

WHERE THERE'S DRINK THERE'S DANGER.

WRITE it on the liquor store,  
Write it on the prison door,  
Write it on the gin-shop sign,  
Write, ay, write this truthful line:  
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on the work house gate,  
Write it on the schoolboy's slate,  
Write it on the copy-book,  
That the youth may at it look.  
"Where there's drink there's danger"

Write it on the church-yard mound,  
Where the drink-alain dead are found,  
Write it on the gallows high,  
Write it for all passers-by:  
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it underneath your feet,  
Up and down the busy street;  
Write it for the great and small,  
In the mansion, cot, and hall.  
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it on our ships which sail,  
Home along by steam and gale;  
Write it in large letters—plain—  
Over our land and past the main—  
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it in the Christian's home,  
Sixty thousand drunkards roam  
Year by year from God and right:  
"Where there's drink there's danger."

Write it in the nation's laws  
T' suppling out the license cause,  
Write it in each ballot white,  
Politicians, read it right:  
"Where there's drink there's danger."

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

**T**HIS is a question often asked and not often satisfactorily answered; for the ideas conveyed to different minds by the word are very different.

To some persons he is a gentleman who wears fine clothes, who does no work, who has an abundance of money and spends it freely. But in truth, though a gentleman may be rich, well dressed, liberal, and have no need of toil, no one of all these things give him any right to the name. But the man who is of kind and gentle demeanor to all, who is upright, can did, and truthful, who is loyal to his friends, and needs no bonds to hold him faithful to his promises—this man is a gentleman, whether he be clad in broadcloth or homespun; yes, even though he be so poor that he has no means for prodigal giving, and is compelled by stern necessity to labour hard for daily bread. It is what he is, not what he has, that makes the true gentleman.

HOME DUTIES FIRST.

**A** GIRL of fourteen who had lately been converted, asked God to show her what she should do for Him, and what was her special work. After praying for some time, the thought came into her mind, that there was her baby brother, only a few months old, which she could take and nurse for the Lord. So she took the charge of the child, and relieved her mother in the work and care of the little one.

This was godly and Christ-like. Home duties and fireside responsibilities have the first claim upon every child of God. We need not go abroad for work when God places work within our reach.

"The daily round, the common task," provides ample opportunities for serving God, doing whatsoever our hands find to do.

"Little words, not eloquent speeches, little deeds, not miracles, nor battles, nor one great heroic act or mighty martyrdom, make up the Christian life."—*Dr. H. Bowler.*

STOP BEFORE YOU BEGIN.

**S**UCCESS depends as much on not doing as upon doing; in other words, "Stop before you begin" has saved many a boy from ruin.

When quite a young lad I came very near losing my own life and that of my mother by the horse running violently down a steep hill and over a dilapidated bridge at its foot.

As the boards of the old bridge flew up behind us, it seemed almost miraculous that we were not precipitated into the stream and drowned. Arriving home and relating our narrow escape to my father, he sternly said to me:

"Another time hold in your horse before he starts."

LESSON NOTES.

FIRST QUARTER.

A. D. 30.] LESSON IX. [March 4.  
PERSECUTION RENEWED.  
*Acts 5. 17-29. Commit to memory vs. 27-29.*

GOLDEN TEXT.

We ought to obey God rather than men.  
*Acts 5. 29.*

OUTLINE.

1. In the Prison. 17. 18.
2. In the Temple. v. 19-25.
3. Before the Council. v. 26-32.

TIME.—A. D. 20.  
PLACE.—Jerusalem.

**EXPLANATIONS.**—*The high-priest*—Probably Annas, as in Lesson VI. *They that were with him* His friends, many of whom were rulers. *Sadducees* A class of Jews who did not believe in the resurrection of the dead. *Filled with indignation*—Especially because the apostles preached the rising of the dead through Jesus. *Put them in the common prison*—In the jail of the city, where criminals were confined. *The angel*—God's angels are ready to help God's people. *Opened the doors*—With ut the knowledge of the jailers. *Ver. 23. Go stand, and speak*—The three commands to God's people everywhere. *In the temple*—Where the people met together. *Words of this life*—The life of the Gospel, which Jesus came to bring. *Early in the morning*—Thus meeting the people who came to attend the early sacrifice. *Called the council*—The great council of the Israelites, called the Sanhedrin. *Senate*—The elders and rulers. *The officers*—Those who waited on the council. *No man within*—The angel was stronger than the bars. *Heard these things*—That the apostles had escaped. *Doubted of them*—Were perplexed about the apostles. *Whereunto this would grow*—How the matter would end. *Standing in the temple*—Showing thus that they had not hidden in fear. *Without violence*—Not in chains, or dealing roughly with them. *Feared the people*—The people were friendly to the apostles for their miracles of help and healing, and would have stoned any that tried to do them harm. *Straitly command*—Strictly order. *Not teach in his name*—Annas would not mention the name of Jesus. *With your doctrine*—This word means "teaching." *This man's blood*—Making the people believe that they had murdered Jesus. *Obey God rather than men*—When God's commands and men's are opposed to each other. *Hang'd on a tree*—The cross is often thus spoken of. *To give repentance*—To make it possible to repent of sin, by sending the Spirit upon sinners. *So is the Holy Ghost*—The Holy Ghost bore witness by miracles wrought through the apostles.

TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

Where in this lesson do we find—  
1. How God takes care of his people?  
2. Whom we ought to obey?  
3. What Christ gives to men?

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. Where were the apostles put by the rulers? In the common prison. 2. How

were they set free? By an angel. 3. What did they then do? They preached in the temple. 4. Before whom were they again brought? Before the council. 5. What was their testimony concerning Jesus before the council? That he was prince and Saviour.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION. The royalty of Christ.

CATECHISM QUESTION.

12. When did Christ begin his public ministry?  
Christ began his public ministry at thirty years of age, when he came forth, and was baptized by John, who was sent from God to preach, and to baptize with water.

A. D. 35.] LESSON X. March 11.  
THE SEVEN CHOSEN.

*Acts. 6. 1-16 Commit to memory vs. 6-8.*  
GOLDEN TEXT.

Seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom. *Acts 6. 3.*

OUTLINE.

1. The Seven. v. 1-7.
2. Stephen v. 8-15.

TIME.—A. D. 35. There is some reason for supposing that this lesson embraces a period of two years, from 35 to 37 A. D.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

**EXPLANATIONS.**—*In those days*—Perhaps even a few years after the events of the last lesson. *Multiplied*—While the Church was growing rapidly. *A murmuring*—A complaint, which might have risen to a quarrel. *Grecians*—The Jews who were of foreign birth and language. *Hebrews*—Jews native to Palestine. *Widows were neglected*—Being foreigners, were apt to be passed over. *Daily ministrations*—The supply of food given, perhaps every day, by the Church. *Twelve*—The apostles. *Multitude of the disciples*—The great body of the Church. *Not reason*—Not fitting or suitable. *Leave the word*—Stop preaching to give alms. *Serve tables*—By doing the work for the poor. They felt that their time should be given to God's work. *Seven men of honest report*—Men who were known to be good. *Wisdom*—They would need wisdom for this work of caring for the poor and distributing the gifts of the Church. *We will give ourselves*—The apostles would do nothing but pray and preach. *They chose*—Stephen and Phil were the only ones of whom any thing is known. *Proselyte*—One born a Gentile who had become a Jew. *Laid their hands on them*—Setting them apart to their office. *Word of God increased*—That is, the number of those who believed in the Gospel. *Priests were obedient*—Many Jewish priests believed in Jesus. *Stephen . . . did great wonders*—By his faith he wrought miracles. *The synagogue*—A place where Jews met to worship, but not like the Temple, where sacrifice was offered. *Not able to resist*—Stephen preached with such power that none could answer him. *Suborned men*—They persuaded or lured men to speak falsely about him. *Blasphemous words*—Words which would show contempt for the law of God. *Before the council*—The body of men which ruled the Jews. *This holy place*—The Temple, where the council met. *The Law*—The law of God as given by Moses. *Destroy this place*—Jesus had said that the place would be destroyed on account of the sins of its people. *Change the customs*—The Laws and usages given by Moses. *Face of an angel*—Shining with glory given by the Lord.

TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

Where does this lesson show—  
1. How to prevent quarrels?  
2. How to work for Christ?  
3. How Christ's glory is shown by his disciples?

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. For what work were the seven appointed? To help the poor. 2. What kind of men were chosen? Men with the Holy Ghost and wisdom. 3. Who was the leader among the seven? Stephen. 4. What did he do? Preached the Gospel with power. 5. What did his enemies do? Accused him to the council. 6. How did his face appear before the council? Like that of an angel.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The organization of the Church.

CATECHISM QUESTION.

13. What was the doctrine which John the Baptist preached?  
John the Baptist publicly reproved sinners; preached repentance and forgiveness of sins; and directed his disciples to Jesus as the Saviour.

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