

Mission premises, gives a European education to girls paying a small sum for instruction in French and English, and is superintended by a qualified English teacher.

The Medical Mission relieves several thousands every year of sick and suffering poor who could not afford to purchase even the simplest remedies for themselves; and has rescued multitudes from hopeless blindness by timely aid in the terrible eye diseases so common in Egypt. All who attend and are willing to listen hear daily the reading of the Scriptures, and have the Gospel tidings set before them as far as time permits. The daily reading at the dispensary was the delight of Miss Whateley's life. Her simple and familiar explanations and illustrations of Gospel truth in the common tongue, which she had thoroughly mastered, were listened to eagerly by many a poor patient; often she was cheered by overhearing the exclamations from one and another: "We never heard such words before; they are sweeter than honey." The distribution of the Scriptures was another of the great interests of this active missionary life. Every year a Nile boat was hired for a week or ten days, and copies of the Scriptures distributed to the men and boys of the villages who could read.

At first these efforts were often met by opposition from the ignorant and bigoted, but the labor of love bore its fruit and won its way; and latterly the arrival of the boat was hailed at many a humble village of mud huts among the palm groves on the banks of the ancient river, and a crowd came to the shore to meet "the people with the book," and ask for a copy, and "a larger one for myself"; "one for my brother or my cousin, who can read." Women hailed her at the entrance of the villages, or grouped around her and her unwearied helper and friend to listen to "Sitt Miriam" and "Sitt Fereedy" as they read the Gospel story, or told of the miracles and parables of "Seidna Issa" (the Lord Jesus).

But the end of these devoted labors was drawing near. Last year she paid one of her occasional visits to Europe, and the beloved relatives and friends who rejoiced to welcome her all agreed that never had she seemed brighter, or her conversation been more full of varied interest. In February last, her helper was obliged to go further up the river for health. Miss Whateley hired as usual a Nile boat for her annual trip. A short one it had to be, for she had sunk all her own available resources in the Mission; and even the help obtained from England barely sufficed to keep the now extensive work going, on the most rigidly economical scale. A very few days were all the slender Mission purse could afford. She had caught a cold, and was urged to give up or postpone the voyage. But the hire was paid, and she could not give it up. She had been trying for years to raise money to buy a Mission boat. Could this have been secured, it might, humanly speaking, have made the whole difference as to the end. But the Master's "home-call" had gone forth, though she knew it not. The cold developed into congestion of the lungs, and, though there seemed at one time to be a decided improvement, a sudden relapse came, indicating failure at the heart, and in a brief space the vital spark had fled.

Now that she has finished her earthly course, will no British Christian come to the aid of the work she founded? Her sister, Miss E. J. Whateley, and Mrs. Shaker, will continue to carry on the Mission on the same lines; the latter residing in the Mission House, and perpetuating the labors in which she had been her friend's associate for so many years. For the information of the many friends of the work, we may add that the hon. sec. in England is Miss J. E. Jourdain, 21, Westbourne Park villas, W.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

BY SALLIE CAMPBELL.
(Concluded.)

The close of the next day, and the middle of the next week found him no more successful.

"Poor boy!" said Kate, meeting him in the hall after his last raid. "Has hope deserted you?"

"I decline to commit myself," said Jack, dropping into a chair and leaning his head

back against the wall. "All I will say is that I have tried every possible human being I could think of."

"Try some impossible one, then."

"Who, for instance?"

"Miss Yeakle."

"Miss Yeakle!" repeated Jack, after pausing to take in the suggestion, "That giddy little piece! Why, she hasn't more than two ideas in her head; one is ribbons, and the other is beauty."

"Yes, she is a trifle giddy, I confess," said Kate. "She would not be my first choice, but when it comes to last choice, it makes a difference. Miss Yeakle belongs to our church now, you know, and it might do her good to be put to work."

"I don't take much stock in such members, and what little I do is below par, as somebody said about something."

"Jack," said Kate, severely, "did you ever read that chapter in the Bible about judging and being judged?"

"Yes'm," answered Jack meekly, "but I can't do what's good for her at the expense of what is good for boys."

"Of course not. But, as far as I can see, it lies between her and disbanding or putting them into another class and spoiling both. Now which will you choose? Why not try her for one Sunday? She certainly has plenty of snap, which Sophie thought such a desirable quality, and they say that when you get beneath the froth she really has something in her."

"I never get beneath the froth, then," grumbled Jack, "which speech, I suppose, is not quite in the spirit of your chapter, either."

"I am glad you begin to see yourself in your true colors. I cannot waste any more time on giving you advice. But there it is, and you can take it or not, as you like."

After a few more unavailing efforts, Jack took it. Miss Yeakle opened her blue eyes very wide when she learned the object of his visit.

"I a Sunday-school teacher!" she exclaimed, with a giggle which made Jack frown. "How exciting! Are the boys really like those mission children you read about that use such astonishing grammar?"

"Yes, just like; and mission children of a very enterprising type, too. They will keep you busy."

"I don't mind being busy, if you think I shall be at all competent. You know I never have done anything of the sort."

"Yes, I know," began Jack thoughtlessly, "but I think I have tried everybody else in town."

"Have you, really?" asked Miss Yeakle, eagerly, apparently not noticing his breakdown. "Then, thank you; yes, I should like to try. I have been thinking that I would experiment on something of the kind, but I didn't know where to begin, and then, besides, I had not got as far along as actually beginning. I suppose the children are very ridiculous; it will be great sport, I expect."

"Sport," commented Jack, indignantly, as he shut the gate behind him with somewhat unnecessary vigor, "to win boys from eternal ruin."

"No Miss Yeakle to-day," said Jack to himself the next Sunday morning, when he looked out at the pouring rain. "She is not the kind to defy the elements; it might muss her bonnet. I might as well have stayed at home and taken my ease, for all the good my tramping has done. And her class are just the ones to muster in force on a rainy day."

But he was mistaken. When he got to the school, there was Miss Yeakle, fresh and smiling, engaged in an animated talk with the horde of turbulent boys, who crowded about her. She nodded to Jack as he passed.

"I could not wait for you; we are becoming acquainted on our own account."

Jack heaved a sigh of relief as he went on his way, and after school he waylaid one of the boys and asked him about the new teacher.

"Oh, she's first-rate," said the boy, heartily. "You don't want to slack work any, if you mean to keep alongside o' her. She ain't got her senses for nuthin'; she can dress off the lesson about as good as a regular dominie. You can send her right along; we like her."

"They seem to have decided for themselves," Jack said, still a little doubtful. But his doubts vanished as the summer wore on.

"Why, she is a discovery," he said, "with a lesson in charity thrown in. She runs her school engagements on railway time; and if any of those boys show up missing on Sunday, she starts in pursuit early Monday morning at the latest. And besides, she gets less frivolous every day."

When Sophie came back to claim her class, she found it intact, ready to give her a vociferous welcome, and Miss Yeakle told her, "I am going to get one of my own, now, and then I never mean to be without. I wonder how I got on before. I am so much obliged to you all for remembering me, if it were as a last resort" with a mischievous glance at Jack. "What I needed was a start. I mean to look out for people, after this, who are in need of employment; in part payment of my debt, you know."

"Hurrah for Christian Endeavor!" said Jack, when she was gone. "You see, Miss Sophie, the Lord knew how to make about as neat a salvage for you as you could have done yourself."

"He did better for me, —" began Sophie.

"He often does better for you," interpolated Fred.

"He did better for me," Sophie went on; "he put in a whole new breadth."—*N. Y. Observer.*

SCHOLARS' NOTES.

(From *International Question Book.*)

LESSON XI.—DECEMBER 15.

SOLOMON'S FALL.—1 Kings 11:4-13.

COMMIT VERSES 9-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.—1 Cor. 10:12.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation.

DAILY READINGS.

M. 1 Kings 11:1-13.
T. Deut. 7:1-12.
W. Deut. 17:14-20.
Th. Ex. 31:1-14.
F. Jas. 1:1-7.
Sa. Gal. 6:1-10.
Su. Luke 12:29-48.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

4. *When Solomon was old:* 50 to 55 years old. *His wives:* he had 700 wives, princesses, and 300 concubines. Many of these wives were for the sake of an alliance with the neighboring nations. He disobeyed God in two respects: (1) he was forbidden to multiply wives (Deut. 17:17); (2) he took wives from forbidden nations (Deut. 7:1-4). *Turned away his heart:* Solomon's sin was (1) idolatry; (2) disobeying God's command as to his wives (see above); (3) extravagance; (4) oppression; (5) tolerance of false religion; (6) encouragement of immorality and cruelty (see under Astarte and Milcom); (7) he dishonored the God who gave him all he had; (8) he sinned in spite of repeated warnings; (9) he led Israel into sin. 5. *Ashoreth:* also called Astarte, the Phœnician Venus, and worshipped with immorality and debauchery. *Zidonians:* inhabitants of Zidon, now Sidon, 20 miles north of Tyre. *Milcom:* the same as Moloch. An idol made of brass, to which human sacrifices, especially of children, were offered. *Ammonites:* descendants of Lot, by his son Ammon. They lived east of the Jordan, north of Moab. 7. *A high place:* i. e., a place of worship on a hill-top. *Chemosh:* the chief God of the Moabites, and much the same as Moloch. 9. *Which had appeared unto him twice:* at Gideon (1 Kings 3:5) and at Jerusalem (1 Kings 9:2). 11. *To thy servant:* Jeroboam, the son of Nebat (1 Kings 11:23-37). 13. *One tribe:* Judah, in which Benjamin was also absorbed.

SUBJECT: THE DOWNWARD COURSE.

QUESTIONS.

THE TEMPTATION (v. 4).—Who led Solomon astray? How many wives had he? (11:3.) Was this contrary to God's command? (Deut. 17:17.) What other command did he break in doing this? (1 Kings 11:1, 2; Deut. 7:1-4.) Why were intermarriages with these nations forbidden? What similar command is given in the New Testament? (2 Cor. 6:14.) Is any one safe who goes into bad company? How was Solomon's wealth a temptation? (Deut. 8:11-14; 2 Chron. 26:15, 16; 1 Tim. 6:8-11.) Is the anxiety to be rich as dangerous as riches themselves? What is the force of the warning in the Golden Text? How may we be enabled to overcome temptations? (Matt. 26:41; 1 Cor. 10:13; Heb. 2:18.)

II. THE SIN (vs. 4-8).—What was the first of this series of Solomon's sins? (See above.) What effect did this have upon his character? (v. 4.) What is said of the importance of a right heart? (Prov. 4:23.) Whose example should Solomon have followed? What did he do to favor idolatry? Was this a right toleration? Who was Ashoreth? Milcom? Molech? Which of the commandments did he break in doing this? In what ways may we break this commandment? Of what other great sin was Solomon guilty? (9:20-23; 12:4, 11.) Which of the commandments did he break in this?

III. BARRIERS AND SAFEGUARDS (vs. 9, 10).—What two special influences for good did God throw around Solomon, one of promise (3:5-14), and one of warning (9:1-9)? How much of God's Word did he have? Should his wisdom have kept him pure? Did he know what was right? Had he taught others? How should God's goodness have preserved him? What barriers has God put in the way to keep us from sinning? (See *Prac. Sug.*) Does God do all that wisdom and love permit to make us good?

IV. THE CONSEQUENCES (vs. 11-13).—How did God feel toward Solomon on account of his sin? (v. 9.) What is meant by the Lord's anger? Was this in itself a severe punishment? What

does Christ say of those who sin as Solomon did? (Luke 12:47, 48.) What sad consequences followed Solomon's sin, to himself? to the nation? Can we do wrong and not injure others as well as ourselves? How was justice tempered with mercy? Does God love to show mercy?

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

I. If Solomon, with all his wisdom, fell, we should be doubly on our guard.

II. Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.

III. The best worldly gifts of God may become temptations.

LESSON XII.—DECEMBER 22.

CLOSE OF SOLOMON'S REIGN.—1 Kings 11:26-43.

COMMIT VERSES 42, 43.

GOLDEN TEXT.

Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter; Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man.—Ecc. 12:13.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.—Ecc. 12:14.

DAILY READINGS.

M. 1 Kings 11:26-43.
T. 1 Kings 11:25-43.
W. Ecc. 2:1-26.
Th. Ecc. 4:1-16.
F. Ecc. 9:1-18.
Sa. Ecc. 11:1-10.
Su. Ecc. 12:1-14.

SOLOMON'S SIN.—(1) A wrong heart. (2) Pride from worldly prosperity. (3) Polygamy. (4) Marrying heathen wives. (5) Consenting to and aiding idolatry, which was almost treason against God. (6) Oppression of the people.

CONSEQUENCES TO HIMSELF.—(1) The loss of God's peculiar favor. (2) Trouble at home. (3) Enemies without. (11:14-25.) (4) Rebellion against his rule by Jeroboam. (5) The loss of the larger part of his kingdom from his family.

CONSEQUENCES TO HIS KINGDOM.—(1) All the evils that came to himself. (2) Moral deterioration through his bad example. (3) Divisions of the kingdom.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.

26. *Ephraimite:* Ephraimite, *Zereda:* an unknown place in Ephraim. *Lifted up his hand:* rebelled. 27. *And this was the cause:* this verse, and on to the 30th, contains an explanation of how and why Jeroboam "lifted up his hand against Solomon." *Millo:* probably a fortified bank over the northern end of the Tyropæan valley, between Mounts Zion and Moriah. 28. *Charge of the house of Joseph:* over the forced laborers from the tribe of Ephraim the son of Joseph, such as is described in 1 Kings 5:13-15. 29. *Shilohite:* belonging to Shiloh, in Ephraim, 17 miles north of Jerusalem. It was the ancient religious capital. 30. *New garment:* belonging to the prophet, and representing the undivided kingdom. *Twelve pieces:* one for each tribe. 32. *One tribe:* Judah, which also absorbed and included Benjamin. 33. *Ashoreth,* etc.: see last lesson. 36. *David may have a light always:* his house shall always have a representative, and not be extinguished as a light is put out. This was fulfilled in David's descendant, Jesus Christ, and in his kingdom, and the new Jerusalem. 40. *Solomon sought to kill Jeroboam:* because he rebelled against him (v. 26), and did not wait for the Lord's time as David did for his.

SUBJECT: THE CONSEQUENCES OF SIN.

QUESTIONS.

I. THE CONSEQUENCES TO SOLOMON.—What was the first consequence of Solomon's sin? (11:9.) What had Solomon heard of God's favor? (Ps. 5:12; 30:5, 7; Deut. 33:23.) What had he said about it to others? (Prov. 3:3, 4; 8:35; 12:2; 16:7.) What other consequence is mentioned in 11:14-25. What one is the subject of this lesson? Can any one sin and avoid the consequences? Does God punish directly, or does he guide the natural consequences of sin? (Luke 12:5; Acts 5:5; Gal. 6:7; Prov. 16:18.) How was it in the case of Solomon? Why does a good God punish sin?

II. THE CONSEQUENCES TO HIS KINGDOM (vs. 26-33).—Would Solomon's bad example injure the morals of the people? What great injury to his kingdom is described in these verses? Who was Jeroboam? What did he do? (v. 26.) How did this come about? Why did Solomon exalt him? Describe his meeting with the prophet. What reason is given? (v. 33.) Does this verse imply that the people also fell into idolatry? Is there any safety or hope for a nation except in obedience to God? What can we do individually to keep our nation in God's favor?

III. MERCY AND JUSTICE (vs. 31-33).—Why did God leave a part of the kingdom in David's hands? Where is God's promise to David recorded? (2 Sam. 7:10-16.) Whose fault was it that all the good he had offered to David was not received by Solomon? What does this teach us about the fulfillment of God's promises? Does God delight to show mercy? On what condition could Jeroboam have a successful kingdom?

IV. CLOSE OF SOLOMON'S LIFE.—What became of Jeroboam? Why did Solomon seek his life? How long did Solomon reign? How old was he when he died? Why was not the offer of a long life fulfilled in his case? What are the chief lessons you can learn from Solomon's life and career?

LESSON CALENDAR.

(Fourth Quarter.)

- Nov. 10. David's Grief for Absalom. 2 Sam. 18:33.
- Nov. 17. David's Last Words. 2 Sam. 23:1-7.
- Nov. 24. Solomon's Wise Choice. 1 Kings 3:5-15.
- Dec. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8:51-63.
- Dec. 8. Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. 1 Kings 10:1-13.
- Dec. 15. Solomon's Fall. 1 Kings 11:4-43.
- Dec. 22. Close of Solomon's Reign. 1 Kings 11:26-43.
- Dec. 29. Review and Temperance. Prov. 23:29-35.