## WHY:

## BY MR8. MELEN E, BROWN.



IIEN I was a child I was continually unking why i I was told then that I must "do as 1 was bid and not ank why," but yet tbat littlo quastion would befor ever popping out.
When I grow up I had the samu bubit. Pcople laughed at me and told me I was nover satisfied. But, if they had only known it, a good reason would have satisfied me at any time. I am old now, but I have not done asking why. And here is a matter which puzzles me. Perbaps some of you little children can answer me. If alcohol is yood, and you know how many people say it is, wohy hasn't God made it for us? We go all over the earth and we can't find alcohol grow-
ing naturally anywhere. There's water, good cold water, everywhere; lakes und rivers and brooks and springs enough to satisfy the thirst of every liviug being. But there are no rivers or lakes or rills of brandy, whiskey, wine, or bear. There are medicinal springs in a good many placen, soda springs, sulphur springs, iron springs, and many other kinds, and invalids go to these and drink the waters to make them well. But you never yet heard of an alcohol spring, did you?
And God has made all manner of beautiful fruits on the earth, oranges, lemons, peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, melons, berries, oh ! how many kinds there are, and all very nice, some sweet and some sour, so juicy and so wholesome. And yet not one, no, not one of them, containa alcohol. I am sure it would be just as easy for God to make alcohol in some of them as not. And if it is good for us to take, why didn'the? That is what I want to know.
Then look into the Bible. There was Hagar's poor little son Ishmael laid under the bushes to cry himself to death for the want of something to drink. Yes, be was dying of thirst, and the poor mother ready to die of grief, when "God opened her eyes and she saw a well of water, and she werl and filled the bottle with water and gave the lad drink." Now wouldn't it have been just as easy for God to bave given her wine to fill her bottle with as water? The wine would have been so strengthening, some people -say, for the poor famished child; it would have been meat and drink both, as they tell us, and if it would have been so much better, why do you suppese God didn't give it to him ?

And when tho Israelites were traveling from Egypt to Canaan, when tbey atarted on that long forty years' journey through the wilderness, you ro-- member chey came to a place where they found nothing to drink, and the whole multitade cried from thirst. And God told Mroses to smite the rock, and there flowed out a stream of pure cold water, a strean that followed them all the way. If wine had been bettor for them, couldn't God bave made a rivar of wine for their use?

When Elijah, the prophet, fled for his life into the wilderness Gad sent him a cruse of water to drink. Why didn't he give him something atronger: If brandy and whiskoy make peo12 We atrong, why did God tell Samson's
mothar to bo nure not to drink any atrogg drink before he wan born, and not to givo him any 1 Sambon was tho strongest man that over lived. How btrange that he should become so strong on nothing but water!
How did it happen if wino is good for peoplo that Daniel and bis companions were fairer and fattor in flesh than those who took it 9
And the Iord forbado the priesta ever to drink wine on pain of death, and the kings, too, were told they should not tako it. And whon a person in ancient timos took a vow of consecration to the Lori ono of the things they rosolved to do was to abstain from wine and strong drinks; and so particular wore they that they wouldn't taste a grape or evan a raisin. If these liquors were really strongthening and nourishing I shouldn't think the good God would have required this, would you
And you remember about the Rechahites, who oboyed their father so faithfully and never tasted wine, even when the prophet at God's command offered it to them to see what they would do. How pleased God was with them because they were so titue to their totalabstinence pledge!

Don't you think, children, that this is agrest puzzle \& Why, if alcoholic drinks are good for people, shouldn't God bave provided them? Why should he heve so strictly forbidden them? And why should he have beftrino pleased with those who never touched or tasted 9
How can you explain it?


WORDS OF WARNING.
HE tobacco-habit makes no boy a man, nor any man more manly. $A$ boy is in danger the moment he begins to smoke or chew. All medicel men agree that the physical development of early manhood is seriously retarded by the use of tobacco. It is for this reason, and also because the tobacco-habit is a hindrance to mental improvement, that the Board of Public Instruction in Paris has issued a circular forbidding the use of tobsacco by students in the public schools of that city. In Germany, the police in several states have been instructed to stop all smoking by lads and young men. This uction is based on the
testimony of the medical faculty that tobacco-using is so injurious to the bealth as to impair the fitness of boys and youth for military service, in which, in Germany, all young men must bear 2 part. In Encland, Dr. Drysdals, a distiaguished London physician, has, in a letter to the London Times, denounced tobacco-smoking as "deleterious to health and vitality," and as the cause of various disorders which he points out.

The Interior-always careful, and very reliable in all it publishes-puts the case atrongly when it says: "It is a great misfortune overy way for a young man to contract the habit of tobacco-using. Ho stands nine chances out of ten to have his life shortened by it, and ten chances out of ten to have his vefulness impaired." The Sunday-sthool Times, one of our ablest weeklies, thus concludes a recent editorial on this subject: "A great many excellent man still use tobacco; bat we believe there is not ors among them all whose inflicence for good is not in
nome measurn lossened by this indulgeoce. Wo beliove, moreover, that the beat men-tho cloxrest-henifed nad the puresthearted-of thew lobaccounurs aro cuming to recogniza this truth, and aro one by one abandoning their vicious hnbit for the glory of Gmi and the good of their fellows.'
Moro than nime in overy ton men who uno tobncco wish they had never formed the habit. ALany mora good reasons might bo given with thero three words of advice: Boys, vos't neals.

## A DYING MINER.

(
$\therefore=1$WENTY miles from camp, aud night approaching. A young home missionary work. ing for his Master in one of the min. ing communitius of Colorndo, fonnd himself in this situation one day, and was beginning to look about him for a desirable place in which to spend the night, when a little way ahead he doscried a rudo cabin.

Approaching nearor, be saw it was one of the poorest of these habitations, and nuch of the "chinking" between the logs had fallen out, rendering the place additionally uncoufortable.
"Such a place as that is suroly doserted," said the young minister to him. self; "and I am anclined to think I would rather sleep out of doors to-night, than insido that shell, even if ic should prove to be inhahited by one who would make mow welcome."

At that moment the sound of song flouted out through the openings botween the logs, and our traveller stopped his horse to listen to the mun's weak voice singing that dear old home-Bong-"The Home of the Soul :"
"Oh, that home of the saul : in my visions nnd dreanss
Its bright, jasper walls I cass see,
Till ifancy but dimly tho veil iut orvences
were the words which reached the cars of the listener outside.
"I must see the man who can sing like that in such a place as this," thought the missionary, riding up to the cabin and alighting from his horse.
A feeble "Comel" chine from within in snswer to his knock; and entering he found himself in the one small room of the cabin, which was alinost destituto of furniture.
In one corner a rude bedstead had boon condtructed of boards and rude pieces of timber, on which nome old blankets were spread, and on this hard bed lay a man, evidently very near to death.

- Dying alone in this situation twenty miles from the nearest camp, still his look into the beyond seemed so clear, so real, that the langaage of the hyoun he feebly sang was indeed the language of tho heart," said the missionary, as he related the incident afterward. "He died that night, and I have never ceased to feel a th ! of thankfulness whenever I think of him, that I was belated that day, and so enabled to bo with that man when tho end came. Surely that which satiefies a man whed dying in the midst of such surroundings is not $\varepsilon$, thing to bo lightly rejected. When a roung man leaves the home of his boylhood, be cannos afford to leave the religion of Christ, too." "

Whel thy figher and mather for.
ake thow, the Low will takdeteo op.

## DEAR MTTTEL HANDS

$\operatorname{tin}^{2}$
all hatio hande: I lured them oo And now they are lying under tho nnow-
l'uder the snow so cold nall whito.
And I callnot see them or touth themt to. night.
Ther are quiet and still at last. Ah: me,
liow busy nud reatless they ueed to lon.
but nuw they can never reach up through the anow-
Dear little handa! I lored theman'
Denr little hamel 1 I minn themeso
All thinugh the day wherover I ko !
All through the night how lencly it seems,
Fur no littlo hands wake me out of my druama!
I mues them through all the weary hournMixs them as othern mins mualizio naid flowers-
Jnv-time or nipht-time, wherever 1 go ; Dear little hamin! I loved them no!

Dear little hamils I When the Manter mhall call
I'll welcome the summons that come to us all,
Whin my' feet touch the wateram dark nad to cold,
And I catch my' firnt glimper of the City of Gold,
III keepuy cyeafixed on the heavenly gate, Over the tide where the white-rubed anea Wait,
Shall I know you, I wonder, among the bright hands?
Will you beckon me over, ol., dear little hande?

## PUZZLEDOM.

ANSWERS FOR LAST NUYBER.
I. Hidden Animars.-l. Baboon. Pullah. 3. Pach. 4. Paco. 6. Puua. 6. Ounce.
II. Diakond.

LEA
LI 18 日
Grimbor
$A B B O T$
K
NEW PUZZLES.
I. Diamond.

1. A letter from Salem. 2. A mimic 3. Cease. 4. Undaunted. 5. To imprede 6. A pipe for drawing liquor. 7. A letter from Sweden.
II. Nuxerical Esioxa.

I am composed of 27 leiters.
My 13, 11, 7, is a vessel for tho ashps of the dend.
My $5,9,16,15,26,22$, is a numeral.
My 4, 25, 12, 18, 16, 14, is one whom we honnr.
Out of my $27,10,6,24,17$, are the imsues of life.

My $20.21,2$, is a verb.
My S, 3, 23, is to rcatter.
My 16, $1,14,26,27$, is a globe.
aly 19, is a vowol.
Mly whole is ono of the sayings of Solouion.

## III. Curtallments.

1. Curtail a poison, and leave a curse.
2. Curtail a staff, and leave to bo able.
3. Curtail ahort and leave a dog.
4. Cartail a fish, and learo a vehiclo.
5. Curtas a burr, and leavo a stndy.
6. Curtall a lady, and leave a bank.

## IV. Dounle Acrobtic.

1. A flower, 2. Part of a ahiold. 3. To faint. 4. An instant, 5. The rainbow. 6. A title. 7. In seanon.

The primals and finals form two ad.
The primals a
mirable virtues.

