

MONEY AND SCHOOL

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A Bedouin.

OUR exceedingly spirited picture gives us a fine view of one of this remarkable race. The name (pronounced *bed-oo-eeen*) is from the Arab *Bedawi*, and means dweller in the desert. The Bedouins are the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar. Concerning this son the angel, when he found Hagar by the fountain in the wilderness, (Gen. xvi. 7-14,) declared the prophecy that he should be a wild man, that his hand should be against every man and every man's hand against him, and that he should dwell in the presence of his kindred; also, that his offspring should be exceedingly numerous, so that it should not be numbered for multitude. Through all the ages down this prophecy has found its fulfillment. In ancient times the descendants of Ishmael dwelt in tents, as the Bedouins do now. They were hardy, brave, war-like, kept extensive flocks, lived in wild and uncultivated countries, and made frequent incursions for plunder upon the neighbouring nations who dwelt in cities and cultivated the soil. The same mode of life is still pursued by their descendants. They occupy their old home, Arabia. They live in bands of from two hundred to twenty or thirty thousand, and move their camps from place to place as pasturage for their flocks or other considerations may lead. They despise agriculture and trade, and subsist chiefly by their flocks. The love of robbery and plunder is transmitted from generation to generation. Their hand is against all their neighbours, and the hands of all men are against them. Through all the wars that have convulsed the nations of the East they have never been conquered. In the seventh century they were reached by the preaching of Mohammed, and accepted his religion. Under his appeals their fierce, war-like spirit was aroused to the highest heat, and they became a terror to both Asia and Europe. They still continue devoted Mohammedans, and attend strictly to the teachings of that religion. In appearance they are dark-skinned, with piercing eyes. They are of medium size, sinewy, strong, and exceedingly active. They are quite at home on horseback, and as riders are not equalled anywhere on the globe. In intelligence and morals they hold a low rank. They practice polygamy, hold slaves, and think robbery of any persons except those of their own race entirely justifiable. Their highest virtue is

that of hospitality. Our picture represents a fine specimen of the Bedouin returning from a marauding excursion. He is well laden with plunder, obtained probably from a caravan which he and his companions fell upon. He rides at full gallop, as though apprehensive that a rescuing party were in pursuit.

It was the editor of one of our esteemed morning contemporaries who once characterized a "gent" as being the vulgar fraction of a gentleman.



A BEDOUIN.

Small Savings.

A large number of the public schools in France have savings-banks in connection with them, which are said to be very popular among the pupils. Some may wonder whether school children really care to save their pennies; but a little incident will prove that the children really do make use of these banks.

A few years ago there were heavy floods in the south of France, which caused great damage and consequent disaster among the poor people. The school children of Bordeaux gave for the relief of the poor, out of their own savings in these school-

banks, the sum of two thousand dollars! Think what a joy it must have been to these kind-hearted little people to have a fund upon which to draw in such a time of need!

In the newsboys' lodging-houses in our large cities there are savings-banks, which grow in favor with the boys as they come to be acquainted with their workings. There is a great temptation among these boys to spend their earnings on fruits and candies and theatre tickets. But some who have ventured, and found it good to have a growing capital, have not been slow to tell the tale, and their example has been productive of great good.

There is a sorrowful story of a news-boy who put his savings away in the bank until he had accumulated three hundred dollars. But, alas! the love of money took possession of his young heart and he yielded to temptation. He was led to invest some of his hard-earned money in chances. At first he won a few dollars. This excited him, and when losses came he could not give up the hope of getting back all he had lost and more. And so the gambling went on until his small savings were all gone and he was left, penniless, to begin life over again. Let us hope he learned the lesson that only honest gains can be of real use.

There is to-day on one of the streets of New York city a flourishing little news and stationery store. The proprietor is a young man with a good face and a general air of thrift. Only a few years ago he was a news boy. He saved his small earnings, and by and by set up a news-stand. This has grown steadily until now he has a fine little business. It would have been very easy for this boy to spend his nickles and dimes in soda-water and tickets to the "show." But he did not, and already he enjoys

some of the fruits of his self-denial.

Without small savings there would be no large savings. The boy who says, "it is no use for me to try to save, I have so little money," will not be likely to save when he has more; for wants are sure to increase in proportion to the amount we have to spend.

If any classmate has not begun to lay aside something, ever so little though it may be, the wisest thing he can do is to begin now.

Those are marked for ruin that are deaf to reproof and good counsel.