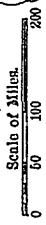


1ST JOURNEY ——— 3RD JOURNEY ······
 2ND " - - - - - 4TH " - - - - -

RADIAL KEY MAP
 illustrating the

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

Showing approximate distances
 and directions from Jerusalem.



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The Home Study Quarterly

FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOLARS.

Vol. III.

April, May and June.

No. 2.

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 new 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 cup: 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. 8. 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, *v* and thankful acknowledgement of his mercies.

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.

v 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,⁷ as children to a father,^a able and ready to help us;^b and that we should pray with and for others.^c

^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;^d and that he would dispose all things to his own glory.^e

^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;^f and that the kingdom of grace may be advanced,^g ourselves and others brought into it, and kept in it;^h and that the kingdom of glory may be hastened.ⁱ

^f Ps. lxxviii. 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 to 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 in earth as it is in heaven,*) we pray, That God, by his grace, would make us able and willing to know, obey,^k and submit to his will in all things,^l as the angels do in heaven.^m

^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. 38. 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 gifts of this life,ⁿ and enjoy his blessing with them.^o

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;^p which we are the rather encouraged to ask, because by his grace we are enabled from the heart to forgive others.^q

^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,^r or support and deliver us when we are tempted.^s

^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,^u and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him.^v And in testimony of our desire, and assurance to be heard, we say, Amen.^w

† Dan. ix. 18. We do not present our supplications before thee for our righteousness, but for thy great mercies. V. 16. O Lord, hear; O Lord, forgive; O Lord, hearken and do; defer not, for thine own sake, O my God.

u 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.

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

LESSONS AND GOLDEN TEXTS.

SECOND QUARTER.

1. April 4.—PETER WORKING MIRACLES. Acts 9: 32-43. Commit vs. 32-35. *Golden Text*—Jesus Christ maketh thee whole. Acts 9: 34.

2. April 11.—CONVERSION OF CORNELIUS. Acts 10: 30-44. Commit vs. 36-38. (Read chap. 10.) *Golden Text*—Whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins. Acts 10: 43.

3. April 18.—GENTILES CONVERTED AT ANTIOCH. Acts 11: 19-26. Commit vs. 21-24. (Read chap. 11.) *Golden Text*—Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life. Acts 11: 18.

4. April 25.—PETER DELIVERED FROM PRISON. Acts 12: 5-17. Commit vs. 7-9. (Read the whole chapter.) *Golden Text*—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them. Psalm 34: 7.

5. May 2.—PAUL BEGINS HIS FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY. Acts 13: 1-13. Commit vs. 2-4. *Golden Text*—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. Mark 16: 15.

6. May 9.—PAUL PREACHING TO THE JEWS. Acts 13: 26-39. Commit vs. 38-39. (Read chap. 13: 14-43.) *Golden Text*—Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins. Acts 13: 38.

7. May 16.—PAUL PREACHING TO THE GENTILES. Acts 14: 11-22. Commit vs. 21, 22. (Read chap. 13: 44 to 14: 28.)

Golden Text—I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles. Acts 13: 47.

8. May 23.—THE CONFERENCE AT JERUSALEM. Acts 15: 1-6, 22-29. Commit vs. 3, 4. (Read chap. 15: 1-35 and Gal. 2: 1-10. *Golden Text*—Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they. Acts 15: 11.

9. May 20.—CHRISTIAN FAITH LEADS TO GOOD WORKS. James 2: 14-23. Commit vs. 14-17. *Golden Text*—I will show thee my faith by my works. James 2: 18.

10. June 6.—SINS OF THE TONGUE. James 3: 1-13. Commit vs. 11-13. (Read chap. 3.) *Golden Text*—Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile. Psalm 34: 13.

11. June 13.—PAUL'S ADVICE TO TIMOTHY. 2 Tim. 1: 1-7; 3: 14-17. Commit vs. 3: 14-17. (Read Acts 16: 1-5.) *Golden Text*—From a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation. 2 Tim. 3: 15.

12. June 20.—PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. Rom. 14: 10-21. (MAY BE USED AS A TEMPERANCE LESSON.) Commit vs. 19-21. (Read chap. 14.) *Golden Text*—It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth. Rom. 14: 21.

13. June 27.—REVIEW. *Golden Text*—This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations. Matt. 24: 14

GOD ANSWERS PRAYER.

We have several instances in the lessons of this quarter of God's willingness to answer prayer. We give the following from more modern days.

In the days when South Africa was a Dutch colony the government became jealous of the missionaries of the London missionary society and sent for them to come to Capetown, without giving them any intimation of the design of the summons. On reaching the seat of rule they were told that their labors must be discontinued and that they must not revisit their flocks even to bid them farewell. The missionaries held a conference—so they intended it to be, but when they were met one of them said, "What can we confer about? To deliberate is useless where we have no power to decide. Let us pray." The suggestion was adopted and the missionaries successively addressed the throne of grace, continuing "instant in prayer." They were yet devoting themselves to this exercise when a rumor reached them that a squadron was visible at sea. It was a British fleet, having for its object the capture of the colony and it was speedily in conflict with the Dutch navy. The flames and smoke of battle could be seen from the land and the cannon's thunders were distinctly audible. In a few minutes the fight was over and the colony belonged to Great Britain. On a representation to the new authorities, the missionaries were empowered to return to their stations. When they went back to their people they were received with real surprise and joy. Having heard that they were to be deprived of their instructors, they had assembled to consider what should be done and like the missionaries at Capetown they said "What can we do but pray," and their returning pastors found them engaged in that exercise.

LESSON I—April 4th, 1897.

Peter Working Miracles. ACTS 9: 32-43.

(Commit to memory verses 33-35).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Jesus Christ maketh thee whole." Acts 9: 34.

PROVE THAT—We should assist the poor. Ps. 41: 1.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 45, 81, 91, 59.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Peter working miracles. Acts 9: 32-43. *Tuesday.* Christ healing a palsied man. Mark 2: 1-12. *Wednesday.* Care for the poor. Deut. 15: 7-11. *Thursday.* A helper of the needy. Job 29: 1-13. *Friday.* Rich in good works. 1 Tim. 6: 12-19. *Saturday.* Life in Christ. 1 John 5: 9-15. *Sabbath.* The King's reward. Matt. 25: 31-40. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The preceding verse tells us that the church had rest from persecution, and increased in numbers and spiritual graces. History tells us the reason of this quiet. The Jews had other matters to engage their attention. The Emperor Caligula proposed to set up a statue of himself in the temple. The excitement which followed and the efforts to dissuade him from doing so turned aside their rage for a time from the disciples of Jesus. In our lesson we have a glimpse of the every-day christ-like labors of the apostles. Time, A. D. 40.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Helpless Healed. vs. 32-35. II. The Sorrowing Comforted. vs. 36-39. III. The Useful Restored. vs. 40-43.

32. Peter was visiting the churches. Christians are called "saints" because they have consecrated themselves to God, have received the Holy Spirit, and made holiness their aim (1 Pet. 1: 15, 16). Lydda was about 9 miles from Joppa.

33. We are not told that Æneas was a christian, but he was a poor helpless cripple, and if he did not believe in Jesus before, we may be sure he did after experiencing his healing mercy. The palsy, or paralysis, is a very painful disease sometimes.

34. Notice three things in this verse: (1) not Peter, but Jesus, healed him; (2) he was to show that he was healed by doing something; (3) he did not hesitate to try to do what seemed impossible when told, in the name of Jesus, to do it. The word for "bed" denotes the coarse sleeping mat of the poor (Jas. 2: 17; Matt. 9: 6).

35. So many became christians that it seemed as if everybody believed the gospel.

36. Tab'itha, is in the Aramaic, the language spoken by the Jews, and Dorcas is Greek. Both words mean gazelle, a species of antelope distinguished for its graceful form and soft brilliant eyes. But Dorcas had something more beautiful than these, a kind hand and a loving heart (Deut. 15: 7-11; Matt. 25: 35; Eph. 4: 28).

LESSONS. 1. Those who bear the name of Christ should be christ-like. 2. If we cannot heal the sick, we can be kind to them, and talk to them about the Great Healer. 3. We have no excuse for not "turning to the Lord." 4. The best monument is the kind deeds we have done. 5. There is no limit to what God will do in answer to prayer.

37. God always knows best and will turn sorrow into joy to those who trust him. How many people were brought to Christ through Dorcas' death and restoration to life.

38. The messengers "entreated" Peter, saying, "Do not delay to come on to us." The disciples at Joppa hoped that Peter would do something for them and they would not bury their much-loved friend until he came. Perhaps they remembered what Jesus did at the house of Jairus (Matt. 9: 23-25).

39. The words imply that Dorcas made a great many of these garments for the poor.

40. Peter wanted to be alone with Jesus for a little while. He could not raise Dorcas as the Master would have done, just by speaking the word, he must ask Christ to do it for him. When he felt that his prayer had been granted, he tried to imitate Jesus in every word and act. How beautifully Luke describes her opening her eyes, as if awakening out of sleep, recognizing Peter, and sitting up on the couch.

41. Peter helped her to arise and led her out of the room to her friends. She was quite well and strong. What a meeting that was. Luke does not try to describe it.

42. The restoration of Dorcas was the means of bringing spiritual life to many dead souls (Eph. 2: 1).

LESSON II—April 11th, 1897.

Conversion of Cornelius. ACTS. 10: 30-44.

(Commit to memory verses 36-38, and read chapter 10).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Whosoever believeth in him shall receive remission of sins." Acts 10: 43.

PROVE THAT—The Lord hears prayer. Isa. 65: 24.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 172, 170, 142, 144.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The devout centurion. Acts 10: 1-8. *Tuesday.* Peter's vision. Acts 10: 9-18. *Wednesday.* The call obeyed. Acts 10: 19-29. *Thursday.* Conversion of Cornelius. Acts 10: 30-43. *Friday.* Gifts to gentiles. Acts 10: 44-48. *Saturday.* A light to the gentiles. Isa. 49: 6-12. *Sabbath.* Life by believing. John 6: 37-47. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The whole story should be carefully read. Our lesson is but a fragment of it. The events narrated occurred probably during the "many days" in which Peter remained at Joppa. Paul was living at Tarsus, not having as yet entered upon his missionary career. Cornelius was not a Jewish proselyte (Acts 11: 2, 3) but he worshipped the true God. An angel was sent to this "seeker after God" to tell him when he might obtain fuller light and serve God more perfectly.

LESSON PLAN. I. Cornelius Sends for Peter. vs. 30-33. II. Peter Preaches Jesus. vs. 34-43. III. Jesus Sends the Holy Spirit. vs. 44.

30. The man in bright clothing was an angel (Luke 24: 4; Matt. 28: 3; Rev. 15: 6). Cornelius was a centurion, or captain, in a Roman regiment or "cohort" (ch. 27: 1).

31. Prayer and kindness to the poor are like incense before God (Rev. 8: 3, 4; 5: 8; Ps. 141: 2).

32. The angel was not allowed to preach the gospel to Cornelius but told him where to find a fellow-sinner who would. The privilege of winning souls to Christ is reserved for those who have been themselves saved by his blood.

33. Cornelius obeyed at once, and he very politely thanks Peter for coming. His humble and teachable spirit is remarkable (1 Thess. 2: 13).

34, 35. The expression "opened his mouth and said" denotes that a very important statement is to follow. God will receive anyone, of any nation, or rank, or condition, who seeks after him with "their whole heart."

36, 37. Cornelius must have heard a good deal about Jesus of Nazareth, whom Peter declares to be "Lord of all." His fame spread throughout all the country after John the Baptist had passed away (Luke 4: 14, 37, 44).

38. "Messiah" and "Christ" both mean "Anointed One," one being Hebrew and the other Greek. God's anointing gave Jesus

power to heal and bless men (Isa. 61: 1; Luke 4: 18, 21). The Jews regarded disease, especially incurable complaints, as the work of satan (Job 2: 7; Luke 13: 16).

39. Peter was not ashamed to own that Jesus died a shameful death, for the glory of his resurrection took away the reproach of the cross. "Tree" here means "a beam of wood" (5: 30; 1 Pet. 2: 24).

40. There were hundreds who could testify that they had seen the risen Jesus (1 Cor. 15: 6).

41. But Jesus appeared only to his friends after he had risen. He had finished his mission to the world and remained a little while, forty days, to prepare his church for its work (John 14: 17, 22).

42. Jesus is the Judge before whom everyone must stand to answer for his life while in this world. They are safe who have the Judge as their friend and advocate (Matt. 28: 19; Acts 1: 8; John 5: 22, 27).

43. All the prophets testify that faith in Christ, and not circumcision, saves.

44. Peter was interrupted by signs of the Holy Spirit's presence. This was the way in which God manifested his willingness to receive gentiles into the church.

LESSONS. 1. Earnest prayer is speedily answered. 2. God notes his people, where they live, and who are their companions. 3. A true christian is humble. 4. God looks on the heart. 5. The one condition of pardon.

LESSON III—April 18th, 1897.

Gentiles Converted at Antioch. ACTS 11: 19-26.

(Commit to memory verses 21-24, and read chapter 11).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Then hath God also to the gentiles granted repentance unto life." Acts 11: 18.

PROVE THAT—The Lord blesses faithful preaching of his word. Acts 11: 21.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 150, 167, 171, 177.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Life for the gentiles. Acts 11: 1-18. *Tuesday.* Gentiles converted at Antioch. Acts 11: 19-26. *Wednesday.* Promise for the gentiles. Isa. 60: 1-7. *Thursday.* A minister to the gentiles. Rom. 15: 13-21. *Friday.* Joy of the gospel. Luke 10: 17-24. *Saturday.* Fellow citizens. Eph. 2: 11-22. *Sabbath.* From all nations. Rev. 7: 9-17. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. Our lesson tells us how the gospel came to Antioch, first to the Jews only, but afterwards to the Greeks also. Here we are shown another incident forcing upon the church the question of the admission of the gentiles. That gentile proselytes should be admitted excited no surprise, but Samaritans had already come in; an Ethiopian was baptized and went home to be an "apostle" to his own people; Cornelius had been accepted by the Holy Spirit; and now a gentile church is organized at Corinth. In the enthusiasm of these early days, the significance of such events was not perceived, but very soon the stricter Jews noted them and in lesson IX we learn how the questions involved were settled.

LESSON PLAN. I. Believing in Christ. vs. 19-21. II. Bearing His Name. vs. 22-26.

19. Like coals of fire scattered abroad, when persecution dispersed the disciples, they kindled the flame of christianity wherever they were driven. Every christian was a missionary. (Point out on the map the places named in this verse).

20. The Greeks (R. V.) were heathens who never had worshipped the true God. This was the first truly "foreign mission," for all the other converts we read of were either Jews, or at least worshippers of one God. Those who are called "Grecians" usually, were either proselytes to Judaism, or Jews who spoke Greek.

21. The "hand" or power of Christ was shewn in the large number who believed and accepted him as their Saviour.

22. The church at Jerusalem was still the mother church and there most of the apostles resided. When news came of the reception of the gospel by pure heathen, they sent Barnabas to see whether it could be true and if their conversion was real. It was so wonderful they could scarcely believe it was so.

23. Barnabas was not long in making up his mind about it. He saw that God had indeed touched their hearts and they were really true disciples. So he did not discourage them, nor bid them become Jews, but only to follow the Lord with all their hearts and He would save them from all sin.

24. Barnabas was a man whom everybody loved and trusted. His character gave power to his fervent exhortations. If we want to win others we must be what we want them to become.

25. Saul had been for five years a christian, yet the time for him to begin his work had not come till now. Do not be impatient at long and careful training for work, it will tell by and by.

26. That year of teaching laid the foundation of a powerful church at Antioch. Here for the first time the followers of Jesus received a name—christians. It was given in scorn, but accepted and gloried in by the church in all ages (Jas. 2: 7).

LESSONS. 1. Every christian should be a missionary to those around him. 2. We should rejoice when sinners are converted to the Lord. 3. We are safe from sin only when near to Christ. 4. Do not feel hurt if not put in a prominent position—wait God's time. 5. Since you are a christian, be Christ-like.

LESSON IV—April 25th, 1897.

Peter Delivered from Prison. ACTS 12: 5-17.

(Commit to memory verses 7-9, and read chapter 12.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them." Ps. 34: 7.

PROVE THAT—The Lord delivers his servants in trouble. Ps. 41: 2.

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 acknowledgment of his mercies. Quest. 99. *What rule hath God given for our direction in prayer?* 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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 160, 161, 228, 40.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Peter delivered from prison. Acts 12: 1-10. *Tuesday.* Peter delivered from prison. Acts 12: 11-19. *Wednesday.* God's power to save. Ps. 33: 10-22. *Thursday.* The Lord's angel. Ps. 34: 1-10. *Friday.* Refuge of the godly. Ps. 91. *Saturday.* Able to deliver. Dan. 6: 15-23. *Sabbath.* Helping by prayer. 2 Cor. 1: 11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. While Paul and Barnabas were ministering to the Corinthian church, certain prophets from Jerusalem foretold a general dearth soon to be experienced throughout the empire. Immediately the Antioch christians determined to send relief to their brethren in Judea. Their gifts were conveyed to the elders at Jerusalem by Barnabas and Saul. A pleasing testimony to the unity of the church and the strength of its brotherly love. Again, however, persecution broke forth. Herod Agrippa I. the grandson of Herod the Great, took up the *role* of Saul, as arch-persecutor and, to ingratiate himself with the Jews, put to death James, the brother of John, and imprisoned Peter, intending to make him the next victim as soon as the solemnities connected with the passover were finished. Time A. D. 44. Passover April 1st to 8th.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Apostle's Peril. vs. 5, 6. II. The Angel's Help. vs. 7-11. III. The Praying Church. vs. 12-17.

5. "Without ceasing," is better rendered "earnestly." The disciples at Jerusalem had no influence with the cruel and crafty Herod, but they had influence with God which was far better.

6. Each wrist of Peter was chained to that of a soldier, one on each side. His slightest movement would waken them. Although his last night on earth, as he believed, Peter slept soundly, or he knew that whether he lived or died, he could not be parted from his Saviour.

8. The only preparation for rest usually made by orientals was to loosen the girdle and take off their sandals, using the loose mantle for a blanket.

9. Peter perhaps remembered his vision at Joppa, and thought that this was another to teach him something else (ch. 10: 10-17).

10. The angel went with Peter until he was quite safe and knew where he was. Then he left him. We have no right to expect God to work a miracle for us when the means of attaining our desire are placed in our hands.

11. Peter was confused by the wonderful

things done by the angel, and for a few minutes did not realize where he was. Then his heart swelled with gratitude to his Divine deliverer.

12. John Mark, was the author of the second gospel. He was afterwards the companion and secretary of Peter, and from him learned the facts of Christ's life.

13. The door of the gate was the smaller entrance into the large porch or entrance hall of the court yard. The person knocking was expected to give his name and state his business before the door was opened, hence "to hearken" became the phrase corresponding to our "to answer" the door.

14. Rhoda had more faith than her elders, for she was not so much astonished as glad.

15. The Jews believed that every one had a guardian angel, who sometimes assumed the bodily likeness of the person he watched over (Matt. 28: 10; Heb. 1: 14).

16, 17. They gave him such a noisy welcome that he could not be heard until he had stilled them by a gesture.

LESSONS. 1. Earnest united prayer will call down a blessing. 2. Chains and prison bars are useless when God wishes to interfere. 3. God's angels are always ready to help us. 4. Our prayers are answered sooner than we expect. 5. We should tell what God has done for us.

LESSON V—May 2nd, 1897.

Paul Begins His First Missionary Journey. ACTS 13: 1-13.

(Commit to memory verses 2-4.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."
Mark 16: 15.

PROVE THAT—The Lord appoints to each his special work. Acts 13: 2.

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 HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 175, 173, 219, 83.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Paul's first missionary journey. Acts 13: 1-13. *Tuesday.* Sent of God. Isa. 6: 1-8. *Wednesday.* The good tidings. Isa. 40: 1-11. *Thursday.* The living breath. Ezek. 37: 1-10. *Friday.* Called. Rom. 1: 1-7. *Saturday.* Mission of the twelve. Matt. 10: 5-15. *Sabbath.* Prospect of harvest. Luke 10: 1-9. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. We now begin the study of a new era in the history of the church for which the preceding events have been a preparation. Sixteen years have been spent in seeking for the lost sheep of the house of Israel, now the door of the fold is opened to the gentiles and their great apostle sets forth on his first campaign against idol worshippers. Antioch and not Jerusalem, is the basis of operations. Time, autumn of A. D. 45. Paul aged 43.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Spirit Calling. vs. 1-3. II. The Spirit Guiding. vs. 4-8. III. The Spirit Inspiring. vs. 9-13.

1. Barnabas is the only one of these that we know any thing about. Manaen was the foster brother of Herod Antipas who beheaded John the Baptist.

2. The church was engaged in special prayers and fasting, anxiously inquiring what the Lord wanted them to do for the spread of the gospel. (Mark 9: 29; Isa. 58: 6, 7).

3. This was a regular ordination service, apparently (Num. 8: 14; Heb. 5: 4). The church gives effect to the call of the Holy Spirit.

4. Their real leader is the Holy Spirit who guides them to Cyprus, the native place of Barnabas (4: 36). Seleucia was the port of Antioch.

5. Salamis was the capital of Cyprus. John Mark was their attendant or secretary (12: 25; 15: 37).

6. They travelled the whole length of the island from east to west, preaching as they went.—At Paphos they were opposed by a renegade Jew who, like Simon Magus, practised upon the credulity and superstitious fears of the heathen. His name was Bar-Jesus, or "the Son of Joshua." (Acts 19: 13; Heb. 4: 8).

7. Sergius Paulus, the proconsul, was an

intelligent and thoughtful man, one who sought after God.

8. Elymas, is Arabic for "wizard" or "Wise One." He was afraid that the Proconsul would believe the Gospel and then he would not care any more for his fortune telling.

9. The name Paul occurs here for the first time. It was probably a surname used by Saul's Gentile friends and as Josès becomes Barnabas, and Simon, Peter, so Saul becomes Paul when setting out on his mission to the Gentiles. The word means "Little" (1 Cor. 15: 9; Eph. 3: 8).

10. These are terrible words. He was not the "Son of the Saviour," but the "Son of the Devil," the father of lies. (Matt 1: 21). To pervert the right or straight ways of the Lord, is to turn others from the truth by a false representation of it.

11. Perhaps Paul remembered his own blindness and hoped that Elymas would repent and believe as he had done (9: 8, 9). The blindness came on gradually.

12. Once the Proconsul heard the gospel of Jesus Christ he was more astonished at it than at the miracle. He believed the "wonderful words of life" (Mark 1: 17).

13. We don't know why Mak went home, but he was blameworthy. (15: 37-39)

LESSONS 1. Prayer and self-denial are the conditions on which blessing are received. 2. The call of the Holy Spirit to duty should not be refused. 3. Those who oppose the Gospel will be punished. 4. The Gospel itself is more wonderful than any miracle. 5. Be not weary in well-doing.

LESSON VI—May 9th, 1897.

Paul Preaching to the Jews. ACTS 13: 26-39.

(Commit to memory verses 38, 39, and read chapter 13: 14-15).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins." Acts 13: 38.

PROVE THAT—We all need to believe on Jesus Christ. Acts 13: 39.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 82, 68, 233, 84.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Address in the synagogue. Acts 13: 14-25. *Tuesday.* Paul preaching to the Jews. Acts 13: 26-37. *Wednesday.* Paul preaching to the Jews. Acts 13: 38-43. *Thursday.* Jews reject the gospel. Acts 13: 44-52. *Friday.* Message rejected. Jer. 7: 21-28. *Saturday.* Sin removed. 2 Cor. 5: 14-21. *Sabbath.* Forgiveness by Christ. Luke 7: 36-50. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. After landing at Perga, and apparently making no stay there, Paul and Barnabas travelled about 90 miles inland to Antioch in Pisidia, the modern *Yalobatch*. Here they entered into the Synagogue on the Sabbath day and were invited to speak according to custom. After a brief sketch of God's dealings with Israel, Paul introduces his favorite theme, "Jesus Christ and him crucified."

LESSON PLAN. I. Jesus Rejected. vs. 26-29. II. Jesus Accepted. vs. 30-37. III. Jesus Preach'd. vs. 38, 39.

26. Paul addresses the Jews very courteously. Reminds them of their descent from Abraham and assures them that God is now sending them the fulfilment of the promise made to their great ancestor (Gen. 12: 3; 18: 18; Acs 3: 25; Gal. 3: 8).

27. Had the Jews recognized in Jesus the Messiah they would not have crucified him, but although they had heard the Scriptures, "which testified of him," read every Sabbath, they were so blind as not to perceive that they spoke of him (ch. 3: 17; Luke 23: 34; 1 Cor. 2: 8).

28. These were Pilate's own words. There was not a particle of evidence against Jesus (Luke 23: 22; Matt. 27: 18).

29. Although they were wicked in crucifying Jesus, yet they only carried out God's plan of salvation (2: 23; 4: 28).

30. Men put Jesus to death, but God raised him from the dead. By this it was shown that his atonement for sinners was accepted (Rom. 1: 24; ch. 2: 24; 3: 15; 5: 31).

31. There could be no doubt that he was risen, for during forty days very many saw him and conversed with him (ch. 1: 3; 1 Cor. 15: 5-7). All the apostles except Judas were from Galilee (Mark 14: 70; ch. 1: 11; 2: 7).

32. No news ought to have been more welcome than that God's promises were fulfilled (Gal. 3: 16).

33. This quotation is from Ps. 2: 7. It does not refer to Christ's birth, but to his res-

urrection. That was his public recognition by the Father. Then men saw that the despised and crucified Jesus was indeed the Son of God (Rom. 1: 4).

34. "The holy and sure blessings of David" (R. V.) The promise referred-to is found in 2 Sam. 7: 13-16, and the words are quoted from Isa. 55: 3. David's kingdom was to be unending, under a Son, or descendant who was undying (Ps. 89: 3, 4, 28, 29, 36).

35. Paul goes on to show that Jesus must be the Holy One referred to, because David himself died and turned to dust, while Christ rose from the dead and will not die again like Lazarus and others who had been brought back to life (Rom. 6: 10; Heb. 9: 28; 1 Pet. 3: 18).

36. David's life, like that of every other good man, was a service rendered to his age, and was ended when his work was done, but Christ lives to bless the remotest generations (Heb. 7: 25).

38. The sweet words of pardon and peace with God were never heard until proclaimed in the name of Jesus (Jer. 31: 34; Dan. 9: 24; Luke 24: 47; 1 John 2: 12).

39. To be "justified" means more than to be pardoned. It means to be treated as though we had never sinned. We are made children of God, objects of his love, and heirs of his glory. The law can only condemn the sinner, the Gospel can redeem.

LESSONS. 1. We ought to study our Bibles so as not to oppose God's will. 2. The offer of salvation is sent to everyone who hears it. 3. God can overrule evil for good. 4. It is a precious truth that Jesus lives. 5. We are accepted in the Beloved.

LESSON VII—May 16th, 1897.

Paul Preaching to the Gentiles. ACTS 14: 11-22.

(Commit to memory verses 31, 22, and read chapter 13: 44 to 44: 23).

GOLDEN TEXT: "I have set thee to be a light of the gentiles." Acts 13: 47.

PROVE THAT—In this life we may have trials. Acts 14: 22.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 16, 4, 149, 151.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Work at Iconium. Acts 14: 1-7. *Tuesday.* Paul preaching to the gentiles. Acts 14: 8-18. *Wednesday.* Paul preaching to the gentiles. Acts 14: 19-28. *Thursday.* God in nature. Rom. 1: 16-23. *Friday.* Worship God. Rev. 19: 6-10. *Saturday.* The Lord delivered me. 2 Tim. 3: 10-17. *Sabbath.* Glorifying in suffering. 2 Cor. 11: 21-30. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The apostles remained at Antioch for some months, but at last they encountered bitter opposition and being expelled by persecution removed to Iconium. Here they remained a "long time" evangelizing the whole region of which this city was the centre. But again the unbelieving Jews gave trouble and they were compelled to escape for their lives. Arriving at Lystra they performed a miracle of healing upon a lame man. This led the superstitious heathen to fancy that their gods had again visited the earth as fable told that they had done long before. Time A. D. 46.

LESSON PLAN. I. False Gods. vs. 11-13. II. The True God. vs. 14-18. III. Enduring Hardness. vs. 19-22.

11. The missionaries spoke to the people in Greek, which was understood by everybody, but the native language of the country was quite different, as much so as Gaelic from English. So Paul and Barnabas did not know what they proposed to do until the crowd gathered around the door (ch. 28: 6).

12. Jupiter was the king of the gods and mercury was his attendant. We would infer from this that Barnabas had a more dignified appearance than Paul. Mercury was the god of eloquence (verse 12).

13. Jupiter was the patron deity of the city and his temple stood near the gate. The oxen and the worshippers were decorated with wreaths of flowers and foliage. The crowd assembled on the street around the door of the house at which the missionaries were staying, and were about to sacrifice the oxen to them, as to gods.

14. They rent their clothes to show how horrified and distressed they were at such blasphemy and rushed out of the house in amongst the people (2 Kings 18: 37; 19: 1).

15. They declared that they were not gods but feeble mortals like themselves. But that they brought good news to them from the true God, the creator of all things. Idols are called "vanities" or "Empty" things because

they have no real existence and can neither benefit nor harm anyone (1 Cor. 8: 4).

16. God left the gentiles without a revelation so as to show how foolish the best human wisdom was (Rom. 1: 28, 18-20).

17. God speaks to us in nature as really as from the Bible. Every temporal blessing we have is a token of his loving care (Rom. 2: 14, 15; Ps. 19).

19. The Jews hated Paul very bitterly now because he was preaching to the gentiles. Some of these came a long way to try and kill him. Very likely Paul remembered Stephen when the stones were raining down upon him and perhaps he too saw Jesus who restored him (2 Cor. 11: 25; 2 Tim. 3: 11).

20. Such a sudden recovery from all the effects of his terrible ordeal must have been miraculous. Timothy was probably there (Acts 16: 1; 1 Tim. 1: 2; 2 Tim. 3: 10, 11).

21. They received very different treatment at Derbe, gaining many converts there. Then they set out on their return.

22. Some of the disciples would be very much dismayed when they heard of the stoning, but Paul and Barnabas told them that such things were to be expected and that they must not deny Christ (Matt. 10: 38; 16: 24; Luke 22: 28, 29; 2 Tim. 2: 11, 12; 3: 12).

LESSONS. 1. The sad condition of the heathen world. 2. Our "vanities," which keep our hearts from religion, are as fatal as the follies of the heathen. 3. We are wilfully blind if we cannot see God in his works. 4. We should brave danger in order to do right and reprove wickedness. 5. Always encourage others to be steadfast.

LESSON VIII—May 23rd, 1897.

The Conference at Jerusalem. Acts 15: 1-6, 22-29.

(Commit to memory verses 8, 4, and read chapter 15: 1-35; Gal. 2: 1-10).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved, even as they. Acts 15: 11.

PROVE THAT—There is one Saviour only. 1 Tim. 2: 5.

SHORTER CHATECHISM. Quest. 103. *What do we pray for in the third petition? A.* In the third petition (which is, *Thy will be done on ea. ih 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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 6, 28, 215, 100.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* The conference at Jerusalem. Acts 15: 1-11. *Tuesday.* The conference at Jerusalem. Acts 15: 12-21. *Wednesday.* The conference at Jerusalem. Acts 15: 22-32. *Thursday.* Paul's reference. Gal. 2: 1-10. *Friday.* The true rule. Gal. 6: 1-18. *Saturday.* True righteousness. Phil. 3: 1-11. *Sabbath.* One in Christ. Col. 3: 8-17. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. In Lesson III we had an account of the admission of the first gentile converts at Antioch. They worshipped with other christians and were received into full fellowship by their Jewish brethren there. But certain more rigid disciples from Jerusalem were shocked at their neglect of circumcision, and the ceremonial law, and created trouble in the church, by teaching that all gentiles must become Jews as well as christians. This would have made christianity a mere sect of Judaism and introduced erroneous doctrine. Our lesson tells how the dispute was settled. Time A. D. 50.

LESSON PLAN. I. Jewish Law. vs. 1-6. II. Christian Liberty. vs. 22-29.

1. These visitors from Judaea taught that no one could be a christian without first becoming a Jew. And that salvation was only possible to those that kept the ceremonial law (Gal. 2: 4; 5: 2; Col. 2: 8, 11, 16).

2. The discussion that arose was very earnest and a deputation led by Paul and Barnabas was sent up to Jerusalem to ask the opinion of the apostles regarding the matter.

3. The members of the churches escorted them on their way and provided them with necessities for their journey. As they passed through the cities of Phenicia and Samaria they made the churches glad by telling them that even the heathen accepted the gospel (Gen. 18: 16; Acts 20: 38; 21: 16).

4. When they arrived at Jerusalem a public meeting seems to have been held to welcome them, at which they told the story of their missionary tour through Cyprus and Asia Minor (Mark 16: 20).

5. Some of the brethren had been, like Paul, pharisees, and still retained their prejudices. These agreed with the teachers who had given trouble at Antioch. They said that every christian should be circumcised and keep the law of Moses (Isa. 52: 1; 66: 6).

6. It was necessary therefore that a regular meeting of the rulers of the church should be held to decide the question. (Read verses 7-21).

22. Having arrived at their decision, two

were selected, Judas and Silas, who should return with Paul and Barnabas and make known the result to the churches. We know nothing about Judas Barsabas, but Silas was afterwards Paul's companion (16: 25; 17: 4; 2 Cor. 1: 19).

23. The decree of the council was addressed to all christian churches.

24. It accuses the false teachers of "subverting the souls" of believers, meaning that such doctrines would corrupt and destroy their faith. They had no authority for speaking as they did.

25. Their decision was unanymous—"having come to one accord" R. V.)

26. They refer to the dangers encountered by Paul and Barnabas in their recent missionary journey (Matt. 16: 25; 19: 28).

27. Judas and Silas would be able to tell more fully the reasons that led to the decision.

28. The apostles claim to speak under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It was an inspired decision and in accordance with the promise, John 16: 13.

29. Sometimes food was presented to an idol before being eaten and the partaking of it was regarded as an act of worship to the idol. The use of blood as food was forbidden immediately after the deluge, and "things strangled" were condemned because they had not been properly bled. Christians should keep themselves free of vice in every form (1 Cor. 3: 16, 17; 6: 19).

LESSONS. 1. We should bear with the prejudices of others. 2. Differences of opinion should be settled by friendly conference. 3. God will show us how to decide for his glory. 4. Liberty is good, but love is better. 5. The Holy Spirit is ready to assist us.

LESSON IX—May 30th, 1897.

Christian Faith Leads to Good Works. James. 2: 14-23.

(Commit to memory verses 14-17).

GOLDEN TEXT: "I will shew thee my faith by my works." Jas. 2: 18.

PROVE THAT—Faith which bears no fruit is dead. Jas. 2: 17.

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 this life, and enjoy his blessings with them.

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 39, 105, 111, 113.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Christian faith and good works. Jas. 2: 14-24. *Tuesday.* Hearing and doing. Jas. 1: 19-27. *Wednesday.* Abraham's obedience. Heb. 11: 13-19. *Thursday.* Known by its fruits. Matt. 7: 15-23. *Friday.* Meet for use. 2 Tim. 3: 14-21. *Saturday.* Good and profitable. Titus 3: 1-8. *Sabbath.* Called to virtue. 2 Pet. 1: 1-11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. This epistle was written by James, surnamed the Just, brother of the Lord and head of the christian community at Jerusalem. He was a man of unbending rectitude, and a strict observer of the Jewish law. While Paul emphasizes salvation by faith alone, James points out that a faith which does not shew itself in good works is worthless. The epistle is addressed to no particular church, but to Jewish christians everywhere, hence it is one of the *Catholic*, or General Epistles, written some time between A. D. 45 and 62. James was martyred in A. D. 69, shortly before the destruction of Jerusalem.

LESSON PLAN. I. Profitless Faith. vs. 14-20. II. Profitable Faith. vs. 21-23

14. What does faith amount to that never shews itself in good works? A faith which has no effect upon the life, which does not touch the heart cannot save anyone (Matt. 7: 26; Luke 3: 11).

15. "Naked" here means insufficiently clad and therefore cold. "A brother or sister" means a fellow-christian. Such would have stronger claims upon us than others.

16. Polite words without kind deeds are cruel and hypocritical. A true faith works by love. If we have not kind hearts we cannot be Jesus' brethren (1 John 3: 17, 18; Prov. 3: 27, 28).

17. A faith that is really alive can no more help shewing itself in good works than a tree can help bearing leaves and fruit. If the leaves and all other signs of life are absent we conclude that the tree is dead all through. So it is with a faith that has no other evidence than words.

18. This is supposed to be said to the man who claims to have faith, but does not shew it in his good deeds to others—The only way in which anyone can know that he has faith is by seeing his actions, for God alone can read the heart. Only by works is faith made manifest (Eph. 3: 17; Jas. 3: 13).

19. This is a good and true belief. But

if one has nothing more he is no better than the devils, for they too believe that, and "shudder" (R. V.) The belief must lead to love and obedience, must "produce fruit," or it is not the kind that saves.

20. One who claims to have faith, yet does no good deed is deceiving himself. His supposed faith is useless.

21. Abraham was justified because he believed God when he told him that in his seed all nations should be blessed, and his faith did not waver even when he was told to slay Isaac his only child and consequently the only one through whom the promised Saviour could come (Gen. 15: 6; Heb. 11: 19). Hence his "works," his surrender of Isaac, proved his faith in God's promises.

22. Faith and works are the two sides of one state of mind, or heart, like the two sides of a sheet of paper. To exist at all it must have two sides. So faith has on one side "I believe" and on the other "I do," and the latter is the only side that men see, if it is not visible there is no reason to believe that the other is there at all.

23. The wonder of Abraham's faith lies in his believing that God would keep his promise, no matter what happened. Christ called his disciples "friends" (John 15: 15).

LESSON 1. No one was ever saved because they deserved to be. 2. Faith in Christ is the only ground of salvation. 3. But a real faith in Christ will lead us to imitate him. 4. All His true brethren will be kind and good. 5. The more religion we have in our hearts the more love will be there.

LESSON X—June 6th, 1897.

Sins of the Tongue. James 3: 1-13.

(Commit to memory verses 11-13, and read chapter 3).

GOLDEN TEXT: "Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from speaking guile." Ps. 34: 13.

PROVE THAT—Our heart controls our words. Luke 6: 45.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 159, 154, 222, 114.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Sins of the tongue. Jas. 3: 1-13. *Tuesday.* Laws against falsehood. Lev. 19: 11-18. *Wednesday.* Punishment of deceit. Jer. 9: 1-8. *Thursday.* Gehazi's falsehood. 2 Kings 5: 20-27. *Friday.* The deceitful tongue. Ps. 52. *Saturday.* The proud tongue. Ps. 12. *Sabbath.* True and false. Prov. 10: 11-22. (*The I. B. R. A. Sessions*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The aim of the Epistle of James is to correct a prevalent Jewish error, that an orthodox creed would cover a worldly or selfish life. For this heresy our Saviour denounced the Pharisees and it was above all necessary that it should find no place in the christian church. Our lesson deals with sins of the tongue, and is full of splendid illustrations.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Power of the Tongue. vs. 1-4. II. Turned to Evil. vs. 5-8. III. Meant for Good. vs. 9-13.

1. The apostle warns christians against rivalry with one another, such as when everyone wants to be a teacher, or religious leader, and none are humble enough to receive teaching from those who are best able to give it. Teachers, whether in the pulpit, the prayer meeting or the Sabbath school have a great responsibility, for they may not teach the truth, or may teach it in such a way as to repel, not attract (Matt. 28: 8-14; Rom. 2: 20, 21; 1 Pet. 5: 3; Luke 6: 37).

2. "We all stumble," there is no one perfect. But if anyone is able to control his tongue he is thoroughly master of himself (1 Kings 8: 46; 1 John 1: 8, 10; Ps. 34: 13; Matt. 12: 37).

4. The "governor" is the man at the helm, "the steersman." A bridle and an oar are very small things, yet they control the horse and the ship, if the hands upon them be firm and wise.

5. Govern the tongue well and it will guide the whole body rightly. It knows its power and is not slow to use it. A spark may set a forest in a blaze, so a foolish word

may work untold harm (Prov. 12: 18; Ps. 12: 3; 73: 8, 9).

6. "A world of iniquity among our members is the tongue" (R. V.) It is the source of all kinds of evil. By "the wheel of nature" (R. V.) is meant the whole of man's relations, in every age, and in every land, and at every period of his life. The tongue has to do with them all and can work harm everywhere. An evil tongue is inspired by satan (Ps. 120: 2-4; Prov. 16: 27; Matt. 15: 11, 18-20).

8. The tongue is "a restless evil" (R. V.) it cannot be kept quiet, it is ever seeking to work harm (Deut. 32: 33; Ps. 55: 21; 140: 3; Ecc. 10: 11).

9. The tongue was made for noble uses, and should be employed in these. Keep the tongue busy in praising God and blessing men and it will become "a world of good" instead of "a world of iniquity."

10, 11. Only God's grace in the heart, the fountain, can make the stream flowing from the tongue, pure and sweet.

13. A truly wise man will shew his wisdom in his words and in his modest behaviour.

LESSONS. 1. One's character is shown in what they love to talk about. 2. Attend to small things in speech and behaviour. 3. An untamed tongue is worse than a wild beast loose in the street. 4. The tongue was made for good, not evil. 5. True wisdom will show itself in speech and behaviour.

LESSON XI—June 13th, 1897.

Paul's Advice to Timothy. 2 TIM. I: 1-7; 3: 14-17.

(Commit to memory verses 3: 14-17, and read Acts 16: 1-5).

GOLDEN TEXT: "From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation." 2 Tim. 3: 15.

PROVE THAT—Parents should train their children. Deut. 6: 7.

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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 72, 75, 217, 78.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Paul's advice to Timothy. 2 Tim. I: 1-11. *Tuesday.* Paul's advice to Timothy. 2 Tim. 3: 10-17. *Wednesday.* Faithful endurance. 2 Tim. 2: 1-13. *Thursday.* Example to believers. 1 Tim. 4: 6-16. *Friday.* The sure word. 2 Pet. 1: 16-21. *Saturday.* The perfect law. Ps. 19: 7-14. *Sabbath.* In the heart. Ps. 119: 9-16. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. The second epistle to Timothy was probably written about A. D. 66 or 67 while Paul was imprisoned at Rome and in constant expectation of martyrdom. It may be regarded as the dying counsel of the venerable apostolic Father to his son in the Lord. It contains a variety of injunctions as to the duties of Christians under trials and temptations, and concludes with expressions of a full and triumphant faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in all the glorious promises made to his true followers. (Schaff).

LESSON PLAN. I. The Child Taught. vs. 1-7. II. The Man Perfected. vs. 14-17.

1. Paul did not receive his appointment as apostle from man, but directly from Christ himself (Gal. 1: 1; Ac. 9: 6, 15). And he was made an apostle so as to carry out in his ministry God's promise of eternal life to those who would believe in Christ (John 5: 24; Rom. 5: 22; Heb. 9: 15).

2. Timothy is first mentioned as a disciple at Lystra (16: 1-3). He was probably one of the converts gained at his first visit when he was stoned and is regarded by Paul as his spiritual son (1 Tim. 1: 2).

3. Paul gives thanks for Timothy's faith and godly training every time he prays for him. Even when persecuting, Paul thought he was doing right. He saw his mistake when Christ revealed himself to him, and the remembrance of his former wicked ignorance made him very humble (Acts 22: 3; 23: 1; 24: 14; 26: 9; 27: 23; Rom. 1: 9; Gal. 1: 14).

4. Paul was in prison and lonely for his friends, so wished Timothy to come to him (ch. 4: 9, 21). Timothy seems to have been of a very affectionate and sympathetic nature.

5. Timothy had been brought up in a Christian home. A pious mother and grandmother had taught him to read his Bible and love Jesus. We don't know whether his father was a Christian or not (1 Cor. 7: 14).

6. The "gift of God" was the divine

grace given to him for his work. Timothy may have become discouraged and Paul wished to rouse him to new earnestness by reminding him of the help God had given him. This grace may have been a special gift through the apostolic hands, but more likely it was bestowed at his ordination in which Paul took part with the presbytery (1 Tim. 4: 14).

7. The spirit of the true Christian is not cowardice and timidity, but boldness to do great things for God, love to win men to Him, and self control, the result of clear judgment and an obedient disposition.

14. Hold fast the truths and principles learned in childhood, remembering the loving lips that taught them (ch. 1: 3; 2: 2).

15. (R. V.) "From a babe." Timothy did not have the new Testament. How much more blessed are we. Bible study will not lead to salvation unless we believe on Christ as our Saviour (John 5: 39; Ps. 119: 11; John 20: 31; Rom. 10: 17).

16. The Bible differs from every other book in that it is inspired. It alone teaches us infallibly how to live that we may praise God and reach heaven.

17. Every true Christian is a man of God. The Bible alone can make him, through the Spirit's blessing, what he ought to be.

LESSONS. 1. If conscience is our guide we should take care that it speaks correctly. 2. We ought to pray for others, especially our young friends. 3. Be thankful for pious parents and grandparents. 4. The Bible is God's word. 5. How to make it profitable to us.

LESSON XII—June 20th, 1897.

Personal Responsibility. Rom. 14: 10-21.

(Commit to memory verses 19-21 and read chapter 14.)

GOLDEN TEXT: "It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth." Rom. 14: 31.

PROVE THAT—We are not to judge others. Rom. 14: 10.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Question 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. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos 173, 148, 224, 116.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Personal responsibility. Rom. 14: 10-21. *Tuesday.* Pleasing others. Rom. 15: 1-7. *Wednesday.* Giving no offence. 1 Cor. 10: 23-33. *Thursday.* Warning against offences. Matt. 18: 1-11. *Friday.* Loving one another. Rom. 13: 7-14. *Saturday.* Love for others. Mark 12: 28-34. *Sabbath.* My neighbour. Luke 10: 25-37. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

HELPS IN STUDYING.

INTRODUCTORY. There were in the Roman church two parties. One believed that they could freely eat all wholesome food; the other so feared partaking of what was unclean, or had been presented in an idol temple, that they would eat no meat or drink no wine. In advising the Roman christians regarding these questions, Paul lays down principles applicable to all similar cases.

LESSON PLAN. I. The Law of Love. vs. 10-15. II. The Law of the Kingdom. vs. 16-19. III. The Law of Conscience. vs. 20, 21.

10. "To judge" a brother, means to censure his conduct when it might be quite blameless. Our Saviour forbade this (Matt. 7: 1). It is quite right to condemn what is clearly sinful, but where there is room for a difference of opinion we should not condemn those who differ from us as if they were less loyal to Christ. To "set at nought" a brother is to treat him with contempt, as if he had no conscience, because he does not see every thing in the same light as we do (Acts 17: 31; Rom. 2: 16; Rev. 1: 7; 22: 12).

11. This quotation is from Isa. 45: 23.

12. We are not accountable to others for matters in which we conscientiously differ, nor have we any right to pass censure in turn upon them. We are all personally responsible to God (Matt. 12: 36, 37; 1 Pet. 4: 5; Job. 34: 11; Ezek. 18: 20; 1 Cor. 3: 8; Gal. 6: 5; 2 Cor. 5: 10).

13. Do not condemn others because their views of duty differ from your own, but rather take care that your less scrupulous conduct does not, by its example, lead others into sin.

14. Not what you eat, or drink, or do, but what you do when your conscience forbids you—that is "unclean" to you. Conscience makes you guilty or innocent (Acts 10: 14, 15).

15. If eating or drinking anything leads another to disobey his conscience, regard for his spiritual peace should lead you to refrain from showing him an example so hurtful,

even although it did you no harm. If Christ so loved him as to die for him, cannot you exercise such a trifling amount of self-denial for his sake? (1 Cor. 8: 9-13.)

16. "You, good," your freedom from narrow scruples. Liberty is a good thing, but love is a better (Rom. 12: 17).

17. Religion does not consist in abstaining from certain articles of food, but in an inward spiritual condition. In "righteousness" or acceptance with God for Jesus sake and the holy life which is the outcome of this; in "peace," or the consciousness of reconciliation with God and the peaceful and gentle disposition which this promotes; in "joy" such as the presence of the Holy Spirit in the heart grieves (Matt. 6: 33; Col. 3: 14, 15; Acts 13: 52; Rom. 12: 12; 2 Cor. 8: 2).

18. Such characteristics as these, are pleasing to God, and make men love us.

19. Let us promote peace and be helpful to one another in building up a sound christian character (Rom. 12: 18; Ps. 34: 14; Rom. 15: 2; 1 Thess. 5: 11.)

20. Every christian is a work of God. His spiritual life is divinely bestowed and his spiritual growth is by the operation of the Holy Spirit. (Rom. 8: 29, 30; 2 Cor. 5: 17; Eph. 2: 10, 21, 22). To eat with offence means either so as to injure weaker brethren, or in violation of one's own conscience.

21. Drop anything that may lead another into sin.

LESSONS. 1. A censorious spirit is forbidden. 2. Our individual responsibility to Christ alone. 3. Be careful of the example we show to others. 4. We should deny ourselves for the good of others. 5. There are more important questions than what we may and may not eat or drink.

LESSON XIII—June 27th, 1897.

REVIEW.

GOLDEN TEXT: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." Matt. 24: 14.

PROVE THAT—Christ's kingdom is everlasting. Luke 1: 33.

SHORTER CATECHISM. Review Questions 95-107:

LESSON HYMNS. *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 107, 112, 119, 121.

DAILY PORTIONS. *Monday.* Peter working miracles. Acts 9: 32-43. *Tuesday.* Conversion of Cornelius. Acts 10: 30-44. *Wednesday.* Peter delivered from prison. Acts 12: 5-17. *Thursday.* Paul's first missionary journey. Acts 13: 1-13. *Friday.* Paul preaching to the Jews. Acts 13: 26-39. *Saturday.* Paul preaching to the gentiles. Acts 14: 11-22. *Sabbath.* Christian faith and good works. James 2: 14-24. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections.*)

REVIEW CHART—SECOND QUARTER.

LESSON.	TITLE.	GOLDEN TEXT.	LESSON PLAN.	TEACHINGS.
I. Acts 9: 32-43	P. W. M.	Jesus Christ maketh	E. H.—S. C.—U. R.	We should assist the poor.
II. Acts 10: 30-44	C. C.	Whosoever believeth	C. S. P.—P. P. J.—J. S. H. S.	The Lord hears prayer.
III. Acts 11: 19-26	G. C. A.	Then hath God.....	B. O.—B. N.	The gospel is for all men.
IV. Acts 12: 5-17	P. D. P.	The angel of the....	A. P.—A. H.—P. C.	God answers prayer.
V. Acts 13: 1-18	P. B. M. J.	Go ye into.....	S. C.—S. G.—S. I.	God appoints us our work.
VI. Acts 13: 26-39	P. P. J.	Through this man...	J. R.—J. A.—J. P.	Faith in Christ is necessary.
VII. Acts 14: 11-22	P. P. G.	I have set thee.....	F. G.—T. G.—E. H.	We must expect trials.
VIII. Acts 15: 1-6, 22-23	C. J.	Through the grace..	J. L.—C. L.	Jesus is the only Saviour.
IX. Jas. 2: 14-23	C. F. L. G. W.	I will shew thee....	P. F.—P. F.	Faith without works is dead.
X. Jas. 3: 1-18	S. T.	Keep thy tongue...	P. T.—T. E.—M. G.	Our speech shows what we are.
XI. 2 Tim. 1: 1-7; 8: 14-17	A. T.	From a child.....	C. T.—M. P.	Heed well early instruction.
XII. Rom. 14: 10-21	P. B.	It is good.....	L. L.—L. K.—L. C.	Do not lead others astray.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

(From *Notes on the Scripture Lessons 1897*, an English publication.)

Lesson 1.—How far was Lydda from Jerusalem? Relate what took place there. Contrast the apostle's manner of raising the dead with our Lord's. How did these miracles affect the spread of the gospel?

Lesson 2.—What special interest attaches to the conversion of Cornelius? Relate the two visions which brought him and Peter together. Give the special points in Peter's address.

Lesson 3.—By whom was the gospel brought to Antioch? Why was Barnabas sent to examine into their work? What advice did he give them?

Lesson 4.—For what purpose did Herod imprison Peter? Had the church any part in his deliverance? To whom did Peter send word that he was free?

Lesson 5.—Name the first foreign missionaries? Who chose them? Where did they go first? Who received them, and who opposed them in Cyprus?

Lesson 6.—Were the Jews or Gentiles in Antioch more ready to hear the gospel? What is proved by the quotation from the Psalms? What led to the apostles' departure from Antioch?

Lesson 7.—Who were the gods of Lycaonia? Explain the apostles' difficulties through the people's superstition. What witness has God given of himself to all nations?

Lesson 8.—What gave rise to the great meeting in Jerusalem? State the points in dispute. How were they settled? How made known to the churches?

Lesson 9.—Which of the Jameses mentioned in scripture wrote this Epistle? How does it connect creed and conduct? Distinguish between the faith which is dead and that which is a living power.

Lesson 10.—What great gift is entrusted to the tongue? Give illustrations of its use, for good or for evil. Show that it needs guidance and control.

Lesson 11.—Give a short history of Timothy from his childhood. Had he any special cause for dependency when Paul wrote? How is the Bible upheld, and its teaching commended?

Lesson 12.—Why is it wrong to judge another? Whom may we judge? Find other teachings about the judgment-seat of Christ.

LESSON I—April 4th, 1897.
Peter Working Miracles. ACTS 9: 32-43.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Where was Lydda? (5)

2.—Whom did Peter heal there? (5)

(OVER.)

LESSON II—April 11th, 1897.
Conversion of Cornelius. ACTS 10: 30-44.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Who was Cornelius? (5)

2.—What was he doing when the angel came to him? (5)

(OVER.)

3.—How is Dorcas described in verse 36? (5)

4.—What proof of her charity was shown to Peter? (5)

5.—With whom did Peter reside at Joppa? (5)

Name.....

3.—Whom, does Peter say, God will accept in every nation? (5)

4.—How is the life of Jesus described? (5)

5.—To what do the prophets witness? (5)

Name.....

LESSON III—April 18th, 1897.

Gentiles Converted at Antioch. ACTS 11: 19-26.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Who preached to the Greeks at Antioch? (5)

2.—Who was sent to inquire into their work and its results? (5)

(OVER.)

LESSON IV—April 25th, 1897.

Peter Delivered from Prison. ACTS 12: 5-17.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Who put Peter in prison, and why? (5)

2.—How was he confined? (5)

(OVER.)

3.—What was his character? (5)

4.—What did he go to Tarsus for? (5)

5.—What name did the disciples get at Antioch?

Name.....

3.—What did the church do for him? (5)

4.—How was he delivered? (5)

5.—To whose house did he go? (5)

Name.....

LESSON V—May 2nd, 1897.

Paul Begins His First Missionary Journey. ACTS 13: 1-13.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Who were appointed to the first foreign mission of the church? (5)

2.—To what island did they go first? (5)

(OVER.)

LESSON VI—May 9th, 1897.

Paul Preaching to the Jews. ACTS 13: 26-39.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Why ought the Jews to have known that Jesus was the Messiah? (4)

2.—What glad tidings did Paul preach? (5)

(OVER.)

3.—Who opposed them there? (5)

4.—How was he punished? (5)

5.—To what place did Paul and Barnabas next go? (5)

Name.....

3.—How did God shew that Jesus was his “Holy One?” (5)

4.—What is preached through Jesus? (5)

5.—What is meant by being “justified from all things?” (6)

Name.....

LESSON VII—May 16th, 1897.

Paul Preaching to the Gentiles. ACTS 14: 11-22.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—When the people saw the miracle whom did they take Paul and Barnabas to be? (5)

2.—What did they proceed to do? (5)

(OVER.)

LESSON VIII—May 23rd, 1897.

The Conference at Jerusalem. ACTS 15: 1-6, 22-29.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—What dispute arose in the church at Antioch? (5)

2.—What good news did Paul and Barnabas tell on their way to Jerusalem? (5)

(OVER.)

3.—What does Paul declare idols to be? (5)

4.—Who stirred up the people against Paul and Barnabas? (5)

5.—What must we expect if we are faithful to truth and duty? (5)

Name.....

3.—Who came together to discuss the question raised at Antioch? (5)

4.—What was the decision of the council? (5)

5.—Who were appointed to convey this decision to the churches? (5)

Name.....

LESSON IX—May 30th, 1897.
Christian Faith leads to Good Works. JAMES 2: 14-23.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—What is needed besides good wishes? (4)

2.—How is faith shewn? (4)

(OVER.)

LESSON X—June 6th, 1897.
Sins of the tongue. JAS. 3: 1-13.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—What small things are very powerful? (5)

2.—Why is the tongue compared to a fire? (5)

(OVER.)

3.—What is said of faith without works? (5)

4.—How was Abraham's faith tested? (6)

5.—What title was given to him? (5)

Name.....

3.—Why is it compared to a wild beast? (5)

4.—Why is it compared to a poisonous serpent? (5)

5.—How can the tongue be cured of evil? (5)

Name.....

LESSON XI—June 13th, 1897.

Paul's Advice to Timothy. 2 TIM. I: 1-7; 3: 14-17.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Why does Paul call Timothy his "son?" (5)

2.—By whom was Timothy instructed in childhood? (5)

(OVER.)

LESSON XII—June 20th, 1897.

Personal Responsibility. ROM. 14: 10-21.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Who will be the Judge at the last day?

2.—What is meant by putting a stumbling block in another's way? (6)

(OVER.)

3.—In what does Paul exhort Timothy to continue? (5)

4.—How does the Bible differ from all other books? (5)

5.—For what does the Bible prepare the “man of God”? (5)

Name.....

3.—Why should we deny ourselves for the sake of others? (5)

4.—What two objects should we keep in view? (6)

5.—Quote Paul's temperance principle. (4)

Name.....

LESSON XIII—June 27th, 1897.

REVIEW.

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

- 1.—What miracle was wrought by Peter at Lydda?

- 2.—Why was Dorcas so much lamented and what proofs of her charity were shewn to Peter?

- 3.—What led Cornelius to send for Peter?

- 4.—What sign did God give that he had accepted Cornelius as a christian?

- 5.—How was the Gospel brought to Antioch?

- 6.—Why was Barnabas sent there?

- 7.—How was Peter released from prison?

- 8.—How was the church trying to help him?

- 9.—Who were the first foreign missionaries of the church?

- 10.—What notable convert did they gain in Cyprus?

- 11.—What opponent of the gospel was punished, and how?

- 12.—How had the Jews fulfilled the prophecies about Christ?

- 13.—How had God fulfilled them?
- 14.—What heathen gods were Paul and Barnabas taken for, and why?
- 15.—With what brave words did they encourage the disciples to continue in the faith?
- 16.—What dispute led to the assembling of the council at Jerusalem?
- 17.—What decision was given?
- 18.—What does the apostle James say of a faith that is not shewn in good works?
- 19.—How did Abraham manifest his faith by his works?
- 20.—Why are sins of the tongue to be specially guarded against?
- 21.—What mark of a wise man does the apostle give?
- 22.—What pious example and teaching did Timothy have in his youth?
- 23.—For what is all scripture profitable?
- 24.—Why should we not judge one another uncharitably?
- 25.—When should we refrain from doing what we believe not to be wrong?

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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