



MAUNA LOA.

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THE Sandwich Islands contain the largest volcanoes, both active and quiet, in the world. The two most lofty mountains are Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, each of which is fourteen thousand feet in height. Kilauea, on the latter mountain, is the largest active volcano in the world, having an oval-shaped crater nine miles in circumference. In this immense cauldron is a red sea of lava, always in a state of fusion. At intervals the lava is thrown to a great height, and rolls in rivers down the mountain sides. Except at these intervals the mountain is covered with perpetual snow. It is in the centre of Hawaii, the largest island of the group. Near to it is the native village of Waiohinu, which is in a forest of orange, fig and guava trees.

## LESSON NOTES.

## FIRST QUARTER.

B.C. 515.] LESSON VI. [Feb. 5.

## DEDICATING THE TEMPLE.

Ezra 6. 14-22.] [Memory verses, 21, 22.

## GOLDEN TEXT.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord.—Psa. 122. 1.

## OUTLINE.

1. A dedicated house, v. 14-18.
2. A dedicated people, v. 19-22.

TIME.—B.C. 515. From four to six years after the delivery of the prophetic messages of Lessons III., IV., and V.

PLACE.—Jerusalem.

## CONNECTING LINKS.

As we have already seen, the walls of the temple stood unfinished for twelve or fourteen years. This lesson gives the history of what the three preceding lessons were the prophecy.

## EXPLANATIONS.

*Elders of the Jews*—Chief of clans. "The chiefs of the fathers" According to the commandments—God, through the prophets, had commanded the erection of the temple. Cyrus had authorized the beginning of the work; Darius had ordered its completion; and both these kings had made liberal gifts toward it. The Artaxerxes here mentioned had not yet ascended the throne, but years afterward he gave commandment to beautify the house of the Lord, and his name is here united with the others. *Adar*—The Hebrew month made up of the end of March and the beginning of April. It was now twenty-one years since the foundation was laid, and four years since the work was begun again with vigour. *Children of the captivity*—Sons of the men who had been transported to Chaldea. *Kept the dedication* . . . with joy—The old men who had wept when the foundation was laid must have been all dead now. *Divisions* . . . courses—David had grouped the priests into twenty-four sections for duties, each section to have charge of the temple service for a week; and a

somewhat similar rule was made in regard to the Levites. *Written in the Book of Moses*—This detail is not in any Book of Moses, but the ordinance on which it was based is there to be found. *The first month*—Nisan, which followed immediately after Adar. *Purified together*—Made themselves ceremonially clean; went through a "form;" their doing so at this juncture indicated the sincerity of their worship. *The filthiness of the heathen*—Heathen idolatry was steeped in moral impurity. *The king of Assyria*—The Assyrian kingdom had been extinct for years, but the Persian Empire covered the same territory, and doubtless the old name was retained in popular language.

## PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

What illustrations have we in this lesson of—

A heart-temple dedicated to God's service?  
A heart-service according to God's law?  
A heart purified and joyous in God's worship?

## THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. How did the elders of the Jews succeed in their efforts to rebuild the temple? "God prospered them." 2. When the house of God was finished, what did the restored captives do? "They dedicated it with joy." 3. What regulations did they follow in the dedicatory services? "Those found in the Book of Moses." 4. What did they shun in their personal behaviour? "The filthiness of the heathen of the land." 5. What is the Golden Text? "I was glad when they said," etc.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—The worship of God. Verse 14.

## CATECHISM QUESTION.

And what was the last and greatest proof? His rising from the dead, as he himself foretold.

Acts 2. 32.—This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we are all witnesses.  
Matthew 16. 21; 1 Cor. 15. 14, 20.

## THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

"I SEE," he observed, walking into the sanctum, "that you need the services of a leader writer on your paper."

"That position has been filled, sir," was the reply.

He sighed.  
"I notice, also," he went on, "that you advertise for a person to address envelopes. Is that position still open?"

"It is."  
"Then I'll take it."

This conversation is chronicled in a comic weekly, and is supposed to illustrate the fall from the sublime to the ridiculous; but it shows something else, that the writer never thought of. It shows the spirit of common sense.

Senator Stanford once remarked that he remembered the days of '49 in California, when any man could make four dollars a day, and yet there was a beggar on every corner. Their invariable excuse, when they deigned to give any, was that there was no work at their trade. At the present day there are people in every community who are on the way to starvation, or the

life of a tramp, because what they can find to do does not suit them.

The boy with the right spirit and the boy with the wrong spirit come into competition every day. A merchant advertises for a boy to help on the books, and gets him. In comes another boy, and when informed that the vacancy is filled walks out with his chin in the air. A third boy, on receiving the same answer, applies for a place as errand boy. Ten to one he gets it, and is soon promoted to a clerkship.

In the early days of Bismarck, now the capital of North Dakota, a city ordinance was passed requiring brick chimneys to be built, but there was not a bricklayer in the place; but the chimneys were built by two painters, one plumber, and a carpenter, who

would work at anything, rather than beg. This is the right spirit—the willingness to take anything rather than nothing. Success in life depends largely upon adaptability, and it is almost an axiom that the man who looks for something may not find it, but the man who will do anything can always find something.—*Youth's Companion*.

## A Strike.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

HUSHED the hammer and mallet,  
Hushed the pick and the drill;  
The work and the wage of the quarries  
Stopped by a word at will.  
Men with a grim decision  
Written on lip and brow;  
Yesterday, all was action,  
Silence and waiting now.

Vessels lying at anchor,  
Loaded with stone rough-hewn;  
Silence brooding above them,  
Silence, with curses strewn.  
The strong arm limp and nerveless,  
The full purse like the lean;  
Somewhere, God knows, a blunder,  
As the angels watch unseen.

The angels watch and wonder,  
And the woman who feels them near,  
Ponders the strange condition  
With pulses that throb with fear.  
The wrong and the right about it  
Are strangely mixed in her mind,  
For she rests her faith on the God above,  
And not on a fate unkind.

And over and over she murmurs,  
Pondering late and soon,  
The terrible strike, it must fall alike  
On the babes whom the mothers croon,  
And on women heavy-hearted,  
From the hearth who never roam;  
Whatever the men do, surely,  
It's hard on the women at home.

Women who face the future,  
And hearken to phrases glib,  
With the thought of an empty cupboard,  
And a moan from the baby's crib.  
Oh! the tools of labour, idle,  
And rusting in desolate shops,  
Mean grief to the women and children,  
From the day that the hammer drops.

## A FRESH-WATER SPRING IN THE ATLANTIC.

ONE of the most remarkable displays of nature may be seen on the Atlantic coast, eighteen miles south of St. Augustine. Off Matanzas Inlet, and three miles from shore a mammoth fresh-water spring gurgles up from the depth of the ocean with such force and volume as to attract the attention of all who come in its immediate vicinity. This fountain is large, bold, and turbulent. It is noticeable to fishermen and others passing in small boats along near the shore. For many years this wonderful and mysterious freak of nature has been known to the people of St. Augustine and those living along the shore, and some of the superstitious ones have been taught to regard it

with a kind of reverential awe, or holy horror, as the abode of supernatural influences. When the waters of the ocean in its vicinity are otherwise calm and tranquil, the up-heaving and troubled appearance of the water shows unmistakable evidences of internal commotions. An area of about half an acre shows this troubled appearance—something similar to the boiling of a washerwoman's kettle. Six or eight years ago Commodore Hitchcock, of the United States Coast Survey, was passing this place, and his attention was directed to the spring by the up-heavings of the water, which threw his ship from her course as she entered the spring. His curiosity becoming excited by this circumstance, he set to work to examine its surroundings, and found six fathoms of water everywhere in the vicinity, while the spring itself was almost fathomless.

## WORK AWAY.

JIM was a poor little newsboy. He wanted to buy a cake for his little sister because it was her birthday. But if he sold all his papers, he would not have any money to spare; his mother needed it, for she was poor.

"I wish I could raise three cents extra," he said to Will, his little comrade.

"Work away, then," answered Will, and ran off crying his papers.

Jim ran off shouting his also. He sold a good many of them; and when he was tired, Will's words, "Work away," would come back to him, and he would go on again.

It was beginning to grow dark when he went into a horse-car. All the people in it had papers or shook their heads at him except one young lady. She looked at the little boy and bought a paper of him. It cost one cent. She handed him a five-cent piece. Jim was going to give her the change when she smiled at him and said:—"The rest is for you."

Then he ran to buy the little frosted cake for his sister. Kitty gave him some of it, and as they were eating it he said:—"I wish that lady knew."

And then he thought how glad he was that he had "worked away" instead of giving up.

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