

A LITTLE BOY'S SERMON.

"Eddie," said Harry, "I'll be a minister, and preach you a sermon."

"Well," said Eddie, "and I'll be the peoples."

Harry began: "My text is a short and easy one—'Be kind.' There are some little texts in the Bible on purpose for little children, and this is one of them. These are the heads of my sermon:—

First.—Be kind to papa, and don't make a noise when he has a headache. I don't believe you know what a headache is; but I do. I had one once, and I didn't want to hear any one speak a word.

"Second. Be kind to mamma, and don't make her tell you to do a thing more than once. It is very tiresome to say, 'It is time for you to go to bed,' half a dozen times over.

"Third.—Be kind to baby—'You have left out, Be kind to Harry,'" interrupted Eddie.

"Yes," said Harry, "I didn't mean to mention my own name in the sermon. I was saying: 'Be kind to little Minnie, and let her have your 'red soldier' to play with when she wants it.'

"Fourth.—Be kind to Jane, and don't scrawl and kick when she washes and dresses you."

Here Eddie looked a little ashamed and said, "But she pulled my hair with the comb."

"People mustn't talk in meeting," said Harry.

"Fifth.—Be kind to Kitty. Do what will make her purr, and don't do what will make her cry."

"Isn't the sermon most done?" asked Eddie; "I want to sing." And without waiting for Harry to finish his discourse or to give out a hymn, he began to sing, and so Harry had to stop.—Children's Record.

AN INCIDENT.—A little girl was on the train, recently, when a fearful collision took place, demolishing both engines and ruining several cars. Wonderful to relate no lives were lost, and no person seriously injured. People were expressing their wonder that not even this child said, "Mamma, you prayed this morning, before we started, that God would take care of us, and I know He would. He has, hasn't He, mamma?" Tears came to the eyes of several who listened, and one said, "Give me the faith of a child, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A new line of steamers is to be employed this season in running between Montreal and Bristol, carrying cattle and agricultural produce. Bristol was once second only to London as a shipping port. It can never regain its former relative position. But Bristol business men are taking a new departure in commercial pursuits, they have been lately improving their shipping facilities and hope to witness a rapid enlargement of the trade of that port.

THE LAST RESORT.—"We borrow an illustration from ex-Governor Vance. His mother was a Methodist, and desired to see her son a preacher of the Methodist doctrine. He was importuned to turn his thoughts in that direction, 'I am not good enough, mother.' 'Can't you be an exhorter then my son?' 'Not good enough even for that, mother.' She was puzzled and distressed. A new idea came to her: with beseeching look, she said: 'Can't you preach awhile in the Episcopal Church?' The Lord might convert you here, and then you could begin in the Methodist Church."—Richmond Christian Advocate.

MOTHERS will find the Pain Killer invaluable in the nursery, and it should be always kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold or other causes, bathing in the Pain Killer will give immediate relief.

In the cure of Consumption, there is probably no known medicine equal to the syrup of Hypophosphites prepared by Dr. J. M. Fellows, chemist, St. John, N.B. A number of cases have come under our notice the past year, when the results which have followed its use have been astonishing. We write this unsolicited by any one, and advise the afflicted to try it.—Editor "Colonial Farmer."

DIPHTHERIA has for a long time been very prevalent, and very fatal. Its fatality seems to be greatly owing to neglect of what is supposed to be an ordinary cold or sore throat until it has progressed to its stages, and then when medical aid is procured it has too often been found too late. From the fatality attending this disease every family should keep a remedy on hand and use it on first appearance of sore throat. A preparation called FERRINE has been placed before the public. It is the discovery of an English physician, and has been regarded where it has been used, to be an infallible remedy for that disease. It is placed within reach of all, put up in bottles with directions, and sold by Druggists and others in medicines at the low price of 25 cents a bottle.

TEMPERANCE.

THE REV. B. HELLIER

OF HEADINGLEY COLLEGE ON TEMPERANCE.

What do we concede to the non-abstainer? I concede that they can be very good Christians and very good Methodists without being teetotalers. When I tell you that my teetotalism is only about three-and-a-half years old, you will not expect that I shall pronounce a censure which would condemn as very foolish or very wicked the greater part of my own life. Not only so; some of the very best and holiest men I have ever known have been non-abstainers. I concede all that to you. What are you disposed to concede to us? Well, I think at all events you must concede this, that it is quite lawful for us to be total abstainers. I do not think it is quite safe to rely upon the case of the Nazirites, because they were teetotalers for a limited time; but they were teetotalers by Divine direction. You have the example of Samson, who was a life-long teetotaler by Divine direction. He was not a very wise man at all times, but you must all agree that he was a very strong man. Many of the inferior creatures—such as elephants, lions, horses, &c., are strong, and they are all strong without intoxicating drink. You may say that there is a great difference between horses and men. Very true. But the point we are talking about is that of physical strength; and if animals can be strong without alcohol, why should it be necessary for human creatures? We have also the example of John the Baptist, of whom the Master said, "Among them that are born of women there hath not arisen a greater" than he. Perhaps some of you will say, "What of the greatest example of all? What have you to say about the Lord Jesus? Was He a teetotaler?" That is a fair question to ask, and I will meet it fairly. I don't believe He was. Some of my teetotal friends may not be pleased with me for saying that; but that is my conviction, and I will never be so foolish or so dishonest as to support what I believe to be a good cause by an unsound argument. (Hear, hear.) I know what use may be made of that. It may be said, "If I am as good as my Master in that respect, I am content." That argument had force with me for many years. Now, if we could persuade everybody to be like the Master in all respects, nothing could be better. But I have this conviction, that there are some men who have no chance of being like the Master at all unless they become total abstainers. (Hear, hear.) Twenty-five years ago I held in my arms a sweet innocent child whom I baptized. I never heard anything touching the subsequent history of that child until yesterday, when I happened to meet with his father. On asking him how his boy was getting on, that father said, "You see me prematurely aged because of the trouble that my son has brought upon me. More than once he has nearly drunk himself into the grave. I have watched him, nursed him, seen him brought back to life again, only to go again to his evil way. Some months ago, by a miracle of grace, he was converted—saved, and he began to seek the salvation of others, and not in vain. But a short time ago he began to taste the drink again, and you know that for him that means drunkenness. For my son there is no middle path between total abstinence and drunkenness." You will not be surprised when I tell you that that father is an abstainer, and that he never allows wine or spirits to be in his house. The great question with us must be: Does the Master approve? If those of you who are non-abstainers can satisfy your conscience that the Master approves your holding your present position rather than another, all right. But if I am satisfied that the Master approves the course which I take in this case better, then I have no option. Am I sure He does; because the value of every course in the sight of the Master is judged by the motive that prompts it. And this motive will be approved, not only by the Master, but by all sound thinking men who are not total abstainers. Mr. Hellier illustrated this by a reference to the circumstance under which the late Dr. Guthrie became a teetotaler, and to the testimony which that great and good man bore to the effects of total abstinence after an experience of many years—viz., "I am clearer in my head; I am lighter in my heels; and I am heavier in my pocket." Some might say, "I should like to follow Dr. Guthrie's example, but if I were to become a teetotaler I should injure my health." "Well now," continued the speaker, "I don't want to say extravagant things, but I fully believe that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred even a moderate drinker would be no worse in health, but a great deal better, if he gave up alcohol altogether. (Hear, hear.) The idea that a glass of spirits or wine or beer is necessary to health is in many cases simply a baseless superstition. I used to think that a glass of brandy and water would keep the cold out. But it has been proved that the effect of taking alcohol is actually to lower the temperature of the

body. Dr. Canes conducted an Arctic expedition on teetotal principles, and he brought back every one of his men alive and in good health. That teetotalers live the longest is proved by the statistics of insurance societies." After giving evidence of this, Mr. Hellier went on to speak of England as compared with other countries with respect to the sin of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, and closed with a powerful appeal in favour of the society which that meeting was intended to inaugurate.

THE MANNERS OF THE LATIN AND ANGLO SAXON RACES CONSIDERED AS A FINE ART.

An active agent in the decline of fine manners in Europe—one indeed, which obstructs them everywhere—is the rapidly spreading habit of smoking tobacco. I refer only to its anti-esthetic influences. The supreme test of the virtue of the knight in the days of chivalry, which was the ideal of fine manners, was his self denial and desire to succor the oppressed. The severest test of the modern gentleman is his willingness to forego his pipe for the comfort and health of another. It takes a thoroughly well bred man to withstand this form of self-indulgence when it can only be practised to the annoyance of another. Whatever the benefit or harm the use of tobacco may do to the consumer's body, its common tendency is to render the mind indifferent to the wellbeing of his neighbours.

Smoking is fast becoming an uncontrollable habit, perhaps, to the majority of mankind, and certainly to the serious discomfort of the minority. Surely there is sufficient space and opportunity on this planet for the smoker to enjoy his weed without poisoning the atmosphere of the non-smoker. The spirit of humanity which arouses men to put an end to the wanton torture of organic life in any form, equally strikes at this species of self-indulgence when it assumes this shape. So long as the rules of good breeding swayed smokers, no gentleman would vex others in this way. In travelling, particular accommodations were provided for the use of pipes and cigars. For a brief period the rights of non-smokers were respected. But the wholesome restraint is fast disappearing. What was once the rule has now become the exception; smokers crowd into rooms or seats reserved for those who would escape their presence, and claim the right to fumigate, sickle, and half strangle those, be they delicate women and children, whose physical organizations are more sensitive than their own, and sometimes add insult to the contemptuous indifference with which they inflict positive distress on their victims.

In the growth of bad manners which has attended the spread of his habit, even some women have learned to imitate the rudeness of the other sex, and make themselves a nuisance to fellow-travellers, by insisting on smoking where it is forbidden. Germans are the worst examples of bad manners in this respect, for it never seems to enter into their comprehension, however courteous and willing to oblige in other matters, that what is a sensual happiness to them may be absolute misery to another. Frenchmen are rapidly losing their proverbial politeness also by this species of self-indulgence. Englishmen and Americans, to a certain extent, invoke the law to protect them, and with both peoples there is more consideration for the rights and welfare of others than obtains in general among civilized nations. But selfishness of this sort has taken less firm root in Italy than elsewhere, because amenity of manners and consideration of others in public are still the social rule. Not only do Italians refrain from smoking where it is prohibited, but I have seen them voluntarily give it up when they noticed it incommode others, where by regulation they were entitled to smoke, and this not only by gentlemen but by peasants.

On the other hand, I have known a German of rank with his daughter get into a ladies' compartment in a railway carriage, and insist on using his pipe, despite the expostulations of the lady occupants, who finally were compelled to apply to the guard for protection, when he was made to go into the smoking carriage, the scene occurring in Italy. As he reluctantly went, his daughter angrily turned to the ladies, exclaiming, "See what you have done to my poor papa; you make him leave his place to smoke away from me." The tendency of an inordinate use of tobacco to develop boorish manners requires no better illustration, for it is one which is nowadays too common not to have been experienced by most persons who travel.—J. Jackson Jarves, in The Art Journal.

THE adulteration of condition powders has got to such a pitch that one can now buy a pound pack of dust and ashes for 25 cents. There is only one kind now known that are strictly pure, and those are Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.

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