Teach them to avoid profane and indecent language. Teach them habits of cleanliness and good order.

Teach them the care of horses, wagons and tools. Teach them to be manly, self-reliant and aggressive.

Teach them to be neat and genteel in their appearance.

Young Folks' Column.

Conducted by C. E. BLACK, CASE SETTLEMENT, KINGS CO., N. Y.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.**The Mystery Solved.**

(No. 37.)

No. 250.—F I R I N A N E R I N S E E

No. 251.—1. Cairo.
2. Dayton.
3. Lowell.

No. 252.—

H

a e

M e n d b e v I

o a d

P a c

h d h

h i o a

c o o

A H I R A M.

R

No. 253.—Manise.

The Mystery.—No. 40.

No. 262.—DIAMOND PUZZLE.

(By "PHILOMATH," QUEENS.)

A consonant; a reptile; a paint;

since; a vowel.

No. 263.—OROLOG PUZZLE.

(By "VAN," YORK.)

Across:—A noted apostle; in the same manner; something to forks.

Down:—A boy's nickname; a high priest; a metal; to increase; a colour.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

(BY EMMA L. EAST PUNICO, N. Y.)
My 1st is in come, but not in go;
My 2nd is in yes, but not in no;
My 3rd is in six, but not in two;
My 4th is in him, but not in you;
My 5th is in cup, but not in tea;
My 6th is in ocean, but not in sea;
Now, if the answer is brought to mind,
A city in a southern land you'll find.

No. 265.—ENIGMA.

(BY HATTIE E. WANNAMAKE, KINGS.)
A bridge there is most wonderful,
Yet o'er it never man did go;
And strangely, too, the waters are
Above its span, and yet below.
There people may go up and down,
Beneath it yet they do not drown;
Tall ships sail through it, masted high,
Beneath it bold the song-birds fly;
In wildest tempest it will stand,
Nor doth its keeper toll demand.

No. 266.—PRIZE DOUBLE HOUR-GLASS.

(BY "GREENLY," QUEENS.)

* * * * * A fruit tree.
* * * * * To incite.
* * * * * A trade.
* * * * * A letter.
* * * * * A yarn.
* * * * * To comb.
* * * * * A play.
* * * * * Creator.
* * * * * To twist.
* * * * * A letter.
* * * * * Pertaining to hay.
* * * * * To be impaired.
* * * * * A kind of plant.

The centrals, read downwards, give the name of certain waters named in the Bible.

(The mystery solved in three weeks.)

Our Mystic Corps.

"PHILOMATH," QUEENS, has our sincere thanks for the fine lot of puzzles. We hope now that he has "broken the ice" of silence, many will begin to contribute to the "Young Folks' Column." You have correctly solved all the puzzles in No. 37, answers to which are given above. Please write often!

QUESTION DEPARTMENT.

Q. Who was the third President of the United States?—AMERICA.

A. The third President of the United States was Thomas Jefferson. He was born in Va. in 1743, and died in 1826. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Continental Congress, was chairman of the committee which reported, and the reputed author of the Declaration of Independence; was afterwards Governor of Va., Minister to France, Secy. of State in Pres. Washington's Cabinet, Vice-President with President John Adams, and was elected President in 1801 and 1805.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have pained and distressed me every season for several years.—Geo. Seales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also, with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River St., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Atkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

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June 15, 1887.



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