For a few moments the aunt looked at the boy half curiously, and let her eyes fall again on the book that was in her hand. The boy laid himself down on the sofa again, and hid his face entirely from sight.

"That's father, now!" He started up, after the lapse of nearly ten min-utes, as the sound of the bell reached his ears, and went to the room door.
He stood there for a little while, and
then came back, saying, with a disappointed air.

"It is not father. I wonder what keeps him so late; O I wish he would

"You seem anxious to get yourself deeper into trouble," remarked the aunt, who had only been in the house for one week, and who was neither very amiable nor sympathizing toward children. The boy's fault had provoked her, and she considered him a fit subject for punishment.

"I believe, Aunt Phebe, that you'd re- like to see me whipped," said the boy, a somewhat warmly, " but you won't."

"I must confess," replied Aunt I Phebe, "that I think a little wholeng some discipline of the kind you speak of would not be out of place. If you were my child, I am very sure you would not escape."

"I'm not your child; I don't want to be. Father is good to me, and he e, loves me."

" If your father is so good, and loves you so well, you must be very ungrateful or a very inconsiderate boy. His goodness does not seem to have helped

" Hush, will you!" ejaculated the bov, excited to anger by this unkind. ness of speech.

" Phebe !" It was the boy's mother who spoke now for the first time. In n an undertone she added : "You are very wrong. Richard is suffering quite enough, and you are doing him harm rather than good."

Again the bell rang, and again the boy left the sofa, and went to the sitting room door.

"It's father!" And he went gliding down stairs.

"Ah, Richard!" was the kindly greeting, as Mr. Gordon took the hand of his boy. "But what's the matter? You don't look happy."

"Won't you come in here?" And he drew his father into the library. Mr. Gordon sat down, still holding Richard's hand.

"You are in trouble, my son. What has happened?"

The eves of Richard filled with tears as he looked into his father's face. He le tried to answer, but his lips quivered. Then he turned away, and opening the door of the cabinet, brought out the fragments of a broken statue which had been sent home only the day before, and set them on a table before his father, over whose countence came a shadow of regret.

"Who did this, my son?" was asked in an even voice.

" I did it."

" How ?"

"I threw my ball in there cnceof only once-in forgetfulness." The poor boy's tones were tremulous

and husky. A little while Mr. Gordon sat. controlling himself, and collecting his disth turbed thoughts. Then he said, cheer-

"What is done, Richard, can't be helped. Put the broken pieces away. You have had trouble enough about it, 1 can see-and reproof enough for your thoughtlessness—so I shall not add a word to increase your pain."

" O father !" and the boy threw his arms about his father's neck. "You are so kind-se good!"

Five minutes later, and Richard entered the sitting-room with his father. Aunt Phebe looked up for two shadowed faces, but did not see them. She was

"That was very unfortunate," she said, a little while after Mr. Gordon came in. "It was such an exquisite work of art. It is hopelessly ruined."

Richard was leaning against his father when his aunt said this. Mr. Gordon only smiled and drew his arms around his boy. Mrs. Gordon threw upon her sister a look of warning; but it was unheeded.

" I think Richard was a very naugh-

"We have settled all that, Phebe, was the mild but firm answer of Mr. Gordon; "and it is one of our rules to get into the sunshine as quickly as pos-

Into the sunshine as quickly as possible! O, is not that the better philosophy of our homes? It is selfishness that grows angry and repels, because a fault has been committed. Let us get the offender into the sunshine as quickly as possible, so that true thoughts and right feelings may grow vigorous in its warmth. We retain anger, not that anger may act as a wholesome discipline, but because we are unwilling to forgive. Ah! if we were always right with ourselves, we would oftener be right with our children .- Steps Toward

Heaven.

INTERNATIONAL

BIBLE LESSONS.

FIRST QUARTER :- STUDIES IN THE OLD TESTAMENT.

B. C. I520. LESSON II. PROSPERITY RE-STORED; or, The Lord's Mercy. Job 42, 1-10. April 13.

EXPLANATORY AND PRACTICAL.

Verses 1, 2. Job answered. In a series of interrogations and pictures, God had shown his infinite power, knowledge and righteousness, in contrast with the weakness of man. Job now sees that God's ways are too deep and mysterious to be made the subject of human judgment, and is humbled at the consciousness of his own rebellious spirit. 1. " The plans of God are so far beyond the understanding of man, that we must believe in their righteousness, even where we can not see it." I know. He speaks now from personal experience. Thou canst do every thing. Not only by his unlimited power, but by his supreme right. 2. "As God is Almighty, by the necessities of his nature he must also be just." 3. " It is a comfort for God's people to know and feel that they are in an omnipotent hand. No thought. The marginal rendering is better. "No thought of thine can be hindered;" no power can resist the divine and as many children as he had before purposes.

3. Who is he. This question had been asked by Jehovah in the commencement of his address. Chap. 38, 2. Job 38. 2. Job now repeats it, as referring to himself as if saying, "Dost thou ask, Who is he? I am the man who has been so foolish." 4. "Man feels his own folly, when brought face to face with God." 5. "How then, shall we feel when confronted with him in the final judgment?" Hudeth counsel. Obscures God's plans by ignorant words. Uttered that I understood not. In his blindness of soul Job replied against the dealings of Providence as unjust. Chaps. 7, 20, 21; 10, 2-6; 16, 11-22. 6. "Even good men may err from lack of knowledge." He now perceives that it is not for man to call in question the ways of God. Too wonderful for me. The sovcreign majesty of God and his unsearch. able counsels.

4. Hear. I beseech thee. Job had demanded, in a somewhat defiant tone, (chap. 13. 22) that God would speak, and let him reply in vindicating his own righteousness. God had taken him at his word, and (chap. 38, 3) had bade him stand forth and answer his questions. Now Job speaks, humbled and submissive, asking nothing, but making his confession and recantation. I will demand. Again quoting the words of Jehovah, (chap. 38.3) as saying, "Dost thou say, Demand of me? Here, then, is my answer-nothing but repentance for my pride," verse 5, 6. 7. " The true heart beneath God's rod asks for nothing, but submits to everything."

5.5. Heard of thee. By instruction he has learned somewhat concerning God, but all his knowledge was a shadow compared with the revelation which he had now received. 8. "The deepest kdowledge of God is that of a personal communion with him." Mine eye. Not the physical eye which had only beheld the tokens of his power, but the spiritual eye, by which his soul now looked upon God. / 9. " The clearest vision is that by the inner light of faith." Abhor myself, and repent. An expression of sincere contrition for his own haughty utterances, vaunting his own righteousness, and in effect upbraiding God for his dealings. 10. "We should be thoroughly humbled when convinced of our sins, and not rest in a superficial repentance." 11. "The more we know of God the less confidence we have in ourselves." Dust and ashes. In Oriental lands people sit down in the dust, and cover their heads with ashes, as sym-

7. These words. Referring to the words contained in the preceding chapters, (38-41). Eliphaz the Temanite. The first named of Job's three friends, and the leader in their discussion with him He came from Teman, a district in Edom, south-east of Palestine. My wrath .. against thee. Not because they had offended against God more than Job, but because, while Job had repented they had not. Their futile attempt to explain the mysteries of the divine government was rebuked by the voice from the whirlwind, but while Job abased hunself before the Lord they remained unmoved in their self-righteousness. 12. "One difference between saint and sinner is that one has repented while the other continues impenitent." Spoken of me. More correctly, " spoken unto me," referring to the humble penitence of Job. My servant Job. 13. " God recognizes the penitent as his

servant." 8. Seven bullocks. Seven being the perfect number to represent a complete sacrifice. 14. " Note the principle of substi-

tution, one suffering for another's sins." For yourselves. There was no command to go to the priest, showings very ancient period, when the patriarch of the tribe was at once prince and priest. Job shall pray for you. Job, the repentant and forgiven, stands nearer the throne, and must intercede for their acceptance. 15, "The pardoned sinner may become a means of blessing to other men." 16. " We have for our intercessor a great High-priest who has never sinned."

9. 10. Bildad the Shuhite. The second speaker among Job's friends, with less of argument but more of reproof in his address to him. Perhaps one of the family of Shuah, a son of Abraham by Keturah His dwelling place, not precisely identified, was somewhere in Northern Arabia. Zophar the Nasmathite. The most stern and reproachful of all Job's friends. His home was, like the others', on the confines of Arabia and Syria. Accepted Job. Received his intercession in their behalf. Turned the captivity. His sufferings are referred to as a bondage to evil powers. 17. "God shows his love when he has revealed his might." When he prayed. Rather, while he prayed. That instant the spell was broken, and the trial ended, when Job ceased to think of self, and prayed for others. 18. "We receive blessings while we live for others." Twice as much. Double the amount of property

GOLDEN TEXT: Behold, we count them happy which endure. James 5, 11.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION: God's re-

warding mercy. 2 Chron. 30, 9. The next lesson is Estner 4, 10-17.

JOYFUL NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

PORT GEORGE, Annapolis Co., N.S., June 12th., 1878. Messis. C. Gates, Son & C.—Gentlemen In the Autumn of 1877, my little boy, about two years old, was in very ill health on account of worms, which destroyed his appetite, and made him peevisa and poor. The strongest symptoms of the disease being starting out of a sound sleep and crying loudly. I had never previously used your medicines for any complaint to which children are subject, but concluded to try them in this case. I administered your No. 1 Syrup according to directions with amazing results. One symptom after another speedily disappeared before it, (it carried off worms four or five inches long.) and when only two bottles had been taken a perfect cure was

In March last I gave the little fellow two bottles of your No. 2 Bitters as a Spring medicine to purify his blood, he having been ailing on account of impurities therein. It cleansed his blood, butil him up so that he increased in flesh and ince he has been well and hearty. I may also say that two swallows (and not very arge ones either) of your No. 1 Syrup before mentioned cared me in about fifteen minutes of a very bad cramp and pain in the stomach, such as I never experienced before or since. I can state further that I have seen your Acadian Liniment applied to cattle for the cure of claw distemper (so called) in the most astonishing results. A gentleman of my acquaint ance had a pair of oxen severely crippled by this terrible complaint, but by the use of 5 or 6 bottles of the Liniment aforesaid a care was effected in about ten days. I helped apply the medicine myself and know this to be a fact. I am quite sure no other Liniment or other preparation in his country could have done so much in a similar case as this Liniment did. I have also used your Nerve Ointment with complete success for the cure of sore teats on cows. There is nothing I ever tried or heard tell of that will cure them so quick.

Yours with gratitude. ISAAC B. SPINNEY.

Sworn to at Wilmot, before me, the undersigned, June 13th, 1878.

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