

is too late, however, to go back altogether, and, recognizing this, the Commander-in-Chief is as zealous as the youngest and most energetic general in making the most of material as he finds it. Those who imagine that a commander-in-chief sits on a chair of uncrumpled rose-leaves, taking his duties lightly, would be speedily undeceived if they could get an insight into the Duke's daily routine at the War Office. He sets an example of hard work there and, except when engaged at reviews, inspections, or public ceremonies, he is rarely away from his office during the hours when others labor. All important movements of troops, their equipment, clothing, food, and drill are subjects in which he takes unceasing interest. And his knowledge of such details is not merely formal; nor is he content to accept any report brought before him without the most searching enquiry into reasons for all that is proposed or done. Adjutants-general and quartermasters-general who have served under him, all bear testimony to this fact. With all his precision in matters of detail, however, he never harasses his subordinates. There is no person more welcome in any department of the War Office than the Commander-in-Chief. He is in his room often from ten in the morning until six at night, and in times of emergency he works even longer hours. But everything works smoothly under him; and whether issuing orders or engaged in consultation with trusty colleagues, he has the happy knack of showing that he values the opinions and regards the feelings of all about him. All ranks of the army have firm faith in the justice with which he decides on all subjects of complaint brought before them, and how numerous these are few but those who are brought into close contact with soldiers have any conception. Inventors bear testimony to the treatment they are certain of receiving if they can secure an interview with the Duke and have an opportunity of laying their schemes before him. He brings to the consideration of questions affecting armament and equipment some scientific knowledge, great experience and shrewd, practical common sense. If any military invention has not met with the recognition its merits deserve, we may be sure the fault does not lie with the Duke of Cambridge.

THE ONLY WAY HOME.

In a recent number of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Mrs. Margaret Bottomo, president of The King's Daughters, says: A scene of my childhood comes back to me as I write. My mother used to send me with little delicacies to a dear little woman who made rag carpets for a living. She had known better days, but her husband died, leaving her two children—the boy was so uncontrollable he had to be sent to sea, and the daughter was subject to fits, and at the time I speak of she herself had what was supposed to be an incurable disease. She belonged to a church class of which I was a member, and I used to hear her speak every week. She always spoke of the goodness of God, but one day, to my surprise, she only said, 'It is very hard,' and sat down. I had always thought it very hard, and I wondered what the minister would say. He was silent for a moment, and then said, 'Sister, suppose you had lost your way, and could not find your home, and at last one should tell you that he knew the way to your home but it was a long, a very rough way that led to it, but he could take you there if you wished to go, and you should say, 'Oh, any way if I only get home; I do not care what way I go if I only reach there,' and your friend should start with you. Suppose after a time you should become conscious of the hard road, and looking down and seeing the marks from your bleeding feet you complained of the road to your friend who was taking you home, and said, 'Why did you bring me this way? My feet are bleeding.' Would he not say, 'You said only take me home, I do not care about the way?' The minister did not go any further, for the dear little woman exclaimed, 'It is all right, His will be done.'

Maybe some of us had better be thinking whether we are not going the only way home. I believe our Father loves us so,

that if there were any other way for us He would take us that way. And we shall see by-and-by that this was the right way. We are being tested, and the fact that we cannot bear the testing shows that we need it, and who can say but that the process would change if the work of character that God never loses sight of were accomplished? Anyway let us keep our eyes turned in the direction of the goodness of God.

THE NEW RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE.

BY FREDERICK JONES BLISS, OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION SURVEY.

There is nothing so convincing to the average man as an appeal to the eye. The lecturer who would draw an audience calls to his aid the lime-light and the stereoscopic slide. Description without illustration leaves but little impression. These truisms were strongly impressed on me when I saw to-day the new raised map of Palestine. It is based upon the well-known surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund of London, but how much more vividly it brings to mind the Holy Land!

The map is on the scale of three-eighths of an inch to a mile, and is seven feet six inches long, and four feet wide without the frame. There lies the country before you, with all its heights and depths, its rivers and lakes.

Prominent in the north is Hermon, extending on into the anti-Lebanon, separated from the Lebanon by the valley-plain of Coele-Syria, three thousand feet above the sea; a fact at once verifiable, for there lies the sea a few inches off, stretching away to the west. We can follow the Phoenician coast past the triangular plain of Beirut, jutting out from the foot of the Lebanon, past the bold bluff of the Ladder of Tyre, down to the striking range of Carmel, and then on along the rolling Philistine plain to the frontier town of Gaza. Or we can come from the lake of Hulch, which is at about sea level, down through that wonderful depression of the Jordan valley, in the lake of Tiberias, six hundred feet lower, and on to the Dead Sea, which makes the deepest depression in the map, being thirteen hundred feet below the Mediterranean. Steep and grand from the shores of that bitter sea, rise the mountains of Moab. I forget I am looking at a map, I am once again on the Russian tower on the Mount of Olives, watching these mysterious hills lambent with colors of purple. Of course I at once turned to the north-east of Gaza, wondering whether Tell-el-Hesy, my home for part of two years, was too insignificant to appear. But there it was at the junction of the two valleys, where we used to draw our water along with our brother tent-dwellers, the Arabs of the Juberat. Tiny indeed is Tell-el-Hesy, but prominent to-day from the precious cuneiform tablet which rewarded my long labors there. How often it happens that the names of the leaders of an expedition survive, while no one knows who were of the rank and file. The names of Conder and of Kitchener are always associated with the survey of Palestine. But now, owing to this careful and accurate map, on which Mr. George Armstrong, now assistant secretary to the Fund, has been at work five years, we are able to appreciate how much the survey owed to him as well as to the other assistants who accompanied all the expeditions.

Of equal assistance will the new map be to those who have not visited Palestine and to those who have their tour in memory. The former will be able to take in on a short inspection more details of its physical geography than could be gathered in a week's study from books. The latter will find it a charming stimulus to memory; how hot it was as we toiled up this steep hill! What a good gallop we had over this bit of plain! Here we camped, on this bluff above the lake. That is the valley where the horse cast a shoe.

The map is not encumbered with names, which would only destroy the effect of naturalness. A key-map should hang at its side. The coast cities are named, and a red line shows the site of the prominent inland towns. The sea, lakes, and the perennial streams, are blue; the coast plains are yellow, but otherwise the map is white. In a word, nothing has been inserted which would destroy the effect of the contours. Perhaps some of your

readers, as they stroll about the Chicago exhibition, will turn aside into the corner where the map stands.—*Sunday-School Times*.

WHY WE DO NOT HEAR HIM.

God is a speaking God, and if we do not hear his voice in this nineteenth century, and in this busy American land of ours, it is not because he is not here and never speaks; it is because our ears are so full of the strife of business, or full of the calls of duty, or of our own plans and purposes, that we do not know how to listen—to just simply be still and listen to God.—*Lyman Abbott*.

SCHOLAR'S NOTES.

(From Westminster Question Book.)

LESSON XIII.—SEPT. 24, 1893.

REVIEW.—Acts 16: 6-28: 31.

LESSONS FROM THE LIFE OF PAUL.
GOLDEN TEXT.

'So then faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.'—Rom. 10: 17.

HOME READINGS.

M. Acts 16: 1-40.—Lessons I, II.
T. Acts 17: 16-18: 11.—Lessons III, IV.
W. Acts 19: 1-12; 20: 17-38.—Lessons V, VI.
Th. Acts 21: 27-30.—Lesson VII.
F. Acts 21: 10-25: 26: 1-32.—Lessons VIII, IX.
S. Acts 27: 1-41.—Lesson X.
S. Acts 28: 1-31; Rom. 14: 12-23.—Lessons XI, XII.

REVIEW EXERCISE.

Superintendent.—What vision had Paul at Troas?

School.—There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia and help us.

Supt.—In what city of Europe did Paul first preach?

School.—In Philippi, the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony.

Supt.—Who was the first convert there?

School.—A certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshipped God.

Supt.—What did the magistrates of Philippi do with Paul and Silas?

School.—When they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely.

Supt.—What great wonders took place?

School.—There was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken; and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed.

Supt.—What did the converted jailer do?

School.—He took them the same hour of the night, and washed their stripes; and was baptized, he and all his, straightway.

Supt.—What did Paul say to the Athenians on Mars' Hill?

School.—As I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, 'To the Unknown God.' Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.

Supt.—How was Paul encouraged at Corinth?

School.—Then spake the Lord to Paul in the night by a vision, Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace.

Supt.—What was the effect of Paul's ministry in Ephesus?

School.—All they which dwelt in Asia heard the words of the Lord Jesus, both Jews and Greeks.

Supt.—What solemn declaration did Paul make to the elders of Ephesus?

School.—I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.

Supt.—What did certain Jews of Asia do when they saw Paul in the temple at Jerusalem?

School.—They stirred up all the people, and laid hands on him, crying out, Men of Israel, help: this is the man, that teacheth all men everywhere against the people, and the law, and this place.

Supt.—What did the multitude cry out when Paul was rescued from those who were about to kill him?

School.—The multitude followed after, crying Avay with him.

Supt.—What effect had Paul's reasonings upon Felix?

School.—As he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered, Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee.

Supt.—How did Paul close his defence before Agrippa?

School.—Paul said, I would to God, that not only thou, but also all that hear me this day, were both almost and altogether such as I am except these bonds.

Supt.—In whose charge was Paul sent to Rome?

School.—They delivered Paul and certain other prisoners unto one Julius, a centurion of Augustus' band. Acts 27: 1.

Supt.—What did the angel of God say to Paul in the storm?

School.—Fear not, Paul; thou must be brought before Caesar; and, lo, God hath given thee all them that sail with thee.

Supt.—What did Paul say to Julius and the soldiers when the sailors were about to flee out of the ship?

School.—Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved.

Supt.—Was the promise of the angel to Paul fulfilled?

School.—It came to pass that they escaped all safe to land.

Supt.—How long was Paul a prisoner in Rome?

School.—Paul dwelt two whole years in his own hired house, and received all that came unto him.

Supt.—In what good work was he employed?

School.—Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which concern the Lord Jesus Christ, with all confidence, no man forbidding him.

Supt.—What rule did Paul give concerning self-denial for the sake of others?

School.—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to

drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak. Review-drill on titles, Golden Texts, Lesson Plans, Questions for Review and Catechism questions.

FOURTH QUARTER.

STUDIES IN THE EPISTLES.

LESSON I.—OCTOBER 1, 1893.

THE POWER OF THE GOSPEL.—Rom. 1: 8-17.

COMMIT TO MEMORY vs. 16, 17.

GOLDEN TEXT.

'I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.'—Rom. 1: 16.

HOME READINGS.

M. Rom. 1: 1-17.—The Prayer of the Gospel.
T. Gal. 6: 10-18.—Glorying in the Cross.
W. Eph. 2: 1-22.—By Grace through Faith.
Th. Jer. 23: 1-8.—The Lord our Righteousness.
F. 1 Cor. 1: 21-31.—The Preaching of the Cross.
S. 1 Cor. 2: 1-16.—Jesus Christ and Him Crucified.
S. John 3: 1-21.—God's Great Love for the World.

LESSON PLAN.

I. Power in Prayer. vs. 8, 10.
II. Power in Love. vs. 11-13.
III. Power to Save. vs. 14-17.
TIME.—Spring, A. D. 58; Nero emperor of Rome; Felix governor of Judea; Herod Agrippa II. king of Chalcis and Galilee.

PLACE.—Written from Corinth, at the close of the three months' residence there of Acts 20: 3; the wintering of 1 Cor. 16: 6.

OPENING WORDS.

The Epistle to the Romans was written probably in the spring of A. D. 58, from Corinth, during Paul's three months' abode in that city, Acts 20: 3, and sent to Rome by Phoebe of Cenchrea, Rom. 16: 1. In it the apostle gives a comprehensive view of the Christian system, and especially of the way of salvation through justification by faith and sanctification by the Spirit of Christ.

HELPS IN STUDYING.

8. *Through Jesus Christ*—compare Eph. 5: 20; John 14: 13; Heb. 13: 15. Through him all our offerings to God must be made. 10. *By the will of God*—under the divine guidance. 11. *Established*—confirmed in the faith and practice of the Gospel. 13. *Was let*—was hindered. *That I might have some fruit*—might be the means of good in Rome, as in other places. 14. *I am debtor*—I am officially bound to preach the Gospel to all classes of men. 15. *As much as in me is*—so far depends upon my will. 16. We have here the theme of the whole epistle—the method of salvation, and the persons to whom it may be proposed. *The power of God*—that through which the power of God is manifested. Acts 8: 10; 1 Cor. 1: 18, 24. 17. *The righteousness of God*—that righteousness which God bestows and which is acceptable in his sight; the justifying righteousness which God gives, as distinguished from that which is obtained by our own works. Phil. 3: 9. *From faith to faith*—these words are to be connected with the word righteousness. They are extensive and equivalent to 'entirely of faith.' This righteousness God gives to sinners through their faith in Christ. See Catechism Question 33.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—When did Paul write the Epistle to the Romans? Where? By whom did he send it? What does it contain? Title of this lesson? Golden Text? Lesson Plan? Time? Place? Memory verses?

I. POWER IN PRAYER. vs. 8-10.—For what does Paul commend the Romans? Whom does he acknowledge as the author of their faith? Through whom does he render thanks to God? To what does he refer as proof that he was thankful for the faith of the Romans? Meaning of God is my witness? How did he serve God? For what did he so constantly pray? Meaning of by the will of God?

II. POWER IN LOVE. vs. 11-13.—Why was Paul so desirous to visit Rome? Meaning of spiritual gift? What did he expect from intercourse with his brethren? What had he long intended to do? What had prevented him from so doing? What is meant by having fruit?

III. POWER TO SAVE. vs. 14-17.—Why did he feel ready to preach even at Rome? vs. 14, 15. Why was he not ashamed of the Gospel? Meaning of it is the power of God? Why is it so powerful in effecting? Whose salvation is effected by the Gospel? To what does Paul ascribe the efficacy of the Gospel? What is meant by the righteousness of God? How is this righteousness from or by faith? Meaning of from faith to faith? What is justification?

PRACTICAL LESSONS LEARNED.

1. Our prayers and thanksgivings should be presented to God through Jesus Christ.
2. God is the source of all spiritual good; is to be worshipped in spirit; and his providence is to be recognized in every event of life.
3. The gospel offers to men the only way of salvation.
4. The gospel meets the wants of all men, and must be preached to all.
5. All who hear the gospel should without delay believe, that it may be the power of God to their salvation.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

1. For what did Paul commend the Roman Christians? Ans. For their strong and decided faith.
2. What did he mention in proof of his great regard for them? Ans. His constant prayers for them and that he might be permitted to visit them.
3. What did he say of his willingness to preach at Rome? Ans. As much as in me is, I am ready to preach the gospel to you that are at Rome also.
4. Why was he not ashamed of the gospel? Ans. For it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth.
5. What is revealed therein? Ans. Therein is the righteousness of God revealed from faith to faith.