

AN EXAMPLE FOR BOYS.

**W**ENDELL PHILLIPS is an example of what a rich young man may become who resists the temptations of early dissipation. He developed a grand moral character, and must ever remain one of the noblest figures in the history of New England.

An interesting story is told of his early boyhood:

One day, after hearing Dr. Lyman Beecher preach, he repaired to his room, threw himself on the floor and cried, "O, God, I belong to thee. Take what is thine own. I ask this, that whenever a thing be wrong, it may have no power of temptation over me, and whenever a thing be right it may take no courage to do it." "And," observed Mr. Phillips, in later years, "I have never found anything that impressed me as being wrong exerting any temptation over me, nor has it required any courage on my part to do whatever I believed to be right." In other words, in that supreme hour his moral nature conquered and subdued his lower self. For him henceforth there was no compromise with sin, with selfishness, or, in a word, with anything low or bad; they were suppliants at the feet of his soul.—*Christian Leader.*

WHAT WEALTH CANNOT DO.

**C**ALIFORNIA furnishes a vivid illustration of what wealth cannot do. In San Francisco the most desirable portion for residential purposes is Nobhill. It is crowded with dwellings that are almost regal. Money has been lavished upon them with the freest hand, yet most of those dwellings, save for the presence of a servant or two, are tenantless. The gates are locked, and the massive carved doors hidden by casings of plank. Among the most notable of the number is that of Senator Stanford, who has refused to cross his threshold since the death there of his only son. Next to it is the similarly deserted house of the late Mrs. Hopkins-Searle, whose testamentary dispositions are now giving rise to so much scandal. Equally deserted is the Flood mansion, in the same neighborhood, which cost some \$4,000,000 to build. The possession of the Crocker residence is still in dispute, and its windows and doors are boarded up. The Ralston house, which is likewise vacant, has been the scene of great misery, its owner having committed suicide. Another gorgeous mansion close by, which is filled by masterpieces by Durand, Cabanel and Bougereau, has been deserted since its owner, a Mr. Bourne, cut his throat there in his bath tub. When one returns from driving through its streets, one feels like having visited some cemetery.—*Sel.*

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

I was in a railroad office not long ago buying a ticket to take me across the continent. The young man who filled it out gave me a picture and preached me a sermon at the same time. Yet he would have been amazed had I suggested either of those things to him.

It was a busy day; I doubt if he ever has an easy one. Many people wanted tickets: some wanted half-fares; women asked advice as to the best routes and just when the trains were due at certain places. As fast as he answered one, another came. Every few moments the telephone bell rang or he had some message to send. Back and forth he went, patient, courteous, obliging.

I waited for a half hour till my route was arranged. I watched him in wonder. I do not know if he was a professing Christian but he acted as a Christian should act, and the sermon he preached has been working its leave in my life ever since. If a young business man, crowded with care, can be serene and sweet tempered, how much more we who profess to be "lights set upon a hill" ought to shine in the spirit of our Master who "came not to be ministered unto but to minister!"—*Sel.*

BOYS AND TOBACCO.

*Science* gives the following significant facts concerning the results of smoking by boys: "In an experimental examination of thirty eight boys of all classes of society, and of average health, who had been using tobacco for a period ranging from two months to two years, twenty seven showed severe injury to the constitution and insufficient growth; thirty two showed the existence of irregularity of the heart's action, disordered stomach, cough, and a craving for alcohol; thirteen had intermittency of the pulse, and one had consumption. After they had abandoned the use of tobacco, within six months' time, one half were free from all their former symptoms, and the remainder had recovered by the end of the year.

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