If I Could Know.

" If I could only surely know That all these things that the me so Were noticed by my Lord ! The pang that cuts me like a knife, The lesser pains of daily liter The noise, the wearness, the strife-What peace it would afford!

"I wonder if he really shares In all these little human cares, This mighty King of kings! If he who guides through boundless apace Each blazing planet in its place, Can have the condescending grace To mind these petty things!

"It seems to me. if sure of this. Blent with each ill would come such bliss That I might covet pain, And deem whatever brought to me The loving thought of Deity. And sense of Christ's sweet sympathy, Not loss, but richest gain.

"Dear Lord, my heart shall no more doubt That thou dost compass me about

With sympathy divine. The Love for me once crucified Is not the love to leave my side. But waiteth ever to divide Each smallest care of mine."

LESSON NOTES.

SECOND QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

[APRIL 29 A.D. 30] LESSON V.

THE TALENTS.

Matt. 25. 14.30. Memory verses, 20, 21

GOLDEN TEXT.

Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Rev. 2. 10.

1. Faithful.

2. Slothful.

Time, Place, Rulers, Circumstances. The same as in last lesson.

RXPLANATIONS.—His own servants.—The slaves who composed his family. His goods.—The general care of the estate was given them. Pive talents.—Or the largest portion of individual responsibility to one whom the owner knew he could trust. Talent is a zerm that is hard to express in English lollars and cents and does not need to be so expressed here. Too talents.—"A smaller trust," etc. Went and traded.—That is, took the proper care; developing and making increase as ought naturally to be made. It may mean plowing, plauting, reaping, or any like way. Dipped and hid.—He made no effort to develop, or even to use, or even to watch over what was entrusted to him. A hard man, reaping.—A master who would require without mercy a full equivalent for EXPLANATIONS .- His own require without mercy a full equivalent for all he had given, and who would punish if he lost; so he was afraid, etc.

OURSTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

1. Faithful.

What is the subject of this lesson? By what different illustrations have we had this subject set forth in our lessons? Why should the Saviour so constantly recur to this theme?
What is the great danger which besets the

What is the great danger which hesets the Loul in every relation of life?
What is meant by "delivered unto them his goods?"
For what does the gift of talents stand in the case of men to-day?
Are there any to whom God does not give opportunities?
Was the picture Christ made of life a true one?

one?
What was the test to which these servants

were at last subjected?
What was the result to those who had, been faithful?

2. Sloth ful.

Which of the servants in the parable was alothful.

In smallness of natural endowment any excuse for idleness ?

What does the Lord expect of every one

of us?
What was the principle upon which the man give to his various servants?
Could the man with one talent have done like his fellow servants?
Why did the "lord of those servants" rough away a long time?

remain away a long time?
What two things made the conduct of the

what two things made the contains so that servant wicked?
What was the punishment?
Does the parable hint that he was ever to have another opportunity to trade with his one talent?

PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

Notice the extent of the trust here shown:

to every man."
Notice the meaning of the gift: "accord-

Notice the meaning of the gift: "according to his ability."

That is, we are responsible for a trust, but it is not beyond our power to meet.

Notice the length of the trial: "after a long time." Our probation is ample. God gives us all the time we need.

Notice the reward for service; not rest from labour, but increase of care: "ruler over many things."

Notice the recompense for nothingness: strip him of every thing and cast him out.

Here is not a hint of any future probation.

HINTS FOR HOME STUDY.

Find out all the things that were done
by the man about to travel into a far country.
 Make in writing a comparison between
this man's action and God's treatment of the

3. Give two reasons why it was wrong to

3. Give two reasons why it was wrong to do like the unprofitable servant.
4. Write out five characteristics of the two servants, who doubled their talents.
5. Compare this lesson with each of the two immediately preceding it.

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. To what does Jesus here liken the kingdom of heaven? To a master and his servants. 2. How did the master show the trust in his servants? By giving them large trusts. 3. Vhat circumstance governed him in making these trusts? The ability of each one. 4. When the master same to reckon, what did he find? Some faithful and one magaithful. 5. How did he reward the faith. what did he find? Some faithful and one unfaithful. 5. How did he reward the faithful ones? By increasing their trusts. 6. What happened to the unfaithful one? He was stripped and banished. 7. What is the lesson and promise of this parable? "Be thou faithful," etc.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The nature of rewards.

CATRCHISM QUESTION.

23. What other proof is there that the

Bible is inspired?

Its wonderful and heavenly power over the human heart.

Hebrews iv. 12, 13. For the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in his sight: but all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him with whom we have to do. have to do.

LESSON VI. A.D. 301 IMAY 6 THE JUDGMENT.

Matt. 25, 31-46. Memory verses, 37-40

GOLDEN TEXT.

And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal. Matt. 25. 46.

1. The Judge.

2. The Blessed. 3. The Cursed.

TIME, PLACE, RULERS, CIRCUMSTANCES. The same as in the last lesson.

EXPLANATIONS.—The Son of man shall me.—The promise of the Saviour himself come. The promise of the Saviour himself that he is to come to be the judge. All the holy ungels. It is to be in the presence of all the angelic host. All nations.—It is to embrace the whole world of every age. Shall separate.—There can be no doubt that this means that the righteous have one destiny and the wicked another. Then shall the king.—A moment before, Son of man, now,

"King." Notice that Jeans here claims that he will be King. Unto one of the least -How easy Christ makes it to do a service to him.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

1. The Judge.

What great doctrine of the Church is assumed as a fact in this lesson? How are we taught to regard the present attitude of Christ toward the world? What does he himself say will be his atti-

tude in the future?
How wide will be the extent of his judgment?
What will be the character of his judg-

On what will the decisions of the Judge

be based?

pe based?

Is there any hint of appeal from the decisions of that day?

In the great Christian hymn of praise, the "Te Deum," what do we say that we believe concerning Christ?

2. The Blessed.

What is to be the portion of the blessed

after judgment? Who is to be the author of their blessed-

What will be the ground upon which they are to be declared blessed?
What are some of the practical ways in

which we can to day do these various things for Christ? What is the measure by which we are to

be judged? ver. 40.

Is there any gift too small to receive its reward if given only for Christ?

3. The Curned.

What is to be the portion of the cursed? 'ho are to be the companions of the cursed?

What reason does Josus give for the punishment put upon them?

Is their guilt before God positive or nega-

What is the great law here disclosed as to God's mode of judging?
Do you see any similarity in conduct between the cursed of this parable and the slothful servant of last lesson?

What is the meaning of the word everlasting, and of the world eternal?

Do you believe Christ spoke these words?

What then must be the teaching?

PRACTICAL TRACHINGS

Remember these words were uttered by Jesus: He said—

Judgment was coming.
Separation should be complete.
Reward should be to some. Both roward and punishment should be

everlasting.
How ought these truths to affect human life?

fe?
Here is the leason—
I shall be judged.
I will not be asked what I have done.
I will be told by the Judge.
I may be rewarded.
I may be punished.
Which will it be?
How dangerous it is not to do /

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. Who is to be the final Judge of man?
"The Son of man in his glory." 2. Who are to be the subjects of his judgment? All the nations of the carth. 3. Into what two great classes will men be then divided? The blessed and the cursed. 4. What shall be the portion of the blessed? A kingdom prepared from eternity. 5. What shall be the end of the cursed? "These shall go away into everlasting panishment."

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION .- The Judgment,

CATECHISM QUESTIONS.

24. How must we then esteem the Scrip-

tures?

As the true word of God, the sure and sufficent rule of faith and practice.

25. If after prayerful study and inquiry we still find difficulties in the Bible, how

must we deal with them? We cannot expect to know all things while we live in this world, nor fully to understand

all that has been made known l Corinthians xiii. 10. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away.

In South Africa, up to the present time, six and a half tons of diamonds have been dug up, valued at £40,000,000.

GOOD BOOKS

At Only 3 Cts. Each.

WARD & LOOK'S OHEAP HIS-TORIOAL SERIES.

Narrative Sketches, setting forth these important events in History by which the various periods are defined, or which are important links connecting one period with another. Each book is fully illustrated

1 Free Trade and Protection - 2 From Alma to Sebastopol-3 Plague and Fire of London—4 The Temperance Movement -5 The Vengeance of '89-6 Casarism in Rome-7 Wilkes and Liberty -8 The Great Reform Bill of '32-9 The Knight Templars—10 Methodism—11 The South Sea Bubble—12 What Came of a No Popery Cry—13 From Elba to Waterloo-14 Strongbow and King Dermot-15 The Elizabethan Age-16 The Mutiny at the Nore-17 Guy Fawkes -18 The Reign of Terror, 1792-19 Dost Mahomet and Akbar Khan-20 What Came of the Beggars' Revolt-21 Hand in Hand for England -22 Magellan's Great Voyage-23 Out in the Forty-five -24 Federals and Confederates -25 Scotland's Sorrow-26 India's Agony-27 British Charters of Liberty—28 Gallant King Harry-29 The Sicilian Vespers—30 Hampden and Ship-Money—31 Black Hole to Plassey—32 Slaughter to a Throne—33 Reformation in England—34 From Torbay to St. James's— 35 A Dark Deed of Cruelty—36 The Men of the Mayflower-37 The Massacre of Scio-38 The Fight at Fontency-39 The 9th of Thermidor—40 Arrest of Five Members—41 The Penny Newspaper— 42 Scotland's Great Victory—43 The Penny Post—44 Long Live the Beggars—45 Bible and Sword—46 John of Leyden-47 Rissio and Darnley-48 Wyatt's Rebellion-49 A Hero's Death-50 Gold Fever of Antipodes—51 Captain Cooks Voyages.

Ward & Lock's Cheap Biographical SATIAR

The writers of the Biographies contained in this Series have endeavored to narrate, in an attractive style, the real story of the hard of great men, and so produce a literary Por trait-Gallery of memorable characters. The greatest care has been exercised to ensure correctness in details, and it is hoped that not only the men themselves, but the events connected with their lives, and the influence they exercised, will, by the aid of these Bio graphical Sketches, be better understood.

1 Gladstone-2 Beaconsfield-3 Nelson-4 Wellington-5 Luther-6 Chatham-7 Chaucer-8 Humboldt-9 Carlyle—10 Cesar—11 Wesley—12 Peter the Great—13 Burns—14 A'Becket—15 Scott—16 Columbus—17 Shakspeare 18 Bunyan - 19 Dante - 20 Goldsmith 21. Frederick the Great-22 De Montfor: — 23 Moliere — 24 Johnson — 25 Burke — 28 Schiller — 27 Raleigh — 28 Na poleon-29 Stephenson-30 Spurgeon 31 Dickens - 32 Garibaldi - 33 Oromwell - 34 Fox - 35 Washington - 36 Wallace -37 Gustavus Adolphus-38 Calvin 39 Alexander the Great 40 Confucius 41 Alfred the Great 42 Knox-43 Bruce-44 Socrates-45 Piright-46 Homer-47 Victor Hugo-48 Pitt-49 Queen Victoria - 50 Joan of Arc - 51 Queen Elizabeth - 52 Charlotte Bronte.

WILLIAM BRIGGS,

78 & 80 King STREET EAST TORONTO

S. F. MURETIS, Estifax. C. W. COATES, Mentreal.