

vicious songs.—c. By its means, demagogues pervert the truth, and sow the infernal seed of discord in peaceful communities.

IV. *Be cautious, therefore, in using your tongue: it is the source of much good, but also of much evil. Keep it in proper bounds, and bear in mind that man has to render an account of every idle word. "Speak little, but think much;" for "many words and good judgment seldom go together," and "speaking is very different from thinking."*

42.—The noblest Enjoyment of Youth.

I. *Man is not created for continual work.—His mind is naturally inclined to partake of enjoyment.—a. This enjoyment affords strength to mind and body. We should, therefore, not abstain from the delights of innocent pleasure. Every age should partake of them,—youth as well as manhood.—b. But we frequently commit faults in the pursuit of pleasure, either by excess or by wrong selection.*

II. *Which are the noblest enjoyments of youth?—a. All pleasures do not fulfil their promise. Many leave a great emptiness behind them, and fill the soul, sooner or later, with deep remorse. These are the sensual pleasures, many of which are incompatible with innocence and virtue.—b. Among the noblest enjoyments of youth are reckoned,—1. The joys which Nature affords,—a pleasant evening's walk, or a walk on a bright spring or summer's morning, a little traveling on foot, the cultivation of flowers, etc.—2. The joys which we derive from agreeable companions and pleasant conversation.—3. The joys which arise from observing our advancement in knowledge, from the conviction that we learn with more ease than formerly, and that our labors are crowned with better success.—4. The joys we feel on knowing that we daily advance in virtue, goodness, morality.—5. The joys which the approbation of good men affords.*

III. *These joys possess the excellent qualities, that,—a. They are attainable by all, poor and wealthy.—b. They leave after them no sorrow.*

Remember the golden maxim,—

"Enjoy thyself, but sin not."