

THE MAMMOTH.

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NEARLY one hundred years ago a fisher-man searching for ivory on the Siberian coast of the Arctic Ocean, when near the mouth of the Lena River, saw frozen inside a solid head of the control of the con cake of clear ice an immense dark object. cake of clear ice an immense dark object. It was left to be freed from its chilly prison by time and the sun's rays. After four years the ice was nearly melted, exposing to view this huge prehistoric mammoth, so like the elephent of to-day, and yet not the same either in size or covering. The fisherman removed the tusks and sold them to an ivory merchant. Two years later the carcass was found greatly disfigured. The flesh, so perfectly preserved during its desh, so perfectly preserved during its long ages of imprisonment in the ice, had been fed to dogs. What they left had been devoured by wolves and other wild animals. The skeleton, except one foreleg, was perfect. One ear was found. elg, was perfect. One ear was found; also part of the skin, which was covered with a reddish-brown wool interspersed with hairs and long bristles. These, with the repurchased tusks, were taken to the Royal Museum at St. Petersburg. The missing foreleg was supplied, the tusks were adjusted, and to-day in the great Russian museum stands this monster of past ages.



W. H. WITHROW, Secretary for Canada.

FRAYER-MEETING TOPICS.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1893.

Junior Epworth League.

THE WORD OF GOD.—Psa. 119, 105; John 4, 41; Acts 2, 41; 1 John 2, 14; 1 Peter 1, 23; Eph, 6, 17; Heb. 4, 12.

Junior E. L. of C. E.

How CAN BOYS AND GIRLS BE OF USE.—John 6. 5-13.

JUNIOR EPWORTH LEAGUE.

I.

WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT WORKS.

Mr. Wesley invented the expression, "The Sunday-school is the nursery of the Church," and provided for the organization of classes for the religious instruction of the children of Methodist parents, the first Disciplines providing that, wherever such could be formed, the preacher should "meet them at least once every week." The object of these classes was for the promotion of personal piety among the children, with a view to their being kept in the Church and graduated into senior classes. "The children's class," owing to many causes, has not been universally adopted and utilized as a connectional agency, but the inauguration of the Young People's movement in the form of Epworth Leagues and Christian Endeavour Societies has developed a junior department well adapted to do the work of "the catechumen classes." MR. WESLEY invented the expression,

well suspeed to do the work of the catecha-men classes."

The Junior is a preparatory training-school for and auxiliary to the Senior League or Society, and an entering perch to the Church.

It ought to cover the years between the days of childhood and the years of youth, with its training of heart and hand, head and feet to "look up and lift up for Christ and the Church."

WHO SHOULD BELONG.

All boys and girls who are too young for the Senior League or Society, but are old enough to give themselves to Christ and be trained in

to give themselves to Christ and be trained in his service, should belong to the Junior.

The age limit will in some cases, perhaps, offer a difficulty, and the line will have to be drawn largely by the necessities of the case. As a rule, however, children under seven years of age should not be enrolled, but permitted to attend the meetings. To retain those oven ten years of age contentedly, it may be well to divide the Active and Associate Members, each into sections—the older ones in section A and the younger ones in section B, or into first and second divisions. The devotional exercise and practical work could be carried on in concert, but special instruction might be given adapted to each portion, and thus the older ones would be made a help to the younger, and retained as assistants to the thus the older ones would be made a help to the younger, and retained as assistants to the Superintendents even until sixteen years of sge. In large societies it might be still better to divide the membership into two Leagues—Intermediate and Juvenile—in accordance with the graded system in our public schools. Let the Intermediates be from twelve to sixteen years of age, inclusive; and the Juveniles eleven and under. When juveniles reach the age of twelve they should be promoted to the Intermediate by some appropriate recognition, and at sixteen graduated into the Seniors by a special reception service.

LESSON NOTES.

THIRD QUARTER.

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF PAUL.

THIRD QUARTERLY REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER 24.

GOLDEN TEXT.

So, then, faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God.—Rom 10. 17.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

Lesson I.

PAUL CALLED TO EUROPE. - How was Paul called to go to Europe? How soon after the call did he start? What European convert received him with Christian hospitality? Repeat the Golden Text.

Lesson II.

PAUL AT PHILIPPI.—Where were Paul and Silas confined because of a false accusation? What came at midnight? Who was led to a knowledge of Christ by the apostle's teaching? Repeat the Golden Text.

Lesson III.

PAUL AT ATHENS.—What did Paul go to Athens for? What inscription did he see on an altar? What did he say about our ideal of Godhead? Golden Text.

Lesson IV.

PAUL AT CORINTH.—What man and wife received Paul in Corinth? Why did Paul leave the Jews and go to the Gentiles? What did God say to Paul in a vision in the night? Golden Text.

Lesson V.

ers. -- What did Paul ask of

the Ephesian disciples? What bless ing came upon them when he preached and laid his hands upon them? What wonderful miracles were there performed? Golden Text.

Lesson VI.

PAUL AT MILETUS. -To what church PAUL AT MILETUS.—To what church officers did Paul say these words? Why did he not count his life dear to himself? Of what did he exhort them to take heed? What did he say he knew about the future? Golden Text.

Lesson VII.

PAUL AT JERUSALEM.—Why did the Jews in Jerusalem seek to kill Paul? Who captured Paul from their hands? What did Paul tell the chief captain, and what did he request? Golden Text.

Lesson VIII.

PAUL BEFORE FELIX.—Of what did Paul say he had a "hope toward God?" Wherein did he say he exercised himself? What did Felix do as Paul reasoned of rightcousness, temperance, and judgment to come? Golden Text.

Lesson IX.

PAUL BEFORE AGRIPPA.—What did Festus call out to Paul, and how did Paul respond? What did Agrippa say to Paul, and how did Paul respond? Why was Paul sent to Rome? Golden Text.

Lesson X.

PAUL SHIPWRECKED.—What were the shipmen about to do? What did Paul exhort? What did the soldiers counsel? What was the result? Golden Text.

Lesson XI.

PAUL AT ROME.—What did the Jews say to Paul? What did he respond and testify What was Paul's final word? Golden Text.

Lesson XII.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.—In what does the kingdom of God not exist, and what is it? What does Paul say about what is pure and what is evil? What is our duty toward our brethren? Golden Text.

Recall the following places, and be ready to tell a story about each: Miletus, Rome, Athens, Malta, Jerusalem, Troas, Corinth, Philippi, Ephesus, and Cæsarea.

A CUSTOMER SECURED.

A Young man in a dry-goods store in Boston was endeavouring to sell a customer some goods. He had a quantity on hand which he much desired to dispose of, as they were not of the freshest style, and the man seemed inclined to take them,

says an exchange.
When the goods had been examined, and the bargain was about to be concluded, the

customer inquired: Are these goods the latest style?"

"Are these goods the latest style?"
The young man hesitated. He wanted so sell the goods, and it appeared evident that if he said they were the latest style the man would take them. But he could not tell a lie, and he replied:

"They are not the latest style of goods, but they are a very good style."

They are not the latest style of goods, but they are a very good style."

The man looked at him, examined some other goods of later styles, and said:

"I will take those of the older style, and some of the new also. Your honesty in stating the facts will fasten me to this place."

The man not only sold his goods and kept a good conscience, but he also retained a customer whom he might never have seen again if he had not spoken to him the exact truth. There is no permanent gain in falsehood and deception. Righteousness and truth are a sure foundation.

THE ROMAN SLAVE.

Blandina was a Roman slave girl; one of a despised, down-trodden race, for whom life held little of love and less of pleasure. What marvel then when to her was made known the story of Jesus' love, that it filled her heart to overflowing with gratitude. Was it possible the incarnate God himself loved her? that he had stooped to a slave's death to redeem and bloom to a slave's death to redeem and bless the slave? Matchless grace? To her heart the name of Christ became very precious; but her fidelity was to be sorely tried. A fierce persecution of the Christians was then making in Roma. Rlanding was arrested.



THE BIRDS' HARVEST.

The delicate girl of sixteen was racked, scourged, and her flesh torn with iron hooks to induce her to deny her Redeemer. In vain. All the torture could wring from her was the repeated declaration: "I am a Christian! I am a Christian!" words which seemed to support her wonderfully. When exposed at last to be torn by wild beasts, a calm, sweet smile rested upon her face, and with the name of Christ upon her lips the poor slave passed home to the glory land.

Dear young reader, the Bible speaks of all who are not yet God's children as being slaves to sin. What a dreadful fact! But the Lord Jesus died a slave's death to redeem the slave. Has he redeemed you? Are you one of the redeemed? Is his name precious to you as it was to this poor child, who could rejoice amid the bitterest suffering that she was "counted worthy to suffer shame for his name?" Are you ashamed shame for his name?" Are you ashamed of Jesus, or have you courage to confess his name by living a holy life to his honour and glory?

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