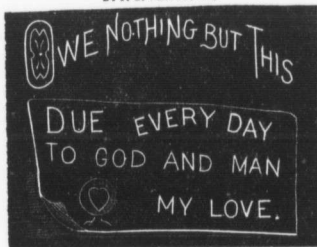


obedience from fear of punishment, and the obedience from love, showing which is the true obedience. Print "Love is the fulfilling of the law," and show that the law is not truly kept until love comes and keeps it. Draw heart around the word "Love," and ask how much love there must be to make us keep the law—that is, always obey. Teach that it takes more than any of us have, and so we must go to some one who can give us more. Who has love to give away? "God is love," and he will fill the heart full that will go to him, asking to have love enough to obey in all things.

Blackboard.

BY J. B. PHIPPS, ESQ.



This diagram illustrates more particularly verses 8, 9, and 10 of the lesson. It has been well said that "love is a debt always to be in the paying and always owing." The love of God to man is greater than man's ability to pay, so we are continually in debt, but we can make daily payments and so fulfil the law. The superintendent can make an object-lesson of this by showing a blank note, or due bill, and explaining how it is filled up and how paid. The due bill on the blackboard is binding every day.

Lesson Word-Pictures.

He is the good citizen. He is subject to the powers that be. He does not stand at one side, an everlasting scold that denounces and finds fault, all the while refusing to put his shoulder to the wheel and help his country forward. He realizes how much the success of the whole depends upon his efficiency as a part; that, if not the wheel, he is a shoulder behind it. I see him going to the ballot box, ready to confer office on others or to receive it if needed. I see him going to his daily work. He is industrious. He does not refuse to work, and then stalk through the land, his hands in his pockets, his mouth at the ears of people, bawling, "Down with capital!" He keeps out of debt, and so increases the nation's assets and helps meet the nation's liabilities. I see him making a bargain at his business or trade, and he is thoroughly honest, thus helping the nation to be true to its word, making its bonds reliable and its coinage fare. If he have money ahead, he does not make his money-resources a hard, unfeeling grindstone where he stands and grinds down to the thinness of indigence the wages of his workmen, provoking strife between labor and capital. He is temperate. I do not see him emptying a beer mug and so influencing the nation to turn itself into a big beer-vat. When a discussion threatens to be hot-natured, I notice that he is conciliatory, and thus does his part toward cementing all sections of the nation in brotherly love. I see him on Sunday going to church, and thus he helps on the conversion of the nation into one grand temple of God. He is faithful in all his relations to a lower government, because, far up, he sees the white throne of a higher government, and bows to it in loyal, loving, steadfast service.

SECOND QUARTERLY REVIEW.

JUNE 29th, 1884.

HOME READINGS.

- M.* Lessons I. II. Acts 18. 23-28; 19. 1-22.
Tu. Lessons III. IV. 1 Cor. 1. 17-31; 8. 1-13.
W. Lessons V. VI. 1 Cor. 13. 1-13; 15. 50-58.
Th. Lesson VII. Acts 19. 23-41; 20. 1, 2.
F. Lessons VIII. IX. 2 Cor. 9. 1-15; Gal. 4. 1-16.
S. Lessons X. XI. Rom. 3. 19-31; 8. 28-39.
S. Lesson XII. Rom. 13. 1-10.

LESSON HYMNS.

- No. 247, S. S. Hymnal.
 The Master is come, and calleth for thee.
 No. 253, S. S. Hymnal.
 Let him to whom we now belong.

- No. 257, S. S. Hymnal.

We give thee but thine own:

- No. 256, S. S. Hymnal.

He leadeth me! oh! blessed thought.

REVIEW SCHEME.

WHAT HAS



BEEN SAVED?

told in the GOLDEN TEXT.

Lesson II.—PAUL AT EPHESUS.—What special

Lesson I.—PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.—Where did Paul go? Who came to Ephesus after he left? What is related of Apollos? What did Paul ask of certain disciples at Ephesus? What is