

Don't Forget the Boys.

BY MARY W. LYON.

They say the world is growing worse
With every changing year,
That we have nothing at all to hope,
And every thing to fear,
That reckless love of power and gain
All love of good alloys;
That Alcohol is bound to reign—
So don't forget the boys!

The boys who are learning to know his wiles,
And to hate his very name,
To see behind his tempting smiles,
That the end is woe and shame;
To turn away from the offered cup
That body and soul destroys,
Such noble boys we must never give up—
No, don't forget the boys!

They form in line, and proudly stand,
Cadets of temperance true,
Pledged to defend their native land,
And fight for its freedom, too;
Freedom from foes that harm the home
And ruin its sweetest joys;
An army of soldiers, brave and strong—
Oh, don't forget the boys!

'Tis true, they are only in training now,
But the boys will soon be men,
And out of our homes, and out of our schools,
Will come our statesmen then.
A trumpet note of victory blends
With all their fun and noise;
You need never despair of the future,
Friends,
If you don't forget the boys.

LESSON NOTES.

THIRD QUARTER.

STUDIES IN JEWISH HISTORY.

B.C. 1095] LESSON VI. [Aug. 11

SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

1 Sam. 12. 1-15. Memory verses, 14, 15

GOLDEN TEXT.

Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you. 1 Sam. 12:24.

OUTLINE.

1. The Just Judge, v. 1-5.
2. The Righteous Lord, v. 6-15.

TIME.—1095 B.C.

PLACE.—Gilgal.

EXPLANATIONS.—*My sons are with you*—These were they who had been Samuel's aids, and had been bribe takers. *Behold his anointed*—That is, the new king. Samuel thus at the outset submits to Saul as his judge. *The righteous acts of the Lord*—That is, the acts of wonderful favour that God had done for them in the past.

TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

From what in this lesson are we taught—

1. The power of an upright life?
2. The duty of following God?
3. The danger of forsaking God?

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. When Samuel had renewed the covenant of the people with Saul what did he do? He abdicated his office as judge. 2. To what did he invite the people's scrutiny? To his official record. 3. What did he confidently claim? A record of perfect integrity. 4. With what did he reproach them? With distrust in God. 5. What was his parting injunction? "Only fear the Lord and serve him," etc.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The value of character.

CATECHISM QUESTION.

37. What do you mean by the almightiness or omnipotence of God?
That God can do whatever he will.
I know that thou canst do everything, and that no thought can be withholden from thee.—Job 42:2.
Matthew 19:26.

B.C. 1079] LESSON VII. [Aug. 18

SAUL REJECTED BY THE LORD.

1 Sam. 15. 10-23. Memory vers. 22, 23

GOLDEN TEXT.

Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath also rejected thee from being king. 1 Sam. 15:23.

OUTLINE.

1. The Rejected Word, v. 10-21.
2. The Rejected King, v. 22, 23.

TIME.—1079 B.C.

PLACE.—Gilgal.

EXPLANATIONS.—*It repenteth me*—God is represented always as subject to emotions of a finite character. Saul was God's choice as king, and if he would could have wrought out obedience to God's will. But he chose to disobey, and, to be just, God could do nothing but reject him, and so human language pictures God's attitude toward the persistent sinner as if God had changed; but it was Saul and not God who had changed. *Set him up a place*—Saul probably set him up a monument or memorial of his victory. *Fly upon the spoil*—That is, Saul had hastened to take for plunder or booty the choicest of the flocks and herds instead of obeying God.

TEACHINGS OF THE LESSON.

Where in this lesson are we taught—

1. That sin is sure to be found out?
2. That God demands full obedience?
3. That rejection of God means rejection by him?

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. Whither did Jehovah send Saul? To destroy the Amalekites. 2. How did Saul disobey? He saved the best of the spoil. 3. What excuse did Saul make for this act? That they were for a sacrifice. 4. What lesson did Samuel then teach him? "Obedience is better than sacrifice." 5. What judgment was then pronounced against him? "Because thou hast rejected," etc.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The fruit of disobedience.

CATECHISM QUESTIONS.

38. What do you mean by the omniscience of God?

That God knows all things—past and present and future.

39. How does the Scripture describe this knowledge?

It teaches that God knows every thought in man's heart, every word, and every action.

A BRAVE GIRL.

BY O. M.

I HEARD a man tell the other day of a brave little girl of his. She was walking along the street one day when she saw a drunken man. He was ill-clothed, dirty, and looked as if he had no friends. She pitied him, and went up to him and spoke kindly. He answered so roughly that she was a little frightened, and said, while the tears came to her eyes: "O sir! I did not mean any harm, and I am sorry if you are angry with me; but I know it is wrong to drink liquor, and I thought I must tell you so. Won't you give it up?"

He did not answer her, but looked after her as she went away, and finally followed her. He walked pretty far, and when he caught up to her she saw there were tears in his eyes also, and then her fears left her. He took her hand in his and said: "My dear child, forgive me for speaking harshly to you. I would not hurt you. I know I ought to give up the drink, and have tried to, oh! so many times, but the habit is too strong. But yours are the first kind words spoken to me for

many a day. I once had a little girl who always spoke to me as kindly as you have now, but that was long ago. For your sake I will try again."

She then took him to the rooms of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union (of which her mother was a member), where he signed their pledge-roll and received the help and encouragement he so much needed. Today he is an active member of a church, and a respected citizen.

Do you say that little children can do nothing to reclaim those who have gone astray, and that the little they can do in any good cause won't amount to much? Let this incident convince you, for it proves to the contrary. Numerous incidents can prove the truth of the declaration, "A little child shall lead them."

IF I WERE A BOY.

If I were a boy I would not use tobacco in any way. There are men who think it right to smoke, and I am not going to discuss the question as regards men; but whatever may be said of them, there is no intelligent man anywhere, whether he himself smokes or does not smoke, whether he thinks it right or wrong for men to smoke, who does not think it always wrong for a boy. There is a great difference between the effects of tobacco upon a growing person and its effects upon one who has his growth. It hurts a growing boy a great deal more than it hurts a growing man. I have my doubts whether anyone ever uses it habitually without being injured by it; but it is perfectly certain—all the doctors agree on this—that it is always injurious for boys. Here, for instance, is the word of one doctor, who thinks it no harm for some men to use it:—

"To young persons," he says, "under twenty-five years or so," tobacco, even in small quantities, is so apt to disorder health in some way or other, that for such it should be considered generally harmful."

For the same reason, if I were a boy, I would not drink beer or wine, or any kind of alcoholic liquor. Here, too, there is a dispute among the doctors—some of them saying that men may sometimes drink wine or beer without harm; but here, too, they all perfectly agree that for boys such drinks are always harmful.

A great many boys in this country are learning to drink beer. Some of them think there is no harm in it; but in thousands of cases it has wrought a deadly train of misery along with it. It has crippled many a man's very best powers; it has been the beginning of drunkenness and blighted lives. And not only because of the probable harm to yourselves, but because of the trouble and poverty and sorrow that it causes all over the land, have nothing to do with it.—*Saint Nicholas.*

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