## THE FAITHFUL HELPER.

"I have read somewhere that in one of bur English prisons thare wns an underground cell which was used as a place of punishment. Away from the rest of the prison, its utter loneliness and the uwful darkness of the place mude it greatly dreaded. Among the pri-oners there was a man of refinement and nerwus temperament, much milike those about him, to whom the horror of this penalty was a fright that haunted him day and night. At length there was some alleged of. feace against the prison discipline, for which he was sentenced to four and twenty hours in this dungeon. He was led by the wardens to the place ; the door was opened, and he had to go down the stairs into its depthe. Thic due was shut. The steps of wardens died in the distance; the outermost door was heard as its slamming echoed in tho hollow places. Then all was still-a stillness that oppreses with terror, amid the darkness that could lie felt. Nervous and full of imagination, the man sauk down paralyzed with fear. Strange and hideous shapes came out of the gloom and pointed at him. His brain throbbed as with fever, and mocking voires seemed to come from all sides. He felt that ; w.e. .u.g the terror must drive him mad. Then sudidenly there came the sound of footstep: over-head, and in a quiet tone the Claplain called him by name. Oh, never was any music so sweet!
"Guil blews you," gasped the poor fellow, "Are you there?"
"Ses," said the chaplain, "and I am not going to stir from here until you come out."
"IThat, sir?" he cried, fearing that he must have mistaken the words.
"I "un not going away so long as you are there," the chaplain repeated. "I heard you were here, and I knew what agony it would. be to you, so I came as soon as I could, and here $I * n$ going to stay."
The poor man could not thank him enough.
"'iod bless you," he cried. "Why, I don't miud it a bit now, with you there like that."

The terror was gone. The very darkness was poverless to hurt while his friend was so near ; unseen, but just above.

Every now and then upan the silence came the cle 1 y voice, "Are you all right?"
"(iod bless you, sir ; I am all right now;" replied tho poor fellow, his voice alnost choked with his gratitude and gladness.

Ami, so beside us ever, He standeth, our nlmighty aud most loving Lord, our strength and sulice: The darkness loses its terror, the frar is gone, the loneliness of life is over, for that blessed presence is a spell that de. stroys the power: of all things to lurt us. He
bondech and whisporeth to the heart, "Lo I, am with you alway!" And we, what else can we do but look up and cry exultingly. "I can do all things through Christ whach strengtheneth me?"-Mari Guy Pearse.

## A DARK STORY FROM CHINA.

One Ho, a wealthy merchant in that sity, had two sons, the eldest of whom was a dis sipated yonth, who consorte 1 with thieves and ganiblers, and was driven away from home after wasting his share of the patrimony. He was reduced to beggary, and was in the habit of soliciting alms from his father's servants at the back door of his residence. The eecond son, however, had an excellent character. At last the eldest, with a band of companions, broke into his father's house and stole the money chest. A few weeks later, the son's participation in the robbery having heen discovered by his fath. er, the latter sent a trusty servant to him to say that if he would promise to lead a better life in the future he would be forgiven, and might return home, where after a time be would be married to a young girl of respec. table family. The servant suw the young man, who was again reduced to penury after spending his share of the roblery, and advised him that now or never was the time to reform and better himself. The son agreed to the terms, and accompanied the servant home, where he was receved with every appearance of joy by his parents, and a banguet was prepared to celebrate the reconciliation. lut the dish set before him was poisoned with arsenic, and during the night he died in great agony. Nothing has been, or will be done to call the father guilty of the crime to acconut, as it seems that in Chinese law the son is regarded as part of the father, nud the latter can do as he likes with his sons. Hiad the latter lilled his father, whether by accident or design, he would be sentenced to the "slow process," or slicing to death.
"Truly, at the day of judgment we shall not be examinch as to what we have read, but what we have done ; not how well we have spoken, but how religiously we have lived."
"Follow thou me: 'Iam the Way, the Truth, and the Life.' Without the Way, there is no going; without the Truth, there. is no knowing: withnat the Life, there is no living. I am the Way, whicli thou oughtest to follow ; the Truth, which thou onghtest to trust; the Life, which thou oughtest to hope."

