Our Foung Lolks.

Am I My Brother's Keeper? PART II.

"Mamma, I've said all my lessons so well to Clara that she kissed me, and let me repeat my hymns to her. Wasn't that nice? Sho's turning quite good like you; I wonder why? Ever since the day every-body was mid about the newspaper, she har been different. She hardly ever scolds me now, and I heard her tell Mary the maid on Sunday that she need at mind staying at home from afternoon service, as she could attend to her own wants. Was'nt that funny for Clara? You know she used to make Mary sit by her reading movels every other Sunday, and I heard Mory say there was a deal of foolishness and badness in the novels, and that she wondered you'd let them into the house. "Oh my dear child how sad! How I have failed in my duty in many ways!"

"No mamma, not you, it's only Clara; you're good; oven Elden says that, and I heard him say yesterday morning to papa when they were angry over something, that after all he thought your training would be sefest."

"Alas! my child, 'tis there I have failed.

How little have I done to train my children; my foolish sinful fears of displeasing others have kept me silent, when I should have spoken, and hindered me from requiring obedience to what I knew was right. My cowardies is quite sinful, I see it

Little Ethel's arms were round her mother's neck in a moment.
"You're not a sinful coward, ma. I won't

have any one think that, you're good, and I'm going to try to be like you; and I think you could coax Clara to be good too slie's sorry I know—she often has tears in her eyes."

Leave me now, my darling; I have much to think of; great changes are needed, may God bring them about. Go to your sister and tell her I wish her to come to me in half an hour. Do not ieaze her with your prying, curious ways; they are quite wrong, and work much mis-chief."

The child stood for a little time considering her mother's words. "Is ma angry with me, I wonder?" thought she. "She spoke very gently, still she found fault with me, but not the way Clara used to, with loud hard words. And then Elton has a way I hate: he mocks me, and call me "old curiosity shop," and pa laughs, and pinches my check, and tells me I must be a lady in everything; its all mixed up. I I could know exactly what it means."

At her sister's door the child paused and said half aloue to herself: "Ma told me I was'nt to teaze her. Well I won't; but I hope she wou't be cross and tell me not to talk. I like to ask her about the gs."

During the musings the door opened suddenly, and Clara came out in walking

"Oh, where are you going to? May I go too? Do take me, I love the shops, and seeing all the nice things you look at." "No Ethel, you can't come now, some other time maybe."

"I like now best, and I have ten cents to buy ever so many things, and I'll give you romo candies; do take me?"

"It's of no use your trying to bribe me, I tell you," said the sister, drawing her coarf away from the little one's grasp.
"You're a nasty ill-natured thing then,

and you need'ut talk about briding; you said you used to do it yourself to Becky."
The last word seemed to electrify the young lady. "You're cruel," she said, re-turning to her room and sitting down. You could not have said anything to hurt

me more."
By this time Ethel was all penitence, with her mother's caution sounding in her cars.

er inother's caution sounding.
"I'm sorre, Clara, but you know"—
"Yes yes, I know, but don't say anything more about that-about B-

said seven years in the penticutary was too good for he., and he was g' d she was going ther soon.

"Oh, oh, oh I for mercy sake stop !"
"Oh Clara I'm sorry again; don't tell mamma, for she told me not to teaze you."
"Did sho?" asked Clara.

"Yes, and sho said you were to go to her in half an hour, and its ever so long

since that already." But I want to go out."

"Well I'll tell her you had a very great ongagement, and could'nt at all possibly ever spare the time till you went away and got back again."

The smile which for an instant played on Clara's lips gave place to a very grave, indeed sorrowful look, as she took her little sister's hand, and said gently, "No Ethie, I'll go to mother now; you must never again make out an excuse for me

which is not quite correct."
"You're funny, Clara, but I like it;
'tig'nt the crossold way, and ma'll be glad. She's so serry about nover doing daty to us the right way, though I think she does; don't you? It's only pa and Elden that call duty stuy, and you used to, but you're not going to again; you're doing duty to ma now, ain't you?"

Clara could not help smiling at her little sister's quaint threwdoess, still the sad look seen came back to her face, and was there when she opened the door and ap-

proached her mother.

"Oh, my daughter, you were going out—
I'm sorry I interrupted you."

"Its her duty she's doing new," explained Ethel; "and you're going te do
duty to her too, aint you ma?" This
singular remark from the little girl brought
door all the the sheete of both her deep color into the cheeks of both her

mother and sister.
"Oh how sorry I am for the past neglect of it," said the former sin'ply
"Ask her where she's going, and tell
her to take me," whispered Ethel in her

"If you tell her she'll think it her duty to do it."

"Hush, my child, run away, leave sister and me in quiet.

"Then may I go and get ready to walk with her?" persisted Ethel.
"No Ethel, I cannot have you to-day."

"No Ethel, I cannot nave you many.
"You're not trying to be good, now I am here," said the disappointed child walking off slowly.

Left thus together, mother and daughter remained for a time quite sitent, but both here with nameful (houghts. At

both busy with painful houghts. At length Mrs. Wills said, perhaps it inconveniences you, my dear, to romain with me, another time will do yet.

"This time is best I believe manima, I am afraid to put off.

"You are light my child, it is a great fault of muc to do so, and often causes bitter self-reproach, but what can I do for you?"

"Tell me truly, please, whither I am right

in wishing to see Robecca. I was just set-ting out to ask Mr J. to take me with him to the jail. I know he visits there every

"You really wish to see her; to go to the jail for that purpose," asked the

mother in the greatest surprise. Yes, but Ethel stopped me, and made

me think I should consult you first." "Did the child sry so?"
"No; but she said something that set me

thinking, and I saw that I should look to you for advice.' Mrs. Wilks sighod deeply. "Ah, my dear daughter," she said after a little, I only wish I were a better and more faithful advisor, and that we walked more closely together in the ways of the Lord. But about your vieit, you will, I foar, find it very painful;

mine proved so."

"Your's, mamma?" "Yes. I have been to see the poor girl more than once since her trial, and the interviews were very humiliating to me, but I trust useful."

"What is her state of mind?" question-

ed Clara. "I can hardly describe it. On first seeing me she grew quite violent and abusive, accusing me and mine of having

helped her on to ruin."
"Oh! groaned Clara," has the poor girl such a thought? How can I meet her."

"This mood did not last long. When she found that I did not resent her hard words, but was much moved with pity for her, she relented a little, and even said that I had given her a chance of learning better,

"But what more, mother? I feel sure she must accuse me. I know I deserve her repreaches, but I can't think how alio could biamo rou."

"Ah, my daughter I can easily understand it, and see its justice too—I grievously failed in my duties as her mistress, and your guide—Had I been more careful in training my children, more courageous in standing up for God, and enforcing His holy laws in my household, much, very much evil might have been avoided, and much happiness secured."

"But mamma, we all know that you love right, and practice it yourself."

"No, no, my dear child, I cannot allow you to say so; had it been so, the bittorness of this hour might not press on us. I do not mean to say that I am without love for my Heavenly Muster, but how cold and shrinking that love has been, is but too miserably proced."

"Ah, but we have all made it so hard for you to carry out your own views."

"A good soldier should be ready and willing to endure hardness. But I have turned from the contest in my weakness; I see it now but too plainly in its unhanny results, and I am hearthly ashamed and grieved; but my daughter, should you accomplish your visit, what would you say to the unhappy girl? How would you meet her reproaches?"

"I cannot tell, mother, I confoss I greatly dread the interview, and most of all fear myself my own unfitness to advise or offer instruction or consolation; yet I feel that I must at least confess with shame and grief to the poor girl my own faults in connection with her. I think it will do me good. I want to be made humble and penitent. You have always taught me concern to show me how wrong my "Is it because she's in jail?" The sister will do me good. I want to be made humwinced evidently. "You know pa read it all out at breakfast, and he laughed so, and me enough to show me how wrong my me enough to show me how good and the same had been and the same an conduct towards her and to other servants was, and I have had my Bible and public instruction, and many opportunities of learning God's will, and yet I have

slighted all." "Ah mother, 'tis terrible," and the girl barst into tears, genunely sorrowful ander a sense of her offences. Her mother wort with her, and whispered some loving work with ner, and winspered some loving words—loving and faithful too, which brough a little brightness, adding after a while in a firmer voice: "Let both of us, my daughter, seek our Heavenly Father in great humility, and confess to Him our many transgressions, entreating from Him pardon for the past, and the guidance of His Holy Spirit for the remainder of our lives. He is ever willing to receive all that come to Him with the plea of His beloved Son's merits, and a simple trust in His mercy through Him."

A little time longer was spent in such thoughts and words as brought comfort and strength, and then mother and daughter together found their way to poor Beckey's cell.

(To be Continued.)

A GREAT DEAL of trouble is expected at the approaching Guibord funeral. As the cometery is outside the city limits, the Mayor has refused to m-

terfere. THE OCCUPATION Of Egypt by the British is held by the Pall Mall Gazette to be only a question of time, as it is necessary for the preservation of the Indian Empire.

THE COURT of Arches, presided over by Sir. R. Phillimore, has expired. It derived its title from the Latin name of the church where it used to sit, S. Maria de Areubus, known as Bow Church

THE GULF STERAM is to be robbed of 148 honor. It is now said to be the whole Atlantic occan which moves from South to on the surface, and from North No ath at the bottom.

Savonth Senool Teacher.

LESSON XLVIII.

Nov. 38. JESUS OH THE GROSS (John atz.

COMMIT TO MEMORY, vs. 29, 80.
PARALLEL PASSAGES. - Matt. xxvii. 55,

PARALLEL PASSAGES.—Matt. xxvii. 00, 50; Ps. lxix. 21
SCRIPTURE READINGS—With v. 25, read Luke i 34; with v. 25, compare Eph vi 1-3; with v. 27, compare Matt. xxv. 40, with vs. 28, 29, read Ps. xxii. 14, 15, with v. 80, read Heb. x 14 and vii 2
GOLDEN TEXT.—The Lord hath laid on him the injentity of us all—Iso lift 6

him the iniquity of us all .- Isa. lill, 6. CENTRAL TRUTH. - Josus finished the work given him to do.

The event to which all Serioture from Gen. iil. 15, looked forward, and to which the whole church must look back, the roost momentous in the history of the world, without any parallel, is here. It is detailed by all the Evangelist, each mentioning something not given by the rest. This account is peculiar to John. The incidents reported are such as bear on Christic substitute for a such as bear on Christ's substitution for us, and on the fulfilment of Scripture (1 Cor. xv. 4), not such as satisfy mere curiesity. His death was public, formal, according to the forms of law; violent, by the hands of execu-tioners, in daylight, in a well-known place, and in the midst of foes, though not without some sympathizing witnesses. To them our attention is first called in this

John appears from various circumstances. incidentally mentioned, io have been in better position and circumstances than the rest of the disciples. He had influence, for example, with the High Priest to secure the admission of Peter to the judgment hall (John xviii. 16). His father owned boats and had servants. He was true to Jesus when others fled, and remained near the cross. It was not so high as to prevent communication with the Redeemer in the intervals of the soldiers' interference and the popular domonstrations. At such a time the touching incidents here reported occurred. We can r gard separately the provision for our Lord's mother and

the final scene.
I. Beneath the cross, without regard to the sufferings or the feelings of him who hung upon it, the soldiers gambled for the coat of Jesus, the clothes of the executed being their perquisites. But all were not so heartless. Near to the cross stood his mother. Romanism having all but deified her. Protestantism has in reaction against this idolatry, spoken cautiously regarding her; and indeed she is never called the " Virgin Mary" in Scripture; but we must regard her with love, sympathy, and ven-eration, entirely and far apart, however, from worship. That she is "blessed among women" (Luke i. 28), no more proves that she is to be prayed to, than that "Jacl, the wife of Heber, the Kenite," is to be thus honored (Judges v. 24). She must, by this time, have been fifty years of age. Her companions were two in number according to our reading of the verse, three according to others who do not take "his mother's sister" to be "the wife" (i. might be daughter) of Cleophas or Alphous. The Greek is ambiguous, and xespectable authors are ranged on opposite sides. The absence of an "and" proves nothing either way, as one may see in Acts i. 18; Mattt. x. 2). Mary Magdalene (of Luke viii. 2, not of vii. 80) was the third, or the fourth, as we decide the above question for ourselves (out of whom Christ had cast devils, though there is no charge against her character, and the word "magdalene" as applied now, is gratui-tons. All showed courage, affection, tender sympathy and gratitude. They could the soldiers would conclude, do no harm. Perhaps the centurion (Matt. xxvii. 54) Perhaps the conturion (Matt. XXVII. 32) indulged them. Perhaps John had influence again. He only incidentally shows he was there (v. 25). If we admit that a fourth woman was intended, she would be his mother. From the cross Christ gave proof of his tender human feeling and of his affection as a son, by committing her to the care of John, whose love he could trust. He had remembered the thief and his murderers, and, in an interval of his sufin the care of the "disciple whom he loved," bidding her regard him as a son.

Joseph was probably dead. She was homeless, desolate, and no longer young. She never was rich, and now she is serely bereaved. He calls her "woman," for she, like us, is to know Christ no more "after the flesh," but as her Saviour and Lord. (Perhaps there is reference to Gen. So far is she from being patroness iii. 15.) and guardian of the church, she requires a

home and protection from a disciple. Jesus thus puts honor on the fifth com-mandment, and sets an example to all regarding aged parents. This teachers should urge. II. We can now come to the second incident attendant on our Lord's death. He was pierced with the nails. The wounds speedily inflame. Fever and a burning thirst set in. He is exposed to the open air. Langour and weariness follow. This feature of his sufferings, the Evangelist says, was predicted in Scripture. For the words, "that the Scripture might be fulfilled," are not Chris, s: indeed they might be read with the words going he-fore, nor do they imply that he had in his mind to fulfil the words (which occurs in Ps. lxiz 21), but it was the natural and ordinary experience of such a sufferer. The Roman soldiers used for their drink

a cheap, common wine, allowed to become acid, and of which a vessel was at hand. "Set" for their use while waiting, as it was commonly necessary to do at such

We may suppose the darkness to have come on after the last incident, and the ory "my Goo," etc., to have been uttered in it. Perhaps the whole 22nd Psalm, of which it is the opening, was present to the mind of Jesus (read it and see how fitting ming of Jesus (road it add see now itting it is), the last part of it gladdening him as the darkness passed away. Then "after this," Jesus knowing, from his own infinite wisdom, that the whole of what he was to andure had been undergone, accomp. shad or "finished," the same word as in v. 80, and intending (we esm only surmise

here) that men should see that so really suffered, and that his suffering was like that of others, cried, "I thirst." He had "power to lay down his life" (John x. 18), when and as he would, and he did not mean to postpone it till night should prevent it being witnessed. The attention of the soldiers is thus called to

The soldiers took hyssop, of which the nature is not certain (some see a reference to Heb. ix. 19 and 1.z. xii. 22, put a sponge so Heb, ix. 19 and 1.3 xii. 22, put asponse on it, and moistening it in the wine, put it to his lips. When they offered innegar and gall, something that stup ded (Matt. xxvii. 34), and he tasted it, he would not druk; but this, given in compassion, and as only it oculd be given to one first thomas Hope by name, come a day and as only it oculd be given to one greatly admired it. When told the price, lifted up on the cross, he did not cetuse lifted up on the cross, he did not reluse when the sponge moistened his hips. He does not frown on this act of pity from hard, rough men.

Then came the cry-one word in the Greek—the greatest and fullest ever offered by human lips—"finished!" How much it includes! A!! the sufferings endured, all the predictions fulfilled, all the penalty borne, all the example set, all the aw obeyed, all the blessings purchased all the instructions given, all the Fat or's will done, all the righteoneness brought in (Dan. 1x. 24), all the redected bought with the blood now being shed for he contern-plates his death as over), he "howed his head and gave up the ghost." We die hecause we cannot help it. Our will has nothing to say in the matter. He could have helped it. It was in his own power. All the details indeed were of divine appointment, but Jesus was a party to them, and his submission was voluntary. His gave in the ghost, he was a party to the party of the gave. up the ghost, language used only in relaion to him, commending his spirit to his Father. His human spirit passed, as he said, into paradise (Luke xxii. 48), the unseen world, unhappily rendered "hell" in "Apostles Crood." Nothing is vid us to satisfy more our iosity. Everything is told us to convince us that he "dier for our sins." All that followed was in consequence, necessary consequence. Prameally all was over.

Every teacher will find points in this lesson on which to dwell, for the subject is inexhaustible; but we may indicate as specimens the follow:
(a) The worth of man in God's view,

when Christ died for him.

(b) The completeness of God's plan and of the Bible, the Old fulfilled in the New Testament.

(c) The evil of sin, when it deman led such an atonoment.

(d) Our helplessness in the Lord's hands. Who of us could say, "it is finished?"

(6) Our safety in Christ. Ho has "finish-

ed" all.

(f) The ground of our New Testament worship. The shadows have passed away

_we have the substance. (g) Our security in death, and for ever, "Christ died for us."

SUGGESTIVE T PICS.

The contrast-soldiers how employedwomen-who they were-number - two theories - by whom accompanied how known-condition of Mary - our Lord's words—their meaning—nutent—lessen to us—his physical suffering—how expressed—the relief offered—of what kind—in what way—how received—his last word—its meaning—his act—poculiarity of his death—how described—the lessons to us—as to man—as to God—as to law—as to our dispensation, and as to our safety.

Cultivate Habits of Observation in Children.

The boy who leaves school with a fixed habit of observation, is really just beginning his education. He is passing from the tuition of imperfect teachers to that of instructors whose stores of knowledge are boundless, and whose methods are always best. There is really ne more curious study than that of men's habits in this particular. To ordinarily observant poonle it seems simply a marvel that some men and women can see so much and learn so little. We ourselves have known, for instance, a person of fine ability, occupying editorial positions, who could never learn how to indicate a desired alteration on a proof-sheet, and that, too, when they were called upon to so indicate their wishes earned upon to so ministrate their wishes every day on proof slips and which similar alterations were marked already. We knew a shipping clork once, who, after dealing directly with steamboats for years, was astonished to learn that a part of every steamboat is under water. The tendency to this habit of observation, together with its consequent liabits of comparison and reflection, nature implants in every human mind, and it is this that gives birth to the perplexing questionings of all children. When it is allowed to develop itself, it becomes the best and surest of all educators; but for the most part it is rudely suppresse in early childhood by reason of the indo-lence of parents, and so we find it, existing very foobly, if at all, in half the people we meet. Your child wants to know the facts about everything he sees, and the reason for thom. He naturally asks his father or his mother, who to them are the repositories of all wisdom. It is not always pasy to answer him; and as the average parent cares a good deal more for his or her own comfort than for the future character of the child's mind, the matter is commonly disposed of by an injunction against questioning, which is as great an outrage upon the child as anything can be. He has a right to ask questions. The God who nut it in his mind to question you, who put it in his mind to question you, made it your duty to answer him to the very best of your ability. And your sbility to answer depends largely upon your industry in trying to learn how. If you do not know the thing which he asks, and cannot find it out, or if it be something which you cannot make him producted you you cannot make him understand, you have only to tou him so, leaving him free to ask about the next thing that interests or puzzles him. If you reply to him with a mooking saw, or forbidding his further questioning, you injure him for life, quite as really and quite as seriously as if you e chim physical hurt.—Hearth and Teacher, do not Give Up,

Harvests come in human life yeey unexpectedly. Take the sculptor, Thorsald-son, who produced "Jason of the Golden Fleece;" he was in reality about to for-sake his studies altogether, and leave Rome Alled with bitter disappointment, he had already broken up one statue of Justin, and smashed it in pieces because his master, Zuega the Dane, criticised it so severaly. However, he sculptured another Jason and his offer boing obserfully accepted, Thorvaldson, to use a nauti al expression, "tacked back" to the line of his old purpose, studied again in Rome, and a son of a poor Icolander, started afresh ly what ultimately proved his most successful career. Success comes very strangely from unexpected quarters, and very suddenly sometimes, like the small, it through black clouds! God has often that cheered the weary Chastian worker, the least likely scholar has given syndence of the divine life, and the least likely day has become bright with a beautiful gleam of the studight of success -Selected."

Miscellaneous.

Hospitaries are expected between Japan and Corea.

Seven menes of snow have faller in

some parts of New Hampshire. THE PANDORS reached within 20 miles

of King William's Island. THERE *RE TWELVE Indian Students

in Drury College, at Springfield, Mo. THE TRIAL of the Toronto rioters is

postponed till the Winter Assizes. Two sevene shocks of an earthquake

were felt in Georgia on the 1st inst. RAILWAY THAINS are delayed in Nebraska on account of the snow-storms. W. E. SMITH has been found guilty

of the murder of Finlay, at Sombra. Salmon hatching has proved success-

ful at Tadousac, in Saguenay County. A TRLEGRAM from Vienna reports the murder of sixty Christians by the Turks.

THE FOOT and mouth disease among cattle is rapidly disappearing in England.

THE KING AND QUEEN of Denmark. with the Princess Thyra, have arrived in England. Two novs broke through the ice on

the 5th inst., and were drowned near Brockville.

MUCH DISSATISFACTION exists with some of the awards by the P. E. I. commissiou. THE REXT kingly star that will appear

in Europe will be the Emperor of Morrocco. A TRANSLATION of the "Pilgrim's Pro-

grees' has been issued by a native Japanese publisher. THE IR & CLAD Sorapis arrived in Bombay harbour on the 7th inst., with

the Prince of Wales on board. DISTURBANCES have arisen in Liberia. from a law prohibiting direct trade be-

tween natives and foreigners. THE FACTORIES in the United States are running double time to supply the

ncreased de. . I for old lace.

Forty-six cases out of one hundred and forty-six have proved fatal during this autumn at Now Orleans.

THE DIRECT CABLE is sending messages from New York to Europe at seventy five ceuts per word. A PARTY OF THIRDSE

left Ottawa for Scotland on the 6th inst .. on secount of the scarcity of work. THE LITTLE REPUBLIC of Switzerland

has 7,000 schools, and attendance is compulsory in all the Cantons but'two. THE NAMES OF SOME Of President Grant's friends are mixed up in the at-

fair of the whiskey fraude at St. Louis. Ir is expected that Cardinals Mauning, Cullen, and McCloskey, will be present at the bauquet of the Mayor of Dublin.

The Boulogne harbour has been closed by the sinking of a steamer. which occasions a daily lose of \$8,000 to fisherman al ne.

Two Bisnois, one for China and the other for Africa, have been consecrated in New York by the House of Bishops.

THE Catherine Griffiths from Sunderland for Rio, has been wrecked on the Scilly Islands, and eight of her crew drowned. THE ANNUAL THANKSGIVING this year in-

the United States as proclaimed by the President is to be Thursday, Nov. MR. GLADSTONE denies that he has been afered \$50,000 a year and a splen-

did palace on the Bosphorus to couperate the fins sees of Turkey. Mr. F. Hupson, at one time managing editor of the New York Herald, has

been killed by a railway accident at Concord, Mass. THE MAN Irvino has been sonconced, for Lilling Burke, to fourteen years in the

Kingston Penitentiary. Miller has also received the same sentence. The Company appointed to revise the authorized version of the Old Testament

have finished the Book of Issiah and begun the Book of Jeremish.