TEMPERANCE.

I listened for the answer with interest. "'Cause-'cause-my mamma would

-would't kiss my hands-if I-struck anybody !" sobbed the injured little one rubbing the red hand with the other plump white one, evidently quite hurt both in flesh and feelings.

"Wouldn't kiss your hands!" ex. claimed her listener wonderingly. "What do you mean, Amy? What a queer idea !"

I was as much interested as either of the children, and peeping through the vines clustering about the window, quite safe from childest observation, I listen. ed for Amy's explanation.

"Mamina always kisses my hands when they haven't been naughty and it is naughty to strike. That little girl's mamma won't kiss her hands to night. will she?" Amy's blue eyes looked up into the faces around her, and full of wonderment at her words, the sympathetic childred kissed and pitied her to her heart's content.

Then I went out and talked to the little one, with a new respect for the pure mother whom, more than ever. L desired to know.

"Will you take me to your house. dear ?" I asked with a smile, and stooping to kiss the small, grieved face. "Oh, Mrs.---," cried the children, in a chorus, what do you think ? That. Sallie Jones struck Amy real hard on. her arm and hand just because Amy didn't want to walk with her! Wasn't it the meanest thing."

I agreed rather indignantly that it was the meanest thing, and then we walked along the road to where Amy's mother lived. At my suggestion the children remained outside while I made my long interded call upon Mrs. Hortcn. After a while 1 repeated Amy's remark, and asking pardon for curiosity. begged to know more abont the sweet idea. Mrs. Horton laughed, but I saw the glisten of the tears in her eyes as she replied :

" Maybe I am foolish, Mrs -----, but ever since my little one was given me I have loved to kiss the little baby hands as well as baby lips. I used to lay the soft pink palms upon my mouth and kiss them until my baby laughed.

"As she grew older I still kept up the custom, and when night came and undressing her I failed to kiss the little hands, Amy knew it was because they were not quite clean from naughtiness. If they had been lifted in anger during the day, if they had struck at nursie or a little playmate, mamma could not kiss them because they were not clean. And to miss the kiss was very hard for my baby, I assnre you. It was the same with the little lips. If a naughty word had escaped them-I mean wilfully naughty words-or if my little girl bad not spoken quite the truth during the day, I could not kiss the lips ; although I always kissed her on the cheeks and forehead, and never allowing her to go unkissed to bed. But she cared more for kisses on hands and lips than for anything else in the world, I believe : my loving little Amyo! And gradually the naughty ways were done away with, and each night my baby would say, 'Tean hannies to-night, mamma; tean hannies for 'oo ta tiss!" "And even now-though she is five vears old-I keep up a custom which she has known from her birth, because I think it helps her to try to be good. You will laugh, maybe. Mrs. ----. but I do want my little girl to grow up pure and sweet, and if the love of mamma's kisses can keep, by God's help, the little hands, lips and heart clean, I think I shall continue the custom until Amy is old enough to understand fully things that are too hard for her as vet." My own eyes were tearful when Mrs. Horton's voice ceased, and I envied little Amy her beautiful young mother's companionship. Did I think it a foolish idea? Ah, no indeed ! But the truest, sweetest custom in the world-keeping her small hands good for mamma's good night kiss, and that is why Sally Jones was "not paid in her own coin, as the saying is. This is why the sweet lips made no angry reply. Mamma's kiss was too precious a thing to be given up for one moment of evil speaking. Dear little Amy !-- MARY D. BRINE, in Wide Awake.

BOY SMOKERS.

A learned Professor of Medicine in one of our universities some time ago made the remark to us, that those stu dents who passed through his hands rarely succeeded in distinguishing themselves if they were habitual smok-ers of tobacco. The smoking of cigars or pipes seemed to dull their faculties, and to have the effect of preventing them from sedulously gathering facts sufficient to excel at examinations for degrees. We repeat the remark as we heard it, and submit it for consideration. Perhaps other professors equally candid and observant might have a similar tale to tell.

As is pretty generally known, the smoking of tobacco has a certain intox. icating effect. It soothes the nervous system, and in cases of poor living, it lulls the craving of a hungry stomach without in any degree feeding the animal system. Men who happen to be enclosed in a coal mine, and are perishing for lack of food, are related to have protracted life by a few consoling whiffs of tobacco. In cases of this nature, smoking may be allowable as a positive necessity; but we cannot perceive the slightest reason for this indulgence in ordinary circumstances. As usually observed, smoking is a vice, like dram drinking. It is taken up in the spirit of idleness, without a vestige of excuse. We need say little of its wastefulness of means, though that must be very considerable. The government duties alone exigible on tobacco used in the United Kingdom amount to nine millions annually; and if we add the cost of the article, the yearly tobacco bill to smokers probably reaches the sumtotal of twenty millions. We have heard of instances of youths in fashionable life who yearly smoke fifty pounds' worth of cigars, and doubtless there are many whose outlay must be far greater. Among the less affluent classes, the habitual expenditure on tobacco cannot but encroach on avail- thy of very general consideration. able means of living, and often when the outlay can be ill spared. Viewed as a narcotic, tobacco may be presumed to be of some value medically, though we have never heard what are its actual merits in the pharmacopœia. What we specially draw attention to are its mischievous effects on the youths growing into manhood. It tends to a weakening of the intellectual system. which to all who have to make their way in the world ought to be exposed to no such blighting influence.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the fact that tobacco-smoking pollutes the breath, damages the teeth, and weakens the digestive organs. In not a single feature, as a common indulgence, is it commendable, but very much the reverse. It disposes to inactivity and carelessness. Few habitual smokers attain to eminence in business. Farmers given to smoking are usually the latest in getting in their crops. As publicly exhibited, the practice is odious. Smoking in the streets has become a downright nuisance, for passengers are compelled to inhale the fumes whether of cigars or pipes disgorged by smokers. In steam-vessels the nuisance has risen to something absolutely intolerable. We believe it is often the cause of destructive fires in dwellings, warehouses, farm-yards and ships. In our voyage to America in a steam vessel some years since, we were surprised and horrified to observe the reckless indifference with which certain passengers threw down the still-burning ends of cigars and matches on the deck-a practice which, strangely enough, did not seem to inendurance, indeed all that makes the man and the soldier, are thus at stake. The youthful nature is more susceptible of such injurious influences, and the young may be said to make or unmake themselves by their own ha.

bits. The German physicians appear to have arrived at the conclusion, no doubt on the proof of facts, that a young tobacco smoker unmakes and in a manner destroys himself, and incapacitates himself for the defence of his country. As a result, the police in certain towns have had orders to forbid all lads under sixteen years of age to smoke in the streets, and to punish the offence by fine or imprisonment. As the Germans might be called a nation of smokers, with a correspondent amount of dreaminess in their constitution, we await with some interest to hear the outcome of this new and judicious course of policy.

In reference to the foregoing observations on the discouragement of tobacco-smoking in Germany, a correspondent gives his own experience. " I may mention," he says, " that while travelling last month on a Danish steamer, I had much conversation on various subjects with a Belgian medical man, who informed me that he was then engaged, at the request of the Belgian Government, on a journey of observation and inquiry as to the causes of colour-blindness, an ocular affection which, he said, is occasioning increasing anxiety, uot merely in his own country, but especially in Germany, from its influence upon railway and other accidents, and also, to some extent, upon military inefficiency." I asked the question-"What, so far as your investigations have proceeded, appears to be the main cause of this colour-blindness ?"

He replied : " The too general and excessive use of tobacco."

We have only touched on this important subject. The odious practice of tobacco-smoking by the young concerns the national welfare, and is wor-Every one in his sphere is called on as a matter of moral obligation to do what lies in his power to discounten. ance and abate a practice so needless and reprehensible. W. C.

-Chamber's Journal.

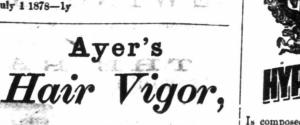
The misguided idea of many in supposing that the extensive introduction of beer and other malt liquors would act as an excelient peventive against the large amount of intoxication caused by use of distilled liquors, is thus well met by the New York "Independent." It

THE MILD DRINKS.

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cur the reprobation of the officers on duty. Within our recollection, few but those of middle or old age smoked, The practice has been imitated by the

young

Boys of ten years old are seen with pipes in their mouths, and lads at the not denouncing the mischievous effects of smoking on youth. We hear plentifully of the ruinous effects of liquid mitted on the youthful body or mind by drugging with tobacco. The German authorities, as we learn by a correspondent in "The Times," have at length become alive to the pestilent evil. They would probably not have troubled themselves on the subject but for political reasons. In Germany, all males from their birth are enrolled to be soldiers, and the discovery is made that the youths who are about to take their turn in the ranks have been weakened by smoking.

"The State," as is observed, must make a nation of soldiers. Smoking is believed to be ruinous to the constitution of the young.

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In addition to what the "Independent" has said, it may also be remarked that a drinker usually consumes three or four times as much beer as he would have done of distilled liquors, making the difference in the actual amount of alcohol consumed but very little after all. A "glass" of brandy or whiskey is generally understood to be, at most not over about "three or four fingers" or something like that, while, in all cases, the glass of beer is a large-sized tumbler brimming full. Beer is a great producer of gluttony as well as of intoxication.

The New York Herald has a long article on preachers' salaries, from which we gather that their average compensation pipes in their mouths, and lads at the in all d nominations, city and country, is different colleges think it manly to less than \$500 a year. Beecher's salary, have smoking parties. It appears to once \$350, is now \$20,000 a year, with a us that writers on matters of public three months' vacation; Dr. Halladay. health have been singularly remiss in who does the real work of Beecher's pastorate, gets \$3000; Talmage receives \$12.-000: Morgan Dix, \$15,000; Dr. William Taylor, \$14,000; Dr. Hepworth's salary is \$5,007, which he says is never paid him; intoxicants, but little of the injury com- Dr. Storrs gets \$10,000 ; Dr. Cayler, \$8000; Dr. Hall, \$15,000; Dr. Potter, 10,000; Dr. Tiffany, \$10,000; Dr. Morgan, \$15,000; Dr. Tyng. \$8000; Dr. Stone, \$12,000; Dr. Chapin, \$8000; to \$10,000. The Methodist clergymen in the vities range from \$1000 to \$3000, the Presbyterian from \$1200 to \$10,000, and the Congregationalists from \$1500 to \$20,000. The Episcopalians average \$3000, the Baptists \$2000, and the Unitarians \$4000.

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