



# The Home Study Quarterly

FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOLARS.

Vol. III.

October, November and December.

No. 4.

**To the Scholar.**—Study the lessons carefully, finding answers to all the "Bible Search Lights." Then close your Bible and answer the questions "To be answered in writing." If you cannot come to Sabbath School, fill out one of the "Excuses for Absence" and send it with your written answers, to your teacher by some friend, or by mail, and you will receive credit for the work done as if you had been present. If your excuse is satisfactory, you will not lose in record of attendance.

## SHORTER CATECHISM FOR THE QUARTER.

**Text-Book.** "An Exposition of the Shorter Catechism" by Professor Salmond, D. D., price 45 cents. The portion gone over in 1897 may be obtained separately for 20 cents.

**Q. 95.** To whom is baptism to be administered?

**A.** Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him; *g* but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized. *h*

*g* Acts ii. 41. Then they that gladly received his word were baptized.

*h* Gen. xvii. 7. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and thy seed after thee, in their generations, for an everlasting covenant, to be a God unto thee, and to thy seed after thee. V. 10. This is my covenant, which ye shall keep between me and you and thy seed after thee; Every man-child among you shall be circumcised.

Acts ii. 38. Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. V. 39. For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.

**Q. 96.** What is the Lord's supper?

**A.** The Lord's supper is a sacrament, wherein, by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is showed forth, *i* and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment, and growth in grace. *k*

*i* Luke xxii. 19. And he took bread, and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them, saying, This is my body, which is given for you: this do in remembrance of me. V. 20. Likewise also the cup after supper, saying, This cup is the New Testament in my blood, which is shed for you.

*k* 1 Cor. x. 16. The cup of blessing which we bless, is it not the communion of the blood of Christ? The bread which we break, is it not the communion of the body of Christ?

**Q. 97.** What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's supper?

**A.** It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord's body, *l* of their faith to feed upon him, *m* of their repentance, *n* love, *o* and few obedience; *p* lest, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgement to themselves. *q*

*l* 1 Cor. xi. 28. But let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that up: V. 29. For he that eateth and drinketh un-

worthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body.

*m* 2 Cor. xiii. 5. Examine yourselves, whether ye be in the faith.

*n* 1 Cor. xi. 31. If we would judge ourselves, we should not be judged.

*o* 1 Cor. xi. 18. When ye come together in the church, I hear that there be divisions among you. V. 20. When ye come together therefore into one place, this is not to eat the Lord's supper.

*p* 1 Cor. v. 2. Therefore let us keep the feast, not with old leaven, neither with the leaven of malice and wickedness, but with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth.

*q* 1 Cor. xi. 27. Wherefore, whosoever shall eat this bread, and drink this cup of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the body and blood of the Lord.

**Q. 98.** What is prayer?

**A.** Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God *r* for things agreeable to his will, *s* in the name of Christ, *t* with confession of our sins, *u* and thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. *w*

*r* Ps. lxxii. 8. Trust in him at all times, ye people: pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us.

*s* Rom. viii. 27. And he that searcheth the hearts, knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit: because he maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God.

*t* John xvi. 23. whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it to you.

*u* Dan. ix. 4. And I prayed unto the Lord my God, and made my confession.

*w* Phil. iv. 6. Be careful for nothing: but in every thing, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.

**Q. 99.** What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?

**A.** The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; *x* but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called *The Lord's Prayer*. *y*

*x* 1 John v. 14. And this is the confidence that we have in him, that if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us.

*y* Matt. vi. 9. After this manner therefore pray ye: Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy name, &c.

**Q. 100.** What doth the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us?

A. The preface of the Lord's prayer, (which is, *Our Father which art in heaven,*) teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence,<sup>z</sup> as children to a father,<sup>a</sup> able and ready to help us;<sup>b</sup> and that we should pray with and for others.<sup>c</sup>

z Isa. lxiv. 9. Be not wroth very sore, O Lord, neither remember iniquity for ever: behold, see, we beseech thee, we are all thy people.

a Luke xi. 13. If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children; how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him.

b Rom. viii. 15. For ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear: but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

c Eph. vi. 18. Praying always with all prayer and supplication in the Spirit, and watching thereunto with all perseverance and supplication for all saints.

Q. 101. What do we pray for in the first petition?

A. In the first petition, (which is, *Hallowed be thy name,*) we pray, That God would enable us and others to glorify him in all that whereby he maketh himself known;<sup>d</sup> and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.<sup>e</sup>

d Ps. lxxvii. 1. God be merciful unto us, and bless us, and cause his face to shine upon us; V. 2. That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations. V. 3. Let the people praise thee, O God: Let all the people praise thee.

e Rom. xi. 36. For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things; To whom be glory forever. Amen.

Q. 102. What do we pray for in the second petition?

A. In the second petition, (which is, *Thy Kingdom come,*) we pray that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed,<sup>f</sup> and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced,<sup>g</sup> ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it;<sup>h</sup> and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.<sup>i</sup>

f Ps. lxxvii. 1. Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered; let them also that hate him, flee before him.

g Ps. li. 18. Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion; build thou the walls of Jerusalem.

h 2 Thess. iii. 1. Finally, brethren, pray for us, that the word of the Lord may have free course, and be glorified, even as it is with you.

i Rom. x. 1. Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer for God for Israel is that they might be saved.

j Rev. xxii. 20. He which testifieth these things saith, Surely I come quickly. Amen. Even so come, Lord Jesus.

Q. 103. What do we pray for in the third petition?

A. In the third petition, (which is, *Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven,*) we pray, That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey,<sup>k</sup> and submit to his will in all things,<sup>l</sup> as the angels do in heaven.<sup>m</sup>

k Ps. cxix. 34. Give me understanding, and I shall keep thy law; yea, I shall observe it with my

whole heart. V. 35. Make me to go in the path of thy commandments, for therein do I delight. V. 36. Incline my heart unto thy testimonies.

l Acts xxi. 14. And when he would not be persuaded, we ceased, saying, The will of the Lord be done.

m Ps. ciii. 20. Bless the Lord, ye his angels that excel in strength, that do his commandments, hearkening unto the voice of his word. V. 22. Bless the Lord, all his works, in all places of his dominion: bless the Lord, O my soul.

Q. 104. What do we pray for in the fourth petition?

A. In the fourth petition, (which is, *Give us this day our daily bread,*) we pray, That of God's free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of this life,<sup>n</sup> and enjoy his blessing with them.<sup>o</sup>

n Prov. xxx. 8. Remove far from me vanity and lies; give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me.

o Ps. xc. 17. And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it.

Q. 105. What do we pray for in the fifth petition?

A. In the fifth petition, (which is, *And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors,*) we pray, That God, for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins;<sup>p</sup> which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.<sup>q</sup>

p Ps. li. 1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving-kindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

q Matt. vi. 14. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly father will also forgive you.

Q. 106. What do we pray for in the sixth petition?

A. In the sixth petition, (which is, *And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil,*) we pray, That God would either keep us from being tempted to sin,<sup>r</sup> or support and deliver us when we are tempted.<sup>s</sup>

r Matt. xxvi. 41. Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.

s Ps. xix. 13. Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins, let them not have dominion over me.

t Ps. li. 10. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me. V. 12. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold with me thy free Spirit.

Q. 107. What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?

A. The conclusion of the Lord's prayer, (which is, *For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen,*) teacheth us, to take our encouragement in prayer from God only,<sup>u</sup> and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him.<sup>v</sup> And in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.<sup>w</sup>

† Dan. ix. 18. We do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousness, but for thy great mercies. V. 19. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not, for thine own sake, O my God.

‡ 1 Chron. xxix. 11. Thine O Lord, is the great-

ness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine. V. 13. Now therefore, our God, we thank thee, and praise thy glorious name.

¶ Rev. xxii. 20. Amen. Even so come, Lord Jesus.

## LESSONS AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

### FOURTH QUARTER.

1. October 3.—PAUL'S LAST JOURNEY TO JERUSALEM. Acts 21: 1-15. (Read vs. 1-17. Commit vs. 12-14). *Golden Text*—I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus. Acts 21: 13.

2. October 10.—PAUL A PRISONER AT JERUSALEM. Acts 22: 17-30. (Read chap. 21: 18 to 23: 9). Commit vs. 22-24. *Golden Text*—If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed. 1 Pet. 4: 16.

3. October 17.—PAUL BEFORE THE ROMAN GOVERNOR. Acts 24: 10-25. (Read chap. 23: 10-24: 27). Commit vs. 14-16. *Golden Text*—Fear thou not; for I am with thee. Isa. 41: 10.

4. October 24.—PAUL BEFORE KING AGRIPPA. Acts 26: 19-32. (Read chaps. 25, 26). Commit vs. 22, 23. *Golden Text*—Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. Matt. 10: 32.

5. October 31.—PAUL'S VOYAGE AND SHIPWRECK. Acts 27: 13-26. (Read chap. 27). Commit vs. 21-25. *Golden Text*—Be of good cheer: for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me. Acts 27: 25.

6. November 7.—PAUL IN MELITA AND ROME. Acts 28: 1-16. Commit vs. 3-5. *Golden Text*—We know that all things work together for good to them that love God. Rom. 8: 28.

7. November 14.—PAUL'S MINISTRY IN

ROME. Acts 28: 17-31. Commit vs. 30, 31. *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.

8. November 21.—THE CHRISTIAN ARMOR. Eph. 6: 10-20. (Read the whole chapter). Commit vs. 13-17. *Golden Text*—Be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might. Eph. 6: 10.

9. November 28.—SALUTARY WARNINGS. 1 Pet. 4: 1-8. (May be used as a Temperance Lesson. November 28 will be observed as "Temperance Day" in England). Commit vs. 7, 8. *Golden Text*—Be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer. 1 Pet. 4: 7.

10. December 5.—CHRIST'S HUMILITY AND EXALTATION. Phil. 2: 1-11. Commit vs. 5-8. *Golden Text*—Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus. Phil. 2: 5.

11. December 12.—PAUL'S LAST WORDS. 2 Tim. 4: 1-8, 16-18. (Read vs. 1-22. Commit vs. 6-8). *Golden Text*—I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. 2 Tim. 4: 7.

12. December 19.—JOHN'S MESSAGE ABOUT SIN AND SALVATION. 1 John 1: 5 to 2: 6. Commit vs. 8-10. *Golden Text*—If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins. 1 John 1: 9.

13. December 26.—REVIEW. *Golden Text*—God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. John 3: 16.

### HIGHER RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

With the last quarter of the year it is time to prepare for the annual examination on the 29th of next January. If you have not tried it before try it this year. Copies of the Syllabus have been sent to every Sabbath-school; but if you wish one for yourself drop a postal card asking for it to Rev. W. Farquharson, Claude, Ont., and he will be delighted to give you any information you wish. The examination is held at your own church or school-room, and the questions are sent to your teacher, or superintendent, or minister, or some other reliable person to be given to you when the appointed hour arrives. You don't need to go from home to be examined. The questions are always fair. You need not dread them if you know your work. You may be examined in any one of four different subjects, or you may take more than one of them if you choose. If you are successful in obtaining 50 per cent. of the total marks you will receive a handsome diploma, suitable for framing, and signed by the moderator of the General Assembly. If you take 75 per cent. you will get a book prize; and if you take 90 per cent. a beautiful silver medal, made in Edinburgh, with our own crest and inscription upon it, will be awarded. All who come up to the standard will receive the award; there is no competition; no one can take it from you by being above you if you are up to the mark yourself. The four departments in which examinations are held are: 1, The S. S. lessons for the year; 2, The Shorter Catechism, Questions 95-107; 3, Bible History; and 4, An essay on the "Journeys of St. Paul." Send for the Syllabus and read the conditions and regulations for yourself.

## LESSON I—October 3rd, 1897.

### Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-15.

(*Rec'd verses 1-17. Commit to memory verses 12-14.*)

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem for the name of the Lord Jesus." Acts 21: 13.

**PROVE THAT**—We should encourage others. Col. 3: 16.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 95. *To whom is baptism to be administered?* A. Baptism is not to be administered to any that are out of the visible church, till they profess their faith in Christ, and obedience to him; but the infants of such as are members of the visible church are to be baptized.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 533, 239, 455, 305. (Old Hymnal Nos. 117, 111, 115, 183).

**DAILY PORTIONS.**—*Monday.* Paul's last journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-15. *Tuesday.* Arrival in Jerusalem. Acts 21: 16-26. *Wednesday.* Fury of the Jews. Acts 21: 27-30. *Thursday.* Bearing the cross. Mark 8: 31-38. *Friday.* Christ's reproof. Luke 13: 31-35. *Saturday.* Choosing affliction. Heb. 11: 20-27. *Sabbath.* In nothing ashamed. Phil. 1: 18-30. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** Having taken an affectionate farewell of the Ephesian elders, Paul continued his journey to Jerusalem. Trace his course on the map. Time, April and May A. D. 58.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Friends by the Way. vs. 1-9. II. Foes at the End. vs. 10-15.

1. Paul and his companions seem to have travelled on a small coasting ship from Miletus to Pat'ara, and as the journey was mostly by day they would enjoy the beauty of the scenery that passed before them. About 40 miles from Miletus they touched at Cos, famous as the birthplace of Hippocrates one of the most famous of ancient physicians and having a medical college, which Luke, "the beloved physician" would regard with deep interest. Next came Rhodes, "the isle of roses," of which it was said "the sun shines every day upon Rhodes." It was celebrated for the immense statue, or colossus, in honor of the Sun, which stood, with one foot on each side of the entrance of the harbor, so that ships sailed between its feet.

2, 3. At Pat'ara the travellers transferred themselves into another ship. Probably the one they came in was not going any farther, they were brought forward another stage and landed in Tyre. The sight of Cyprus as they sailed by must have awakened many memories in Paul's mind of the first missionary journey when, for the first time he went "far hence unto the gentiles."

4-6. At Tyre they remained seven days and again prophetic warnings spoke of coming trials to the apostle. Still undeterred, the heroic leader took an affectionate farewell of the brethren, who with their wives and children, had accompanied him to the seashore, and going on board his vessel, her prow was turned to the south the direction in which both danger and duty pointed.

7-9. Landing at Ptolemais and spending a day in the company of brethren there, Paul and his fellow travellers went by land to Caesarea, some forty miles further on their way. Here they were hospitably entertained by Philip, whose work in Samaria, and conversion of the Ethiopian Eunuch will be remembered. He was one of the seven deacons elected to distribute the alms of the church. He had four daughters who were endowed with the gift of prophesy.

10-13. Here too, Agabus, who some 14 or 15 years previously had predicted a famine, which actually came, arriving from Judaea, in a most impressive manner reiterated the sad predictions which met Paul everywhere. The courage of Paul's companions now began to falter, and they joined with the rest in begging that he would not expose himself to the inevitable trials which he would receive at the hands of the Jews. But Paul could not be turned from his purpose even by such tears. It grieved him deeply to see them weeping around him, but he counted all things but loss for Christ's sake. Death itself was sweet if Jesus sent it.

14, 15. Seeing that he was firm the sorrowing friends ceased their efforts to turn him from his purpose and, in submission to the will of the Lord so clearly revealed to Paul, they helped them to gather up their luggage and bade them "God speed" on their way to "bonds and afflictions."

**LESSONS.** 1. We should not linger on the way because of dangers ahead. 2. When visiting a strange place go to your own church. 3. When strangers come in treat them courteously. 4. The Holy Spirit is impartial in his gifts. None need hold back because of sex, or station in life. 5. Be ready to face anything for Christ's sake.

## LESSON II—October 10th, 1897.

### Paul a Prisoner at Jerusalem. Acts 22 : 17-30.

(Read chapter 21: 18 to 23: 9. Commit to memory verses 22-24).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed." 1 Pet. 4: 16.

**PROVE THAT**—We may expect persecution. John 16: 33.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 96. *What is the Lord's Supper?* A. The Lord's supper is a sacrament, wherein by giving and receiving bread and wine, according to Christ's appointment, his death is shewed forth, and the worthy receivers are, not after a corporal and carnal manner, but by faith, made partakers of his body and blood, with all his benefits, to their spiritual nourishment, and growth in grace.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 34 (Psalm 46), 400, 278, 306. (Old Hymnal Nos. 161, 149, 151, 153).

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Paul's defence, Acts 21: 40-22: 11. *Tuesday.* Paul a prisoner at Jerusalem. Acts 22: 12-21. *Wednesday.* Paul a prisoner at Jerusalem. Acts 22: 22-30. *Thursday.* Before the council. Acts 23: 1-11. *Friday.* Conspiracy against Paul. Acts 23: 12-24. *Saturday.* Confidence in God. Psalm 27. *Sabbath.* Christ's word of comfort. Luke 21: 10-19. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** Paul arrived at Jerusalem and was cordially received by the brethren there. At a meeting presided over by James, the recognized head of the Christian community at Jerusalem, he recounted the marvellous triumphs of the gospel amongst the gentiles and presented the substantial token of their brotherliness with which he was charged. Such testimony was irresistible. But slanders were abroad concerning Paul. It was said that he tried to dissuade Jews from keeping the law. What he really said was, that gentiles did not require to keep the law when they became christians. To answer these misrepresentations Paul joined himself to some who were fulfilling a vow in order that it might be publicly seen that he was a keeper of the law and not a despiser of it. While in the temple in pursuance of this religious duty the mob was stirred up against him and he was only rescued from a violent death by the prompt action of the commander of the Roman garrison—(Read chap. 21: 18 to 23: 9). Time A. D. 58, middle of May.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Saul the Persecutor. vs. 17-21. II. Paul the Persecuted. vs. 22-30.

17, 18. After spending three years in Arabia Paul came to Jerusalem. But the Jews opposed him so bitterly that he was able to win few converts. Just then, when praying in the temple, Christ appeared to him a second time, and bade him depart from Jerusalem for they would not listen to his preaching.

19-21. But Paul thought that he ought to remain. He wished to make some amends for the harm he had once wrought to the church there, and, as a converted persecutor, he thought his testimony would be more good than that of any other person. But Christ told him that he had other work for him to do. He was to preach the gospel to the gentiles.

22, 23. The Jews listened quietly until Paul said that the gentiles were as dear to God as the Jews and that Jesus died to save them too. This they could not bear to hear. They thought that Jews only could be saved and that God loved them only of all people.

24. Paul spoke in the Hebrew language consequently the chief captain, Claudius Lysias, could not understand what he said, or what had so roused the fury of the mob. He, therefore, decided to take a cruel and tyrannical

way of getting at the charges against Paul, by torturing him till he confessed his crime. The Roman scourge was a whip made of three lashes with sharp cornered pieces of metal fastened along each. Jesus suffered from this terrible instrument.

25-27. When they had tied Paul to the whipping post he quietly asked the officer who had charge of the duty of scourging him, whether he had any right to treat a Roman citizen in that way. To ask the question was to answer it. It was unlawful under any circumstances, to scourge a Roman citizen, and any one who did it incurred the severest penalties.

28-30. The right of citizenship could be purchased but the sum required was very large. In this way Claudius Lysias had obtained the privilege. But in some way, unknown to us now, Paul's father was a free citizen and therefore Paul was a Roman by birth and held a better rank than that of the chief captain himself. He was at once released and next morning the council was summoned to declare what crime they laid to the charge of Paul the Roman citizen.

**LESSONS.** 1. Our want of success may be due to no fault of our own. 2. We should try to undo any harm we may have done. 3. We should be willing to do the work that Christ gives whether it pleases us or not. 4. "I am a British subject," is a guarantee of protection the world over. 5. It is still better to be a citizen of heaven.

## LESSON III—October 17, 1897.

### Paul before the Roman Governor. Acts 24 : 10-25.

(Read chapter 23 : 10 to 24 : 27. Commit to memory verses 14-16.)

GOLDEN TEXT : "Fear thou not ; for I am with thee." Isa. 41 : 10.

PROVE THAT—We should repent now. 2 Cor. 6 : 2.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest 97. *What is required to the worthy receiving of the Lord's Supper?* A. It is required of them that would worthily partake of the Lord's Supper, that they examine themselves of their knowledge to discern the Lord's body, of their faith to feed upon him, of their repentance, love, and new obedience, lest, coming unworthily, they eat and drink judgment to themselves.

LESSON HYMNS. NOS. 96 (Psalm 121), 148, 152, 137. (Old Hymnal Nos. 9, 86, 135, 138).

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The accusation. Acts 24 : 1-9. *Tuesday.* Paul before the Roman governor. Acts 24 : 10-21. *Wednesday.* Paul before the Roman governor. Acts 24 : 22-27. *Thursday.* Appeal to Caesar. Acts 25 : 1-12. *Friday.* Object of the journey. Rom. 15 : 25-33. *Saturday.* An answer given. Mark 13 : 5-13. *Sabbath.* Fear not. Isa. 41 : 8-16. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Paul was tried before the council, of which he was at one time a member. He stood where Stephen stood and must have recognized the same hatred and pride in his prosecutors as once glowed in his own bosom. The trial broke up in confusion and Paul was again rescued and safe within the walls of the castle of Antonia. A conspiracy to kill him was discovered, and the chief captain sent away his prisoner by night to the Roman governor, Felix, at Caesarea. Time—latter part of May, A. D. 58. Place—Caesarea.

LESSON PLAN. I. Paul before Felix. vs. 10-21. II. Felix before Paul. vs. 22-25.

10. Felix had been governor for six or seven years, which was an unusually long time. Paul felt confident in submitting his defence to one who was so well informed regarding Jewish customs and prejudices.

11. He had been accused of stirring up sedition. But it was only twelve days since his arrival at Jerusalem and for half that time he had been a prisoner in the custody of the Romans. There was no time for him to hatch any plots.

12. He had not provoked any tumult by indiscreet conduct. He had not engaged in heated discussions in the synagogues or on the street. Perhaps Paul remembered that what enraged him against Stephen was his unanswerable arguments.

13. Their charges were mere assertions, without the least particle of proof.

14. "The Way" was a term applied to any set of doctrines. In the N. T. it means the teachings of Christ and his apostles. After disciples got the name "Christians," their belief came to be called "Christianity." A "heresy" or "sect" generally means a smaller communion which separates itself from the larger body of believers.

15. As at Jerusalem, he again asserts that the true question at issue is the reality of the resurrection. Everything depended upon the fact that Jesus rose from the dead.

16. The thought that there was to be a Judgement Day made Paul very careful what he said and did. "Every idle word that men

shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment."

17. It was four years since he had been there at the close of the second missionary journey and eight since the visit before that (ch. 15 : 1-30). It was 20 years since his residence there before his conversion, when a persecutor. His object this time was to bring the contributions of the churches, and to make offerings in the temple.

18. So far from profaning the temple, he was "purified," as the law required, when in it, and had no crowd with him. He and four others, with whom he was discharging a vow, made the whole company.

19. The Jews from Ephesus, who excited the tumult should have been present to prove their charges.

20, 21. Paul challenged those present to lay anything to his charge, except it might be that he had made them quarrel among themselves.

22. Felix knew something about the new religion and that there was nothing in it dangerous to the state, but deferred his decision until the officer who arrested him should arrive.

23-25. Paul was treated with great consideration and courtesy. Drusilla, the wife of Felix was a Jewess and interested in the teachings of this new "sect," but only as a matter of curiosity. But Paul preached the Gospel so faithfully that the cruel, tyrannical Felix was terrified and stopped the sermon.

LESSONS. 1. We should respect persons in authority because of the office they hold. 2. In matters of religion we are responsible to none but God and conscience. 3. The certainty of death and judgment should make us careful of our actions, words and motives. 4. The best way to meet a false charge is to state the simple facts. 5. Do not delay to seek salvation.

## LESSON IV—October 24th, 1897.

### Paul before King Agrippa, Acts 26: 19-32.

(Read Chapters 25 and 26. Commit to memory verses 23-25).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my father which is in heaven." Matt. 10: 32.

**PROVE THAT—**Our deeds shew our repentance. Acts 26: 20.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 98. *What is prayer?* A. Prayer is an offering up of our desires unto God, for things agreeable to his will, in the name of Christ, with confession of our sins, and thankful acknowledgement of his mercies. 99. *What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?* A. The whole word of God is of use to direct us in prayer; but the special rule of direction is that form of prayer which Christ taught his disciples, commonly called *the Lord's Prayer*.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 6 (Psalm 9), 149, 135, 140. (Old Hymnal Nos. 71, 42, 138, 84).

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Statement by Festus. Acts 25: 13-23. *Tuesday.* Paul's answer. Acts 26: 1-11. *Wednesday.* The persecutor converted. Acts 26: 12-18. *Thursday.* Paul before King Agrippa. Acts 26: 19-32. *Friday.* Redemption and resurrection. Col. 1: 12-20. *Saturday.* Paul's ministry. Col. 1: 21-29. *Sabbath.* Boldness in bonds. Phil. 1: 12-21.

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** Felix was succeeded in the procuratorship by Festus, an honest and upright governor. At his first visit to Jerusalem the Jewish leaders requested him to bring Paul to Jerusalem for trial there before the Sanhedrim. This Paul knew would only result in his condemnation, and fearing that Festus might yield to the importunities of his enemies he appealed to the emperor at Rome. While waiting for an opportunity to send his prisoner thither, Festus received a visit from King Agrippa and his sister Berenice. They were nominally Jews, and Festus thought they would be able to find out for him exactly what the charges against Paul were. Before the assembled court, in all the pomp of Roman power, Paul delivered his defence, addressing himself to the King as being the most exalted personage present. Read chapters 25 and 26. Time, August A. D. 60, two years after last lesson.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. The Gospel Preached vs. 19-23. II. The Gospel Rejected vs. 24-29. III. The Preacher Vindicated vs. 30-32.

**19-21.** When Jesus appeared to Paul on the way to Damascus he did not need to tell him twice what he should do. He obeyed promptly and the proud, fierce persecutor became like a child, teachable and obedient, ready to go anywhere that the master might send him. What a beautiful spirit he shewed—So strong and wise yet so good and gentle. He preached first in Damascus, where he had intended to persecute; then in Jerusalem where he helped to stone Stephen; then through-out Judaea, where he had been "exceedingly mad" against the disciples; and all through Asia minor, Macedonia and Greece—everywhere he tried to make men hate sin and live holy lives by telling them what sin had done in crucifying Jesus, and what Jesus had done in dying for sinners. But the Jews hated him all the more because they hated the name of Jesus, and tried to lay murderous hands upon him.

**22, 23.** Only God's help could have defended Paul against such cruel and relentless enemies. He was able to "testify" to high and low, Lydias and Agrippas, sellers of purple and the wearers of it, that Jesus was the Saviour; that he died for sinful men; that he rose from the dead and thereby lightened up the gloominess of the grave, by the assur-

ance of a resurrection, to all both Jews and gentiles, who should believe upon him.

**24, 25.** Festus could not understand Paul's enthusiasm for Jesus. To him it seemed very absurd to speak of one rising from the dead and teaching him anything, so he called to Paul that he was "crazy," that over-study had unsettled his reason. To which Paul answered that what he said was not like the ravings of the insane, but true and intelligible.

**26-29.** Turning to Agrippa, Paul appealed to him, as a Jew and familiar with the prophets, and one who knew all about the life and teachings of Jesus, whether what he said was not true. Touched by his earnestness and almost convinced by his arguments, Agrippa replied "With but little more persuasion you would make a christian of me," to which Paul answered "I would to God that whether with little, or with much persuasion, not thou only, but also all that hear me this day, might become such as I am, rejoicing in the christian's hope free, although in bonds."

**30-32.** The king and the procurator then consulted together and agreed that Paul had been guilty of no crime, but that, having appealed to the emperor, he must be sent to Rome.

**LESSONS.** 1. Repentance is the first step to salvation. 2. Earnestness is not madness. 3. Evil men believe that sin will be punished, yet they sin. 4. Almost a christian, is not a christian at all. 5. Even their enemies will honor true christians.



## LESSON V—October 31st, 1897.

### Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck. Acts 27: 13-26.

(Read chapter 27. Commit to memory verses 21-26).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Be of good cheer: for I believe God, that it shall be even as it was told me."  
Acts 27: 25.

**PROVE THAT—**The Lord preserves in danger. Ps. 107: 28.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 100. *What doth the preface of the Lord's prayer teach us?*  
A. The preface of the Lord's prayer (which is, *Our Father which art in heaven*) teacheth us to draw near to God with all holy reverence and confidence, as children to a father, able and ready to help us; and that we should pray with and for others.

**LESSON HMMNS.** Nos. 82 (Psalm 107) 492, 493, 499. (Old Hymnal Nos. 93, 35, 123, 145).

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Sailing for Rome. Acts 27: 1-12. *Tuesday.* Paul's voyage and shipwreck. Acts 27: 13-26. *Wednesday.* Peace amid the storm. Acts 27: 27-36. *Thursday.* Wreck and rescue. Acts 27: 37-44. *Friday.* Christ in the vessel. Mark 4: 35-41. *Saturday.* Confidence in God. Psalm 23. *Sabbath.* Danger and deliverance. Psalm 107: 23-32. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** In Paul's time there were no regular lines of vessels sailing at fixed dates for certain ports, but everyone had to take the chance of finding a merchantman which would advance the traveller a stage upon his journey. As each port was reached enquiries would have to be made for a ship which would carry him a little farther on his way. In this manner Paul and his fellow prisoners were conveyed to Rome. The first vessel took them to Myra in Lycia, where they found a vessel about to sail for Italy and embarked upon it on the famous and disastrous voyage. As they passed under the south coast of Crete a tornado swept down upon them from the heights of mount Ida, and they at first found shelter in the port of Fair Havens. Here Paul wished to remain, but the captain thought that he would be able to reach Phe'nice, where he could lay up for the winter as the season for navigation was closing. Read chapter 27. Time, middle of October A. D. 60.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Outwardly Distressed vs. 13-20. II. Inwardly Comforted vs. 21-26.

13. A gentle southerly breeze led the captain to think that the storm was now over and that he might safely try to reach Phe'nice where he intended to lay up for the winter.

14, 15. They had gone but a short distance when the wind suddenly changed to the north, and a fierce tornado, called by the sailors, Euroclydon, swept down upon them driving the ship out to sea.

16. In fair weather the small boat was towed behind the ship, but when a storm came on it was taken on board. Running under the shelter of a small island called Claudia, they were able, with great difficulty, to get the boat aboard so fierce was the storm.

17. To strengthen the vessel strong chains were passed under and around it several times and drawn tightly. This eased the strain upon the timbers and prevented it from going to pieces. Directly south, on the coast of Africa, were dangerous shoals, called the Syrtes, and to prevent the vessel from drifting upon these, everything that could catch the wind was lowered except the sails necessary to assist the steering.

18-20. The violence of the storm continuing unabated the sailors endeavored to lighten the ship, first by throwing overboard the loose

cargo, for the vessel was laden chiefly with wheat (verse 38), and the next day all the moveable furniture, chairs tables, beds &c., called "tackling," were also sacrificed. To add to their danger, it was impossible to tell where they were, for before the invention of the compass, ships were guided by the sun and stars, and these had been clouded over for many days, perhaps ever since the storm broke, fourteen in all.

21. During all this time they had eaten very little food, their danger was so great; the storm tossed their small vessel violently; the waves drenched everything; and perhaps the food was spoiled with the salt water. Paul, reminding them of his advice, not to set sail, in order that they might listen to him now, spoke cheering words to revive their drooping spirits.

22-26. He told them that an angel of the God he served had appeared to him and told him that all would be saved, for his prayers for them had been granted. He would himself be brought to Rome and not one life would be lost. The ship would be wrecked and all would be cast ashore upon a certain island.

**LESSONS.** 1. With the utmost prudence, we cannot escape all perils. 2. If life is so dear, the safety of the soul should be dearer. 3. Sacrifice worldly interests to spiritual advantages. 4. Those who trust in God can be brave. 5. God's purposes in regard to us cannot fail.

## LESSON VI—November 7th, 1897.

### Paul in Melita and Rome. Acts 28 : 1-16.

(Commit to memory verses 5-5)

**GOLDEN TEXT :** "We know that all things work together for good to them that love God."  
Rom. 8 : 28.

**PROVE THAT**—Christian fellowship is helpful. Acts 28 : 15.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 101. *What do we pray for in the first petition?* A. In the first petition (which is *Hallowed be Thy name*) we pray that God would enable us and others to glorify Him in all that whereby He maketh Himself known; and that He would dispose all things to His own glory.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 23 (Psalm 32), 498, 500, 491. (Old Hymnal Nos. 4, 97, 45, 146).

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Paul in Melita and Rome. Acts 28 : 1-6. *Tuesday.* Paul in Melita and Rome. Acts 28 : 7-16. *Wednesday.* Desire to visit Rome. Rom. 1 : 7-16. *Thursday.* Power over serpents. Luke 10 : 17-22. *Friday.* The Lord a deliverer. Psalm 34 : 15-22. *Saturday.* Trust in the Lord. Psalm 37 : 5-18. *Sabbath.* Miraculous deliverance. Psalm 124. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** After being fourteen days tossed in the storm the ship drew near to some land, and was successfully beached. All reached the shore in safety, but the vessel was a total wreck. Read the thrilling story in chapter 27. Time, November 1st, A. D. 60.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Saved from death. vs. 1-6. II. Honored by the people. vs. 7-10. III. Welcomed by friends. vs. 11-16.

1. The island on which Paul was shipwrecked is now called Malta and lies 60 miles south of Sicily.

2. The term "barbarous" does not mean that the inhabitants were savages, but only that they were not Greeks, or Romans. It was the common term applied to all uncivilized nations or tribes. Their kindness was quite unusual in those days when it was not uncommon to murder all the survivors for the sake of plunder.

3. The viper was numb with the cold, and the warmth of the fire revived it. Paul was not above doing his share of work for the comfort of all.

4. These simple minded people believed that wickedness would be punished by God. So when they saw a prisoner bitten by a venomous serpent they rushed to the conclusion that this was God's way of making him suffer for some dreadful crime, perhaps murder.

5. Paul was not the least alarmed, he merely shook off the snake into the fire, and went on helping as if nothing had happened.

6. Usually, when a serpent of that kind bit a person, death followed in a very short time; but after watching him for a long time and seeing nothing happen to him, the natives said to one another: "He must be a God, for no man could live after being bitten like that."

7. The island belonged to the Romans

and the governor's name was Publius. He very kindly took Paul and his companions to his house while their winter quarters were being prepared.

8, 9. Paul was able to make some return for his courtesy by healing his father of a serious illness. This he did by praying and laying his hands on him. Then other sick persons were brought and they too were healed by the power of Christ through Paul.

10. The grateful people presented the apostle and his friends with many gifts and when they again set sail they supplied them with necessaries for their journey.

11. About the beginning, or middle of February, more than three months after the shipwreck they were able to continue their journey in a vessel called "The Twin Brothers."

12-14. Touching at Syracuse and at Rhegium they arrived safely at Puteoli, on the bay of Naples, from which there was a good road to Rome. Here they found christian brethren with whom a pleasant week was spent.

15, 16. During this time word reached Rome that the Apostle had arrived and brethren came 30 or 40 miles to meet him. This cheered and encouraged him. Arrived at Rome he was permitted to reside in "his own hired house" only chained to a soldier who was his guard.

**LESSONS.** 1. We should show kindness to those in misfortune. 2. God's servants are safe everywhere. 3. We should not judge hastily from appearances. 4. Christ is still able to cure diseases, but he generally does it through the physician's skill. 5. We can find ways of working for Christ no matter where we are.

## LESSON VII.—November 14th, 1897.

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

(Commit to memory verses 30, 31.)

**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.

**PROVE THAT**—Some reject the gospel. Acts 28 : 24.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 102. *What do we pray for in the second petition?* A. In the second petition (which is, *Thy kingdom come*) we pray that Satan's kingdom may be destroyed; and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced, ourselves and others brought into it and kept in it; and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 14 (Psalm 23), 442, 64, 132. (Old Hymnal, Nos. 95, 69, 65, 37.)

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Paul's ministry in Rome. Acts 28 : 17-22. *Tuesday.* Paul's ministry in Rome. Acts 28 : 23-31. *Wednesday.* The words of Isaiah. Isa. 6 : 5-10. *Thursday.* Christ in the Scriptures. John 5 : 39-47. *Friday.* Hearing without profit. Rom. 10 : 13-21. *Saturday.* Hindrance of unbelief. Heb. 3 : 7-19. *Sabbath.* Shut out. Heb. 4 : 1-11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** During his imprisonment at Rome Paul wrote four Epistles : *Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians* and *Philippians*. After his release he visited Asia, Macedonia, and Greece, and perhaps Spain. *L. Timothy*, and *Titus*, belong to this period. In the spring of A. D. 68 he was a second time made prisoner. This was during the first great persecution by Nero. While in prison he wrote *II. Timothy*. He was beheaded in May or June, A. D. 68.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Preaching to the Jews. vs. 17-24. II. Turning to the Gentiles. vs. 25-28. III. An Ambassador in bonds. vs. 29-31.

17. Three days after his arrival in Rome Paul sent for the leading men of the Jews in order to explain to them the reason of his being a prisoner under accusation of the chief priests at Jerusalem. He declares that he is innocent of any offence against the religion or customs of their nation.

18. His innocence was so evident that the Roman governors Festus and Felix and King Agrippa with his sister Berenice had all declared that he had done nothing worthy of death.

19. But the Jews clamored against his release and fearing that, as in the case of Jesus, the Roman governor would do him an injustice in order to please them, he was compelled to claim his right as a Roman citizen to be tried before the emperor himself.

20. The real cause of all the enmity against him he declared to be a question regarding the hope of a coming Messiah, a hope so dear to every son of Abraham.

21. To this they replied that they had received no letters regarding him from Judea, nor had any recent arrival from home said anything against him. This is not to be wondered at, for during Paul's two years imprisonment at Caesarea, his case would be almost forgotten by the public, and he had sailed immediately after his second trial in one of the last ships of the season.

22. Still the Jews professed to be willing to hear from Paul's own lips what the teachings of christianity were. Although there were christians at Rome, there was no one

amongst them so qualified to explain its doctrines as Paul. They acknowledged that they had heard only unfavorable reports about it.

23. Paul therefore set a day for the purpose of explaining his views and a much larger number of Jews came to him. With these he discussed all day, from morning to evening, the spiritual character of the kingdom of God and proved that Jesus was the Messiah promised in the Old Testament.

24, 25. Some of the Jews were convinced by Paul but others were only made more bitter against him. In this he saw an illustration of that stubbornness and perversity which had been long before noticed by the prophets.

26, 27. They could hear, but they would not heed; they could see but they would not look; their hearts were dull and would not feel. God was pleading with them, but they would not be converted, or turn to him, he could not heal them of the disease of sin unless they were willing to be healed.

28, 29. Paul reminded them that this way of salvation through Jesus, the Crucified, was meant for the gentiles also, and they would be invited into the kingdom of God as well as the Jews. His special mission was to them. As the Jews went away they discussed his words very earnestly.

30, 31. For two years Paul remained a prisoner, lodging in his own apartments, chained by the wrist to a soldier which guarded him. Many came to him and he was allowed to preach boldly the gospel of Jesus Christ.

**LESSONS.** 1. We should try to conciliate our enemies. 2. We should be willing to listen to both sides. 3. It is a pleasure to read and tell about Jesus. 4. A willing heart is necessary to the saving reception of the gospel. 5. God answers prayer in most unexpected ways. Paul longed to preach in Rome, but never expected to be "an Ambassador in bonds."

## LESSON VIII.—November 21st, 1897.

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

(Read the whole chapter. Commit to memory verses 15-17.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "Be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might." Eph. 6: 10.

PROVE THAT—We should pray always. Eph. 6: 18.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 103. *What do we pray for in the third petition?* A. In the third petition (which is, *Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven*) we pray, that God, by His grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey, and submit to His will in all things, as the angels do in heaven.

LESSON HYMNS. Nos. 246, 256, 260, 262. (Old Hymnal, Nos. 120, 122, 121, 119.)

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The Christian armour. Eph. 6: 10-20. *Tuesday.* The warfare. Rom. 7: 12-25. *Wednesday.* Our weapons. 2 Cor 10: 1-6. *Thursday.* "It is written." Matt. 4: 1-11. *Friday.* The enemy vanquished. Rev. 20: 1-10. *Saturday.* The arm of salvation. Isa. 59: 12-21. *Sabbath.* Our refuge. Psalm 46. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

#### HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The *Epistle to the Ephesians* was the first of those written at Rome. Its date is probably A. D. 62. The parts of the Roman soldier's armour referred to in the lesson are: (1) The *girdle*, made of leather, covered with metal scales. (2) The *breastplate* covered the shoulders and breast. (3) The *sandals* were thick soles, studded with nails and fastened to the foot by thongs. (4) The *shield* was about four feet long and 2½ broad. It was held on the left arm. (5) The *helmet* was of leather, covered with metal and often ornamented by a plume. (6) The *sword* of the Roman soldier was short, straight, and two-edged.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Christian's foes. vs. 10-12. II. The Christian's armour. vs. 13-18. III. The Christian's comrades. vs. 19, 20.

10. We are only strong to fight evil when we keep near to Jesus. He fights for us and with us.

11. The armor which we should wear is given to us by God. If we try to fight with our own weapons, good resolutions, outward service, moral living &c., we will fail, for our enemy is very subtle, and crafty.

12. We are not fighting with human beings like ourselves, but against spirits of high rank and great power who exercise influence everywhere in this sin-darkened world. They are mighty beings of celestial origin.

14. The soldier's girdle was wrapped around the body, protecting it and holding the armor together. So the Christian must have a firm belief in God's Word of Truth, and keep it in his heart as "spirit and life" to him. The Christian is defended against the penalty of God's broken law and the accusations of the Adversary, by the righteousness of Christ. He obeyed the law on our behalf and bore its penalty for us.

15. The sandals enabled the soldier to move securely and swiftly. When we have the joy and peace of Christ in our hearts we are eager to do his errands, and prompt to serve him.

16. Satan suggests evil thoughts to our minds, and by temptations stirs up the evil passions of our corrupt nature. These are his "fiery darts." They are quenched and turned aside by holy thoughts and inward prayers

for help. We believe God is able and willing to save us and we turn to him in faith.

17. The Christian's firm assurance that Christ has died for him and that there is for him "no condemnation," is a defence against the suggestions of doubt and the delusions of false philosophy and science. The Bible is a sword which has defeated many a foe.

18. "Always" means "at all seasons," not at set times only. "All prayer" means every kind of prayer, long and short; spoken and silent; public and private. "In the Spirit" means helped by the Holy Spirit who teaches us what things to pray for and how to ask for them. We must be careful not to forget to pray and persevere at it, praying not only for ourselves but for others who are fighting in the same warfare.

19. Paul asks the Ephesians to pray for him that he might be able to speak out for Christ. He calls the gospel message a mystery" because its glorious truths would never be even guessed at unless some one told them. Men would never have discovered them for themselves, God revealed them.

20. An ambassador is one who speaks in the name of a king. So Paul, and every Christian minister speaks in the name of King Jesus (2 Cor. 5: 20). Paul was "in chains" being a prisoner at Rome, chained to a soldier. Yet he was free to preach Christ and wanted to do it with all earnestness and power.

LESSONS. 1. We should ask God for strength and not trust to our own. 2. We have spiritual enemies which are much stronger than we are. 3. We need to be armed at all points. 4. Watch and pray while fighting. 5. Pray for others; too.

## LESSON IX—November 28th, 1897.

### Salutary Warnings. I Pet. 4: 1-8.

(Commit to memory verses 7, 8.)

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "Be ye therefore sober, and watch unto prayer." I Pet. 4: 7.

**PROVE THAT—**Christ is our great example. I Pet. 2: 21.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 104. *What do we pray for in the fourth petition? A.* In the fourth petition (which is, *Give us this day our daily bread*) we pray, That of God's free gift we may receive a competent portion of the good things of his life, and enjoy his blessing with them.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 1 (Psalm 1), 246, 456, 530. (Old Hymnal Nos. 117, 120, 173, 116).

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Salutary warnings. I Pet. 4: 1-8. *Tuesday.* Wise counsel. Prov. 23: 15-23. *Wednesday.* Blessedness of watching. Luke 12: 31-40. *Thursday.* Punishment of unfaithfulness. Luke 12: 41-48. *Friday.* Be ready! Matt. 24: 42-51. *Saturday.* Watch and be sober! I Thess. 5: 1-11. *Sabbath.* Watch and pray. Mark 13: 28-37. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** The *First Epistle of Peter* was written from Babylon (5: 13) between A. D. 63-67, during the great persecution under Nero. It was addressed to christians in Asia Minor who were enduring much hardship (4: 16). It was conveyed to them by Silvanus (5: 12), or Silas, probably the same as Paul's former fellow-laborer, who seems to have associated himself with Peter after Paul's second missionary journey.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Life in the Flesh. vs. 1-5. II. Life in the Spirit. vs. 6-8.

1. Christ became man and suffered for us in our weak, mortal nature, therefore we should have his spirit of self-denying love as a defence against sin in the heart. The christian is so united to Christ that he is said to have suffered and died in Him as his representative. One then who is a sharer in the sufferings of Christ on account of sin should have nothing more to do with sin. He should hate and avoid it.

2. By "the lusts of men" are meant the sinful desires of human nature. The christian's life here should be spent in striving to do God's "will on earth as it is in heaven."

3. "The will of the gentiles" means the evil course of life pursued by the heathen. The most loathsome vices formed part of their religious worship; drunkenness was regarded as honoring to the deity; their feasts were riotous revels. In one word idolatry was "abominable." Although a life without Christ may not be so shameless as this, yet, with all its respectability, it is as certain to end in perdition. Jesus alone can save.

4. Those who try to live godly lives, keeping the sabbath and abstaining from intoxicating liquor and tobacco are often called peculiar, strait-laced and puritanical. The sabbath-breaker, the drunkard and the profligate cannot find words hard enough for those whose lives and teachings condemn their wicked doings.

5. The "quick" means those that are liv-

ing. Those who speak evil of good people will have to answer to Christ for it. He considers all injuries done to his people as done to himself. The early christians thought that the day of judgment was near at hand and that Christ was just about to come again.

6. This a very hard verse to understand, but the meaning seems to be: The gospel was preached to those christian brethren who were now dead and "asleep in Jesus," so that having been subjected to wise and loving discipline while in the world, they might, through acceptance of the gospel, be made partakers of the spiritual life which comes from God and makes like God. These would find in the Judge their dearest Friend.

7. By "sober" is meant "of sound mind" (R. V). i. e. prudent and self-controlled, not carried away by the excesses of the wicked. By "watching unto prayer" is meant guarding against self-indulgence so as always to be in the right frame of mind for prayer.

8. "Have your mutual love intense." Do not let it cool down because some are disagreeable and unloveable. We do not parade before the world the faults of those we love. We make excuses for them and bear with them. So we learn to love them more because they need our love so much. Try to hide the faults of others and speak only of their virtues and graces.

**LESSONS.** 1. Since Christ died for sin we should be dead to sin. 2. God's will and not our own desires, or the practices of others should rule our conduct. 3. We need never be ashamed of doing what is right. 4. The suffering of this life should prepare us for loving and serving God better. 5. Try to excuse the faults of others as much as possible.

## LESSON X—December 5th, 1897.

### Christ's Humility an Exaltation. Phil. 2: 1-11

(Commit to memory verses 6-8.).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Phil. 2: 5.

PROVE THAT—We should be humble. Phil. 2: 3.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Quest. 105. *What do we pray for in the fifth petition?* A. In the fifth petition (which is, *And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors*), we pray, That God, for Christ's sake, would freely pardon all our sins; which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.

LESSON HYMNS. Nos. 218, 73, 129, 90. (Old Hymnal Nos. 83, 63, 144, 56).

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Christ's humility an exaltation. Phil. 2: 1-11. *Tuesday.* Meekness of Christ. Isa. 42: 1-7. *Wednesday.* Lowly in heart. Matt. 11: 25-30. *Thursday.* Lower than the angels. Heb. 2: 9-18. *Friday.* Example of humility. John. 13: 1-15. *Saturday.* First and last. Rev. 1: 1-8. *Sabbath.* Worthy the Lamb! Rev. 5: 9-14. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The Philippian church was founded by Paul on his second missionary journey (Acts 16: 10-40). TL: epistle was written from Rome about A. D. 63, and sent by Epaphroditus who had brought gifts to Paul from Philippi. Read the whole epistle and notice the tender affection which is manifested towards the kind and thoughtful comforters of his loneliness in prison.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Mind of Christ. vs. 1-5. II. The Humiliation of Christ. vs. 6-8. III. The Exaltation of Christ. vs. 9-11.

1, 2 These verses might be paraphrased as follows: "If your union with Christ has brought you any comfort; if christian love has given you any consolation; if you have any real communion with the Holy Spirit, the Spirit of love and peace; if you have any loving forbearance with the faults and weakness of others and pity for them, then make my happiness complete by trying to agree in everything, with harmony of spirit, cherishing one sentiment."

3, 4. The word for "strife" means "party spirit," or "faction." The two greatest enemies to concord and brotherly love are cliques, or little groups who work together for their own selfish objects, and personal vanity or ambition. In every person there is something in which they excel us, let us look for such things and try to copy them, rather than to notice faults and speak about them. It is quite right to look after our own welfare and prosperity, but we ought not to be so absorbed in selfishness as not to try to help others while we are doing the best we can for ourselves.

5, 8. Be like Christ who was above all unselfish and self-sacrificing. The "form" or outward appearance of anything shews us what it is. We know a tree to be an elm, or a maple, or a beech by its characteristics. So to have the "form of God" means to have the character and attributes of God, that is, to be really God. Jesus was God's "only-begotten Son" and his home was "the bosom of the Father." The word for "robbery"

means "a prize" or "something to be grasped" (R. V.) and valued so much that the possessor will not, on any account, give it up. Jesus was willing to lay aside all the glory of his divine rank, "the form of God," and take instead the "form of a servant," the position, character and attributes of a creature, in order to save men. He became as really man as he was really God. Yet he was not a "mere man." He was the incarnate Son of God. "God and man in two natures and one person." By "being found in fashion as a man" is meant that he submitted himself to all the conditions of human nature. In no respect did he differ from other men, except that he was sinless. "He was tempted in all points like as we are" and can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities," for he has felt them.

9-11. "The name of Jesus" stands for his office, rank and dignity. When it is said that "every knee shall bow" in his name it is meant that the rank and dignity of Jesus as man's glorified and ever blessed Redeemer is so exalted that it will constrain the whole universe, animate and inanimate; rational and irrational; celestial, terrestrial and infernal to worship him with adoring reverence and acknowledge him "Lord of all." Since it was God who "so loved the world as to give his only begotten Son," the honor conferred on Jesus is glory to the Father who sent him. Even Jesus sought not his own glory but the glory of him that sent him. Is it not sweet to know that this glorious Being is our brother and friend.

LESSONS. 1. Try to agree. 2. Think of the excellencies of others, not their faults. 3. Try to be like Christ in love and self-forgetfulness. 4. Jesus was and is both God and man. 5. He is worthy of our adoring homage.

## LESSON XI.—December 12th, 1897:

### Paul's Last Words. 2 Tim. 4: 1-8, 16-18.

(Read verses 1-23. Commit to memory verses 6-8.)

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." 2 Tim. 4: 7.

**PROVE THAT—**We should preach the gospel at all times. 2 Tim. 4: 2.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 106. *What do we pray for in the sixth petition?* A. In the sixth petition (which is, *and lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil*) we pray, That God would either keep us from being tempted to sin, or support and deliver us when we are tempted.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 53 (Psalm 73), 545, 334, 340. (Old Hymnal Nos. 40, 31, 192, 205.)

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* Paul's last words. 2 Tim. 4: 1-18. *Tuesday.* Last words of Moses. Deut. 31: 1-13. *Wednesday.* Joshua's exhortation. Josh. 23: 1-11. *Thursday.* Holding fast the truth. 1 John 2: 18-25. *Friday.* Looking for mercy. Jude 17-25. *Saturday.* Looking upward. Phil. 3: 13-21. *Sabbath.* The crown of life. Jas. 1: 1-12. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** At the close of the *Acts* we left Paul in prison. Soon after this he was released. But in three or four years he was rearrested and brought again to Rome. He was not now allowed to live in his own apartment with his guard, but lay in the cold, dark, filthy dungeon of the Mamertine prison. On the verge of eternity, Paul writes these noble words of lofty courage, unflinching faith, and sound, practical wisdom. Time, shortly before his martyrdom, A. D. 66. Timothy was at Ephesus.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Watching for souls. vs. 1-5. II. Waiting for Martyrdom. vs. 6-8. III. Witnessing for Christ. vs. 16-18.

1. By "the quick and the dead" are meant those who are alive at the judgment day and those who will rise from the dead. It is a solemn thought that Christ himself is watching how we serve him and will know all about us when we stand before him.

2. Paul does not mean that we are to speak without using sense and good judgement, but that we are not to be too careful about the opinions of others . . . to when we should speak about religious matters.

3. "Sound doctrine" is, literally, "healthful teaching," teaching that keeps the soul healthy. We go to church to be made better, not to be entertained. A king of France once paid a high compliment to one of his chaplains when he said that all others made him think what eloquent orators they were, but he sent him away feeling what a great sinner he was and what wonderful love God had shewn to him.

4. Those who will not believe the Bible are often ready to believe silly and wicked superstitions. Doctrines that contradict the Bible are sure to reveal their evil origin by the results that they lead to.

5. "Watch thou in all things" means, be careful to speak and act prudently. Let conscience and good judgement rule you, not a desire to please and be popular. Be self-denying and energetic, leaving nothing undone that should be attended to. That is what is meant by making "full proof of" one's ministry.

6. "I am already being offered" (R. V.) literally "poured out as a drink offering." Paul means that he is on his way to the altar of martyrdom, where his blood will be shed for the cause of Christ. He speaks of this as a "departure," literally "a loosing." This word is used of casting off the cable when a ship sets sail. Paul was about to sail from the shore of Time.

7. Paul does not speak boastfully but thankfully. "By the grace of God I am what I am" (Rom. 15: 10).

8. "Righteousness" is used here in a general sense. Of course no one is righteous in himself. He is accepted because Christ, his substitute, is righteous, and whatever goodness he has shewn in life is the result of divine grace and God has the glory of it (Phil. 3: 9; Rom. 3: 21, 22; 5: 1).

16. Paul's "first answer" was not at the previous imprisonment, for Timothy was with him then, but some trial that had just taken place. He forgives, like Stephen, those who had treated him as the disciples did Christ.

17. Though friends torsook him, Jesus was with him. He did not see Him but Paul felt his presence and so he was able to preach the gospel to his persecutors and was delivered from them.

18. Paul must have thought of the close of the Lord's Prayer as he wrote these words, for the doxology at the end, although not spoken by Christ, was in use in his time just as we have it now.

**LESSONS.** 1. We should never correct or reprove others harshly. 2. The truth is best even if it is not pleasant. 3. Try to do good to others whether doing so makes you popular or not. 4. To what reward may all faithful servants of Christ look forward. 5. Though all forsake us, Jesus will stand by us if we are true to Him.

## LESSON XII.—December 19th, 1897.

### John's Message about Sin and Salvation. I John 1: 5-2: 6.

(Commit to memory verses 8-10).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "If we confess our sins, he is faithful and just to forgive us our sins." I John 1: 9.

**PROVE THAT—**Christ died for our sins. I John 2: 2.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 107. *What doth the conclusion of the Lord's prayer teach us?*

A. The conclusion of the Lord's prayer (which is, *For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever, Amen*) teacheth us, to take our encouragement in prayer from God only, and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory, to him. And in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 160, 151, 290, 575. (Old Hymnal Nos. 93, 46, 35, 232).

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* John's message about sin and salvation. I John 1: 5-2: 6. *Tuesday.* All have sinned. Rom. 3: 19-26. *Wednesday.* Consequences of sin. Isa. 59: 1-9. *Thursday.* Returning unto the Lord. Hosea. 14. *Friday.* Life by Christ. Rom. 5: 12-21. *Saturday.* Perfect sacrifice. Heb. 10: 12-23. *Sabbath.* Able to save. Heb. 7: 19, 28. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** *The first Epistle of John* is addressed to all Christians and is therefore called "General" or "Catholic." It was written when the apostle was very aged, probably about A. D. 90 or 97, but some say earlier, and may be considered the last message to the church from the last survivor of the apostolic band. It was written at Ephesus where John spent the latter years of his life.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Light and Darkness. vs. 5-7. II. Sin and Forgiveness. vs. 8-2. III. Obedience and Love. vs. 3-6.

5. "Light" stands for holiness and purity. Light is the cause of all life and warmth, so God is the source of everything that is pure and good. This sums up the teaching of Jesus. He came to show men how much God loved them, and how willing He was to make them like Himself.

6. "Darkness" represents moral evil in every form. Ignorance and misery are the results of sin. To say that we have God in our hearts, and at the same time lead a wicked or careless life, is to say what cannot be true.

7. God is light and dwells in the light. Heaven is holy and pure because it is God's home. If we are true children of God we will "walk," that is, live habitually, as those who belong to heaven. This will bring us into closer fellowship with other christians, and our sins will be washed away in the blood of Jesus. Just as the light chases away darkness and disease, and purifies the air, so the death of Christ destroys sin and cleanses the heart.

8. Those who say that they are living without sin are only deceiving themselves.

9. Since God has promised to forgive sin we may trust His faithfulness; and since He has accepted Christ's sufferings instead of sin's punishment, He would be unjust to refuse to pardon those for whom Christ died. All He requires is that we repent of and confess our

sins. The Holy Spirit will cleanse our hearts from all evil.

1. John was a very aged man, and he speaks in fatherly affection to all christians. His object in writing this Epistle is to warn them against sin. We need not be discouraged at our frequent failures to avoid sinning, for our ever-living Saviour is interceding for us before His Father's face, and for His sake all may be forgiven if we are truly sorry for them.

2. A "propitiation" is something that "propitiates," or makes friendly, one that was offended. The sufferings of Christ satisfied the justice of God, and so rendered Him "propitious" towards sinners. God's love ever yearned over fallen man, but His justice would not permit Him to pardon sin until the penalty was paid. This Jesus did, and now there is no one in the whole world who can say that there is no salvation for him.

3. To know God is not merely to know about Him, but to receive Him into our hearts. If we truly love Him we will obey Him.

5. Obeying God is not only a proof of our love to Him, but it teaches us to love Him. The more perfect our obedience, the more perfect our love. If you want to love God more, try to do always what is pleasing to Him.

6. "Even as He walked," that is, we should try to live as Christ lived, and to copy His example in everything.

**LESSONS.** 1. We cannot be God's friend unless we walk with him. 2. Christian fellowship means fellowship with Christ and all who love him. 3. No sin need remain unforgiven. 4. Obey God better and you will love him more. 5. Imitate Jesus.



## LESSON XIII—December 26th, 1897.

### God's Love in the Gift of His Son. 1 John 4: 9-16.

(Commit to memory verses 9-11).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 5: 16.

**PROVE THAT—**Salvation is free to all. Rev. 22: 17.

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Review Quest. 95-107.

**LESSON HYMNS.** Nos. 30, 26, 520, 519. (Old Hymnal, Nos. 17, 27, 19, 211)

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* God's love in the gift of his Son. 1 John 4: 9-16. *Tuesday.* The prophecy. Isa. 9: 1-7. *Wednesday.* Visit of the Magi. Matt. 2: 1-10. *Thursday.* Herod foiled. Matt. 2: 11-23. *Friday.* The Word. John 1: 1-14. *Saturday.* Message to the shepherds. Luke 2: 8-20. *Sabbath.* Simeon's Prophecy. Luke 2: 25-35. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

### HELPS IN STUDYING.

**INTRODUCTORY.** [We substitute the Christmas lesson for the Review believing that this will be more acceptable to our schools. The lessons for 1898, upon the Life of Christ, omit the narrative of his birth, apparently assuming that it has been the subject of study. This lesson may therefore be considered the first of the new series for next year.]

John "the beloved disciple," tells us about God's love in sending his son. Love is the constant theme of his writings. His Gospel tells us much about the love of Christ; his Epistles urge brethren to love one another; and here he traces all love up to its source in the infinite love of God.

**LESSON PLAN.** I. God's Love to us. vs. 9-11. II. God's Love in us. vs. 12, 13. III. Dwelling in Love. vs. 14-16.

9. God shews his love to us in many ways. He gave us a beautiful world to live in, and sends many blessings every day, but the most wonderful token of his love was sending his only Son, Jesus Christ, to bear the penalty of our sins. Sin brought death of the soul as well as of the body, so Jesus died that our souls might live and our bodies rise again from the grave.

10. If we know that any person loves us, we are likely to love them in return, but God loved us when we did not love him, and did not want to be saved from sin. He sent Jesus to bear the punishment of our sin for us, so that there might be nothing in the way of our salvation if we would believe in him.

11. It ought not to be hard for us to love one another when God has loved us all so much.

12. The fact that we cannot see God should not hinder us from loving him, for when we love our brethren, God comes into our hearts and fills them with love. If we want to love God more we must love our brethren more. We learn to love God whom we do not see, by loving his people whom we do see.

13. When God comes into our hearts he makes his presence known there by the Holy Spirit. He is the "Holy Spirit of Love," and the more we love the more of his presence

do we receive. "The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost, which is given unto us." (Rom. 5: 5).

14. We cannot have true love to God unless we accept Christ as our Saviour. John and the other apostles saw Christ and could bear witness that they knew him to be the Son of God and the Saviour of the world. We must believe their testimony and come to Jesus before we can give to God the love he desires to have from us. He cannot love those who reject his Son, and disregard the love he shewed in sending him.

15. Jesus was, and is, the Son of God, the second person of the Trinity, "the same in substance, and equal in power and glory" with the Father and the Holy Ghost. There is no redemption for fallen man if this is not true. Only one who was God as well as man could make atonement for man's sin. We dwell in God when we feel that he is near us and around us and try to live as if he were looking at us. God dwells in us when we love him and trust him.

16. Have you ever admired a beautiful opal ring? How it changes its color as you turn it in the light. Yet all those beautiful colors are from the one stone. God's love is like the opal itself and his attributes, his "wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness and truth" are love in different lights.

**LESSONS.** 1. God gave his son for us, what have we given in return? 2. We can at least try to love those who love Jesus. 3. The way to love God more is to love others more. 4. Jesus is our divine Saviour. 5. Let our Christmas greeting to everyone, no matter how bad they are, be "God loves you—He gave Jesus for you."

## LESSON I—October 3rd, 1897.

### Paul's Last Journey to Jerusalem. ACTS 21: 1-15.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson notes and references).*

Why was Paul going up to Jerusalem? (ch. 24: 17). Whose contributions did he carry? From whom had he just parted? For what did they sorrow most?

1. Point out on the Map Cos, Rhodes, and Patara. For what was Cos famous? What "wonder of the world" was found at Rhodes?

2, 3. Point out Phoenicia, Cyprus and Tyre? What king of Tyre was a friend to Solomon?

4. How long did Paul remain at Tyre? What intimation was again given him there? What did the disciples urge him to do? Did Jesus ever visit the neighborhood of Tyre? (Matt. 15: 21).

5, 6. What mark of respect and affection did the disciples at Tyre shew to Paul? Where was a similar kindness shewn? (ch. 15: 3). Of what other leave-taking does this remind you?

6-8. Point out on the map Ptolemais and Caesarea? How far apart were they? What famous mountain near Ptolemais? How long did Paul remain at Ptolemais? What is its modern name? What famous convert resided there? (Acts 10: 1). Tell what you know about Philip.

10, 11. What prophecy had Agabus previously uttered? (ch. 11: 28). By what striking action did he express his prophecy? Did the Jews bind Paul?

12, 13. Name two of Paul's companions? What does Paul mean by "break my heart?" What does he say that he is ready to do? What other apostle made this boast? (Luke 22: 33). Did he prove as brave as he thought he was? Why not? What was the source of Paul's steadfastness? (Phil. 4: 13).

14, 15. Where did the disciples learn these words? (Luke 22: 42; Matt. 26: 42). What is meant by "carriages?"

## LESSON II—October 10th, 1897.

### Paul a Prisoner at Jerusalem. ACTS 22: 17-30.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references.)*

Who was the pastor, or president of the church at Jerusalem? What false statements had been made about Paul? What was Paul asked to do, to shew that they were false? What roused the mob? Who rescued Paul?

17. Where did Paul go immediately after his conversion? (Gal. 1: 17). How long did he remain in Jerusalem? (Gal. 1: 18). Where was he when the vision came to him? What is a trance?

18. Why was he told to leave Jerusalem? Why did the apostle think he should leave? (Acts 9: 29, 30). Where did he go?

19, 20. How is Saul's fury as a persecutor described? (Acts 8: 3; 9: 1). What part did he take in Stephen's death?

21. What work was given Paul to do? Did Jesus tell him this at his conversion? (Acts 26: 15-18).

22. What is meant by "gave him audience?" What enraged the mob? Why did they dislike to hear of the gospel being preached to the gentiles?

23. How did they shew their rage? Were garments sometimes taken off as a sign of joy? (Luke 19: 35, 36). What instance in the old Testament of throwing dust as a token of hatred? (2 Sam. 16: 13).

24. What other suffered from the scourge? (Matt. 27: 26). Why did the chief captain decide to scourge Paul?

25. What did they do to Paul? What question did he ask? Who had charge of the scourging?

26-28. How had the chief captain obtained his citizenship? How had Paul obtained it?

29. Why was the chief captain afraid?

30. Who were summoned next morning? Why were they sent for?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

1.—What places did Paul touch at between Miletus and Caesarea? (6)

2.—Who came out to see him off at Tyre? (5)

3.—With whom did he reside at Caesarea? (4)

4.—Who again predicted danger to him? (5)

5.—What did the disciples say when they failed to persuade Paul? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

1.—Where was Paul when the Lord appeared to him? (5)

2.—What special work was he called to do? (5)

3.—How did the mob shew their rage against Paul? (5)

4.—Why did not the chief captain scourge Paul? (5)

5.—Who were summoned to appear next morning? (5)

Name.....

### LESSON III.—October 17th, 1897.

Paul before the Roman governor. ACTS 24: 10-25.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson notes and references.)*

How did Paul set one part of the council against another? Who again rescued him? What conspiracy was discovered? Where was Paul sent? To whom was he sent? When was the trial resumed? What orator stated the charge against Paul?

11-13. Why was Paul pleased to have Felix for his judge? How long was it since his arrival at Jerusalem? How much of that time had he been a prisoner? Why had he gone to Jerusalem? How was he engaged when the tumult was excited?

14-16. What is meant by "The Way?" What is "heresy?" What does Paul claim for his doctrine? What belief does he hold as strongly his accusers? Who amongst them did not believe this? What effect had the belief on Paul's conduct?

17-21. What alms did he bring? What offerings did he make? Who excited the mob against him? Who were with him when this began? What challenge did Paul throw out to his accusers? What "evil" did he confess? Would they care to bring this against him?

22. Why did Felix postpone the trial? What favor did he shew Paul? What was his wife's name? Why was she interested in Paul? What did Paul talk to Felix and Drusilla about? What was the effect on Felix? What did Felix say to Paul? Did he change his wicked course of life? When is the most "convenient season?"

### LESSON IV.—October 24th, 1897.

Paul before King Agrippa. ACTS 26: 19-32.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions can all be answered from the lesson notes and references.)*

Who succeeded Felix as governor? How long had Paul remained a prisoner? What request did the Jews make regarding him? What was their object? Why did Paul appeal to Caesar? What royal visitors came to Caesarea? Why did Felix ask them to hear Paul's case? Why was Paul willing to lay his case before Agrippa? Make an outline of his speech.

19-21. How did Paul shew the sincerity of his conversion? To whom did he first preach Christ? What doctrine did he preach? Did the disciples at first receive him cordially? (ch. 9: 26). Who stood by him then? Who tried to kill him? Why did the Jews wish to kill Paul?

22, 23. By whose help had Paul been able to continue his work? Before what great persons had Paul preached? Did his preaching agree with O. T. teaching? What did he say about Christ's resurrection? Of what was it a proof? (Rom 1: 4; Acts 13: 32, 33). Of what is it the pledge? (1 Cor. 15: 13-22; 1 Thess. 4: 14).

24, 25. Why did Festus think that Paul was mad? To what did he attribute his madness? Was Jesus also accused of madness? (John 10: 20). What other persons receive the title of "most noble," or "excellent?" (Luke 1: 3; ch. 23: 26; 24: 3). Ought christians to be "sober," or "sober minded?" (Rom. 12: 3; 1 Tim. 2: 9; 3: 2; Titus 1: 8; 2: 11).

26-29. Why would Agrippa likely know all about Jesus? (John 12: 19). Put Agrippa's answer in your own words, avoiding the expressions used in the text. Do the same with Paul's reply.

30-32. What conclusion did they come to regarding Paul? Why could he not be set at liberty?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—How many days have passed since Paul's arrival at Jerusalem? (4)
- 2.—What was Paul doing in the temple when the tumult was excited? (5)
- 3.—What favors did Felix allow to Paul while in custody? (5)
- 4.—What made Felix tremble? (6)
- 5.—What did he say to Paul? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—To whom did Paul first preach immediately after his conversion? (5)
- 2.—Why did the Jews hate Paul? (5)
- 3.—What did Festus say of Paul's preaching? (5)
- 4.—What did Agrippa say? (5)
- 5.—Why could not Paul be set at liberty? (5)

Name.....

## LESSON V.—October 31st, 1897.

### Paul's Voyage and Shipwreck. ACTS 27: 13-26.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references).*

What officer was in charge of Paul and the prisoners on the voyage to Italy? What old friend sailed along with Paul? (ch. 19: 29; 20: 4). What was the first port touched at? What courtesy was shewn to Paul? What was the next place at which they landed? In what direction did they sail? Where did they change their course and why? What is meant by sailing "under Crete?" To what port did they come? Why was the captain unwilling to remain there? What place did he try to reach?

13-17. What led them to suppose that the storm was over? What wind arose? Under what island did they find shelter? What were they trying to do with the boat? How did they strengthen the vessel? What further danger did they fear?

18-20. What further measures did they take? What is meant by "the tackling" of the ship? How did their not being able to see the sun or stars increase their danger?

21-26. What had Paul advised? (verse 10). Of what does he now assure them? Who had told him this? From whom was this message sent? Why was it not possible for Paul to be drowned? Why were all the rest saved? What would happen to the ship? What to the passengers?

## LESSON VI.—November 7th, 1897.

### Paul in Melita and Rome. ACTS 28: 1-16.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes, and references).*

How long was the ship tossed in the tempest? Why did they cast out anchors? What did the sailors attempt to do? Who prevented them? Why did they lighten the ship? What did the soldiers propose to do with the prisoners? How did they all get safely to land?

1-3. What is meant by "barbarous" people? How did they shew kindness to the shipwrecked ones? What happened to Paul? What did the natives think about it? What made them change their minds? Was Paul ever before supposed to be a god? (Acts 14: 11).

7-10. Who had a house near the place of the wreck? What kindness did he shew to Paul and his companions? How was Paul able to return his courtesy? What promises of Christ were fulfilled to Paul? (Mark 16: 17, 18). How did the people shew their gratitude?

11-16. What was the name of the ship in which they sailed for Rome? Where is Syracuse? How long did they remain there? What is meant by "fetched a compass"? Where is Rhegium? Where is Puteoli? How long did Paul rest there? Where did friends from Rome meet him? To whose care was Paul delivered in Rome? How was he kept a prisoner?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

1.—What was the name of the wind that drove the ship out to sea? (5)

2.—How did the sailors try to strengthen the ship? (5)

3.—How did they lighten the ship? (5)

4.—Who brought Paul a message in the night? (5)

5.—What did he say that God had given Paul? (5)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

1.—On what island was Paul shipwrecked? (5)

2.—Why did the natives think that he was a murderer? Why did they afterwards think he was a God? (5)

3.—How long did Paul remain on the island? (5)

4.—What encouragement did Paul meet with on the road to Rome? (5)

5.—What special favor was shewn to Paul at Rome? (5)

Name.....

## LESSON VII—November 14th, 1897.

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

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references).*

In whose custody was Paul placed? How was he guarded? Where did he reside?

17-24. For whom did Paul send and why? Of what did he declare himself innocent? How did he come to be a Roman prisoner? Who had declared his innocence? Why was he not set free? Why did he appeal to Caesar? What gave him the right to do this? On account of what was he a prisoner? Explain how that was so? How did it happen that the Jews at Rome had heard nothing about Paul's arrest and trial? What did they wish him to tell them? What had they heard about christian teaching? How did Paul arrange to instruct them regarding the new doctrine? On what two points did he speak? How long did the conference last? What was the result of it?

25-28. What prophet did Paul quote? What is meant by hearing and not understanding? What is meant by "gross" hearts? Why could they not be converted? To whom was the gospel sent besides the Jews? When was Paul set apart for this special work?

29-31. What effect had his words upon the Jews? How long was Paul a prisoner at Rome? How did he employ the time? What epistles did he write?

## LESSON VIII.—November 21st, 1897.

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

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes, and references).*

10-12. Where is the christian to obtain strength? What is the source of his power? Who furnishes his armor? Against whom does he fight? What is the character of his foe? Are these foes possessed of rank and power? How wide is their influence? What is their kingdom called? What is their nature?

13-18. What is meant by "the evil day?" What is a soldier's girdle? What is the christian's girdle? What is a breastplate? What is meant by it? What did the ancients wear for shoes? What is meant by the "preparation of the Gospel of peace?" What is a shield? What is the christian's shield? What "fiery darts" does Satan use? What is a helmet? What is meant by the helmet of salvation? What resemblance is there between a sword and the Bible? Why is it called the sword "of the Spirit?" What is meant by praying "in the Spirit?" What is meant by "all prayer?" For whom should we specially pray?

19, 20. What does Paul pray for? Why is the gospel called a mystery? What is an ambassador? For whom does Paul speak? Why should he speak boldly? Is it cowardly not to speak for Jesus?



**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—Whom did Paul ask to come to him? (5)
  
- 2.—What did they say about the religion of christians? (5)
  
- 3.—What did Paul talk to them about all day? (5)
  
- 4.—Why would they not believe his doctrine? (6)
  
- 5.—How long was Paul kept a prisoner at Rome? (4)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—With what is the christian to fight the evil one? (4)
  
- 2.—How are his foes described? (6)
  
- 3.—Name the parts of the christian's armor? (6)
  
- 4.—What is meant by the "sword of the Spirit"? (4)
  
- 5.—What must the christian do while he fights? (5)

Name.....

## LESSON IX—November 28th, 1897.

### Salutary Warnings. I PET. 4: 1-8.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references.)*

Where was *I Peter* written? To whom? What led him to write it?

1, 6. With what should the christian arm himself? How is Christ's suffering one reason why we should forsake sin? Whose will should rule our lives? What is meant by "the lusts of men"? What is meant by "the will of the gentiles"? Why do evil men slander christians? What is our duty when reviled? To whom must all give an account at last? Why is suffering sent upon christians? From whom is our spiritual life derived?

7, 8. Did the early christians expect Christ soon to come? What is meant by "sober"? What is meant by "watching unto prayer"? What is the chief christian grace? What does love prompt to do regarding the faults of others?

## LESSON X—December 5th, 1897.

### Christ's Humility an Exaltation. PHILIPPIANS 2: 1-11.

#### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references.)*

Where was Philippi? When was the gospel first preached there? Where was Paul when he wrote this epistle? For what did he thank the Philippians? Who carried the epistle?

1-5. What is meant by "comfort in Christ"? What is meant by "consolation of love"? What is meant by "bowels and mercies"? What did Paul beseech the Philippians to become? What good would it do to him? From what evil motives are good works sometimes done? What frame of mind should be cultivated instead? How are we to esteem others? To what are we to have regard as well as to our own interests? Whose spirit are we to manifest?

6-8. What is meant by being "in the form of God"? What does the word "robbery" mean? Of what did Christ "empty himself" (R. V.)? What is meant by being "in the form of a servant"? What is meant by "the likeness of men"? What is meant by being "in fashion as a man"? Was Christ's death an act of obedience? (Matt. 26: 39, 42; John 10: 18; Heb. 5: 8; 12: 2).

9-11. Why has God exalted Christ? What is meant by "giving him a name"? What is meant by bowing "in the name of Jesus"? What does "bowing the knee" mean? Who are to bow the knee to Jesus? What will every tongue confess? Whose glory will be advanced?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—What is meant by having the same mind as Christ? (6)
- 2.—What is the moral character of heathen worship? (5)
- 3.—Who will punish those who speak evil of good people? (4)
- 4.—What is meant by “the end of all things is at hand?” (6)
- 5.—What is the *chief christian virtue*? (4)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—What would complete the apostle's joy? (4)
- 2.—How should we esteem others? (4)
- 3.—What “form” did Christ “empty himself” of and what “form” did he assume? (7)
- 4.—How has God honored Christ? (6)
- 5.—What shall every tongue confess? (4)

Name.....

## LESSON XI—December 12th, 1897.

Paul's Last Words. 2 Tim. 4: 1-8; 16-18.

### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references.)*

Under what circumstances did Paul write this epistle? Where was Timothy? Where was it written?

1-5. Before whom does Paul charge Timothy? When will our actions be judged? Who will stand before Christ to be judged? What does Paul exhort Timothy to do? How and when is he to do it? What is meant by "long suffering and doctrine"? What is meant by "sound doctrine"? What is meant by "after their own lusts"? What is meant by "having itching ears"? Why would some not listen to the truth? What do those listen to who refuse to believe the Bible? What is meant by "watching in all things"? What is meant by making "full proof" of his ministry? How should we try to commend our office, or work for others?

6-8. How does Paul speak of his death? What does the word "departure" suggest? What does Paul say regarding his life's work? What reward does he look forward to? From whom does he expect to receive it? When? Who else will receive it?

16-18. What discouragement did Paul experience at his first trial? Who had a similar experience? What prayer does Paul make for his cowardly friends? Who stood by him? What help did He give? What was Paul enabled to do? From what was he delivered? What confident expectation does he cherish? Unto what will he be preserved? With what ascription of praise does he close? Why does he add "Amen"?

## LESSON XII—December 19th, 1897.

John's Message about Sin and Salvation. 1 John 1: 5-2: 6.

### TEST QUESTIONS.

*(These questions may all be answered from the lesson, notes and references.)*

When was this Epistle written? To whom? What other N. T. books were written by John?

5-7. From whom did the message come? What was it? What is meant by "light" and "darkness"? What is meant by "walking in" darkness? What is meant by "doing the truth"? What is meant by "walking in" the light? How does "walking in the light" promote christian fellowship? How does the blood of Jesus cleanse from sin?

8-2. Does John believe in "sinless perfection"? How do we escape the penalty of sin? To what is God faithful? Why would God be unjust not to forgive sin? How are we cleansed from unrighteousness? What does John call those who say they have not sinned? By what affectionate term does John address christians? What gave him a right to speak in this way? For what purpose did John write so about sinning? What comfort have we if we do fall into sin? What is meant by a "propitiation" for sin? In what sense was Christ a "propitiation" for the whole world?

3-6. What is meant by "knowing God"? What is the test of our knowing Him? What does John say of those who profess to be true christians and yet lead wicked lives? What is perfected by obedience? Whom should christians always imitate?

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—In what spirit should we reprove wrong doers? (6)
- 2.—What is meant by “sound doctrine”? (5)
- 3.—What is meant by making “full proof” of our service in any capacity? (6)
- 4.—What reward does Paul expect? (4)
- 5.—What friend never forsook Paul? (4)

Name.....

**QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.**

- 1.—What are meant by “light” and “darkness”? (4)
- 2.—What cleanses from all sin? (4)
- 3.—What makes it just for God to forgive sins? (6)
- 4.—What assurance have we that our daily sins are forgiven if we confess them? (5)
- 5.—What is meant by one’s “walk”? (6)

Name.....

LESSON XIII—December 26th, 1897.

REVIEW.

*(The maximum value of each correct answer is 4).*

- 1.—With whom did Paul stay at Caesarea?
  
- 2.—What did Paul say to those who tried to dissuade him from going up to Jerusalem?
  
- 3.—Who rescued Paul from the mob in the temple?
  
- 4.—What rights did he claim when arrested?
  
- 5.—When defending himself before Felix, on what points did Paul say that his opponents and he believed alike?
  
- 6.—With what words did Felix dismiss him?
  
- 7.—What answer did Paul make to Festus when he said he was beside himself?
  
- 8.—What did Agrippa say to Paul?
  
- 9.—What did the sailors do to enable the ship to weather the storm?
  
- 10.—What assurance did Paul give them that no life would be lost?
  
- 11.—What made the people of Melita think Paul was a bad man, and the next moment say he was a god?

- 12.—What miracle of healing did he perform there ?
- 13.—Who came to meet Paul as he approached Rome and what effect had their kindness upon him ?
- 14.—What effort did Paul make to convince the Jews at Rome that Jesus was “the Hope of Israel ?”
- 15.—How long did Paul continue a prisoner before his trial ?
- 16.—Against what enemies does the christian fight ?
- 17.—Name the pieces which make up the “whole armor of God.”
- 18.—Why should Christians be self-denying and prayerful ?
- 19.—What Christian virtue should lead us to cover up the faults of others ?
- 20.—How ought we to show lowliness of mind ?
- 21.—How did Christ display unselfish love for others ?
- 22.—How does Paul briefly describe a preacher’s duties ?
- 23.—What is the reward of faithful servants at the Lord’s appearing ?
- 24.—What can alone cleanse from sin ?
- 25.—How do we know that it can cleanse everyone ?

Name.....

EXCUSE FOR ABSENCE.

Dear Teacher,—Please excuse my absence from Sabbath School to-day, I cannot come because I have read the "Daily Portions" and answered the questions as well as I could. I have committed to memory verses in addition to the Golden Text, and Questions in the Catechism and have recited them to I was at church I send with this my Weekly Offering of cents.

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