

✻ The Sunday School ✻

BIBLE LESSON.

Adapted from Hurlbut's Notes.

Third Quarter.

Lesson V.—Aug. 1. Acts 18, 1-11.

PAUL'S MINISTRY IN CORINTH.

[Read verses 12-22 and 1 Cor. chapters 1, 2 and 3.]

GOLDEN TEXT.

Other foundation can no man lay than is laid, which is Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 3, 11.

1. NOT SLOTHFUL IN BUSINESS. VERSES 1-3.
1. AFTER THESE THINGS—Recorded in the preceding chapter. DEPARTED FROM ATHENS—"No hint is given by Luke as to the length of Paul's sojourn at Athens. It cannot have been less than a month, and may have been a good deal more." CAME TO CORINTH—"The poverty of his condition, the greatness of his infirmities, and the desire to waste no time, render it nearly certain that he sailed direct in about five hours across the Saronic Bay."

2. A CERTAIN JEW NAMED AQUILA—From these Latin names one would conclude that they had resided so long in Rome as to change their Jewish family names, as the custom was. BORN IN PONTUS—The most easterly province of Asia Minor, stretching along the southern shore of the Black Sea. CLAUDIUS—The fourth Roman emperor, a quiet man, of scholarly tastes, called to the throne after the murder of Caligula. He reigned from A. D. 41 to 54. COMMANDED ALL JEWS—The Jews were very numerous at Rome, and inhabited a separate district of the town. They were several times expelled. Suetonius mentions this fact.

3. OF THE SAME CRAFT—Even the richest Jews trained up their children to some useful trade. They had a proverb, "He who does not teach his son to work teaches him to steal." AND WROUGHT—"He was anxious that the truth which he preached should not suffer in the estimation of his hearers by any abstinence from work." The apostle's case gives us an instance of how spirituality of mind and a laborious occupation can coexist. Some think that if they could retire altogether from the duties and cares of the outward life they would make much greater spiritual progress. Let them remember the praying, preaching, epistle-writing tent-maker." See 1 Thess. 2, 9; 2 Thess. 3, 8; Acts 20, 34, and 1 Cor. 9, 12. WERE TENT-MAKERS—"What they made was probably tent-cloth. This was of goat's hair, and the plaiting of it into strips and joining these together was a common employment in Cilicia." "Tents were in large demand for the use of ordinary travelers, soldiers, and the myriads of Arab nomads."

II. PERVERT IN SPIRIT. VERSES 4-6.

4. AND HE REASONED . . . AND PERSUADED—The two parts of a minister's or teacher's work, appeal to the understanding and the heart. How he reasoned we learn from 1 Cor. 2, 1-4. AND THE GREEKS—Gentile proselytes, for to the heathen, as usual, he only turned when rejected by the Jews.

5. SILAS AND TIMOTHEUS WERE COME—Literally, came down. "They had been directed to rejoin the apostle at Athens (chap. 17, 15.) Timothy seems to have obeyed the direction, but to have been sent back at once to MACEDONIA (1 Thess. 3, 2.) They seem also to have brought him supplies (2 Cor. 11, 9) in his poverty, so that he was more free to preach the gospel. He spoke with even greater freedom and fervor than before." PRESSED IN THE SPIRIT—The best texts read, was constrained by the word. He reflected upon truth until it filled him and thrilled him. He saw human nature, though fallen, to be intrinsically royal. Man was great in his possibilities; great in his alliance with God. Sin was a terrific evil. He had felt it in his own soul. He saw it in men and in communities about him; in the pride and bigotry of the Jews at Jerusalem; in the imperial cruelty and wrong at Rome, and in the atrocious and repellent sensuality at Corinth. He saw, too, the power of the Gospel to renovate and save men. He believed that eternal life and death hinged on the acceptance or rejection of Jesus Christ. These were living convictions. They were the springs of his enthusiasm, and they justified it.

A lighted match falling on a granite rock or pile of sand is extinguished; but the same, when applied to wood; kindles a genial glow, or, to powder, creates a flame and explosion. So with truth. Even Christian minds are affected by the same truth very differently at different times. In the languid mood the message kindles no passion and inspires no purpose; but at another time it seems as if it were the very voice of God to our spirit; it enters our life

as an inspiring energy, and we cannot rest till we tell it to others. As a fire in our bones it works, a mighty, irresistible impulse.

6. OPPOSED THEMSELVES—As by a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition. SHOOK (out) HIS RAIMENT—"Nothing that pertained to them should cling to him, and in like manner he would cast them off from his thoughts." UPON YOUR OWN HEADS—"Not an imprecation, but a statement of fact, that by their resistance they brought destruction upon themselves." See Ezek. 3, 18; 33, 1-16. "St. Paul's keen sense of the perverseness of the Jews breaks out in his First Epistle to the Thessalonians (2, 14-16), written about this time." I WILL GO UNTO THE GENTILES—That is, the Gentiles in Corinth. For Paul followed his usual practice afterward at Ephesus, and went first to the synagogue.

III. SERVING THE LORD. VERSES 7-11.

7. CERTAIN MAN'S HOUSE, NAMED JUSTUS—He used this man's house for the purposes of teaching and worship while he still, no doubt, resided with Aquila and Priscilla. ONE THAT WORSHIPPED GOD—"A proselyte." JOINED HARD TO THE SYNAGOGUE—This would enable Paul to readily receive any of his brethren who might change their feelings and come to him.

8. AND CRISPUS—"One of the very few whom Paul himself baptized (1 Cor. 1, 14). He was one of the ruling elders who presided over the synagogue in Corinth. Paul's decided conduct made others equally decided." WITH ALL HIS HOUSE—"Of course Crispus's secession from Judaism was a vacation of his office." MANY OF THE CORINTHIANS—"Of the Greeks and Romans who composed the population of the city. It is seldom that we have the names of so many converts preserved as we have of this Achaian mission. Besides Crispus and Gaius we know of Epeneus and Stephanas (Rom. 16, 5; 1 Cor. 16, 15), and probably Fortunatus and Achaicus (1 Cor. 16, 17), with Chloe, Quartus and Erastus, the city chamberlain (Rom. 16, 23.) The fact that the Gospel won converts in Corinth, the most depraved and dissolute city in the whole world, is a demonstration that it is equal to the conquest of the world."

9. THEN SPOKE THE LORD—Left to his own sagacity and vigor, the treatment he met at Corinth, coming immediately after his experience at Athens, might have been too much for the missionary. Help came precisely when it was needed.

10. FOR I AM WITH THEE—Christ does not promise him freedom from attack. But the enemy shall not be able to do him violence. I HAVE MUCH PEOPLE—"People," here is the exact equivalent of the term employed throughout the Old Testament to designate Israel, the chosen nation. This people is no longer Abraham's community according to the flesh, it is a community gathered from all kindreds and tongues, knit into a new brotherhood by faith in Christ. As the Lord had warned Paul at Jerusalem that the Jews would reject the Gospel, he warned him at Corinth that the Greeks would receive it. Such a promise cured the despondency which was freezing the stream of his motives.

11. AND HE CONTINUED—Dwelt, and so expressing the content of the apostle's mind. The full meaning of the Greek is "to sit down," and here describes the restful state of apostle after he had received the comforting revelation. A YEAR AND SIX MONTHS—This period may embrace the whole time spent in Corinth, or it may be reckoned from the date of his separation from the Jews. To one of his views of life and conduct this must have seemed a long stay. The only longer residence we know of was that of three years at Ephesus (Acts 20, 31). In spite of difficulties Paul established in Corinth one of the largest and most flourishing churches of the first century.

★ ★ ★ The Loganberry.

Mr. L. F. Kinney, Horticulturist of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, has been observing the Loganberry. In an interesting bulletin just issued on the subject, Mr. Kinney publishes a letter from Judge J. H. Logan of Santa Cruz, California, who planted the seed from which it originated in 1881. The letter gives an interesting account of the plant, which is supposed to be a hybrid between a variety of the European raspberry and a variety of the wild raspberry of the Pacific Coast. It has been called the red blackberry, and the fruit, which is shaped like that of a black-

berry, has a slight but distinct raspberry flavor. The fruit ripens in Rhode Island a trifle later than raspberries and lasts a little longer. It is not highly flavored, but is admirable when cooked, and as a sauce fruit it excels both the blackberry and the raspberry. As the canes trail on the ground naturally, some provision must be made for keeping the fruit clean, and it seems to succeed well on a trellis of galvanized iron wire. The trailing and flexible texture of the Loganberry canes make it easy to cover them, a process which is perhaps advisable in all localities north of this city, for instance, where it might winter kill. The plant is propagated by stolons, although the seeds germinate readily. Unfortunately, however, the seedlings are comparatively worthless when grown for fruit. Altogether the Loganberry is the most promising of the new types of small fruit that have been introduced within recent years.—Garden and Forest.

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Old Foggy and Short-sighted Merchants.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes receive letter orders every day from country places for Diamond Dyes. Ladies say their village store-keeper has been talked into buying one of the very inferior makes put up to outwardly imitate the world-famed Diamond Dyes. They have tried these dyes, and the result was failure and loss of goods.

These country storekeepers (many of them) will not put in a stock of Diamond Dyes until they get rid of their poor goods. This means loss of trade to the short-sighted dealer. Diamond Dyes are certainly the favorites in country, town and city, and all live merchants sell them.

Any lady in the country who cannot obtain Diamond Dyes from her dealer can write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, for the color required, stating whether it is to dye wool, cotton or silk, and the dyes will be sent by mail.

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ST. MARTIN, QUE., May 16, 1895.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

GENTLEMEN,—Last November my child stuck a nail in his knee causing inflammation so severe that I was advised to take him to Montreal and have the limb amputated to save his life.

A neighbor advised us to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which we did, and within three days my child was all right, and I feel so grateful that I send you this testimonial, that my experience may be of benefit to others.

LOUIS GAGNIER.

"HE HATH THE FALLING SICKNESS."

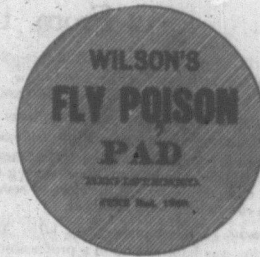
—Shakespeare.

Epilepsy or the "Falling Sickness" has been known for many centuries, and for as long a period of time no cure has been discovered, till Ryckman's Kootenay Cure came upon the scene and revolutionized the healing art. Julius Cæsar, one of the greatest men of ancient times, was a victim to it, and no physician of his day could effect a cure. Napoleon, the greatest warrior of modern times, fell a prey to it, and among all his conquering hosts there was not one that could conquer this insidious disease.

But here is Samuel Duffin, residing in the Township of West Nissouri, eight miles from the City of London, who makes a sworn statement before a Notary Public, that about eight years ago he had a paralytic stroke, and has ever since been subject to Epileptic Fits, which came upon him so often that it was unsafe for him to be left alone. He was treated by five of the best physicians in the province, and spent hundreds of dollars, to no avail, in endeavoring to get relief. Then he tried Kootenay Cure, which contains the new ingredient. Note the change.

"I have taken between three and four bottles." "I have now a good appetite, sleep well every night, and best of all, the fits have almost entirely left me." "My friends see a change in my appearance, and ask me what I have been doing. I gladly tell them I have been taking Kootenay. My general health is wonderfully improved, and I certainly feel, after twelve years of terrible suffering, I have been given a new lease of life by Kootenay Cure, the Greatest Medicine of the Age."

The price of Kootenay Cure is \$1.50 per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it, send to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont. Chart book free on application. One bottle lasts over a month.



Each 10 Cent Package
Will kill more Flies than 300
sheets of Sticky Paper costing \$15.

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Made of the Finest Grade
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MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON and ALLISON.



Lagrippe Conquered.

DARTMOUTH, Sept. 24th, 1895.

Messrs. C. GATES & Co., Middleton, N. B.
This is to certify that while living at Belmont, in Colechester County, about 17 years ago, I took a very heavy cold and had severe cough and an attack of bronchitis, which reduced me very much—was very bad for a month, friends feared my going into decline. I procured some of your Bitters and Syrup, which I took and soon began to improve, and kept on gaining till I fully recovered. Five years ago I was seized with an attack of La Grippe, which reduced me so much that I could scarcely walk without falling over. I then took eighteen bottles of your Bitters and Syrup, which built me up and made me thoroughly well. We continue to use your medicine and never think of being without them in the house. I am willing to make oath to the truthfulness of the above statement.

Yours very sincerely,
HENRY ARCHIBALD.

Sold Everywhere at 50 Cts. per Bottle.