## GO LEARN A TRADE

Sfif'LL sing you a song to-night, And ev ry word is true
You'll find that every line is meant, Young gentleman, for you I've no intention to offend,
In what is sung or said -
The sum and substance of it is,
To go and learn a trade.
Your education may be good,
Rut the the time is flitting by,
Instead of working; don't be fooledThe old man may not die;
And it he should, the chances are
His will may be mislaid,
Or you cut off without a cent So go and learn a trade.

The country's full of nice young men, That from their duty shirk Who think 'twould crush their pride If they should go to work;
Take off your coat (your father did,) and find some honest maid,
Who'll help you make your fortune when You ve learned an honest trade.

Be temperate in all you do,
Be faithful to your boss,
You'll find the more you do for him Will never prove a loss
Yon'll find out fifty years from now,
When fame and fortune's made
The best step that you ever took Was when you learned a trade.

## MARIONS EXTRACT.

Everythina had gune wrong with Marion Douglas that Monday morn ing. In the first place breakfast was late, and she had spoken unkindly to the cook, and been reproved by her mother. TLen her little sister, Allie, had accidently upset her cup of coff $\epsilon$, and spilled it all over her new plaid morino. She rose from the table very angry and rushed up stairs to change her drtss. Some word which her Sunday-school teacher had said to her only the morning before crossed her memory.
"It is of no use," she said aloud, " for me to try to be a Christian. I might as well give up."

As she stood, a few minutes later with her hat and cloak on, ready for school, she remembered that it was her turn to learn and repeat four lines of a poem from some author. She caught up her book ot extracts and opened it.

What was it that caused her tears to flow from her eyes, and her lips to move in prayer?

She stood a moment committing the line.s to memory, then went down and spoke pleassantly to the cook, and kissed her mother and Allie gcod-bye, and went a way to school. And when it was her turn to give an extract she rose, and, with a bright, uncluuded fact, repeated slowly,
The little worries which we meet each day, May lay as stumbling blocks across our way, Or, we may make them stepping-stones to be, Of grace, 0 Christ, to thee.

## SEEKING FOR GOD.

Many jears ago, and long hefore any awakening took place in Skye, a young girl, of little more than chidish years, residing in a glen, which, duing the Revival of 1812, was distingui shed by much divine pJwer, became deeply impressed with the idea that $G_{c d}$ was not in her native isle. At the same time she was overcome by the celing that she must go in pursuit of hima where he was to be found. She stole away from her home and country to the usual ferry to the mainland. She made no secret of her errand; and, as her relations had taken up the opinion that she bad become insane, little attempt was made to recall her. As
soon as she was out of Skye she began to ask every passenger where she might find God, for that he was not in her country. Her question excited surprise ; but as her manuer expressed sincerity and deep carnestness, every one answered her soothingly, and was unwilling to interfere with the hallucination under which she seemed to labour. At length she reached Inverness. The firet person she met in the street was a lady, to whom she addressed her nsual question. The lady was struck by her earnest manner, and engaged in conversation wi h her until assured of her sanity. "Oome with me," at last the lady said : "perhaps I can bring you to where God is." She took her home, and next day being Sunday took her to the house of God. For the first time the Gospel was proclaimed in her hearing, and it came with power and blessing to her s ul. She sjon became a happy convert, and one of the brightest Christinns of her day.

## A TOUOHING INCIDENT.

The still form of a little hoy lay in the caffin, surrounded by mourning friends. A mason came into the 101 m and asked to look at the lovely face.
" You wonder that I care so much," he asid, as the tears rolled down his cheeks; " but your boy was a messenger of God to me. One time I was coming down by a long ladder from a very high roof, and found your little boy standing close beside me when I reached the ground. He looked up in my face with childish wonder, and asked frankly, 'Weren't you afraid of falling when you were up so high? And before I had time to answer, be said, 'Ah, I know why you were not afraid-you had said your prayers this morning before you began your work.' I had not prayed; but I never forgot to pray from that time to this, and by God's blesaing I never will'

## LESSON NOTES

## THIRD QUARTER.

## studirs in the kinge.

B.C. 975.] LESSON I. [July 5.
revolt of tbe ten tribes.
1 Kings 12. 6.17; Commit to mem. ws. 6.8.

## Golden Text.

He that walketh with wise men shall be wise: but a companion of fools shall be destroyed. Pior 13.20.

## Outline.

1. The Old Men's Counsel, v. 6,7.
2. The Young Men's Counsel, v. 8-11.
3. The Young Men 8 Counsel, v. ${ }^{\text {2. }}$.
4. The King Decinicu, v. 12-15.
5. The People's Answer, v. 16, 17.
6. The People's a
True.-B.C. 975.

Trur.-B.C.
Place.-Shechen,
Plack.-Shechein, in Central Palestine.
Explanations. - Stood byfore-Ministered to. Speak good words-Speak kindly. The old men-The elders selected as counsellors to the king. Young men....grown up with him-Companions in his youthful sp ris and games. Yoke heavy-Burdon of taxation.
Little finger. thiker-A figure of speech Little finger... thi $\cdot$ ker-A figure of speech
denoting that he would lay a heavier hand denoting that he would lay a heavier hand upon them. Scorpinn.-Cruel instruments of punishment. The scorpion was a long
leathern bag filled with sand and stuck with feathern bag filled with sand and stuck with spikes; so called because the pain inflicted resembled that of the maliguant insect. -Roughly-Harshly. Add to your y,kelucrease your taxes. Hearkerned not-Refused to grant their petiion. Perform his saying-rulfil his word, referring to the
prophecy of Ahijah, 1 King 11. 31. What prophecy of Ahijah, 1 King 11 . 31. What
porition-What art or lot. To your tents, $O$ poriion-What fart or lot. To your tents, o
Israel-Indicating that they had'cast off allegiance to Rehoboam. Now se-Look to your own afairs. Reigned over-Ruled the kingdom of Judah which had now been set up as a separate government.

## Trachinas of the Lisson.

Where in this lesson are we taught-

1. That kind dealing insures friendship?
2. That a foolish heart rejects wise counsel 3. That the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel ?

## The Lesson Catechism.

1. Whom did Rehoboam succeed as King of [graelf His father, Solomon. 2. What did the people ask Rehoboam to do? Make their burdens lighter. 3. What answer did Rehoboam give? "I will add to your yoke." 4. How did the people receive this answer? 4. How did the peopla receive this answer
2. Whom did the ten tribes alterward place over them as king ? Jerobosm, the son of Nebat.
Doctrinal Sugarstion.-God's overruling power.

## Oatrohism Questions

19 What are we taught on this subject That the law rtquires complete obedience ; so that he who breaks one commandment falls into condemnation.
Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet stamble in one point, he is become guilty of all.-James ii. 10.
B.C. 970.] LESSON II. [July 12. idolatry establinhed.
1 Kings 12. 25-83 Commit to mem. vs. 28-31. Golden Text.
Thou shalt have no other gods before me. Exod. 20. 3 .

## Odtline. <br> 1. Policy, v. 25-27. <br> 2. Deceit, v. 28. <br> 3. Idolatry, v. 29-33.

Time-B C. 970.
Places.-1. Shechem, in Central Palestine; 2 Penuel, on the brook Jabbok, in Eastern Palestine; 3. Dan, at the source of the Jordan; 4. Bet rsheba, on the southern bolder of Judah ; J. Bethel, in the tribe of
Benjanin ; 6. Jusalem, the capital of Judah.
Explanations -said in his hear:-Said to himself. Now shall the kingdom re.urnHe feared that he would lose his autlion ity worship the Lord at Jerusalem and feared worship the Lord at Jerusalem, and feared that be would be slain and the kinglom revert to the house of David. Took counsel

- Consulted with his chief men. Made two - Consulted with his chief men. Made two ca. ves of gold-In imitation, probably, of the idolatry he had witnessed in Egypt These idols he placed at the southern and northern extremities of his kingdon, at Bethel, afterward called on that account Bethaven, "the house of vanity," and at Dan, where the Danites had establishcd idolatry. Behold thy gods-Deceitfully referring to Aaron s calf ss the god by which they had ben delivered from Eyypt. This thing-This bold introduction of idolatry. House of high places -The crest of hills were chosen for worship in ancient times. Made priests of the lowest-The poorest and most illiterate were chosen becaute they would be more suhservient to him. Which he had devised-He planned an entirely new system, resembling the feasts that were kept in Judah. Instead of shortening their jourley to a place of worship, as he pretended he bad incieased it, some of the people going twice as far, to Dan.


## Tradeings of the lesson.

Where in this lesson are we shown-

1. That self-interest leads mees into sin? 2. That excuses for wrong-doing are easily found
2. That the evil heart is a bad counsellor?

## The Lesson Catrchism.

1. What did Jerobosm fear should the pe ple go up to sacrifice at Jerusalem? That they would raturn to Rehobos n. 2. What did Jeroboam do to prevent their doiug this? Made two calves of ho'd for worship. 3.
When be had done this what did he When he had done this what did be :ay $t_{1}$ the people? "Behold thy gods. 0 Israel" 4. Where did he set these golden calves? One in Bethel, and one in Dan ir. What
did the people do? They worshipptid them did the people do? They worshipptid them
Dootrinal Sugarstion.-The oue true Do
God.

## Cateohism Quration.

20. What does every sin deserve

Every wilful sin deserves God's wrath and curse, both in this life and in that which is to come.
Cursed is every one which continueth not in all things that are written in the book of the law, to do them.-Gal. iii. 10. The wages of $\sin$ is death.-Rom vi. 23.

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