



## LESSON XIII.—JUNE 25.

## Review of the Life of Christ.

John xi-xxi.

## Golden Text.

'This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation; that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners.'—I. Tim. i., 15.

## Home Readings.

- M. John xi., 32-45.—The raising of Lazarus.  
 T. John xiii., 1-17.—Jesus teaching humility.  
 W. John xiv., 1-14.—Jesus the Way, the Truth and the Life.  
 T. John xv., 1-11.—The Vine and the Branches.  
 F. John xviii., 1-14.—Christ betrayed and arrested.  
 S. John xix., 17-30.—Christ crucified.  
 S. John xx., 11-20.—Christ risen.

## Jesus Christ.

LESSON I.—The Lifegiver.—Jesus raises Lazarus from the tomb after he has lain dead four days. He comforts the sorrowing sisters, and promises eternal life to all who truly believe on him. 'I am the resurrection and the life.'

LESSON II.—The Blessor.—Jesus at a feast with Lazarus and Simon receives the gift of the grateful Mary. The woman anointing his feet with the costly ointment is rebuked for extravagance by Judas, but her act is blessed and appreciated by Christ. 'She hath done what she could.'

LESSON III.—Our Example.—Our Lord rebuked the pride and selfishness of the disciples by performing for them the menial offices they did not wish to perform for one another. The washing was a type of regeneration and cleansing from sin, and of the necessity in the follower of Christ of a pure heart and clean mind. 'I have given you an example.'

LESSON IV.—The Way, the Truth and the Life.—On the last night before the crucifixion, our Lord instituted the 'last supper,' the holy communion feast which is to be observed by all who love him in sincerity and truth until he comes again to this earth. The Lord Jesus is the way to heaven, because we can only come to God through him. He is the truth, nothing false can abide in his presence. He sees our innermost thoughts. Christ is our life. (John i., 3, 4; x., 10.) He has gone to prepare a place for all who love him, and is by his Spirit, preparing those who love him here to dwell with him forever.

'Thou art the Way: to Thee, alone,  
 From sin and death we flee;  
 And he who would the Father seek  
 Must seek Him, Lord, by Thee.'

LESSON V.—The Promise of the Comforter.—Jesus had to leave his disciples, they could not go with him through the battle and conquest over sin and death. (John xiii., 36.) They must stay in the world, but our Lord promised that they should not be left comfortless (or orphans), for the Father would send to them the Holy Spirit to live in and abide with them forever, comforting, strengthening and teaching them. 'I will pray the Father and he shall give you another Comforter.'

'Come and banish all that grieves Thee,  
 Come and cleanse me from all sin;  
 Bring me Jesus in His fulness,  
 Make my heart a heaven within.'

LESSON VI.—The Vine.—As the branches and twigs are fastened to the vine by a living, clinging union, so the believer must be joined to the Lord Jesus, having his very life flowing in and through us. Bearing holy fruit, the fruit of holy living by his Holy Spirit's dwelling in us. Only a thoroughly cleansed heart can be the dwelling place of the Holy One. The heart that is washed and forgiven at conversion must be purged from all the old life before the Holy Spirit can abide in us, bringing forth fruit to the glory of God. 'I am the vine, ye are the branches.'

LESSON VII.—In Gethsemane.—After com-

forting his disciples and praying for them, the Master took them out to the quiet garden of Gethsemane, where they had often gone for prayer and rest. Judas the traitor knew also of the place and brought a band of armed men to take Jesus captive. Jesus gave himself up to them because he knew that he was to give his life for ours. The soldiers led the Son of God away to the high priest to be condemned. 'He is despised and rejected of men.'

LESSON VIII.—Denied.—Christ before the high priest, Caiaphas, is questioned and insulted. Peter and John follow their Master into the palace, but Peter denies having any connection with the suffering Saviour. 'He came unto his own, and his own received him not.'

LESSON IX.—The Faultless One.—Early in the morning they led Jesus to the judgment hall of Pilate, accusing him falsely of treason and conspiracy. Pilate could find no reason to condemn him, and wished to release him, but the people cried out that Christ should be crucified, and Barabbas, a notorious robber, should be released. And so the coward Pilate weakly yielded to the people and priests' demands, and commanded the crucifixion of Jesus. Pilate three times repeated the sentence, 'I find no fault in him.'

LESSON X.—Our Redeemer.—The king of life and glory dies on the cruel cross for the remission of our sins. The inscription over the cross in three languages is, 'The King of the Jews,' but the Jews have rejected their king. Two thieves are crucified with Jesus, one mocks, the other prays, and is promised eternal life. Seven words (or sentences) were spoken from the cross, words of forgiveness and love and intense suffering. The cruel soldiers were indifferent to his pain, the people mocked at his suffering, and today men and women are as mocking and indifferent as they were then; and only the few faithful loving hearts stand round the cross of Jesus, daring to be loyal and true at any cost. Where would you have stood on that day? Where do you stand now? 'The Son of God who loved me and gave himself for me.'

Who is on the Lord's side?  
 Who will serve the King?  
 Who will be His helpers  
 Other lives to bring?  
 Who will leave the world's side?  
 Who will face the foe  
 Who is on the Lord's side?  
 Who will for Him go?

Jesus, Thou hast bought us,  
 Not with gold or gem,  
 But with Thine own life blood,  
 For Thy diadem.  
 By Thy call of mercy,  
 By Thy grace divine,  
 We are on the Lord's side,  
 Saviour, we are Thine!

—F. R. Havergal.

LESSON XI.—The Risen Saviour. Three days and three nights the Lord Jesus had been in death's grasp. But on the beautiful Resurrection morning, the first day of the week, the Lord Jesus rose again forever conqueror over death and sin. He spoke peace to the weeping Mary and sent her to tell the disciples, his brethren, that he had risen and was alive forevermore. Again the Lord appeared to the disciples many times, and shewed himself alive by many infallible proofs. (Acts i., 2-4, 9-11.) And at the end of forty days the Son of God ascended up into heaven again to reign with his Father forever and ever, still loving and caring for his own people. 'Now is Christ risen from the dead.'

LESSON XII.—The New Life. Christ is the life of every believer. (John xv., 4.) The new life must cleanse out the old life with all its affections and desires, the worldly mind must be superseded by the mind of Christ. Everything must be looked at as God sees things, and our life must be sincere and blameless before God. It is to be no longer our life but Christ living in us. (Gal. ii., 20.) 'Let the peace of God rule in your hearts.'

## C. E Topic.

June 25.—Spiritual growth. Mark iv., 26-32.

## Junior C. E.

June 25.—What qualities make up a perfect Christian character? I. Cor. xiii., 4-8.



## Tobacco Catechism.

## CHAPTER III.—PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

(By Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco.)

1. Q.—Is tobacco a drug?  
 A.—Yes; and it is a saying among physicians that 'No drug should ever be taken in health.'
2. Q.—Is tobacco a food?  
 A.—No, tobacco is a poison. It cannot give to the blood any matter for building up the body, but takes away the vital force.
3. Q.—What does Dr. Orfila, President of the Paris Medical Academy, assert?  
 A.—'Tobacco is the most subtle poison known to the chemist, except the deadly prussic acid.'
4. Q.—What does Dr. Humphrey say of the general effect of tobacco?  
 A.—'Tobacco is a narcotic plant which no brute will eat, which affords no nutriment, which every stomach loathes till cruelly drugged into submission.  
 It stupefies the brain, shatters the nerves, destroys the coats of the stomach, creates an insatiable thirst for stimulants, and prepares the system for fatal diseases.'
5. Q.—What is meant by a narcotic plant?  
 A.—A plant that contains a poison that will produce stupor, and in large enough quantities will produce death.
6. Q.—What poison is in tobacco?  
 A.—A deadly narcotic poison, nicotine.
7. Q.—Who gave nicotine its name?  
 A.—Linnaeus, the Swedish naturalist, called it Nicotiana, after Nicot, the French Ambassador at Portugal, who carried the tobacco plant from Lisbon to France in 1560.
8. Q.—What do physicians say of the effect of nicotine?  
 A.—Nicotine lowers the circulation, quickens the breathing, and weakens the action of the heart and muscles; but its effect is general exhaustion.  
 The 'Scientific Monthly' says that there is enough of nicotine in one cigar to kill two men if given in a pure state.
9. Q.—What use did the Indians make of nicotine?  
 A.—They poisoned their arrows by dipping them into nicotine. Death often being the result of their poisoned arrow wounds.  
 It is also said that they chewed tobacco and spurted the poisonous juice into the eyes of their enemies, in this way making them blind.
10. J.—What poisons can you give that tobacco is poisonous?  
 A.—If given to a dog he will die in spasms. And a single drop of liquid taken from a pipe stem and placed on the tongue of a cat will kill it almost instantly.
11. Q.—What does Professor Johnston, of Durham, say of its poisonous effects?  
 A.—'The Hottentots are said to kill snakes by putting a drop of nicotine on their tongues. The reptiles die instantly as if killed by an electric shock. It acts in the same way as prussic acid.'
12. Q.—Why does not tobacco kill people when they first begin to use it?  
 A.—Because it acts as an emetic, and the stomach seldom retains enough to produce death.
13. Q.—What do eminent physicians state in regard to tobacco?  
 A.—'That temporary stimulation and soothing power of tobacco are gained by destroying vital force.'
14. Q.—What does tobacco enable a man to do?  
 A.—It helps him to deaden his feelings, and go on ruining his health without knowing it, until he is beyond hope of recovery.
15. Q.—Are all the senses affected by the use of tobacco?  
 A.—The sight, smell, touch, taste and hearing are all, more or less, deadened by the use of this poison.
16. Q.—Are the effects of tobacco similar to those of opium?  
 A.—Yes. Because they both soothe the nervous system, only to render it more feeble and irritable in the end.
17. Q.—If tobacco is so injurious why do people use it?  
 A.—Because it is a narcotic poison, and seems to quiet while it really injures them.
18. Q.—What estimate is made of the num-