

leaving an example for us to follow ; so that we should not look to that alone which may conduce to our own salvation, but also to that which may be serviceable to our neighbor. For this is the nature of true and genuine charity, to seek not merely our own salvation, but the salvation of all the brethren."

The death of the pious shepherd contributed also to the temporal advantage of his flock. The rage of fanaticism, after having obtained this victim, became somewhat cooled ; and the proconsul, who was no personal enemy of the Christians, suspended all farther search, and refused to know that another Christian existed.

THE THOUGHTFUL AND THE THOUGHTLESS.

BY MARY G. CHANDLER.

THE distinction made between thoughtful and thoughtless persons is commonly one of intellect alone ; it should be quite as much one of morality. Considered intellectually, a thoughtless person cannot be successful in any but the very lowest walks of life. He brings nothing but his hands to what he does. If these be strong, he may dig, perhaps, as well as another man, but he can never make a good farmer ; he may use the axe or the hammer to good purpose, but he can never become a master-workman. If he attempt anything more or higher than what his hands can do under the guidance of another's brain, his effort is sure to be followed by confusion and failure. Viewing a thoughtless person in a moral light, he cannot be religious, he cannot be virtuous, and, unless by acci-