

be happy and love my Saviour." "Oh, my child," said the mother, "it would be useless, for I suppose, were you to tell your experience, it is not one within many miles who will not laugh at you, and say it was delusion."

"Mother," replied the little girl, "I think they would believe. I must tell to the shoemaker and tell him; I will believe me." "You ran over and found him at work in the shop. She began by telling him she must die, and that he was a doctor, but that her blessed Saviour had heard her mother's prayers and had taken all her sins; and that now she was happy she did not know how to

the shoemaker was struck with surprise and his tears flowed down like he threw aside his work, and by a word and supplication sought mercy, his neighbourhood was awakened, and a few months more than fifty years found Jesus and rejoiced in His Good Things.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Ambition is fully realized, at least in this nether world, and no paradise becomes earthly in our age.—Hugo.

Be constantly in session for vulvular-making is to get the habit of your pulse to know if you are—Wallbridge Miscellanies.

Have made a maxim that should be letters of diamonds, that a wise ought to have money in his head in his heart.—Swift.

It is the proper business of the fine to delight the world at large by popular effect rather than to puzzle and confound them by depth of thought.—Sir Walter Scott.

Age, like snow, the softer it falls, the deeper it dwells upon, and the deeper into the mind.—Coleridge.

There is nothing more universally needed than a fine day; the reason people can commend it without a shadow.—Shenstone.

It is a happiness to be nobly desolate, it is no less than to have so much merit that nobody inquires when you are so or not.—La Bruyere.

All excellences that make conversation sense and good nature are necessary, humour the pleasure.—Sir Wm. Temple.

What "travels" amount to! It is not for the most part the result of the misapprehension of the misadvised.—C. D. Warner.

Never too few words from the woman who love than too many; whilst she is at Nature is working for her; she talks, she is working for her.—O. W. Holmes.

They are all discoverers who think there is no land when they can see no but sea.—Bacon.

And myself better acquainted with a long absence, as men are with themselves for a long affliction. Abides but hold off a friend to make him more truly.—Dove.

Sometimes take a partiality to characters, not on account of brilliant intellect or striking ability they boast, but for the sake of something good, delicate, and gentle.—Charlotte Bronte.

Some bright days at the close of a sober inspire us with a gentle holy in which there are four or five bitter drops that in the memory inspired by the close of summer.—Jean Paul Richter.

Men come down to posterity upon aspects of calmness and dignity do not easily fancy that they anything from their contemporaries grateful homage which paid themselves.—Leigh Hunt.

Give the world has used me as scum-most people, and yet I could never in my heart to be thoroughly angry simple, false, capricious thing. I blush alike to be discovered fond world or piqued at it.—Boling-

Not that men are not well informed political subjects, but that the spirit with which they turn to them; they regard them as a matter of duty, they bring to them not their minds but their worse; either right or their most passionate scrupulous.—Dr. Arnold of Rugby

Not scholarship alone, but scholarship, that with religion, that tells great mass of society. We have in the efficacy of mechanics' industry, or even of primary and elementary schools, for building up a virtuous conditioned peasantry, so long as and discovered from the lessons of a petty.—Chalmers.

Strong disinclination of most men and morality as advancing seems to be equally powerful when the virtue on contract depends are in question, any of us have an almost instinctive tendency to admitting that good faith in our fellows are more widely than of old, or that there in any contemporary manners which is the loyalty of the antique world.—Eliot.

THE WESLEYAN.

TEMPERANCE.

ABOUT TOBACCO.

A little word in regard to the good and evil of tobacco has recently been published in London, England, from which we take the following item of interest:—

The priest left by Columbus at Hispaniola in 1496, to convert the natives, found that it was his custom when great problems had to be solved, the chief was made drunk by inhaling excessive quantities of snuff, and what he uttered in that state, or on emerging from it was held to be divine.

Tobacco was first called so from the reed through which it was smoked but that was not the name of the plant.

In 1541, Benzoni thus described the manner in which the natives indulged in tobacco:—

He says:—"When these leaves are in season, they pick them, tie them up in bundles, and suspend them near the fire place till they are very dry; and when they wish to use them they take a leaf of their own grain (maize) and putting one of the others into it they roll them tight round together; then they set fire to one end, and putting the other into the mouth, they draw the smoke goes into the mouth the throat, the head, and they retain it as long as they can, for they find a pleasure in it; and so much do they fill themselves with this cruel smoke that they lose their reason; and there are some who take so much of it, that they fall down as if they were dead, and remain the greater part of the day or night stupified."

Mantegazza, a learned Italian, gave his judgment of tobacco as follows:—

"The good properties of tobacco give a new and exquisite joy to man; favors the peristaltic motion of the stomach, gives birth to new industries, and enriches many people; under certain forms, revives, in a fugitive manner, thought;—is the poetry less costly of the poor?—renders the less urgent the need for food; calms physically and moral pain; kills care. Its bad properties follow; it diminishes general sensibility, and lessens the fountains of more healthy pleasures; gives to generation a narcotic irritability opposed to success and morality; taints the air for non-smokers; keeps men from the society of women. In certain cases, it may produce grave poisoning; diminishes in a nation the total amount of work; wastes the organization, and shortens life; leads easily to idleness and to drunkenness. It may cause a special form of amaurosis. Retards and disturbs the development of youth. It may cause nervous disease of every kind; produces palpitation of the heart; renders men liable to phthisis and asthma; irritates the respiratory organs; weakens thought and will; weakens the genital organs; weakens and disturbs the digestive organs; weakens the organization; weakens the muscles. I affirm, without fear of erring, that if the human family had never known tobacco, it would have been happier, and the total of useful works would have been greater, and that of crime would have been less."

ONLY A LITTLE ALE.

Dr. Barker one morning called to see James Mason, the carpenter, and requested him to attend to some alterations in his house, which James readily promised to do. On going to the door with the doctor he was surprised at his saying: "Ah! James I am sorry to see you in such danger."

"In danger of what, sir? What do you mean?"

"This," said the doctor, pointing with his cane to a mug of ale which stood on the workbench. "If you don't look out you'll get in trouble."

"Oh!" said James, "that is only a little ale. I always want some in the morning. But I see you don't approve of it, sir."

"No I don't said the doctor. "But why? It is a harmless drink and made from good barley. It certainly is nutritious."

"Not as harmless as you suppose, James; and as for nutrition, I can prove to you that there is more nutrition in as much flour as can be laid on the point of a table knife than there is in two gallons of the best beer. But you don't drink it on account of the barley. You like it because of the alcohol in it."

"Ah! doctor, there you mistake. You can't call me a drinking man, because I never take anything as strong as brandy, whiskey and the like. I'm down on all such."

flesh, though—it was beer-bloat. It worried my good old mother, and especially when others asked her if I did not drink. Some said they would never employ a doctor who drank any liquor whatever; and finally to please her, I promised to leave off my beer, I thought I could easily do it, but found it pretty hard work for a while; and, looking back now, I can see I was in great danger. Of course the more beer I drank the more alcohol I drank, and I would soon have wanted something stronger. How is it with you, James—do you drink any more now than you did six months ago?"

"Why, yes, I must confess I do." "How about your head; does that trouble you?"

"Yes, it aches a good deal; feels heavy."

"All on account of the beer, James. My head is a good deal clearer than it was when I used the stuff, and, in fact, I feel better every way. Do I look very weak, James?"

"Far from it, sir. There's not a healthier looking man any where around there; but that is because you're a doctor and know how to take care of yourself."

"You may think so, James, but one very strong reason is because I have not for many years taken anything which has alcohol in it. Take my advice and do the same."

"Doctors ought to know," said James. "Guess I'll take your advice."—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

BOY DRUNKARDS.

Two boys, about 15 years of age, named Samuel Hill, of Whitehorse-yard, Drury-lane, and Joseph Logan, 25 Drury-court, London, described as errand boys, have been brought before the magistrates at Sunbury-on-Thames, on the charge of being drunk and incapable at Feltham railway station.—The prisoners pleaded guilty.—A police constable said he found them at Feltham station about two o'clock in the afternoon. Logan was lying on the floor of the waiting-room, apparently dead, and Hill was lying on two chairs, very drunk, but able to speak. In reply to the bench the prisoner Hill said: "We walked down to Feltham School to ask the captain to send us away, because we could do no good in London. The captain said he could not send us away and he gave us 2s. to pay our way home. It was very cold, and we thought that a bottle of gin would do us no harm, and so Logan put a shilling to my shilling, and we bought a bottle. The man who helped us to open the bottle drank more than we did. We drank it without any water. We bought it at a shop on the road." Inspector Sherlock stated that Hill was wanted for picking pockets in the city, and a constable was in waiting to take him on that charge. The boy had 14s. in his pocket, supposed to be the proceeds of the robbery; but on going to the industrial school, they said they had no money, and were given 1s. 6d. each. As to the younger boy, Logan, he was informed by Dr Lundy that it was eight o'clock at night before he revived and became sensible, and but for the prompt application of remedies must have died. An officer from the industrial school at Feltham said he appeared for Captain Brooks. The boy Hill was four years in the school band, and became a good musician. In 1877 he took General Brownrigg's first prize for being the best cornet player. His friends were repeatedly asked when he left school, to let him join the army or navy, but they refused to do so. His character was, on the whole very bad indeed, and he had no doubt led away the other boy, Logan, who behaved very well while he was at the school. The bench having ascertained that the money in Hill's possession was not available for the payment of a fine discharged the defendants, at the same time cautioning Logan to keep out of bad company, and to avoid drink, which had brought him to such a dangerous condition that he ought to remember it as long as he lived. Hill was then taken into custody on the charge of theft.

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