



## LESSON IV.—OCTOBER 26.

## Joshua and Caleb.

Josh. xiv., 5-15. Commit vs. 12-14.  
Read Josh., ch. xiv.; Num. xiv., 1-24.

## Golden Text.

'He wholly followed the Lord.'—Josh. xiv., 14.

## Home Readings.

Monday, Oct. 20.—Josh. xiv., 5-15.  
Tuesday, Oct. 21.—Deut. i., 19-36.  
Wednesday, Oct. 22.—Psa. 112.  
Thursday, Oct. 23.—Psa. xviii., 19-30.  
Friday, Oct. 24.—Psa. xxxvii., 1-11.  
Saturday, Oct. 25.—Psa. xxxvii., 27-40.  
Sunday, Oct. 26.—Mark x., 23-31.

## Lesson Text.

(5) As the Lord commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land. (6) Then the children of Judah came unto Joshua in Gilgal; and Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite said unto him, Thou knowest the thing that the Lord said unto Moses the man of God concerning me and thee in Kadesh-barnea. (7) Forty years old was I when Moses the servant of the Lord sent me from Kadesh-barnea to spy out the land; and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart. (8) Nevertheless my brethren that went up with me made the heart of the people melt: but I wholly followed the Lord my God. (9) And Moses sware on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance, and thy children's for ever, because thou hast wholly followed the Lord my God. (10) And now, behold, the Lord hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years, even since the Lord spake this word unto Moses, while the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness: and now, lo, I am this day four-score and five years old. (11) As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me; as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, both to go out, and to come in. (12) Now therefore give me this mountain, whereof the Lord spake in that day; for thou heardest in that day how the Anakim were there and that the cities were great and fenced: if so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said. (13) And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh Hebron for an inheritance. (14) Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite unto this day; because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel. (15) And the name of Hebron before was Kirjath-arba; which Arba was a great man among the Anakim. And the land had rest from war.

## Suggestions.

Caleb here presents his petition, or, rather, makes his demand, to have Hebron given him for a possession (this mountain, he calls it, v. 12), and not to have that put into the lot with the other parts of the country. To justify his demand, he shows that God had long since, by Moses, promised him that very mountain. To enforce his petition he brings the children of Judah, that is, the heads and great men of that tribe, along with him, to present it, who were willing thus to pay their respects to that ornament of their tribe, and to testify their consent that he should be provided for by himself, and that they would not take it as any reflection upon the rest of his tribe. Caleb, in his petition, sets forth the testimony of his conscience concerning his integrity in the management of that great affair, on which it proved the fate of Israel turned, the spying out of the land. Caleb was one of

the twelve that were sent out on that errand, v. 7, and he now reflected upon it with comfort, and mentioned it, not in pride, but in that which, being the consideration of the grant, was necessary to be inserted in the plea. He says that herein he wholly followed the Lord his God, that is, he kept close to his duty, and sincerely aimed at the glory of God in it. They that follow God fully when they are young, shall have both the credit and comfort of it when they are old, and the reward of it for ever in the heavenly Canaan. V. 10. Now, behold (behold and wonder), the Lord has kept me alive these forty and five years—thirty-eight years in the wilderness, through the plagues of the desert, seven years in Canaan through the perils of war! Though eighty-five years old, yet as hearty and lively as when he was forty.

V. 12. Caleb's request is, Give me this mountain; First, Because it was formerly in God's promise, and he would let Israel know how much he valued the promise, insisting upon this mountain, whereof the Lord spake in that day, as most desirable, though perhaps as good a portion might have fallen to him by lot in common with the rest. They that live by faith, value that which is given by promise far above that which is given by providence only. Secondly, Because it was now in the Anakim's possession, and he would let Israel know how little he feared the enemy, and would by his example animate them to push on their conquests. Herein Caleb answered his name, which signifies 'all heart.'

V. 13. Joshua 'blessed him,' commended his bravery, applauded his request, and gave him what he asked. He also prayed for him, and for his good success in his intended undertaking against the sons of Anak. Joshua was both a prince and a prophet, and upon both accounts it was proper for him to give Caleb his blessing, for the less is blessed of the better. Hebron was settled on Caleb and his heirs, v. 14, because he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel. And happy are we if we follow him. V. 15. We are here told what Hebron had been; the city of Arba, a great man among the Anakim. We find it called Kirjath-arba, Gen. xxiii., 2, as the place where Sarah died. Hereabouts Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, lived most of their time in Canaan, and near to it was the cave of Machpelah where they were buried, which perhaps had led Caleb hither, when he went to spy out the land, and made him covet this rather than any other part for his inheritance. We are afterwards told what Hebron was. It was one of the cities belonging to the priests, Josh. xxi., 13, and a city of refuge, Josh. xx., 7. When Caleb had it, he contented himself with the country about it, and cheerfully gave the city to the priests and the Lord's ministers: thinking it could not be better bestowed, no, not upon his own children, nor that it was the less his own for being thus devoted to God.

## C. E. Topic.

Sunday, Oct. 26.—Topic—Treating a gracious invitation lightly. Matt. xxii., 1-10.

## Junior C. E. Topic.

## HOW TO BE POPULAR.

Monday, Oct. 20.—A wrong way. 2 Sam. xv., 1-6.

Tuesday, Oct. 21.—A right way. Luke ii., 52.

Wednesday, Oct. 22.—Honor without wisdom. Ps. xlix., 20.

Thursday, Oct. 23.—Honor with wisdom. Prov. iii., 13, 16.

Friday, Oct. 24.—The sources of honor. Prov. xxii., 4.

Saturday, Oct. 25.—Too much popularity. Luke vi., 26.

Sunday, Oct. 26.—Topic—How to be popular. 1 John iv., 7-12.

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## The Cigarette Habit

(The 'Christian Intelligencer'.)

The following testimonials from physicians prove beyond a reasonable doubt the habit is deadly:

Dr. T. M. Coan writes that it will do three things: First, will run his pulse up to 100 or more per minute; second, it will reduce his weight below the healthy standard; and, third, it will reduce his strength and general vitality, as will appear in his pale complexion and his diminished appetite.

Dr. J. T. Kent says that, in case of chronic idleness in young boys treated by him, he has been unable to effect any cure or improvement until he had first succeeded in making the boy give up smoking.

Dr. L. Webster Fox affirms that the pernicious effect of cigarettes among boys can hardly be overestimated. Their long-continued use impairs faculties.

Dr. Brodie, Queen Victoria's physician, made several experiments with nicotine, applying it to the tongue of a mouse, a squirrel, and a dog. Result, death. Test this by collecting cigarette smoke on a piece of white paper, or a white handkerchief.

Dr. William Murrell, in the 'British Medical Journal,' discovered considerable quantities of arsenic in the wrappers of packages of cigarettes. Out of the seventeen series of different kinds of cigarettes and tobacco, arsenic was present in the labels of six.

In a Western town the water tore away a bridge, and the express train was due and in sight. A man lighted his lantern to signal the train that was madly rushing with its passengers towards the jaws of death. He ran and swung the lantern. But, alas! the wind put out the light in the lantern. There he stood in the darkness, awe-stricken, pulse marvellously quickened and breast heaving at the great horror and danger that were nigh. In his anxiety to avoid the maiming, disfiguring, and massacring of many children, mothers, fathers, young men, and maidens, he forgot himself, and threw the lantern into the locomotive, and cried, 'Stop! stop!' My young friends, stop smoking cigarettes! Parents, if your boys do not stop smoking on their own account, this pernicious habit which maims the pulse, reduces the weight, strength, and general vitality, hence impairs the ability to think, weakens mental concentration, subjects the system to diseases affecting the eyes, causing nasal catarrh, throat diseases,—make them stop! What! you cannot stop them! If your boys do not heed, don't feed them.

## A Scholar's Downfall.

(The Morning Star.)

One of the best Greek scholars in New York city is a guard on the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway. Not long ago a famous professor in one of our leading universities published a volume on certain features of the ancient Grecian dialects, of interest only to scholars. The 'L' guard referred to wrote to a newspaper, pointing out several errors made by the professor in his book, and signed himself by his road and number. After a month's search a correspondent found the man. 'How does it happen,' he said, showing his card, 'that you, a Greek scholar of first rank, should be doing such work as this?' He looked at the correspondent sadly, and his red face flushed more than usual. 'I was the best Hellenist of my year at Dublin,' he replied. 'My Greek is still what it used to be, but my career has been ruined by—whiskey!'

The beer house is a nucleus of everything that is criminal and vicious.—Judge Travis.