LESSON NOTES.

FIRST QUARTER.

STUDIES IN JEWISH HISTORY. B.C. 444.) LESSON X. March 7.

READING THE LAW. Commit vs. 8-10.

Nek. 8, 1-12. GOLDEN TEXT.

So they read in the book in the law of God distinctly and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading.—

CENTRAL TRUTE

Blessed are they who study, and under-stand and obey the Word of God.

DAILY READINGS

M. Neh. 7. 1-6, 86-73. Tu. Neh. 8. 1-18. W. Neh. 9. 1-38. Th. Neh. 10. 1, 28-39. F. Neh. 13. 1-31. Sa. Deut. 11. 18-28. Su. Pa. 19. 1-14.

Time.—About the middle of September, B.C. 444. It was the first day of the 7th month, their eivil New Year's Day; two months after Nehemiah's arrival at Jeru-salem (our last lesson).

PLACE.—Jerusalem, in the open square phel, south-east of the temple area.

RULERS, MC.—See last lesson.

BULLDING THE WALLS OF JREUSALEM.—(1)
Soon after his arrival, Nehemish made a
careful examination of the ruins. (2) The
walls were three or four miles long, and
were completed in 52 days. (3) Amid two
kinds of hinderances (a) the poverty and were completed in 52 days. (s) aims two kinds of kinderances (a) the poverty and sins of God's peepie, (b) opposition of enemies, by ridicule, false reports, attacks, and attempts to ensuare their leader. (4) The means of success were the mind to work, watchfulness, mal, prayer, repentance, courage, self-denial, and large gifts.

HELPS OVER HAND PLACES.—1. Street—Rather, a court or wide open space. Water gate—A gate in the southern wall of the temple area, through which water was brought for use in the temple services. Book of the lass—The Pentateuch, or first five beeks, of Moses. 2. Seventh month—Of the mored year, but the first of the civil year. Tixri, September-October. The first day was their New Year's Day. 4. Beside him stood—These were leaders of the people to meetin and homour Ezra in the sight of the people. Perhaps also to relieve Ezra in his long reading, from daylight to moon (v. 3).

5. All the people steed up—As a reverential form of worship. 6. And Erra blessed the Lord—Uttered a prayer of praise and thankagiving. 8. Read distinctly—30 that all could hear every word, either by reading in concert, or by repeating the words in different parts of the great congregation. Gave the sense—By explaining or translating the obsoure words. The law was read in Hebrew, while the common language was Chaldee. Caused to understand—Explained the meaning and applied the truths. 9. Tirshatha—Governor.

Sulider The Markey and helms—The Hutes over HARD PLACES.-1. Street

SUBJECTS FOR STROYAL REFORMS.—Building the wall.—Hinderances and helps.—The great assembly.—Exra's aids.—How we can help the minister.—Worship, its value and methods.—How to understand it.—The fruits of such study.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Who was Nehemiah? Where did he live? Why did he come to Jerusalesn? What did he do soon after his arrival? (Neh. 2. 13-18.) How long was the wall in building? (Neh. 6. 15.) What were some of the hinderances in the way? Whet qualities did the people show that enabled them to overcome these obstacles?

SUBJECT: STUDYING GOD'S WORD.

I. THE GREAT MERTING (vs. 1-4).—Where did the people gather together? At what time? What feest came on this day? (Lev. 23, 24, 25.) Of whom did the congregation consist? What book was to be read? Who was the reader? Who sided Egra?

Was the reader? Who asked Erra?

II. THE OPERING WORSHIP (vs. 5, 6).—
What postures did the people take during
the wership? Way? What posture should
we take? What is it to bless the Lord?
How did the people respond? Should we
take part in the worship? What is the use
of wership? How will it help us in Bible

IV. FRUITS OF BIBLE STUDY (vs. 9.12).—
What did the reading first lead the people
to do? Why did they weep? How does the
law of God convince us of sin? What did
Nehemiah tell the people to do? Show how
joy is a natural result of reading the Bible?
What acts of benerolence were they to perform? (v. 10.) With what covenant did
they consecrate themselves to God? (Neh.
9. 36; 10. 1-39.) What other fruits of reading God's word? (Neh. 8. 14-18; 10. 29-37;
13. 15-21.) What will be the effect of Bible
study upon us?

SUGGESTIONS ON BIBLE STUDY.

There is great value in large assemblies

for Bible study.

2. Therefore, attend teachers meetings,
Sunday-school assemblies, normal classes,

3. From the Bible we learn (1) God's will, (2) how to live best in this world, (3) the

way to heaven.

4. Worship from the heart, and in becoming attitudes, is a great help to Bible

study.

5. We should learn many of the words of the Bible by heart.

6. We should use every means for under-

6. We should use every standing God's word.
7. The fruits of Bible study are repentance, consecration, obedience, joy, brotherly kindness, happy lives, noble character, national prosperity.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

6. How long were they in building the walls? Ars. 52 days. 7. What did they do when the walls were finished? Ars. They held a great assembly for the study of God's word. 8. What did they do at this assembly? Ars. Erra and his aids read and explained the law to the people. 9. What was the effect on the people? Ars. They wept because they had so falled to keep this law. 10. What did Nehemiah tell them to do? Ars. To rejoice in God, and henceforth to obey his law with perfect hearts.

B.C. 474.] LESSON XI. [March 14. RATHER'S PETITION.

Commit ve. 128. Bother 4. 10-17; 5. 1-8. GOLDEN TEXT.

So will I go in unto the king, which is not according to the law; and if I periah, I periah.—Eather 4. 16.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

God causes all things to work together for good to his people.

DAILY READINGS.

M. Rether, ch. 1. Tu. Esther, ch. 2. W. Esther, chs. 3, 4. Th. Esther, chs. 5, 6. F. Esther, ch. 7. Sa. Esther, ch. 8. Su. Esther, chs. 9, 10.

Time.—B.C. 474, between Lessons 8 and 9. 30 years before Nehemiah came to Jerusalem, our last lesson.

PLACE.—Shushan, or Susa, one capital of the Persian empire, 250 miles south-east of Babylon, 125 miles north of the Persian Guif.

PLACE IN THE BIBLE.—The story of Rether belongs in the interval of 58 years between the sixth and seventh chapters of Ezra.

BOOK OF HETHER.—Author unknown, but believed to be a Petsian Jew who lived about the time of the events described. It is a story of Divine providence, without the name of God once in it, but God manifest every-

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.—The story must be read, but a few explanations are here given. Why should God so care for the preservation of the Jewe? Because they were his missionaries to the heathen nations where they were scattered, and were preparing the way by the Word of the one God for the coming of his son Jesus Christ. Xerxes.—The Greek and common form of the name Ahasuerus is well known in ancient history. The feast mentioned in chap. I was the one in which he proposed his great expedition into Greece, where he took 5,000,000 persons and returned with 5,000. The expedition took place between the feast and the marriage of Esther. 10. Esther.—"A star." Her Hebrew name was Hadassah, "Myrtic." She could have been only 15 or 20 years old at her marriage. Mordeox— HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.—The story What three things did Exra and his helpers do with the book of the law? How long did that reading continue? (v. 2.) Why was there seed of explaining the Word?

"MYTIC." She could nave been only 15 or 20 years old at her marriage. Mordeos— and 71,585 communic churches during the descendant of Kish, a Benjamite carried on the descendant of Kish, a Benjamite carried on the given nearly \$1 there is one law of Ms—Rather for him, for

all. Put to death—This was to preserve the life of the king from those who might wish to kill him, and to save him much annoyance. Golden sceptre—A rod tipped and ornamented with gold. ESTHER'S DANGER-1) of death. The chances were against her. (2) The king seemed to have lost some of his attraction to her. (3) The king's decree, which could not be changed, was to be averted,—a seeming impossibility. (4) His leading favourite was opposed to her. (5) She belonged to a deepised race, and the king would now have to know it. 13. Mordecai commanded—He urges four arguments. (1) She will perish if she does not go. (2) She will lose not only life, but the opportunity of doing a good service. (3) (rod will certainly deliver his people. (4) God had given her all the blessings she enjoyed for this very purpose. She would be carrying out God's plan. 1. Put on royal apparel—To appear as attractive as possible.

Suriects for Special Reports.—The Book (2) The king seemed to have lost some of his

SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.—The Book SUBJECTS FOR SPECIAL REPORTS.—The Book of Eather.—Xerxes.—Eather.—Haman.—Mordecai.—The danger of God's people.—The heroism of Eather.—Haman's ambition and its fruits.—Mordecai's success compared with Haman's.—The deliverance of God's people,—Divine providence as seen in this leason.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Did the story of Eather occur before or after the events of our last lesson? Where in the Bible history does this story belong? In what city did Eather live? What can you tell about Ahasuerus?

SUBJECT: A STORY OF DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

I. THE DANGER TO GOD'S PROPLE.—Who was Mordeoai? His character? Who was Haman? His character? Why was Haman angry with Mordeoai? Why would not Mordeoai how down before him? Was he right in this? What did Haman do in resuge for this? What did he give the king for the privilege? How did he expect to get back this money?

II. QUEEN ESTERE'S HEROISM (vs. 10-17). H. Queen Esters Heroism (vs. 10-1/).

How did Queen Esther learn about this danger to her people? What did Mordeoai wish her to do? What made this difficult and dangerous? How old was Esther? What reasons did Mordeoai give why she should do it? How did she prepare for her dangerous duty? How did she accomplish it? What lessons do we learn from Queen Esther's conduct?

III. RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—What was the first step in Haman's fall? How was it accomplished at last? Was this justice? Do such things happen in our days? What lessons do you learn from Haman's career?

ICESONS GO YOU ICEST ITOM HAMAN'S CAFCET?

IV. DELIVERANCE.—What stood in the way of saving the Jews? (8.8.) How was their deliverance accomplished? Trace the workings of Providence in accomplishing this result? What promise was fulfilled? (Rom. 8.28.) Why should God interfere to protect the Jews? What comfort and help can you gain from this story?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. God puts us in our place for a special

purpose.
2. Ambition leads to pride, selfishness, and cruelty.

3. Pride goes before a fall.

4. Difficulties in our way make heroism

ossible.

5. Wisdom, plety, prudence, and courage are needed in God's work.
6. Goodness, faithfulness, plety, are the foundation of true success.
7. God will save his people because he has work for them to do in the world.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

THEVIEW EXERCISE.

11. Who was Esther? Ans. A Jewish maiden who become the queen of Xerxes the Great. 12. What danger overtook God's people? Aws. Haman obtained permission to destroy them all. 13. Kow was that danger averted? Ans. By the heroism of Queen Esther, who braved death in their behalf. 14. What became of Haman? Ans. His pride and ambition led to his fall and death.

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