in Peace.

Event day their ate fees to meet, And fighting that alust be done : We stand each morn where the battles rage That have to be lost or won; But God can give us for weakness, might, And the troubles cease,

And the heart has peace, When the cause is that of right.

Every day there and rates that spread Like mists across the skies; There are fears that silence the happy song, And sorrows that dim the eyes; But the sun is shining the clouds above, And the troubles cease, And the heart has peace,

With rest in the Father's love.

Every day is a fading time; Some leaf, some flower must go, Wherever the night dews fall around, Wherever the cold winds blow; Yet winter is but the nurse of spring, And troubles cease, When the heart has peace,

And the trustful soul can sing! And so, whatever the day may be, We may raise our song of rest; If God be for us then all is well, We are rich, we have the best ; And all beside can be left to him, For the troubles cease, And the heart has peace, Let the days be bright or dim.

LESSON NOTES.

TEMPERANCE LESSON.

[Dan. 5. 1-6.

[Sept. 28.

GOLDAN TEXT.

And be not drunk with wine, wherein is excess. Eph. 5, 18

TIME. -538 B.C.

PLACE. - The royal palace in Babylon.

PLACE.—The royal palace in Babylon.

Introduction.—Bolshazzar was the son of Nahonnedus, a usurper, who probably tried to confirm his hold on the throne by marrying a descendant of Nebuchadnezzar. This would make his son a descendant of the great king, and harmonize the requirements of sacred history with the most trustworthy profane historians.

EXPLANATIONS.

A thousand of his lords-The Persian king provided daily for fifteen thousand persons at his table. Alexander the Great once invited ten thousand to a feast, and there are often similar instance. vited ten thousand to a teast, and there are other similar instances in ancient history. Drank wine before the thousand—It was a festival day, and great excesses in who drinking were then common. While he tasted—While under the effects. Golden and silver vessels—Stolen by his ancestor Nah. tasted — White under the enects. Golden and silver vessels—Stolen by his ancestor Nebuchadnezzar. They were the sacred utensits of the temple of God, venerable by their historic associations, and in a peculiar sense typical of the pure religion of Jehovah. It was a direct insult to the purer creed, done in an hour of wild license and revelve in an hour of wild license and revelry.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

1. The Profane Feast, vers. 1-4. Who made this feast?
In what city was it given?
What guests were present?
What profane command did the king give?
To what use were the holy vessels put?
What led the king to this folly?
To whom did the revellers off: praise?
Against whom was this an insult? Ver. 23.
What law should govern our eating and drinking? 1 Cor. 10. 31. Who made this feast?

2. The Hand of God, vers. 5, 6. By what was the feast sud enly inter-rupted? what did the strange hand do?
Who saw the hand and the writing?
What was the writing on the w What was the writing on the wall? Ver. 25. What did it mean? Vers. 26-28. How was the king affected by the sight? What kingdom is every drunkard sme to lose? 1 Cor. 6.10.

THE LESSON CATECHISM.

1. Who made a great and wicked feast? "Belshazzar, the king." 2. To what sacred

and the second of the second o place did the colon golden vessels that he place did the colon golden vessels that he descrated belong? "The temple at Jerusatem." 3. In what condition was he when he thus insulted Jehovah? "He was drunken." 1. Of what were the miserable false gods made whom these drunken men and women praised histead of Jehovah? "Gold and diver, brass, hon, wood, and stone." 5. What did the king see written on the walls "The fingers of a man's hand."

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION. - The folly of strong drink.

FOURTH QUARTER.

STUDIES IN LUKE.

[Oct. 5 LESSON I. A.D. 30]

PARABLE OF THE VINEYARD.

Memory verses, 13-16. Luke 20. 9-19.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He is despised and rejected of men.-Inn. 53. 3.

Time-Tuesday of passion-week, April 4, A.D. 30.

PLACE. -The temple courts at Jerusalem.

CONNECTING LINES.—In the last quarter we left our study of the life of Jesus with the multitude bringing him in triumphal procession into Jerusalem. On the night after that triumphal entry Jesus returned to Bethany. In the morning he returned to Jerusalem, and taught there for a day or two. Finally, leaving the tennile returned to Jerusalem, and taught there for a day or two. Finally, leaving the temple for the last time, he went away to return no more until the afternoon of the passover. It was probably on Tuesday of passion week, the closing day of Christ's ministry, that this parable was told. We are to picture two distinct classes of equally attentive listeners in the great crowd that pressed about Jesus—those who had followed him from Galilee with enthusiasm, and his priestly and Pharisaic foes. priestly and Pharisaic foes.

EXPLANATIONS.

EXPLANATIONS.

A vineyard—Judea was a land of vineyards. Husbandmen—Symbolizing here the Jewish nation, and especially its rulers. A far country—Referring perhaps to the apparent withdrawal of God at times from providential control of the earth. For a long time—Jewish history lasted two thousand years. A servant—The successive messengers stand for the judges and prophets. Cast him out—The Jewish nation was preverbially ungrateful to religious reformers. It may be—This "may be" was not in God's mind. There is no uncertainty with him, but this phrase makes plain the not in God's mind. There is no uncertainty with him, but this phrase makes plain the free-will of the men who chose to be bad. The inheritance may be ours—This was exactly the course of argument by which the Pharisees and priests would justify the killing of Jesus. The nation they regarded as their property, and they slew the Son of God because in him they thought they recognized a rival. Gree the unequard to others—With the death of Christ the Hebrey race lost its special religious privibrew race lost its special religious privi-leges. He beheld them—Looked on them fix-edly. Head of the corner—In angust comleges. He beheld them—Looked on them fixedly. Head of the corner—In ancient structures the corner-stone was regarded as of the very greatest importance. Whosever shall fall upon that stone Chiest was a stumbling-block to the Jews, they tripped over him. On whomsever it shall fall—The perverse and resolutely impenitent.

QUESTIONS FOR HOME STUDY.

1. The Husbandmen, vers. 9:12. To whom did Jesus speak the parable of this lesson?

What did he say about a man and his

Upon what errand did the owner send a servant?
Gow was the servant treated?

How was the servant treated?
How was a second servant treated?
What was done to a third messenger?
How had the Jews treated God's servants? See chap. 13. 34.

The Son, vers. 13-15. What did the owner resolve to do? How did he think the son would be re-

garded? What did the husbandmen say when they

saw the sou?
To whom did they say this?
What did they do?
What says the Golden Text about God's

The Lord, vers. 15-19. What question was asked about the Lord? What answer was given? What did the people reply?

What did Jesus vay about a rejected What about a stone falling on one? What about a stone failing on one? What did the priests seek to do? Why were they angry with Jesus? Why did they carry out their purpose? What wicked plot did they devise? Ver. 20.

THE LESSON CATEGURA.

The Lesson Cateurism.

1. What did the owner of the vineyard do with it, when about to leave for a far country? "Rented it to husbandmen." 2. Whom did he send to collect his rents? "Servants, one after another." 3. What did the husbandmen do? "Wounded them, and cast the nout." 4. What did the lord of the vineyard then do? "Sent his beloved son." 5. How did the husbandmen treat him? "They killed him." 6. What does Jesus say the lord of the vineyard will do? "He will destroy those husbandmen and give the vineyard to others,"

DOTERINAL SUGGESTION.—Christ the cor-

DOUTRINAL SUGGESTION. - Christ the corner stone.

CATEGUISM QUISTION. 1. What is entire sanctification?

Entire sanctification is the state in which the heart is cleansed from all unrighteous-ness, in which God is loved with all our heart and mind and soul and strength, and out neighbour as ourselves.

A Fish Story.

One day last October, while sailing on the beautiful Ke-uka Lake, in Central New York, we were made acquainted with a fish story, so singular in its character as to be worth repeating for our readers.

We may say, at the outset, that fishermen's stories about the number and size of the fish they have taken are so often exaggerated that the expression "fish story" is usually considered to imply a great stretch of the truth, if not an absolute falsehood. The story we now relate, however, although a fish story, is a true one, as we had it from the best authority.

About ten years ago a lady and two or three of her children, one of whom, a boy of six years old, we will call Tom, were in a row-boat on the Keuka Lake, enjoying themselves in rowing and fishing. Little Tom amused himself by leaning over the side of the boat and playing in the water with While thus engaged he his hand. held his facequitenear the water, when, suddenly, a large fish, a lake-trout, darted out of the water and seized poor Tom by the nose. He drew his head back and screamed with fright and pain. His mother knocked the fish off his nose, and it fell into the boat where it was easily captured. It was found, when taken ashore, to weigh six pounds.

This sounds like a large story, but it is substantially as we have stated it. We did not see the fish or the boat, but last October we saw the lake, and, what is of more importance, we saw the boy, now sixteen years old. And we saw his nose, which still bears the scar resulting from this strange mode of fishing; though whether the boy caught the fish or the fish caught the

boy is a question not yet settled.

Tom told us all about the story which we had beard before seeing him. He does not like that peculiar mode of fishing, and will never forget this singular adventure of his childhood the great fright he had, and the great fish that had him. He will, doubtless, carry the scar as long as he lives.



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