

## QUARTERLY REVIEW.

LESSON XIII. INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL SERIES, MARCH 26.

The Government's Advance and Persons Who Played Their Part Between 536 B. C. and 427 B. C.—Commentary on the Lessons by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

LESSON I.—Home from Babylon (Ex. 1, 1-11). Golden text (Ps. xxi. 3). "The Lord thy God will turn thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee." The gifts and calling of God are without repentance (Rom. xi. 29); whatsoever He purposes shall come to pass exactly, and everything shall come to pass exactly as He says (Isa. xli. 23, xxxiii. 11). He doeth according to His will in heaven and on earth, and finds willing servants, both among men and angels (Dan. iv. 35). The rebuilding of the temple is suggestive of the temple now being built, the church of God (Eph. ii. 19-22).

LESSON II.—The Temple Begun (Ex. ii. 1-18). Golden text (Ps. lxxiii. 1). "They praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid." Remember the key to the book of Ezra is "The house of the Lord," a phrase used fifty times in the book. The thoughts of this lesson cluster around the work of the workmen, and the offerings, and the willing hearts. Jesus delighting to do the Father's will and always about His Father's business (Ps. x. 1; John vii. 29) is our pattern in all our daily life.

LESSON III.—Encouragements (Hag. ii. 1-9). Golden text (Ps. cxxvii. 1). "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." Read the four books of Haggai, Zechariah, Ezra and Nehemiah. Those who are used of God must be strong and of good courage, strong to do—and this will come only by a knowledge of God (Josh. i. 7, 9; Dan. ii. 22). Israel, like the ten spies, saw the discouragements, but we must be like Caleb and Joshua, and see only God and make His business the first concern of our lives. When we put our affairs first, all will come to naught.

LESSON IV.—Golden text (Heb. iv. 14). "We have a great High Priest that is passed into the heavens, Jesus, the Son of God." One of Satan's ways of discouraging people is to point them to their sinfulness and tell them that God cannot use such unworthy ones as they are. It is all too true that we are sinful and unworthy, but Jesus, our High Priest, is our righteousness (II Cor. v. 21) and our comeliness (Ezek. xvi. 14), and having accepted Him He stands for us against all accusations which we see as we see as vessels through which He will accomplish His pleasure (Phil. ii. 13; Heb. xii. 20, 21).

LESSON V.—The Spirit of the Lord (Zech. iv. 1-10). Golden text (Zech. iv. 6). "Not by might, or by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts." No work of God can be done by human wisdom. Moses had no say whatever in the design of the tabernacle, nor had David or Solomon in the temple; the pattern shown him in the mount, and the latter was given to David by the Spirit of the Lord (Ex. xxv. 40; I Chron. xxviii. 19).

LESSON VI.—Dedicating the Temple (Ex. vi. 14-28). Golden text (Ps. cxxii. 1). "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." Haggai and Zechariah, the Lord's messengers, being strengthened themselves by the words and visions of the Lord, so encouraged the people that the building was finished, and with great joy dedicated unto the Lord.

LESSON VII.—Nehemiah's Prayer (Neh. i. 1-11). Golden text (Ps. xxx. 10). "Lord, be Thou my helper." Nehemiah, in the king's palace at Babylon, hears of the desolations of the Holy City, the wall broken down and the people in great affliction and reproach, and he is so affected that he weeps and mourns and fasts and prays for several days. Identifying himself with his people, he confesses their sins and reminds Jehovah of His promises.

LESSON VIII.—Rebuilding the Wall (Neh. iv. 9-21). Golden text (Neh. iv. 9). "We made our prayers unto our God and set a watch against them." Both men and women of all occupations were ready and joined Nehemiah in the work of building the wall, for the people had a mind to work (Neh. iv. 6). But when everything is really being done in the Lord's name the adversary becomes very active, and the opposition at this time was something tremendous.

LESSON IX.—Reading the Law (Neh. viii. 1-18). Golden text (Ps. cxix. 18). "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." The temple and the walls may be built, but they may be without again. There is just one thing on earth that we never pass away. "The Word of God shall stand forever" (Isa. xl. 8). We are to read it, and believe it, and thus understand it, and then do it, for "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever" (I John ii. 17).

LESSON X.—Keeping the Sabbath (Neh. x. 1-32). Golden text (Ex. xx. 8). "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." One-seventh of our time and one-tenth of our money should be given wholly up to God for His service as the very least we can offer on service as His. If we are redeemed, then we are His. All time, money, talents, everything; but it is best to make Him sure of the seventh and the tenth, and then we can give the rest as we please. Let us as individuals see that we consistently keep the Lord's day, and let our rulers that they may have grace to do as Nehemiah did.

LESSON XI.—Ester the Queen (Est. iv. 10-17; v. 1-8). Golden text (Prov. xxix. 9). "Judge righteously, and pluck the cause of the poor and needy." From this book we learn that God is on the field when most invisible; that He is able to deliver when deliverance seems impossible; that those who dig pits for the righteous will fall into them themselves.

LESSON XII.—The Vanity of Graven Images (Isa. xlv. 9-20). Golden text (Isa. xlv. 5). "I am the Lord, and there is none like me; there is no God besides me." When people turn from the truth, they lay themselves open to every delusion. Whatever is more to us than God becomes an idol. Often it is some work of our own hands. If we have learned to know the true God it is not merely for our own benefit, but that we may make him known to others. The Saviour's great command to preach the Gospel to every creature is binding upon every one of us, and if we are willing to be used by Him, His "all power," and His "Lo, I am with you," are ours for His service. Our daily prayer and constant aim should be to know Him.

Stearns' Liniment cures Diphtheria.

## SOCIAL PROGRESS.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

The saloon is the machine through which the workingman is induced to pay a share of the rich man's taxes; and through which the municipal government seizes a share of the earnings of the poor washerwoman, wrested from her by force and spent over the bar to help pay the license exacted by the community.—[Des Moines, Ia., Daily News.

## PROHIBITION DOES PROHIBIT.

Our press dispatches say, "Prohibition is a failure in Opelika, Ala." Oh, no! prohibition is not a failure in Opelika or elsewhere. Whisky mayors, rum councilmen, and bear-baited police—plant, poison, and political parties and supply servants of the saloons—may be failures, but prohibition never fails. Real prohibition is a prohibitory law with a prohibitory party to enforce it. A prohibitory law with Democratic or Republican politicians to administer it, is prohibition with a "string to it."—[Demorest, Ga., News.

## THE DISTILLERY RULED OUT.

It was rumored that a model distillery would be set up under cover of the agricultural department of the World's Fair. Collector of Internal Revenue McMeer's attention being called to it, he pronounced the scheme illegal, saying, "The government has no authority for making such a grant, and if a still were put up in Jackson Park without our consent, it would be confiscated by the Government, and the directors would be made defendants in the proceedings which would be instituted against the proprietors of the liquor business—the still and the souls—are not to be permitted inside the sacred precincts of the Columbian Exposition.

## RETRIBUTION.

Retribution for evil-doing is sure to come, but seldom is it so sure and speedy as in the following true tale. At the beautiful little town of Garfield, Whitman county, Washington, nearly six months ago an effort to establish a saloon was opposed by the place, two of the business men of the place, who gave as their reason that they would not injure their business. The saloonist then secured his license, paying \$1,000, and commenced his work. A loved son of one of the above mentioned business men became intoxicated with whisky from the saloon, and suffered exposure, brought on a disease from which he died. In December nearly half dozen boys of the town went to the saloon, some of whom were good in disposition when sober; they became drunk, and, attacking a harmless and honored citizen, killed him. The citizen was the other business man of the town, who had feared to "injure his business." These sorrowful and impressive facts need no comment.—[Union Signal.

## INTERMITTENT DRINKING.

There would be little use in my describing what I believe to be the cause and the course of intermittent drinking unless I set forth my experience as to the various methods in use to effect or cure the disease. It has been asked, "Is not a man a will power, and can he not of his own volition abstain from what he knows to be simply self-destruction?" My answer, unhappily, must be that a man who has once fairly fallen into the drink habit, whether constant or intermittent, has scarcely any will power while the fit is on him, and as I have said, each fit leaves his will feeble and less able to withstand the temptation of a sedative of which he has proved the power, and of which he is too prone to forget the danger.

The intermittent drinker as soon as he has abstained for a few weeks forgets the disastrous effects of his last attack. He believes himself as temperate and discreet as a man as any of his friends who take his pint bottle of claret at dinner and seldom do likewise. It is the hardest thing to convince an intermittent drunkard, who is able to abstain for a period, that he is a drunkard. He does not see why he should never by any chance become a moderate drinker. Nevertheless, the principle of his drinking is distinct from that of a moderate man.

If he tries to return to his two or three glasses of claret, he is absolutely certain to go on to his secret "nip," and whisky, and his "nip" will increase, and he will find himself back again in the old road to ruin. The patient, if he really wants to be cured, must clearly make up his mind that it must be total abstinence, or self-destruction—grit, perhaps, but not the less sure.—[National Review.

## AGAINST COMPENSATION.

One of the arguments against compensation used in Norway is that the liquor business is not a skilled trade involving the expenditure of time and money, and that the men to enter into it are the scum of the phantasmagoric companies in Norway is placed in the hands of the licensing authority, made up partly of magistrates and partly of town councilors. Mr. Hughes said that might be done in Norway, but in England it was taken out of the hands of the magistrates the temperance party would fiercely oppose any other method except to put it in the hands of the representatives of the people who were elected for this purpose and who would have the moral authority which they needed to do their work. He stated that he found in Norway that the public houses opened at 8 in the morning and closed at 12:30 o'clock, re-opened at 1:30 in the afternoon and closed at 8 in the evening on every week day except Saturday, when the closing time was 6 o'clock in the afternoon. He hoped that a great united effort would be made to secure the closing of the public houses in England at 10 o'clock p.m., for the worst drinking was done between 10 and 12 at night. Another feature of the scheme in Norway was to employ men only behind the bars. Mr. Hughes said that nothing could be more disgraceful, and England should allow pure, good-looking, young men to serve in the public houses. The bar-keepers in Norway are all dressed in uniform and have a number, and in order to secure strict compliance with the regulations, detectives are employed, any way attractive; no seats are provided and no one is allowed to loiter. They are conducted on the cash system, no credit being allowed, and it is illegal to serve the children and under 16 years of age. The Norwegians, Mr. Hughes thought, had made two new and important discoveries: that the mischief lies in the alcohol itself, and secondly, that to sell such articles as milk, coffee, eggs and tea in the same place where liquor was sold did not mitigate but instigated the evil. Mr. Hughes believed that we should do away with all the attractions of a house in which liquor is sold, and set up gorgeous and attractive, beautifully decorated and coffee palaces, tastefully furnished and made as attractive as a flower and music could make them; in fact, he believed that the only remedy for the abuse of the gin palace was to split it in halves, to have the gin in one place and the palace in the other.

## The Ring of Gold.

MARTIN DALY had become quite discouraged. Like many another miner in the far west, he had made money and lost it. He imagined sometimes that the clouds had silver lining, but the storms always came soon after. He meditated thus as he lay under the tree and finally, more dead than alive from want and exhaustion, fell asleep.

Two men passed along under the brow of the mountain by the tree. They were tall and straight, and from their dark hair and skin it was easy to perceive their Indian blood.

"The white man is dead," said one of the men as he bent on his knee beside the sleeper.

"No, there is a twitching of the eyelids," said the other. "He is pale and sick. I will take him home, and Mimosa will care for him."

The conversation, although carried on in low tones, awakened the miner. He came to his feet, and you shall have food and shelter," said the friendly Indian.

"Come with us, and you shall have food and shelter," said the friendly Indian.

"Mimosa, here is a stranger. Take care of him. Red Cloud never left a human being to die. He will get well, and then we will send him to the people."

"I shall miss you," said the girl shyly. "But I want no money. I shall be happy because you are well, and I can find the place where the gold came from."

"You may wear it until you come back rich," she said, smiling.

Days grew into weeks, and the time drew near for the miner to say good-bye to the girl who had become his comrade as well as his lover. Tears filled his eyes as they parted.

"You will forget Mimosa," she said.

"No, I will bring back the ring, and you shall give it to me when you come back," he said, and he never forgot Red Cloud and his daughter.

Strong and hopeful again, Martin took up his life, obtained a claim, believed once more that he should find gold. So sweet and blessed a thing is hope, giving luster to the eyes and quickening the flow of blood along the veins.

But he never forgot the Indian girl. The pines on the snowy mountain peaks whispered of her. The evenings seemed longer than formerly, the conversation of the miners less interesting. He was becoming discouraged again.

He even began to fear that Mimosa was married, and his soul awakened to a sense of loss. He would go and then would wait for a half hour under the tree where Red Cloud had found him.

"What alas Martin!" said one miner to him as he came in the old days. "Going to quit the camp, he says."

After Martin had decided to go to see Red Cloud his heart seemed to be lighter. If Mimosa, he thought, he could at least show her his gratitude. And if she were not? Well, it would be very painful to see her once more, but he would try to see her once more.

He started on his journey. The moon was rising, he heard the old tree where Red Cloud had found him. As he approached he was startled by a white figure. He turned aside for a moment and then went on to the big trunk. Two dark eyes full of tears gazed up into his eyes, at first with a startled look and then with a gleam of joy and trust.

Mimosa! He exclaimed and clasped the Indian girl in his arms. "Why are you here, child, at this time of night?"

"I came here to think of you, Martin, and the moonlight is so sweet and comforting. The trees and mountains seem to whisper to me of you."

"Have brought you back the ring, Mimosa?"

"And are you rich yet? You were to keep it until you were rich."

"No, but I would be rich perhaps if you would tell me where the gold in the ring was found, dear."

"My father gave it to me," she replied very quietly.

"Mimosa, would you love me if I were rich?"

"Perhaps I should be afraid of you if you were too rich."

"How could you love me if I remained poor as I am now?"

"Yes, always."

"And if I became sick and could not care for you, what then?"

"I would care for you, Martin."

"I have brought back the ring, Mimosa, that you may give it to the man who shall make you his bride."

"A ring? You like to keep the ring yourself, Martin?"

"Yes, dearest."

They went back to the home of Red Cloud, happy because promised to each other in marriage.

After a quiet wedding Mimosa said one day: "Come with me, Martin, and I will show you where the gold in the ring and the necklace was found."

## OTTOLINE

IS THE POPULAR SUBSTITUTE FOR LARD.

ALL THE COOKING SAINTS AND APOSTLES PRaise IT, SO DO DIETETIC SINNERS AF-TER THEY HAVE USED IT, SO DOES EVERY BODY WHO HAS TRIED IT. TRY IT YOUR SELF AND SEE.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK &amp; CO.

Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

## CHILBLAINS

FROST BITE

and ALL ACHES &amp; PAINS relieved at once by Perry Davis' PAIN KILLER

Coughs—Colds—Sore Throat—Diphtheria—Rheumatism—and Neuralgia

ask for the New BIG 25¢ BOTTLE

KEEPS YOU IN HEALTH.

DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELICIOUSLY REFRESHING.

Sold by Chemists every where.

W. G. DUNN &amp; Co. Works, Croydon, England

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies

Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of

W. Baker &amp; Co.'s

Breakfast Cocoa,

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. Baker &amp; Co., Dorchester, Mass.

## Church's Alabastine

(ALL SHADES).

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

CARPET SWEEPERS,

SPADES AND SHOVELS

(OILED AND ANNEALED).

Barb, Plain Twist and Collins Patent Fence Wire.

A. WESTMAN,

111 Dundas Street.

Branch Store—664 Dundas St. London

## SEND POSTAL CARD

For 102 page medical book on the tissue-building medicine for wasting diseases, Consumption, Catarrh, Nervous Debility, and all Chronic Diseases. All kinds of tissue-builders for all kinds of diseases is a matter of medicine long tried. No drug compounds. They are chemical, reconstructive and tasteless. Will cure disease at a later stage than poisonous drug compounds. No "pulling down first." They build and only build. Address: Histological Medical Association, Room 19, Gerrard Arcade, Toronto, or 2 Albion block, London, Ont. Mention ADVERTISER.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division CORRECTED NOV. 14, 1902.

## MAIN LINE—Going East

Station	Arrive	Depart
Limited Express (A)	8:35 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Mail	9:00 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	10:00 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (P)	10:40 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (P)	10:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (P)	11:00 a.m.	11:10 a.m.

## MAIN LINE—Going West

Station	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:25 a.m.	6:35 a.m.
West End Mixed	6:50 a.m.	7:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	11:30 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	11:40 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	11:50 a.m.	12:00 p.m.

## Sarnia Branch.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Limited Express (A)	8:35 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	10:00 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (P)	10:40 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (P)	10:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A) (P)	11:00 a.m.	11:10 a.m.

## London, Huron and Bruce.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Express	10:15 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
Mail	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.

## St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Mixed-Mail	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express	11:30 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express	11:40 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Express	11:50 a.m.	12:00 p.m.

## Toronto Branch.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Hamilton-Depart	10:15 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive	10:40 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive	10:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.

## Going North.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Leave Pt. Stanley	8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	9:10 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas	9:45 a.m.	9:55 a.m.
Arrive Pt. Stanley	10:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.

## ERIE &amp; HURON RAILWAY.

Station	Exp	Exp	Mix	Mix
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.	9:05 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Chatham (G. T. R.)	9:10 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Chatham (G. T. R.)	9:45 a.m.	9:55 a.m.	10:05 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
Chatham (G. T. R.)	10:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Chatham (G. T. R.)	10:55 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
Chatham (G. T. R.)	11:30 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:00 p.m.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Station	Exp	Exp	Mix	Mix
Depart—London	4:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Woodstock	4:10 a.m.	8:10 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Guelph	4:20 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Peterborough	4:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
Kingston	4:40 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Ottawa	4:50 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Quebec	5:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Montreal	5:10 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Boston	5:20 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Halifax, N. S.	5:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	11:10 a.m.

## Going West.

Station	Exp	Exp	Mix	Mix
Depart—London	1:35 a.m.	11:35 a.m.	7:45 p.m.	
Arrive—				
Chatham	9:30 a.m.	1:05 p.m.	8:50 p.m.	
Detroit	10:15 a.m.	1:50 p.m.	9:40 p.m.	
Chicago	11:00 a.m.	2:40 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	
St. Louis	11:45 a.m.	3:25 p.m.	11:20 p.m.	
Kansas City				