

L.K.S. HELL.

was more advantageously placed than the other ships, and while she could readily pour in her fire on the fort, she received fewer shots in return than her consorts.

But, after a time, the enemy began to think that the "Hector" needed rather more attention, and additional guns were brought to bear upon her. Now there were lively times on the "Hector's" deck, and Tom found out what it was to be in a hot fight on board of a ship.

But the boy was not much frightened. That was not his nature. He rushed around, carrying orders and attending to his duties, very much as if he was engaged in a rousing good game of cricket.

While he was thus employed, plump on board came a bombshell, and fell almost at the foot of the mainmast. The fuse in it was smoking and fizzing. In an instant more it would explode and tear everything around it to atoms!

Several men were at a gun near by, but they did not see the bomb. Their lives were almost as good as gone. The captain stood just back of the gun. He saw the smoking bomb, and sprang back. Before he had time to shout "Look out!" along came Tom. He was almost on the bomb before he saw it. It never took Tom long to make up his mind. We have seen that. His second thoughts always came up a long way after the first ones. He gave one glance at the smoking fuse: he knew it was just about to explode, and that it would kill everybody round about it, and he picked it up and hurled it into the sea.

When the captain saw Tom stoop and grasp that hot, heavy bomb in his two hands; when he saw him raise it with the fuse spluttering and fizzing close to his ear—where, if it had exploded, it would have blown his head into pieces no bigger than a pea—and then dash it over the ship's side, so that the fuse was, of course, extinguished the instant it touched the water, he was so astonished that he could not speak.

He made one step, a warning cry was on his lips, but before he could say a word it was all over. When Tom turned, and was about to hurry away on the errand that had been so strangely interrupted, the captain took him by the arm.

"My good fellow," said he, and although he had seen much service and had been in many a fight, the captain could not help his voice shaking a little; "my good fellow, do you know what you have done?"

"Yes, sir," said Tom, with a smile, "I have spoiled a bombshell."

The liking for the teacher was rapidly growing into confidence. "It is not easy for me to do right, Miss Grey, but I do try; I have been trying for a whole month to do conscience work in a quiet way, but, but—I must have been trying to everybody; I used to think every one disliked me, now every one seems to help me."

TEMPERANCE.

Extract from Mr. Wesley's Sermon on "THE RIGHT USE OF MONEY."

"Neither may we gain, by hurting our neighbor in his body. Therefore we may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called drams or spirituous liquors. It is true these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders; although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unfaithfulness of the practitioner, therefore, such as prepare and sell them for this end only, may keep their conscience clear. But who are they? Who prepare and sell them only for this end? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these? But all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners general. They murder their fellow-citizens by wholesale, neither do their eyes pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them: the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks and their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell—blood, blood! is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen and farest sumptuously every day? Canst thou hope to deliver down to the third generation the fields of blood? Not so: for there is a God in heaven; therefore thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee."

"And are they not partakers of the same guilt, though in a lower degree, whether surgeons, apothecaries or physicians, who play with the lives or health of men to enlarge their own gain? Who purposely lengthen the pain of disease which they are able to remove speedily? Who protract the cure of the patient's body, in order to plunder his substance?—Can any man be clear before God, who does not shorten every disorder as much as he can, and remove all sickness and pain as soon as he can? He cannot; for nothing can be more clear than that he does not love his neighbor as himself; than that he does not do unto others as he would they should do unto himself.

"This is dear-bought gain. And so is whatever is procured by hurting our neighbor, in his soul; by ministering, suppose, either directly or indirectly to his unchastity or intemperance, which certainly none can do who has any fear of God or any real desire of pleasing him.

"Ob, beware! lest God say in that day, 'These have perished in their iniquities, but their blood do I require at thy hands.'"

ABOUT TEMPERANCE MEN.

All the great nations of antiquity were distinguished for temperance. The Chinese, who, said Caleb Cushing, were a civilized people, cultivated in learning and arts, when our Saxon ancestors were savages clothed in the skins of wild beasts, but uprooted all the grape vines in the execution of their laws. They didn't vote one thing and practice another. In Egypt, through the reign of 350 kings, down to within 600 years of Christ, never a ruler in the land of the Nile drank wine or strong drink. In India the higher class never drank; it is contrary to their religion. The Persians were the same; their drink was water. The Jews, while they permitted a limited use of wine, were never intemperate. So the Greeks made drunkenness infamous; and the Carthaginians would not permit their judges to drink, nor permit their soldiers to have wine in camp. They endured their long marches, they scaled the Alps, they fought the bloody battles which carried them in victory to the gates of Rome, on cold water. Confucius, Buddha, Moses, Socrates, Mahomet and Jesus, the founders of all the great religions of the world, were strictly and persistently temperance men, and so have been the leading religionists and moralists down to the present hour.

THE PASSION FOR DRINK.

A correspondent, who has been an excessive drinker of liquor for eight years, writes as follows to the Sun: Aside from the assimilation of Alcohol with the tissues of the body and the consumption of the fatty covering of the great intestines resulting in debility of the stomach and a craving for direct stimulation (the stomach being unable to derive the necessary power from common food), aside from this, and a general relaxation of the muscular and nervous systems, the sufferer has to contend with an evil, in the continually decreasing power of his will, which is only second to that which afflicts the lunatic, in the total subversion of his reason. The will of an habitual drunkard is in utter subjection to his passion for drink, and in ninety cases out of a hundred death only can relieve him. But for those who have not got beyond the limits that is, for those who are not yet solitary drinkers, there is salvation, but not in drugs, nor druggers nor hot baths nor in anything, nor in anybody, but in themselves. Let the moderate drinker reflect. Let him consider his loss in health, wealth, and wisdom arising from his habit, and let him picture to himself the inevitable end. Then he will resolve to stop; but will he? If left to himself he certainly will but his friends appeal and damn him. They tell him to take a drink, he takes it and is lost. The first step and the last in the reformation of the drinker is the refusal of invitations from his friends.

I have experienced that imperative and uncontrollable thirst drinking men talk about, and can assure you it is chiefly imaginary and artificial. Of course, as long as there is any alcohol in the system there is a craving for more; but when the system is free from it, the craving exists only in the mind, and if the mind be not strong enough to resist that craving, all hope is gone. The victim is then a real lunatic, and must take his chances of a cure as such. I have given way to that "imperative and uncontrollable thirst" a thousand times; but when I succeeded in resisting it I was astonished to find how often I had tricked myself into believing in a humbug. But if one who is addicted to drink and tobacco and tea and coffee try to give them up altogether, he need not be disappointed at his failure. If it be hard to give up strong drink, it is doubly hard to give up strong drink and tobacco at one and the same time. Let the drinker resolve to refuse invitations to drink, and stick to his resolution, and his cure will follow as a matter of course. If he does not do so his doom is sealed.

Cottelman and McFarland, write as follows: WAPAKONETA, O., June, 1877. GENTS.—Having been in the lively business for the past ten years, and having many cases of Colic in horses under our treatment, and having tried many remedies and liniments to cure it, we found that the best, cheapest, and most reliable remedy for Colic in Horses is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer, and we honestly affirm that we never failed to cure the worst cases of colic we ever saw, and we cheerfully recommend it to everybody, as the best medicine to cure Colic in Horses.

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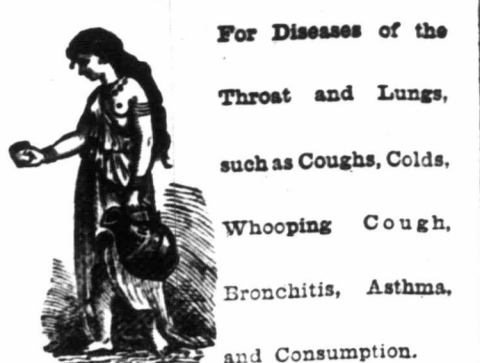
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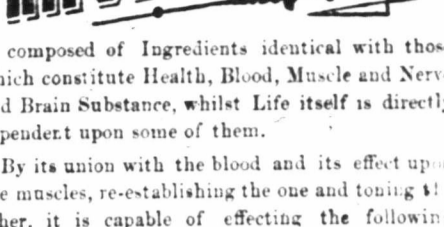
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