

SCHOLAR'S NOTES

(From International Question Book)

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.

LESSON IV.—JANUARY 26.

PAUL GOES TO JERUSALEM.—ACTS 21:1-14.

COMMIT VERSES 12-14.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The will of the Lord be done.—Acts 21:14.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

We should be faithful to duty, no matter what the danger or difficulty in the way.

DAILY READINGS.

- M. Acts 21:1-14.
T. Acts 21:14-18.
W. Acts 21:19-20.
Th. Matt. 10:17-39.
F. Luke 9:31-42.
Sa. Matt. 20:31-46.
Su. 2 Cor. 13:1-8.

TIME.—Paul left Miletus on Monday, April 23 A.D. 55.

PAUL.—Aged 56, near the close of his third great missionary journey.

INTRODUCTION.—After the touching interview with the elders of Ephesus at Miletus, Paul and his companions resume their journey to Jerusalem.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

1. We.—Paul, Luke, Trophimus, etc. 2. Aristarchus (2:12). Timothy went back to Ephesus. Cook of Cos—a small island 40 miles south of Miletus. Rhodians—small island a city 400 miles southeast of Cos. PATARA—a seaport of Lycia on the mainland opposite Rhodes. PHILIPPIA—a city of Syria on the coast of Palestine, on the coast. Its chief cities are Tyre and Sidon. 3. Discoverer—came in sight of Cyprus—a large island south of Syria. SYRIA—the country on the east of the Mediterranean, of which Palestine is a part. 4. Who said? Timothy. 5. To Jerusalem. 6. To Jerusalem. 7. From Antioch—a city on the coast, anciently called Accho, now Acra, named after Ptolemy Soter, king of Egypt, B.C. 10. It is 180 miles south of Tyre. 8. FAMUS USQUE CESAREA—By land. They finished their voyage at Ptolemais. CESAREA—the chief Roman city of Palestine. It lies north-west of Jerusalem. PHILIP THE EVANGELIST—missionary. ONE OF THE SEVEN (DEACONS)—(Acts 6:3). 9. Prophecy—(1) foretold; (2) to speak or preach the word God puts in their hearts. 10. MANY DAYS—rather, more days, more than they expected to. 11. AGAIN—who is mentioned in Acts 4:12. 12. JOHN TO HIS OWN (AGARIUS) BROTHER AND FEET.—To persuade to place the event before more vividly before them; the scene, being thus acted out before their eyes, was rendered present, real, beyond what any mere verbal declaration could have made it. 13. WE REJOICED HIM.—This explains v. 4. 14. PAUL WAS SET ON GOING TO JERUSALEM because it was (1) a great opportunity to meet great numbers of Christians at the feast; (2) he could declare there what God had done for the Gentiles; (3) this would unite the two great parties in the church—the Jewish and the Gentile; (4) it would be aided by the contributions he brought for the poor; (5) by the blessing of the Gentiles he could hope to win his own country near to Christ.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Where was Paul at the time of our last two lessons? Doing what? What year and what season of the year? How did Paul go? On which of his great missionary journeys?

SUBJECT: FAITHFULNESS IN THE PATH OF DUTY.

I. PAUL'S OBJECT IN GOING TO JERUSALEM.—Where was Paul going? What was his object? (Acts 21:17, 1 Cor. 16:3, 4.) How would this help to unite the Jewish and Gentile portions of the church? How did Paul's companions may have another object? (Acts 21:21.) For whose sake did he endure all things? (v. 13.)

II. THE DISCIPLES AT TYRE.—A TEMPTATION TO TURN ASIDE (v. 8).—Trace out the journey from Miletus to Tyre. Give a brief account of Cos, Rhodes, Patara, Tyre. Who were Paul's companions? How long did they remain at Tyre? How did these disciples try to persuade Paul not to go on? Did the Holy Spirit really forbid him to go, or only show him the danger if he did? How is this shown in v. 17? Was this a severe temptation? Was it resisted?

III. THE PROPHECY AT CESAREA.—A SECOND TEMPTATION (v. 7-12).—Trace out the course from Tyre to Caesarea. Give a brief account of Ptolemais, Caesarea. Where did they stop at Caesarea? What can you tell about Philip? (Acts 21:8, 29-34.) What is said of our family? Meaning of prophecy? Where was such prophesying foretold? (Acts 2:17.) Joel 2:28, 29. How does this agree with 1 Cor. 14:31; 1 Tim. 2:12? What light does this throw on woman's work in the church?

IV. PAUL'S TRIUMPH OVER TEMPTATION (v. 13, 14).—How did Paul answer them? What was he willing to do? Was Paul right? For whose sake was he willing to suffer? Should this be our motive in life? How will it help us to overcome temptation? How did the disciples answer? Why should we also say "The will of the Lord be done"? Is that the safest and happiest way? Why?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. God uses commerce and the works of man to lead to the cross.
II. Wherever we go we should seek out Christians.
III. It is blessed to have good men visit our homes.

IV. Difficulties in the way are no proof that we should not walk in it.
V. We should go on in duty no matter who hinders us.
VI. We are not wise enough to choose our own way; but should refer to God, who is God, who has all wisdom and knowledge and love.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 13, 1885.

Holders are still confident that bed rock prices have been reached, but the advance has not continued into this week and Chicago has been fluctuating as much as a cent to a cent and a half in a day. The annual report of the Corn Exchange association has been published. The aggregate receipts of grain flour and meal for last year was 18,579,079 bushels, 823,884 bushels less than last year, and the shipments were 16,533,397 bushels, a decrease of 1,757,742 bushels below the previous year. Of flour there was received 14,008,3 barrels, and 246,395 boxes of cheese were supplied. In 1884 the highest and lowest prices quoted for Spring Extra was \$5.15 and \$3.50, and this is the lowest price quoted for Spring Extra for ten years past at least, and the difference has not been approached for that time. During the last twenty-four years there has never been so small a quantity of flour inspected in this city as there was last year.

Chicago is a little weaker to day, but there has been more business done than for some time past. A great many men made money by the rise, and they are anxious naturally anxious to make more. The quotations are:—Wheat at 79 1/2c Jan. 79 1/2c Feb. 80 1/2c March, 85 1/2c May. Corn is quoted at 36 1/2c Feb. and 40 1/2c May.

The local wheat market is steady but there is not much business doing. We quote Canada Red Winter, 86c to 88c; White, 84c to 85c; Spring 84c to 85c; Pears, 70c to 71c; Oats, 31c. Barley, 50c to 60c. Corn 56c.

Flour.—Has been rising steadily much to the joy of holders, who are now selling a little. Sales have been quite frequent for the past few days. We quote:—Superior Extra, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superior, \$3.95; Fancy \$3.80; Spring Extra \$3.75; Superior, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Strong Bakers (Can.), \$3.70 to \$3.80; Strong Bakers (American), \$4.25 to \$4.50; Fine, \$3.10 to \$3.25; Middlings, \$2.90; Pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.75; Ontario bags, (bags included) Medium, \$1.75 to \$1.80; Spring Extra, \$1.45 to \$1.55; Superior, \$1.45 to \$1.55; City Bags, (delivered), \$2.25.

MEALS unchanged.
DAIRY PRODUCE.—Both butter and cheese are quiet and unchanged. We quote as follows:—Creamery, 21c to 23c; Eastern Townships, 17c to 20c; Western, 15c to 19c. Cheese is unchanged at 12c to 12 1/2c for September and October, and set at 11 1/2c for other makes.

Eggs, fresh, are selling at 20c to 22c, as to quality.

HOG PRODUCTS are very quiet. We quote:—Western Mess Pork \$15 to \$15.25; Hams, city cured, 12 1/2c to 13 1/2c; Bacon, 12c to 13c; Lard, western, in pails, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; do, Canadian, 10 1/2c; Tallow, common refined, 7c to 8c.

ASHES are very weak, Pots selling at \$3.40 to \$3.45 as to tars.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The want of sleighing, together with the very changeable weather, has hindered the farmers from coming to the markets here and grains of all kinds are held at pretty high rates. The market gardeners keep their department well stocked and prices of roots and vegetables, except potatoes, are rather lower. Very little is doing in the fruit market and prices are unchanged. Dressed hogs, beef quarters and frozen poultry are plentiful at former rates. The supply of hay has increased and prices are somewhat lower. Oats are 80c to 95c per bag; peas, 85c to \$1.00 per bushel; beans \$1.50 to \$1.80 do; potatoes 40c to 50c per bag; turnips, carrots, beets and onions 30c to 50c per bushel; cabbages 40c to 60c per barrel; butter 14c to 50c per lb; eggs 22c to 60c per dozen; apples \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel; dressed hogs 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c per lb; mutton quarters 5c to 7c do; young turkeys 3c to 12c per lb; geese 6c to 9c do; fowls 6c to 10c do; ducks 12c to 15c do; hay \$6 50 to \$9.00 per 100 bundles.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The supply of choice butchers' cattle this week has been much larger than is usual at this season of the year and prices are decidedly lower. Shippers have been securing all the largest and best conditioned beefs, as the latest cabled news from British markets are favorable. Prices of the best cattle are from 4 1/2c to 5c per lb, and pretty good steers sell at from 4c to 4 1/2c do, while leanish animals bring from 3c to 3 1/2c do. There is an active demand for good veal calves, but few of any kind are being offered. The supply of sheep is not large, but there is very little demand for them and prices have a downward tendency. Fat hogs are rather scarce and pretty high priced, bringing about 5 1/2c per lb. Dressed hogs are not plentiful, but prices are weaker, as from 6 1/2c to 7c according to condition and quantity taken. Milch cows are offered in excess of the demand, which is very light at present, and prices are declining. There is an improvement in the demand for horses, both for local purposes as well as for export.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1885.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 92c Jan.; 93 1/2c Feb.; 94 1/2c Mar.; 95c April; 95 1/2c May; 95 1/2c June, Corn, 52 1/2c Jan.; 50c April; 50 1/2c May. Rye, quiet, 52 1/2c. Oats, dull; 34 1/2c Dec.; 34 1/2c Jan.; 35 1/2c May. Barley, Canada No. 2, 76 1/2c. Peas nominal.

FLOUR.—We quote:—Spring Wheat Superfine, \$2.85 to \$3.00; Low Extra, \$3.15 to \$3.90; Clears, \$3.90 to \$4.65; Straight \$4.00 to \$5.00; Patent, \$4.75 to \$6.00. Winter Wheat;—Superfine, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Low Extra, \$3.15 to \$3.40; Clears (R. and A.), \$3.90 to \$4.25; Straight (R. and A.), \$4.30 to \$5.35; Patent, \$4.75 to \$5.75; Straight (White Wheat), \$4.40 to \$5.25; Low Extra (City Mills), \$3.25 to \$3.40; West India, sacks, \$3.60 to \$3.90; barrels, West India, \$4.90; Patent, \$4.75 to \$5.50; South America, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Patent \$4.75 to \$5.85. Southern Flour—Extra \$3.50 to \$4.75; Family, \$4.90 to \$5.50; Patent, \$4.55 to \$5.60. Rye Flour—Fine to superfine, \$2.40 to \$3.50.

MEALS.—Corn meal, \$3.30 to \$3.40 in bbls; oatmeal, \$5.00 to \$5.90 per bl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter unchanged. Creamery, ordinary to select 15c to 35c. Half Irish, ordinary to best 16c to 27c; Welsh tubs 16c to 25c; Western ordinary factory, to choice imitation creamery, 9c to 25c. Cheese, state factory, ordinary to full cream, 13c to 13 1/2c. Ohio flats, fair to choice 6c to 11 1/2c; Skims 1c to 3c.

A MARTIAL GOOSE.

In a glass case on the gate of the barracks at Stuttgart is to be seen the stuffed body of a goose. What this particular goose did to be thus honored after her death is related below:

This eccentric bird when still a gosling, abandoned its flock to displease all reflections of its infancy, repudiated the ordinary views and habits of geese, and, boldly marching into the barracks of a Union regiment stationed there one fine day next to the country gate. Touched by the predilection for their corps, the Unionists erected a shed for the goose, and for twenty-three years neither threats nor persuasions could avail to separate the martial bird from its adopted regiment for any great length of time. It has at different times changed quarters with the corps from Esslingen to Ulm, thence to Ludwigsburg, and back again to Ulm. When the Unionists went to fight for their country the forsaken and derelict goose took up for the time with a battalion of infantry; but no sooner did the first Unionist enter the town than the goose marched out to meet them, and returned with them to her old quarters. Not long ago she died, and, as above stated, she was afterward stuffed and placed in a glass case on the gate of the Stuttgart barracks.

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