

May 28, 1916. Lesson IX. The Cour cil at Jerusalem.-Acts 15: 1-35. COMMETARY .--- 1. The occasion for a Council (vs. 1, 2). Jerusalem was the great centre of the Christian faith and was Judaistic in its prejudices. Antioch was the centre of Gentile Obristian influence. The church at Jernsalem was solicitous for the purity of the Christian body everywhere, and, receiving the impression that the Gentile converts at Antioch were not fully in harmony with the principles of Christianity because they did act observe Jewish rites, some tried to convince them that they could not be saved without keeping the law of Meses. Paul and Barnabas were at Antien and strongly opposed the teaching of the men who came from Jernsadem, but were not able to convince them that any one could be sav. ed whe did not conform to the Jewish rite of circumcision. The church at Antioch doolded that it was best for Paul and Barnabas and others of their number to go to Jerusalem to confer with the apostles and elders there, that a decision might be reached on the question under dispute. It the matter could be settled satisfactorily, the unity of the church would be assured; otherwise a division seemed in-

evitable. II.--The Discussion (vs. 3-21). The delegates set out on their three-hun-dred-mile journey to Jerusalem, going along the Mediterranean coast through Phenicia and then through the plain of Hadraelon and Samaria, declaring as they went the salvation of Gentiles. The church at Jeruss the Gentiles. The church at Jerusalem received them cordially and to them the apostles related what the Lord had done by them among the Gentiles. The converted Pharisees were strong in their belief that the Gantiles sught to keep the law of Moses. This dis-cussion was informal and took place before the covering of the council fiself. When the council met, the dif-ferent views were stated by their respective advocates. Poter then made a plea for Christian liberty based upon his experience in connection with the conversion of the Gentile Cornelius. The Lord made no difference between the Jews and Gentiles, honoring their faith by purifying their hearts. Both

required to observe the Jewish law further than to refrain "from pollutions of idols, and from fornication, and from things strangled, and from blood."

III. A Decision Reached (vs. 22-29). thou pleased it the apostles and ers-The judgment, or opinion, expressed by James, became the decision of the council with no record of a dissenting voice. to send chosen men of their own company—It was fitting that men from the Jerusalem church should convey to Antioch the decision of the council, that it might come to the church there, with full authority. Paul and Barnabas and their fellow dele-gates would report by word of mouth, but the men from Jerusalem would bear the official report of the council. Judas....Barnabas-This man is not minimized elsewhere in the scriptures. He may have been a brother of Josephiltes, if the property, of the scriptures, as much as his Barsabas (Acts 1:23). Silas—Called by Paul (2 Cor. 1:19). Silvanus. He became one of Paul's fellow laborers, among the brethers—the decision of the 23 wrote letters—the decision of the consult the church at Jerusalem. council was put in writing so that there could be no confusion as to its apostles and elders and brehtnature. ren-Both the ministers and the lay-men joined in this communication. Unto the...Gentiles in Antioch and Syria and Cilicia-It appears that the perplexing question of requiring the Centiles to keep the law of Moses had not extended beyond the regions here named. Syria was the country lying north of Palestine. Cilicia was a region lying west of the northern part of Syria and occupying the southeast-ern part of Asia Minor. 24. certain which went out from us-Those who had brought confusion among the Gentile converts had gone out from the church at Jerusalem, but with no authteach that they must keep the law of Moses. Subverting-This is a strong word in the Greek and has in ides of overthrow or devastation. give no such commandment—"Gave no commandment."—R. V. The church at usalem had not given these teachers any authority whatever. In their zeal for what they considered the esutials of religion, they took a course that threatened to retard the progress of the gospel. They believed so thorof the gospel. oughly in the teachings they were advocating, that they did not think they needed special authority. 25. It seemed good unto us-This form of expression was commonly used to state that a deliberate body had reached an agreement. Being assembled with one accord."-R. V. Our beords show the high esteem in which loved the Christians at Jerusalem held the apostles to the Gentiles. 26. Have hazarded their lives—The missionary journey that Paul and Barnabas had recently completed had exposed them many great dangers. Indeed Paul had been stoned and left for dead in Lystra. For the name of our Lord Christ-The apostles had de clared in unmistakable terms that Jesus was the Messiah and the com-Lord of Jews and Gentiles. 27. We have sent ... Judas and Silas-These "chief men" would give by word of mouth the result of the deliberations of the council. 28. It seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us-The Holy Spirit had guided the members of the council to a deci-

sion, and they were fully convinced that it was, the mind of the Spirit. 29. Meats offered to idois—In idois-trous worship animals were slain in trous worship animals were slain in sacrifice to idols, and the meat was sold and used for food. In abstain-ing from this food the Christians would refrain from recognizing pag-an gods. From blood things strangled—Men were forbidden to eat the blood of animals (Gen. 9: 4) be-fore the call of Abraham, for the blood is the life. Animals that are strangled retain the blood, hence the commend to abstain from eating command to abstain from eating blood would forbid the use of strangi-ed animals as feed. The command of Gen. 5: 4 is a general command and not one to Jews alene.

and not one to Jews sloke. IV. The effect of the desision (vs. 20-25.) 20. Dismissed—Sout forth on their mission. Gathered the multi-tude—All the Christians of Antioch were naturally interested in the de-cisions of the council. 31. Rejoted for the consolidation—The consolida-tion would be felt both by Jews and Gentiles, by the former because they knew how much was to be asked of their Gentile fellow worshippers; by knew how much was to be asked of their Gentile fellow worshippers; by the latter because they were declared free from the yoke of elwish observ-ances.—Cam. Bib. 32. Judes and Si-las ... exhorted.—These^{*} prophets from Jerusalem were able to give comfort to their brethren at Antioch, and their words confirming the se-tion of the consel were impressive. tion of the counsel were impressive. 23. They were let go in peace—The thought is that the Christians at Antioch dismissed Judas and Sime with a prayer that the divine blessing might be upon them. \$4, \$5. Verse 34 is emited from the Revised Ver-sion because it lacks the authority of the best ancient manuscripts. That Silas remained at Antioch, however is clear from v. 40 of this chapter Paul and Barnabas remained at An tioch and labored for a while before starting on further journeys.

Questions.--What great question was perploxing the church? With whom did Paul and Barnahas conwhom did Paul and Marmshas con-tend? What did they finally decide to do? Who took part in the discus-sion at Jerusalem? What were some, of the arguments presented? What opinion did James express? What did the church decide? Who were sent to Antioch? What was stated in the let-ter they carried? How was the deci-tion received? sion received?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Christian concession I. Inspired by prophecy and exper

lence II. Extended for the promotion of

plety.

1. Inspired by prophecy and exper-ience. It was inevitable that the claims of Judgism and Christianity classes were to be saved by the grace claims of Judaism and Christianity of the Lord Jesus Christ. Paul and should come into conflict in order Barnabas related before the council that the contrast between spirituality that the Lord had wrought miracles and formality in religion might be among the Gentiles through their mine made plain. The controversy began attong the centries through their min-istry. At this point James, our Lord's at Antioch, where Paul had many sup-broiser, who had charge of the chirch porters. Ins point of contention was at Jerusalem, and who presided at the claim asserted by a small section the cauncil, himself a Jew, gave an address in which he gave it as his judgeent that the Gentiles should not be required to observe the Jewish law the Morale law. There are the section the cauncil himself a jew it as his indices in which he gave it as his protectile converts the obligations of Gentile converts the obligations of the Menaic law. These Judaizing bretaren assumed an authority that they did not possess. Their position was reactionary. It aimed at the they and not possess. Their position was reactionary. It since at the reestablishment of circumcision as the condition of salvation, the going back from the principle of an internal, to that of an external religion. Paul's special mission to the Gentiles forced the matter upon the attention of the church. His declaration had of the church. His declaration had gone forth that God had opened the door of faith to the Gentiles. The ob-ject of the counsel at Jerusalem was to clear away all prejudice and ignorance, every groundess opinion which stood in the way of the progress of truth. Paul had reverence for Moses—a conviction of the divine or-igin of the isw, of the inspiration of the prophets, of the inspiration of the scriptures as much as his it was proper to do so. Paul desired to let the leaders of the church know exactly what he had been preaching. He believed he had a commission from Christ to preach His gospel wherever he found souls to be saved The spirit of brotherly love and faith pervaded the church council. They had no conception of church authority They auart from God's Spirit. There was no assumption of superiority on Peter part. He spoke strongly, but with deference to the judgment of all. Paul represented the Gentiles and mission ary work. Barnabas the church at Autioch. James summed up the matfirst church council affords an example of Christian prudence, brotherly love and wisdom ter and gave his judgment. inspired guidance. Peter's der words were weighty, seeing that God had revealed directly to him the re lation of the Gentiles to the gospel He would have been intensely Jawish but for his experience in the conver sion of Cornelius. The fact that the Gentiles had received the Holy Ghost. Peter considered to be a significant proof that God was pleased to save them Extended for the promotion of piety. The council of Jerusalem made very clear the distinction between iberty and authority in their relation Christian life to each other in the The testimony of the Spirit in the facts rehearsed was plainly the voice of God to the aposition. Discussion was full, impartial and thorough. There was in Paul a noble spirit of Discussion conciliation as to methods and usages He who had made havoc of the church now kept it together. The Council wisely met the two-fold danger, which confronted the church, by declaring that the old forms were no long binding, but that Christian liber libert ought to be set under safe, prudent and mutually accepted rules and restraints, which were necessary for the preservation of social intercourse between Jewish and Gentile brethren. Appeal to prophecy, together with the evidence that God was moving in the matter, settled the controversy the matter, settled the controversy and provided for established spiritual liberty Threatened schism in the church was avoided. Such was the method of settling the first contro-versy in the Caristian Church. Amid



By the Searching and Painstaking Work of Healthy Kidneys.

body the blood not only carries nutrition to the cells and tissues, but also collects the waste material resulting from the breaking down of cells and tissues, the ashes left by the fire of life.

THE ATHENS REPORTER. MAY 24. 1916

In due course the blood passos through the kidneys to be purified of these poisonous impurities, and these filtering organs extract each day altout 50 ounces of liquids and 2 ounces of solids, 500 grains of urea and 10 grains of urie acid, the matorial which is found in rheumatic joints.

Sudden changes of temperature throw a great strain on the kidneys, but it is overeating and drinking that are the usual cause of trouble. of waste matter the kidneys break down, urie acid and other poisons are lation of poisonous matter.

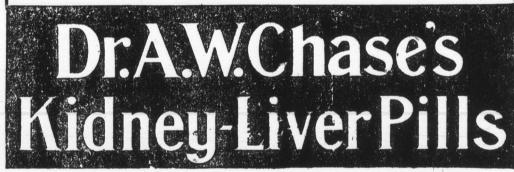
In its expeulation through the left in the blood and the whole system is poisoned by impure blood.

> Pains in the back and limbs, severe headaches, lumbage and rheumatism are the natural result. Hardoning of the arteries, excessive blood pressure, weakening of the heart's action, Bright's disease may be anticipated unless prempt action is taken.

> We like to think of Dr. Chese's Kidney-Liver Pills as preventive meatment, for by their timely use you can readily prevent all these dreaded disorders. Unlike other medicines for kidney troubles, they awaken the action of liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, and thereby effect a prompt cleansing of the whole fittoring and exerctory

There is no way by which the action of the kidneys can be so quickly aroused and the blood eleansed of impunities as by the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is therefore the greatest of blood purifiers In a vain effort to remove the excess and much sought for at this time of year, cine to cleanse from the system the accumu-

One pill a dese, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmansea, Bates & Co., Limited, Terente. Be not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations discussint.



Dr. Chase's Resipe Rook, 1,000 selected resipes, sent free if you mention this paper

digestion will soon become restored

to a full state of efficiency as a result of wholesome and easily-digested grass

in these circumstances one is com pelled to seek to overcome the stale

diet.

great dangers the least possible hurt was done to the reputation of Chris-tianity The decision of the Council took the form of a recommendation rather than a command. The letter, which was sent to the church at Antioch was most wisely and carefully the discussion of the council. It accused no one, but by implication sup-ported the position of Paul. It effecported the position of Paul. It effec-eually checked all agitation by the T.R.A. Judaizing party.

KEEPING HORSES SOUND.

pounds will be higher in price later in the season than they are now. have a thorough rest and a complete change from stable life and dry food This will put fresh life and vitality in him, give a general toning, and the

Prune out old or cankered wood from the apple trees before spraying operations are begun.

A loud-smelling hog pen is an ef-fense to the entire neighborhood, and there is no excuse for it nowadays, nor for a filthy hog wallow, with its mensice to hog health.

diet. In pronounced cases of staleness it will be well to allow the horse on pasture for a couple of honths, at least. Even when horses show only comparatively slight symptoms of being stale, they will be much bene-fited by a run at grass in the summer or toward the autuma, coming up nice and fresh and in merfect health again Pull out all the old used stalks in the garde nand burn them, as the eggs of the common stock borer are and fresh and in perfect health again at the end of their spell of rest. But in many cases it is not feasible to adopt this desirable expedient, and found in such stalks oftentimes. The destruction of the stalks will prevent injury from this pest during the sum mer.

> Skeep fill man's stomach and warm his back, and yet a good many farm ers will have nothing to do with

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MARKET REPORTS
TOBONTO MARKETS.
PARMERS' MARKET. Apples, bbl.
Chickens 0 26 6 30 F'ewl, dressed, lb. 0 22 0 25 Ducks, lb. 0 24 0 26 Tarkeys, lb. 0 25 0 23
MHATS-WHOLESALE. Bosf, forequarters, avt \$11 00 \$12 00 De., hindguarters, avt \$600 \$37 00 De., cheise sides, avt 13 00 \$4 00 De., commens, avt 13 00 \$4 00 De., commens, avt 13 00 \$2 00 De., commens, avt
De. centranea, evt
SUGAR MARKET.
Lawrence, Franulated, 100 lbs 8.26 [t. Lawrence, Franulated, 100 lbs 8.26 [t. Lawrence, Franulated, 100 lbs 821 [t. Lawrence, Forver, 100 lbs
Acada, reliew, in its
2 and 5-15. passages, 30c over granulated holds. 2 and 5-15. passages, 30c over granulated bags. LIVE STOCK.
Import entile, choice
dp. do. commen
Radita Stern 9 8 8 50 Reality desers 9 8 775 de light 6 70 Millons, chete, each 75 6 180 00
Brates and suits
OTHER MARKETS
WINNEP Mc OPTIONS. Wheet- Opds. High. Low. Glose. May
Onta- May 047% 047% 047% 047% July 047% 047% 047% July 047% 047% 047% July 047% 047% 047% July 047% 047% 047%
Winx 178 173 170½ 173 July
Obs. 16% 16% MINNMAPOLIS GRAIN MARMERS. Minnenssin - Wissat, May, Sh29 July, Sin 53; co. 1 hard, Si.27 1-5; No. 1 Merthers, Si.36 1-3; co. 1 hard, Si.27 1-5; No. 1 Merthers, Si.36 1-3; co. 1 hard, Si.27 1-5; No. 1 Merthers, Si.36 1-3; co. 1 hard, Si.27 1-5; No. 1 Merthers, Si.36 1-3; co. 3; co. 1 hard, Si.26; no. 1 Merthers, Si.36 1-3; co. 3; co.
Walls, G. 1-4 (G. S. FIOLI DIAL, \$19.00 Shipmonate, 45,00 barrels, Bran, \$19.00 to \$19.50. DULUTH GRAIN MARKIMF. DULUTH GRAIN MARKIMF.
DULUTA Wheat-No. 1 hard, Sidt 1-2; No. 1 Northern, 5121 1-4 to 51.22 1-4; No. 2 Northern, 5123 1-4 to 51.9 3-4. 14 answedt each, 51.35 1-3; Mary, \$1.94 1-2; Judg, \$1.95 1-2. THE CHEDSE MARKET.
THE CHIMMSE MARKET. WeadsteekAt the cheese board there bedgy 1,60 bezes were offered. All sold at 18c. Marker-At the sheese board held to- day 390 bezes of white were offered. All sold at 19 1-3c. PoterioroRobert Duff, president, and there efficients of the cheese board were re-siscised at the first meeting of the bear son this mearing. The top price with 18 S-de, and 1.30 cheese were boarded. RINFALO LIVE STOCK.
day 396 boxes of white were offered. All sold at 19 1-3c. Poterior Mebert Duff, president, and other efficers of the cheese board ager re-alented at the first meeting of indiferea.
Bon this meriag. The top price wile 13 Bon and 1.30 choose were boarded. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo. May 16.—Cattle, active
Bast Barrate, Mary 30Catter, active and thrm. Venis, receipts 75; active, 54.59 to 512. Heyer, receipts 5.569; show; heavy and mixed 310.55 to 526.30; yorkers 5555 to 310.55; pigs 59.65 to 57.50. 59.16; stage 50.65 to 57.50.
\$16.25; pige 20.65 te \$3.75; roughs 40 to \$0.16; stage \$6.60 to \$7.50. Shreep and immake, receipts \$3,600; getive.

nbs \$7 to \$11.00; yearlings \$6.50 to there \$6.75 to \$9: ewes \$4 to \$3.56; a	9.75 Leep
xed, \$5.00 to \$5.75. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK,	
Cattle, receipts' 3,000. darket steady.	
tive beef cattle 8 10	10.2
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ockers and feeders 600	8.80
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Sheep, receipts, 9,000.	
Market firm.	
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ringers 11 00	13.5
F1128 E1 8	12 8
mbs, native 9 19	46.05
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.	

Wheat, spot steady. / No. 3 Manitoba-128, 6 1-2d. No. 3 Maniteba-128, 61-24. No. 1 Northern pring-128, 44. No. 2 red western winter-128, 44. American mixed, new-118, 38. Flour, winter patents-478. Hops in Loadon (Fakifle Ceast)-44, 1584. '. 15, 158. Harms, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.-SSS. Baces, Cumberland cut, 26 to 3 Glbs.-Bs 0d. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—Nomiand. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—Sbs. Long clear middles, light, 28 te 68 lbs. St. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. -205. Short clear backs, 15 to 29 lbs.-53: Shoulders, square. It to 13 lbs.-45: Lard, grime weeters, in therces, fo 7. 64;--01d, 78: 64. Butter, finest U.S. in boxes-88s. Cheese, Canadisn, finest white no ier, Colored-110s. Australian in London-19s, 9d. Turpentine, spirits-44s. Revin, common-96s. Petreleum, refuned-11 1-4d. Cotten Seed Oil; hull refined, spot.-47s.

The horse is so much in demand at this time of the year on the farm that that a respite from all hard work is it is well to look into his condition, the surest cure for this trouble, comand keep him in the best of strength and vigor. dietary.

A state of staleness quite often supervenes in stabled horses, as the result of long-continued regular work. and especially so when the work is hard and of a rush order.

But constant work alone is not the sole cause—it is only a primary one, for the usual stable distary is likewise factor which contributes eventuaily a factor which contributes eventually being, if it to bring about such staleness on ac-count of its dry character. Heavy feeding of corn, or either wohle grain, especially has this tenedency. Oats ontail a certain heating effect, though forage is i in themselves oats is a perfectly wholesome food, and the more heating and stimulating the diet is, the apt it is to induce staleness. By a stale condition is meant the more or less impairing of the horse's working efficiency, a depression of the

animal's vital energy, and not in its full flush of health and vigor.

One of the most promising systems of staleness is shown when the horse ceases to thrive and loses bodily con-dition, becoming excessively finely Action, becoming excessively fillely-drawn and looking somewhat tucked up in the belly, the latter being a specially characteristic sign. The soat of the animal appears harsh and dull, presenting a "dried-up" appearance. Another sign is seen when the horse is at work He does not have big

s at work. He does not have is at work. He does not have the customary spirit and energy, but in stead to a certain degree shows list-lessness or lassitude, while the action may lose some of its freedom and become slower. The appetite 2150 often becomes impaired or irregular, while the legs may develop an increased tendency to become filled or pulfy about the joints, after being brought in the stable at night. In well-bred, highly-strung horses, when in this condition, will show increasing irritability and nervourness. This stale condition does not come on suddenly, but gradually develops in the course of weeks or of months.

THE REMEDY FOR STALENHAS. The best remedy is to turn the animal out on pasture, that he may

ness, while the horse remains in the stable and continues to do work. But it cannot be too strongly emphasized

bined with a suitable afteration of the

When a complete rest at when a complete rest at of the question, as much well possible must be cut out for a The food must be of a laxative cooling nature, while if the se

has been heavily fed on grain, a material reduction in the grain allow ance should be affected for the time being, if its work can be correspond-ingly cut down. Food of a specially ingly cut down. Food of a specially heating character must be eliminated How much thought do you give to

altogether. Next to a grazing dist, cut green forage is the best thing, and this should, if possible, be given daily in liberal quantities. This, by renson of its succulent, highly digestible and cooling charactor, will speedily prove effective in releving the symptoms of staleness and toming up the digestive organs, provided the green food is suporgans, provided the green food is sup-

plied in sufficient quantities. Besides green forage, which is the most effective, other foods that prove useful in counteracting staleness are bran and linseed masive and roots of all kinds. Still further benefit will be derive dif the horse can be turned out in the pasture field for a hours after the work is done. This affords a most wolcome change and assists to alleviate any symptoms of staleness that may be present.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Treating seed oats for smut with the formalia solution this year will save the farmers of Ohio more than \$500,000, according to the farm crops department, Ohio State University. To treat oats with the formalin solution secure a formalin at a drug store and mix a pint with 40 gallons of water. The oats may be sacked dipped into a barrel of this solution until they are thoroughly soaked or they may be piled upon the barn floor and sprinkled with the solution After the treatment they should be covered with blankets for four or five hours, so that the formalin will not evaporate teo quickly.

Indications are the spraying com

A good cow will always command : cood price, regardless of market con ditions. Therefore, it pays to go in minimor to keep or to

Ar warfas and cursed, is at last This desp

Lant will put pasturage into cattle. hay into the mow and humus and nitrogen into the soil. There must be some merit in it.

your potate crop? In Europe potatoes are grown on the same ground once in ten years, and whole potatees are used for seed. Thirty to forty sacks are required per acre for seeding Two years prior to the potate crop grass is grown on the land to prepare if for the potato. Of course they raise better potatees, and more of them, but then, they are more de pendent upon the use of potatoes than we are over here.

Pigeons are responsible for abcut 20 per cent. of the spread of hos choiers, according to the authorities who are dealing with its eradication. The farmer who owns or harbors pigeons should either coufine them

at home or dispose of them. Pigeons fly from farm to farm in search of food, which they generally find in the feed yards. In flying long dis-tances and visiting many yards they cardly fact the fact ensily get the germs on their feet and infect a whole neighborhood be-fore people realize that cholera is in their herds.

Appearances.

It is the appearances that fill the seene, and we petice not te ask of what realities they are the proxies. When the actor of Athena moved all hearts as he clasped the burfal urn and burst into broken sols how few then knew that it held the ashes of ura his seul.-Buiwer-Lytten.

He who owns the soil, owns up to the sky .- Law Maxim

The Sense of Taste.

Scientists say that the flavor of food and drink does not come in us through the sense of taste. The latter can only furnish sensations corresponding to the chemical composition inte tion of substances taken Although at most infinite in mouth. Although at most infimite in their variations, these sensations are few in number, comprising sweetness, bitterness, saltiness and sommess with their numerous degrees of inten

sity. The distinctive flavors of food do The distinctive navors of tood do not come from chemical action and are therefore not perceived by the sense of taste, but by the oldstory nerve by which the sensation is transmitted to the brain.

This explains why one's food does not taste "right" when he is suffering from a cold.

THE OWL A SORT OF A GAT.

(Philadelphia Star)

(Philadelphia Star) A woman selecting a hat at a maliact's asked, wattiously "Is there anothing about these feathers that might bring me into trouble with the Bird repitec-tion Society? "No. no, makem," the ratiliseer said. "Tut did they not belong to some bird?" the woman persisted. "Well, makem," the milliser returned, "desenaty, "these feathers are the feathers of a how, and the how, you are worked to sold as 'ow feet' o's at miss. Is more of a out then a sird."