

Boys and Girls.

THE LITTLE CASH GIRL.

Fairy godmothers, with golden slippers for abused Cinderellas, are not very common in these prosaic days, but sometimes things that are unusual and very pleasant happen to those who least expect them. In one of the great stores of New York, which to the stranger seem mazy, intricate, and beautiful as a fairy place, a pleasant lady stood at a counter making purchases, when at her side she heard an irritated voice say:

"Cash Sixty-five is the most selfish and hateful girl I ever knew. I can't bear to speak to her."

"Yes," said the other, "did you see how she jerked that ribbon out of my hand? She is just as rude and ugly as that always."

The lady listened in silence and watched with interest the return of the little cash girl. Soon a slight, poorly-dressed child, with frowning face and sullen manner, presented herself. Full of sympathy for the unhappy child, the lady followed her as she left the counter, and when out of hearing of the others, touched her gently on the shoulder. The child turned suddenly, as if expecting a reproach or rebuke, to see a kind face looking down upon her, and a gentle voice said: "I overheard some girls say you were cross and selfish. Are you unkind to them? I wish you would try to be good and pleasant. If you do they will learn to love you, and you will be much happier."

Feeling the sympathy of this strange friend, the pent-up passion in the child's heart burst forth, and bitter tears flowed down her face as she exclaimed "There is no use trying to be good. I get scolded everywhere. Everything I do is wrong. Here I have to run all day, and the girls make fun of my mean clothes. When I get home, father scolds and mother is cross. I can't be good."

The lady drew her kindly to her side, and a short story revealed the picture of a miserable home where there was nothing to help the poor child to overcome the sullen temper, which was perhaps the result of unkindly treatment. With heart full of love and tenderness, the lady felt as if she would shield in her arms the lonely and unloving child. She had often said, "I feel as if I wanted to claim for my own all the real bad and abused children." Soothing her with gentle words, which were like refreshing rain to the thirsty flower, she said in leaving:

"Now I want you to try to be kind and obliging. See if you do not feel happier, and if the girls do not like you better and treat you more kindly. Two weeks from to-day I am coming here to inquire about you. Now do try to behave, so that, when I ask the others, they will say you are one of the nicest girls in the store. I'll be sure to come. Now you'll try, won't you?"

Words of encouragement were strange to the poor child, and seemed to put strength into her heart, as she gave the lady her promise to try to be good.

In the whirl of a busy life, one might expect that the incident would be forgotten. But the child's faith never wavered, and the thought of the kind and lovely lady nerved her to bear meekly many a rude word and groundless reproach, and the next two weeks were happy ones, for they were brightened by hope.

At last the time came when the welcome visitor might be expected. Eagerly the little cash girl scanned every one who, on busy errands, crossed her way. And she was not destined to disappointment. On inquiring about Cash Sixty-five, the lady found ready testimony to her improved temper and more amiable ways.

"We don't know what's come over her. She don't act like she used to, all and she ain't a bit cross now."

With thankful heart, the lady thought,

O if my few words have only been a help to that poor child! And life seemed more worth living for than it had been for many a day, for she, too, had known sorrow and trouble. She soon found Cash Sixty-five, and told her how gladly she had heard of the victory she had gained over herself since they last met.

"I may not see you again, but you have One Friend who loves and sees you always. He will help you, dear child, if you will only trust and love Him. I want to get you a little present, not as a reward, but to remind you how much better it is to be kind and good."

Taking her name and address, she sent a beautiful copy of "Little Women" to the delighted child, who never knew the name of the lovely lady that had made such a bright spot in her life.

Happy for humanity, there are not a few such hearts, full of love and pity for the heavy-weighted burden carriers in the journey of life. Angels of mercy now in a sad and sinful world, the wings of these beautiful souls are unfolding which shall one day bear them to a more congenial clime.

Temperance.

THE ABSURDITY OF A LIQUOR LICENCE.

BY THE REV. ENOCH POND, D. D.

The old idea of intoxicating drinks was that, in themselves, they are nourishing, strengthening, useful; and injurious only when taken to excess. The effort, therefore, was to guard against the abuse of them: to prevent, if possible, their being taken to excess. To secure this object the practice was to entrust the sale of them to suitable persons only, and to charge money for the licences—to secure something out of the traffic for the public chest—and this practice was well enough if the principle on which it was founded was but just. If the danger and evil of the use of spirits was only in the excess, then public caution should be taken to guard against excess; and perhaps no better plan could be devised for this purpose than that of the licence.

But one of the discoveries of the temperance reformation—perhaps the most important of them all—is, that for persons in health, and to be used as a drink, intoxicating liquors are never useful; they serve only to excite, never to nourish and strengthen; and that the habitual use of them is injurious and dangerous, causing more suffering and poverty, diseases and deaths, than any other cause whatever. This is a late discovery; and if it be true, as we believe it is, then the practice of selling licences for the sale and use of it loses all its consistency, loses its entire foundation, and becomes one of the grossest and most dangerous absurdities.

Perhaps I can best show this by two or three comparisons. Let us apply the principle to other like cases. We learn from the papers that the army worm, one of the most destructive little pests in the world, has made its appearance in some parts of our country, and is destroying every green thing in its progress. The farmers are much aroused for the destruction of the little vermin, and leave no means untried to be rid of him. Now, suppose the Government should insist on tolerating the army worm; should pass an act for that purpose, and should licence a set of men to look after the interests of the poor worm, and take care, at least, that it shall not be utterly destroyed; that enough; at least, should be left for seed. Now what would be thought of such an act? Who would approve it or wish it continuance? And yet the army worm, with all its mischief, is not to be compared with the ravages of intoxicating drinks. The former can destroy only the products of the field, while the latter is destroying the country over, not only the property of all kinds, but

the health, the happiness of individuals and families, and, in cases innumerable, life itself.

Take another case, of a more ridiculous character. Here is a worthy house-keeper whose home is terribly infested with rats. They have forced their way into every part of it. They are found, not only in the garret cellar, but in the kitchen, and even the parlor, eating, destroying, defiling everything. Of course she is trying to destroy them, and she is killing a good many. But her heart is touched and she cannot bear to destroy them all. She pities them, and has a place prepared where she is keeping and feeding a few of the rats, that they may live, and breed, and keep the stock good, and may be ready for service whenever she shall want. Now what would you think of such a woman? Do you believe there ever was such a one? Was ever such a fool seen in woman's clothes? And yet what better do those do who wear the garb of magistrates, and who are selling licences the country over to sell intoxicating liquors, and thus make drunkards, and ruin families, and hurry thousands upon thousands who otherwise might be useful and happy to a premature death and a drunkard's grave—and eternity! Let the sellers of licences and their supporters the world over think of this, and say whether the vile practice shall be continued.—*Fountain.*

—In Ceylon the increasing desire for the education of women is very marked. In India, says the *Missionary Record*, one of the leaders said to Dr. Shoolbred: "We men are ready to confess Christ and become Christians to-morrow, if our women will only withdraw their opposition and consent. But they oppose this with all their might. Teach them and get them to withdraw their opposition, and in a body we will embrace the faith of Christ." Such statements as the above are incentives to work to the women of this country, not only in foreign but in home fields.

SAVE YOUR COAL!
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PATENT SAVER.

The First Object—Is to produce the greatest amount of heat from a given amount of fuel, and is gained by an arrangement of the three-way draft passage, and some twelve feet of flue pipe, which is bent down and around the base, and the heat is absorbed by the atmosphere through direct radiation from every part of the stove. *Another object* of the invention is to secure for heating purposes the greatest possible benefit of the fire contained in the stove, and it is accomplished by placing around the body of the stove a series of internally projecting pockets overlapping the fire pot, and so formed that the air of the room is admitted into the lower end of the pockets, and, after passing through them, re-enters the room, having become intensely heated through contact with the inner sides of the said pockets, which are immediately over the hottest part of the fire, thereby producing far greater results from a given amount of fuel than any other stove. *Second Object*—An evaporator which is a part of the stove. The cover becomes a water tank, and is an effective evaporator. The pivot on which it turns is an iron tube screwed into the base of the tank, while the lower end is closed and rests in a pocket inside the dome, thereby producing a greater or less amount of vapor in proportion to the intensity of the heat. *Third Object*—There is a double heater, by means of which heat can be conveyed to an apartment above, and supplied with sufficient vapor from the tank. *Fourth Object*—A combined hot air and steam bath can be obtained by closing the damper in the water tank, and causing all the vapor to mingle with the ascending heat. *Fifth Object*—**The Stove becomes Simplified and easy to Control**

All hindered doors and objectionable fittings are abandoned, and are replaced by mica lights with metal tips attached, by means of which the mica may be sprung into place, or removed and cleaned with a dry cloth, or replaced when the stove is red hot, without burning one's fingers. At the base of the mica lights eyelets are placed, through which a constant flow of air causes all the gas or smoke to be consumed or to pass off. *Sixth Object*—A base plate of cast iron in the place of zinc or other perishable material. The base plate is raised sufficient for the cold air on the floor to pass up through its raised and hollow cone-shape to the stove, and is rained, and by this means a constant circulation is continued until an even summer heat is obtained. The circulation above described causes the floor to remain cool underneath the stove. The stoves are altogether cast iron, and the slow consumption of fuel, the direct radiation from all its heated surface, ensures them to last any number of years and to produce no clinkers or waste.

There are two grates, similar in form to the base of a circular basket: the centre grate is rotated to the right or left by the lever a short distance, and by moving the lever still further to the right or left both grates are worked.

To light a fire close all the drafts in the base of the stove open a direct draft in the smoke flue; fill up to the base a the feeder with fine coal, leaving sufficient space for draft, on the coal place the lightwood, leave the tank cover off slightly for draft, until the fire has taken, close the tank cover and open the draft in front.

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