

LESSON VII—November 14th, 1897.

Paul's Ministry in Rome. Acts 28 : 17-31.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

17. Did Paul assert his innocence from the first? (ch. 24 : 12, 13 ; 25 : 8) How did Paul come into the custody of the Romans? (ch. 21 : 33).
18. How often had Paul been tried and found innocent? (ch. 22 : 24 ; 24 : 10 ; 25 : 8 ; 26 : 31).
19. Why did Paul appeal to Cæsar? (ch. 25 : 11) What gave him the right to do so?
20. Had Paul stated this before? (ch. 26 : 6, 7) Note how often Paul refers to his condition as a prisoner. (Eph. 3 : 1 ; 4 : 1 ; 6 : 20 ; Phil. 1 : 13-16 ; Col. 4 : 18 ; II. Tim. 1 : 16 ; 2 : 9 ; Phil. 1 : 9, 10, 13).
22. Why was it to be expected that the religion of Jesus would be spoken against? (Luke 2 : 34 ; Acts 24 : 5, 14) How should Christians act in view of this? (I. Pet. 2 : 12) What is their consolation? (I. Peter 4 : 14).
23. What other teacher followed the same line of argument? (Luke 24 : 27) It was Paul's favorite theme. (ch. 17 : 3 ; 19 : 8 ; 26 : 22, 23).
34. Other cases when Paul persuaded some and hardened others. (ch. 14 : 4 ; 17 : 4 ; 18 : 6-8 ; 19 : 9).
25. Other references to spiritual incapacity through obstinacy. (Isa. 6 : 9 ; 44 : 18 ; Jer. 5 : 21 ; Ezek. 12 : 2 ; Matt. 13 : 14 ; Mark 4 : 12 ; Luke 8 : 10 ; John 12 : 40 ; Rom. 11 : 8 ; Ps. 81 : 11, 12).
28. Did Christ predict this? (Matt. 21 : 41, 43). On what other occasion did Paul say the same thing? (ch. 13 : 46, 47 ; 18 : 6) When did Paul receive his commission to do this? (Acts 22 : 21 ; 26 : 17, 18) What effect will the preaching of the gospel to the Gentiles ultimately have upon the Jews? (Rom. 11 : 11, 12, 15, 25).
31. What enabled Paul to speak so boldly for Christ? (ch. 4 : 31 ; Eph. 6 : 19) How was Paul supported during his imprisonment? (Phil. 1 : 7 ; 4 : 10, 18) How is Rom. 8 : 28 illustrated by Paul's circumstances? (Phil. 1 : 12 ; II. Tim. 2 : 9).

LESSON VIII.—November 21st, 1897.

The Christian Armour. Eph. 6 : 10-20.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

- Other instances of the use of the soldier's equipment as setting forth spiritual truths (Isa. 11 : 5 ; 59 : 17 ; Ps. 18 : 2, 34, 35, 39 ; 144 : 1, 2 ; 2 Cor. 10 : 4 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 8).
10. How is the Christian made strong? (ch. 3 : 16 ; Col. 1 : 11 ; John 15 : 5).
 11. What other names are given to this armor? (Rom. 13 : 12 ; 2 Cor. 6 : 7). What kind of weapons are not "of God?" (Col. 2 : 18-23).
 12. What is meant by "flesh and blood?" (Matt. 16 : 17 ; 1 Cor. 15 : 50 ; Gal. 1 : 16). Other mention of the hierarchy of angels. (Rom. 8 : 38 ; Eph. 1 : 21 ; Col. 2 : 15). Other allusions to the world-dominion of the Evil one (2 Cor. 4 : 4 ; John 12 : 31 ; 14 : 30 ; 16 : 11 ; Luke 10 : 18 ; Acts 10 : 18 ; Eph. 2 : 2). Darkness as symbolic of moral evil. (Luke 22 : 53 ; Col. 1 : 13 ; 1 Pet. 2 : 9 ; Acts 26 : 18 ; Luke 1 : 79 ; John 8 : 12 ; 2 Cor. 4 : 6).
 13. With what weapons must the Christian fight? (2 Cor. 10 : 4 ; 1 Tim. 1 : 18, 19) What promise of success does the Christian have? (Ps. 41 : 2 ; 49 : 5).
 14. What is Christ's girdle? (Isa. 11 : 5). What is ours? (1 Pet. 1 : 23 ; Jas. 1 : 18). What was his breastplate? (Isa. 59 : 17). What is ours? (Phil. 3 : 8, 9 ; Rom. 1 : 17 ; 3 : 21, 22).
 15. What does Isaiah say of the heralds of the gospel? (Isa. 52 : 7 ; Rom. 10 : 15). The gospel gives peace. (Isa. 26 : 3 ; Phil. 4 : 7 ; John 14 : 27).
 16. What is the faith referred to? (1 John 5 : 4, 5).
 17. Where does Paul display this helmet? (Rom. 8 : 31-39). What is it elsewhere called? (1 Thess. 5 : 8). What prophet speaks of it? (Isa. 59 : 17). Where is the Bible elsewhere compared to a sword? (Heb. 4 : 12 ; Rev. 1 : 16 ; 2 : 16 ; 19 : 15).
 18. The need of constant prayer. (Luke 18 : 1 ; Rom. 12 : 12 ; Col. 4 : 2 ; 1 Thess. 5 : 17). The necessity for watchfulness. (Matt. 26 : 41 ; Mark 13 : 33). Prayer for others. (Eph. 1 : 16 ; Phil. 1 : 4 ; 1 Tim. 2 : 1).
 19. Prayers for courage to speak out. (Acts 4 : 29 ; Col. 4 : 3 ; 1 Thess. 2 : 2 ; 2 Thess. 3 : 1).
 20. Ministers of the gospel are Christ's ambassadors. (2 Cor. 5 : 20).