"Well-I don't know about that." brother reflectively said.
"Why, Dick! What do you mean?"

brother reflectively said.

"Why, Dick! What do you mean?" questioned his mether in a surprised voice. "Don't you want Amy to go?"

"Yes—but you see, mamma, girls are such a bother. They're always crying over every little thing." Dick hesitated a moment, but his mother said nothing, and be continued: "I shall have to look out for her, and I can't have any fun at all."

"I don't want you to. I can take care of

any run at au."

"I don't want you to. I can take care of myself," began Amy. But the glad light had all gone from her eyes.

"Oh, of course I will," replied Dick, not very

graciously.

Several little acts had of late shown Mrs Several little acts had of late shown Mrs. Radeliffe that though her son's heart was all right, his thoughtlessness was doing harm both to himself and others. She knew full well that he would be sorry for his careless words, but being sorry does little good, provided the repentance is not deep enough to prevent a re-occurrence of the words or act.

The next day proved a chosen one, perfect in all the mellow warmth of a September morning. The children, awake early, were up and dressed in the shortest possible time.

and drassed in the shortest possible time.

The spot selected for the day's affair was several miles away, of course, for then there would be the ride to and from. With close racking, which was all the more fun, one old waggen managed to hold the party.

Almost too soon, they reached their destination. But it was a pretty spot, by the border of a pend, and after all, it was a relief to run around and stretch one's self. The baskets were all given in charge of the elders, and the children had nothing to do but to amuse themselves and be in readiness when help was wented to make the fires, which meant—alt! fried potatoes! fried potatoes!

fried potatoes!

And you may be sure they were all in readiness. In the course of an hour a little bell sounded, which brought—yes, I think every one, to the scene of the pastoral feast which was to be. Finally, everything was in readiness, and such a jolly time as they had! They were very hungry, and the lunch was delicious; so justice was done to the viands I assure you. "Do you see those pies?" a voice enquired of several around him, uodding toward some which by their excellence would scarcely have escaped observation. "Let me tell you something Don't you eat them. Say 'No' when you're asked. Amy made them."

Surprise ily, and rather dejectedly, those within hearing obeyed. "No, thank you;" "No, thank you;" was uttered several times. Amy looked slightly puzzled. Nearly everyone liked apple-pies, and these surely were nice. The refusals were not very flattering to her coulding though of course they were introher cooking, though of course they were ignor-ant that she made them. Just then, glancing across the table, she saw a certain expression on her brother's face. She knew who had set the ball rolling.

the ball rolling.

As soon as Amy saw what the matter was, her face flushed, and she hung her head as thoughshe had done something to be ashamed of. She was huri. It troubled her, and took away all pleasure for the rest of the meah. Well, after every appetite was satisfied, and in spite of the numerous insects which always attend a picuic, the feast enjoyed, the company gathered together and played games, told stories, and some who had brought books, found most comfortable lounging-places in the hellows of guarled old cake, whose wide-spreading roots formed very good armchairs. ing roots formed very good armchairs.

Among the latter was Amy, who had quite forgotten her grievances, buried as she was in the most interesting part of a wonderful fairy

Dick had been playing with the others, but every now and then, his eyes wandered to where his sister was sitting. Finally, he sauntered ever to her.

"I say, Amy," exclaimed he, "don't you want a row?"

Amy looked up from her book. She was fond of the water.
"We must sak if we can go," having quickly

"We must sak if we can go," having quickly assented to her brother's proposition.
Dick agreed, and permission was given them, for the water was very smooth; Dick could manage a boat very well for asmall boy, and with the promise given to keep in sight, they went in search of the boat. The case with which it was found showed that Master Dick's eyes had rosted on it before in his rambles

"It is to good of you to take me," said Amy, gratefully, as Dick rested for a moment on his

gratefully, as Dick restor for a mountain ours.

"Pooh! that's all right," replied Dick, a trifle embarrassed by his sister's gratitude.

"Want those poud lilies?" Just discernible, over the other side of the pond, Amy saw the lovely fragrant flowers. So the boat made its way across the glistening water.

"Let me pick them," said Amy, reaching over the boat-side as ahe spoke.

"No....I will: because you might fall in," anawered her brother.

"Why, no I won't."

them for you ""It's half the tun to pick them," urged

Amy. "Well, go shead then," was uttored in rathe

Amy picked several. After all it wasn't so ery much fun. The beat tipped a little. Oh!" she cried.
"What's the matter?" questioned her

rother.

Amy said nothing, but did not lean so far ver the side again.

Presently came another larch—then snother—and then a frightened cry of "Dick! Dick!

"Why not?" enquired her tormentor, con-

"Why not?" enquired her tarmenter, continuing his sport.

"You'll upset us! You'll upset us," screamed Amy. "Stop!"

But instead of stopping, Dick rocked the boot more and more. In her fright, Amy had risen. The rocking, the glare upon the water, was making her very faint and dizze.

"Sit down. Don't make such a fuss," cried

Dick. What a baby you are."

But as he spoke the face opposite him became very white—there was a slight swaying of the girlish figure—and in another moment he was the only occupant of the boat!

Fright paralyzed him for a second. But as Amy rose to the surface he clutched her dress, and with all his strength, succeeded in dragging the lifeless figure into the boat. Somehow, he rowed back to the shore. They botherow, he rowed back to the shore. They had her on the graps, and tried every means to bring her back to consciousness, and at length they were rewarded. Color crept into the pule face, and the blue eyes slowly open-

length they were rewarded. Color crept into the pule face, and the blue eyes slowly opened.

"Amy, Amy!" and Dick sobbed rloud in utter thankfulness. Not even Amy's smile, and feebly uttered "Don't cry, Dick," could stem his tears, as he pictured what might have been. They carried her to a farm-house near by, and while her clothes were drying, put her to bed. It was the best thing they could have done, for she aweke much refreshed.

"Yes, my dear, it was indeed a lesson," said Mrs. Eadcliffe that night, when Dick penitently told her all. "I felt that sooner or later, such a one would come to you—and now that it has, I hope it will not be forgetten. For awhile you will remember it—out that will not do. I want the thought of this day to enter your mind whenever that ovil genius called "torment" speaks to you. Amy is very sensitive. It would be much better for her were she not so. It is a misfortune, but one not to be remedied by any past method of yours. Scarcely no two people can be treated quite alike. I do not expect, my boy, that you will have the tact of an older person. But you are old enough, wise enough, and at heart, I know good enough, not to intentionally inflict a wound. Tact, like all other qualities, good or bad, increases with years. But it springs from kind thoughtfulness, and delicate consideration for the happiness and feelings of others. Few people are born whelly without from kind thoughfulness, and delicate consideration for the happiness and feelings of others. Few people are born wholly without this, though they may possess but little. Carelessness and lack of cultivation, however, often kill that little. So be careful, my son, always remembering that as much ovil is wrought in this world by want of thought, as by want of heart."—Watchman

## ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

Prof. James Bryce, of Oxford, has accom-plished the difficult feat of ascending Mt. Ararat. This has been done several times before, the most recent ascent having been made in 1856. The Speciator thus condenses his account of the afternoon climb and of the few moments when he stood on the summit:

moments when he stood on the summit:

"The hours were wearing on; a night upon the mountain would probably mean death to the brave man (whose clothing was insufficient even for the day-time, for his overcoat had been stolen on a Russian railway); the decision had to be quickly taken. He decided for the snow-basin, retraced his steps from the precipice, climbed into the basin along the burder of a treacherous ice-slope, and attacked the friable rocks, so rotten that neither feet nor hands could get firm hold, floundering pitiably, because too tired for a rush. All the way up this rock-slope, where the strong sulpitiably, because too tired for a rush. All the way up this rock-slope, where the strong sulphureous smell led Mr. Bryce to hope he should find some trace of an eruptive vent, it was so 'delightfully volcanie,' but where he only found lumps of minerals and a piece of gypsum with fine crystals, he was constantly gazing at the upper end of the toilsome road for signs of crags or snow-fields above. But a soft mist-curtain hung there, where the snow seemed to begin, and who could tell what lay beyond? The solitude must indeed have been awful then, for everything like certainty and awful then, for everything like certainty and calculation had coased. Only one hour was before him now; at its end he must turn back, —if, indeed, his strength could hold out for that other hour. He struggled on up the crumbling rocks, now to the right, now to the left, as the foothold looked a little firmer on either side, until suddenly the rock-slope came to an end, and he stopped out upon the almost level snow at the top of it into the clouds, into the teeth of the strong west wind, into cold so great that an icide caveloped the lower half of his face at once, and did not melt until four hours afterwards. He tightened-in his loose light cont with a Spanish neck-searf, and walked straight on over the snow, following the rise, seeing only about the ty yards ahead of him, in the thick mist. Time was flying; if the invisible summit of the Mountain of the Ark were indeed far off now, if this gentle rise stretched on and on, that summit must remain stretched on and on, that amount must remain unseen by him who had dared and done so great a feat that he might look from its sacred ominonce. He trailed the point of the ice-axe in the soft snow, to mark the backward track; for there was no longer any landmark,—all was cloud on every side. Suddenly he felt with annaement that the ground was falling away to the north, and he seed will.

for there was no longer any landmark,—mi was cloud on every side. Suddenly he felt with amazement that the ground was falling away to the north, and he s aod. "ill.

"A puff of the west wind drove away the mists on the opposite side to that by which he had come, and his eyes rested in the Paradisa plan, at an abysmal depth below. The solitary traveller stood on the top of Mount Ararat, with the history of the world spread beneath his gaze, and all around him a scene which reduced that history to pigmy proportions, and man himself to infinite littleness, a 'landscape which is now what it was before man crept forth on the earth, the mountains which stand about the valleys as they stood when the valeanic fires that piled them up were long ago extinguished.' His vist. anged over the vast expanse within whose bounds are the chain of the Cancasus, dinaly made out, but Kazhek, Elbre: and the mountains of Daghestus visible, with the line of the Caspian Sea upon the herizon; to the north, the huge extiner volcane of Ala Goz, whose three peaks enclose a snow-patched crater, the dimplain of Erivan, with the silver river winding through it; westward, the Taurus ranges; and north-west, the upper valley of the Araxes, to be traced as far as Ani, the ancient capital of the Armenian kingdom; the great Russian fortress of Alexandropol, and the hill where Kars stands—peaceful enough when the brave climber looked out upon this wonderful spectacle. While it was growing upon him, not indeed in magnificence, but in comprehensibility, 'while the eye was still unsatisfied with gazing; the noist out at the little of the awoth the awful mountain-top. The awothat fell upon me, he says, 'with the sense of utter loneliness, made time pass unnoticed, and I might bave lingered long in a sort of dreum, had not the piercing cold that thrilled through every limb recalled me to a sense of the risks delay might involve.' Only four hours of daylight remained, the thick mist was an added danger, the ico-axe marks were his only guide, for the compas bivouse, and rejoined hisfriend, who must have looked with strange feelings into the eyes which looked with strange feelings into the eyes which had looked upon such wondrous sights since sunrise. Three days later, Mr. Bryce was at the Armenian monastery of Etchmiadzin, near the northern foot of Ararat, and was presented to the archimandrite who rules the house. 'This Englishman,' said the Armenian gentleman who was acting as interpreter, 'says he has accorded to the top of Massis' (Ararat). "This Engineman, said the Armichian gentic-man who was acting as interpreter, 'says he has ascended to the top of Massis' (Ararat). The venerable man smiled sweetly, and repli-ed with gentle decisiveness, 'That cannot be. No one has ever been there. It is im-possible."

# Morbid self-examination.

The counsel to self-examination which Paul gives is, we fear, sadly perverted. "There are," observed Lease Taylor, "anatomists of piety who destroy all the freshness of faith and hope and charity, by immersing themselves day and night in the infected atmosphere of their own bosoms." This language seems strong, but we have no doubt of its substantial truthfulness, or that right here lies the secret of the spiritual unrest and unhealthfulness with which the lives of real Christians are eften enddened and enfeebled. The exhortations of the aposale, taken in the true seems, have reference to that self-examination which sits in the apostle, taken in the true sense, have reference to that self-examination which sits in judgment upon our lives as represented in acts and purposes. It is an entire perversion of Scripture precepts to spend our time in morbid inspection of moods and emotions. Feeling sundoubtedly to a certain extent symptomatic of our spiritual condition. But it is by no means a sure index. The subtle operations of our emotional natures often daily the analysis of the skilled observer. Much less

"Yes you might. Now, Amy, you let me got | left, as the footbold looked a little firmer on | trustworthy are the conclusions of the religitrustworthy are the conclusions of the religious dysponitio who is always for him his own spiritual pulse, and is morbidly suspicious of the state of his spiritual digestion.

True picty leads us out of and away from ourselves. It is brought into most lively ex-

ercise by locking unto Jest and not to solf. It is the result of attraction without, and not It is the result of attraction without, and not of commotion within. It is expansive and outgoing, and not the recoil of the soul upon its own narrow life. It does not make even impriness its primary end and aim. Christ and his commands are the single aim, and happiness comes as an incident to that aim. We do not, of course, intend to discourage self-examination in any true sense. The law of God demands the strictest and most constant senting of the soul upon its constant senting of the senting of the soul upon its constant senting of the soul upon its constant senting of the soul upon its constant senting of the senting of the soul upon its constant senting of the senting of the soul upon its constant senting of the sen

stant scrutiny of our own lives and motives. But just us in the physical disease, we may go either to the extreme of undue confidence in certain fallacions evidences of convulescence, and thus be falled into fatal security while the malady is left unchecked to do its jusidious work, or on the other hand we may be led into a morbid watchfulness of moods and feelings and ill-understood symptoms. Both are orrors. What we need is the appropriate medicine. So with the disease of sin. Feelings and symptoms may decrive as. Christ will not. The Great Physician is unfailing. "There is a balm in Gilead." There is healing newtons also. So large them a sail There is a baim in Glead. There is healing nowhere close. So long, then, as self-examination leads us away from self and into Christ it is healthful. Whatever carries us out of our own narrow purposes into active union with him in whom our lives are lad, is union with him in whom our lives are hid, is in the appointed road that leads to spiritual soundness. But God in his Word gives no sunction either to that spiritual self-confid acc or spiritual hypochondria which comes from a morbid and misgnided study of our own hearts and emotions. Daty is definite. Foeling rests upon a thousand contingencies. There is no need of mistaking the one. There is abundant reason for distrusting the other Trusting in emotions as we no one. Trusting in Christ is the one condition of absolute safety and eternal peace. - London Raptist. nal peace. - London Baptist.

### SCRIPTURE ENIGMA.

XXXI.

Faith shall be swallowed up in sight, Hepe in fulfilm at end, When on our failight life the light Of heaven shall descend.

A sufar-grace to these, more great. Shall brighten when they wane, O let us more and more to this, Even in this life, attain!

The initials of the following will give the

ame of this most excellent grace:

1. The grandmother of Timothy.

2. The good servant of a wicker 2. The good servant of a wicked king, who copt one hundred prophets of the Lord fram

the vengesnee of the queen.

3. A queen who resisted her husband's command, and was deposed.

4. A good man, but a bad father

## XXXII.

The father of the first artificer in brass and

The man who said, "I thy servant fear the Lord from my youth."

The wise man's estimate of earthly pleasure. The place where David slow Goliath.

Rohoboam's successor.
The people who stole the oxen of Job.
Horod's chamberlain.

The city where Jehu was anointed king. The kingdom of Chedorlaomer.

Paul's amanuensis when he wrote the Enistle

the Romans.
The mother of Admijah.
The wife of Mahlon.

The manae of the altar that was built by the children of Reuben and Gad. The younger son of Bilhah.

My first enjoins a watchful care, To see and shun each lurking snare, With carnest and unceasing prayer.

My second speaks a kingdom mine, Where life and posce and joy divine In uncorrupted glory shine.

My third would contradict my first. Tis watchful connectness reversed, By careless, prayerless folly nursed.

Faith is my fourth, of things not seen While on the word of truth we lean, Though clouds and darkness intervene

These several subjects find in turn, And as their primal tigns you learn, My wholein figure you discern.

This type of Jesus, and His saints Their living, fruitful union paints, And patient love that never faints.