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RADIAL KEY MAP
 Illustrating the
ACTS OF THE APOSTLES
 Showing approximate distances
 and directions from Jerusalem.

Scale of Miles.
 0 50 100 200

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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, *z* 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*

z 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, *u* 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,^z 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, *Hall-wed 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. 86. Incline any 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,^t and in our prayers to praise him, ascribing kingdom, power, and glory to him.^u 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: 11-27. 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 32-35).

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. Throughout all quarters—Peter was making a visit to all the churches throughout Judaea. **Saints—**Christians were so called because they were set apart for the service of God. The Holy Spirit dwells in them, and their lives should be holy. **33. Palsy—**This was very often exceedingly painful and the sufferer was quite helpless. **34. Jesus Christ maketh thee whole—**Peter gives Christ all the glory (3: 6). The word for "bed" shews that he was a poor man for it means a coarse mat. **35. Lyd'da—**A town 9 miles from Jop'pa. It was the birth place of St. George the patron saint of England, and the hero of the mythical story of St. George and the Dragon. **Sa'ron—**Same as Sharon, the fertile plain along the sea-coast of Judaea (1 Chr. 27: 29; S. S. 2: 1; Isa. 33: 9; 35: 2; 65: 10). **36. Jop'pa—**The seaport of Judaea about 35 miles from Jerusalem. Its modern name is *Jaffa*. Here the rafts of timber from Lebanon for Solomon's temple were landed. **Tab'itha—**Greek, *Dorcas*, (*gazelle*). Her good deeds were the outward expression of the kind and loving thoughts and plans that filled her heart. **37. She was sick and died—**We never really know how much good some people do until they are taken away from us. The disciples would think that anybody in Joppa would have been less missed. But God is always wise and loving although we may not understand. **38. Desiring him—**R. V. "entreating him, Delay not to come on to us." They believed that Peter could help them but scarcely knew how. **39. Which Dorcas made—**They showed the coats and

garments which Dorcas had been used to make, what a number of them there was. The "coat" was the close fitting under garment and over it was worn the mantle. These with sandals and turban completed the clothing of a Jew. (Compare Mark 5: 38-43.) **40. Peter put them all forth—**as Jesus had done at the raising of Jairus' daughter. He wanted to be free from interruption, and to concentrate his thoughts in earnest prayer. He did not know whether his prayer would be answered or not. The disciples had wrought many wonderful miracles, but to bring the dead to life again was something more than healing Æneas. **Tab'itha, arise—**Jesus always wrought miracles in his own name, Peter, like Elijah and Elisha, must pray for the power. **41. Presented her alive—**With what joy they would embrace her. Yet was it not a sacrifice for Dorcas to come back from being with Jesus? **42. Many believed in the Lord—**Miracles were an evidence that God approved of the person who wrought them (John 3: 2), or else he would not have given him superhuman powers. So when Peter raised Dorcas by the power of Jesus, the people at once said, Jesus must have been all he claimed to be or God would not permit his apostle to do these wonderful works. **43. Tarried many days—**So many were willing to receive the gospel that Peter ceased from his journey of inspection to evangelize Joppa. **Simon a tanner—**The tanner's occupation was ceremonially "unclean," but Peter was beginning to be less careful regarding Jewish rules.

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.

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. Cornelius was doubtless praying that God would tell him what he ought to do to serve him aright. The ninth hour would be three o'clock in the afternoon (Luke 24: 4; Matt. 28: 3; Rev. 15: 6). **31.** God does not forget either our prayers, or our good deeds (Rev. 8: 3, 4; 5: 8; Ps. 141: 2). **32.** Tanners were not allowed to live within a city, or town, because their occupation was unclean, ceremonially, as well as unpleasant to neighbours. **33.** The proud Roman officer speaks like a very humble christian. He and his household are ready to receive Peter's message, and obey it, although he was only a Jewish fisherman. They knew he was now Christ's ambassador. **34, 35.** Peter's vision on the housetop had set him thinking, and now he knows its meaning. God is pleased with good people wherever he finds them whether they belong to the same church as we do, or to none at all. **36.** Peter wants Cornelius to understand that Jesus was not a mere rabbi, or prophet, but the Lord of glory himself. **37.** The general meaning of verses 36-38 is: "(36) Ye know the word which God sent to the children of Israel, preaching good tidings of peace by Jesus Christ (He is Lord of all); (37) Ye know that report which was published throughout all Judea, beginning from Galilee, after the baptism which John preached; (38) Ye know Jesus of Nazareth, how that God anointed him with the Holy Ghost, &c." Peter wished to make sure that Cornelius knew about Jesus and his ministry, then he proceeds

to tell him that this same Jesus, who was crucified, had risen again, and would come again as the Judge of all men. That as prophets had foretold he alone could save from sin and was willing to save everyone who would believe on him. **38.** Cornelius could not help hearing something about the ministry and teaching of Jesus. **39.** Peter is not ashamed to own that Jesus died a shameful death, for the disgrace of the cross was forever wiped out by the glory of the resurrection. The word "tree" here, means "a beam of wood" (ch. 5: 30; 1 Pet. 2: 24). **40.** There was no room to doubt that the same Jesus who hung upon the cross and was laid in the grave, was openly seen and conversed with (John 17: 6). **41.** Jesus did not shew himself, after his resurrection, to everybody, but only to disciples. His mission to the world was ended (John 14: 17-22). **42.** "Quick" means "living." Christ will preside at the judgment day (Matt. 28: 19; Acts 1: 8; John 5: 22, 27). **43.** The gospel preached by Peter was the old gospel in the prophets,—pardon of sin through the Saviour. **44.** No doubt this presence of the Holy Spirit was seen, as at the day of Pentecost, in rapturous utterances of praise. It may be that tongues of fire were seen, for Peter says (11: 15) "as on us at the beginning." This was God's way of shewing Peter that He had received Cornelius and his family and therefore the Church should admit him.

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. They that were scattered abroad—Each disciple was a missionary and wherever he went tried to tell the story of Jesus. **Phen'ice**—was a narrow strip of coast north of Palestine between the mountains of Lebanon and the sea, about 120 miles long by 15 wide, its chief cities were Tyre and Sidon. Solomon's friend Hiram was its king. **Cy'prus**—An island in the Mediterranean off the coast of Phen'icia, now a British dependency. **Cy're'ne**—A city on the north coast of Africa, now Tripoli. **Antioch**—The capital of Syria, on the river Orontes. After Rome and Alexandria, the third greatest city of that time. Very wealthy and luxurious, but given up to the vilest heathenism. **20. The Grecians**—R. V. "The Greeks." These were idolaters, "Grecians" were Greek-speaking Jews or proselytes. **21. The hand of the Lord**—The power of Christ was seen in the conversion of so many. **22. Tidings of these things**—For the first time those who had never worshipped the true God, were seeking admission into the church. The question now raised was: Ought they not to become Jews first and keep the ceremonial law? **Barnabas**

—He was a "Grecian" and a native of Cyprus, a man of broad view; and kindly disposition, well fitted to unite the new converts with the church and remove prejudices. **23. Had seen the grace of God**—The wonderful condescension of God in bestowing repentance and faith on those who never knew Him before, but worshipped the vile gods of Antioch. **With purpose of heart**—Nothing but the closest communion with Christ can keep any one from the old sins which once enthralled him. **24. He was a good man**—A man of moral worth combined with a kind and charitable disposition. (Ps. 37: 23; Prov. 12: 2; 13: 22). His lofty faith and loving earnestness won many converts. **25. To seek Saul**—Tarsus was but 80 miles away and there Saul lived in retirement waiting for God's call to begin his work (ch. 9: 15). **26. Christians**—The name was probably given in contempt, but soon it became honorable (Jas. 2: 7). One of the ancient liturgies contains this beautiful prayer. "We give Thee thanks that we are called by the name of thy Christ and we are thus reckoned as thine own."

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: 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. Pass-over 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—R. V. "earnestly" They had meetings for prayer, but their hearts were praying all the time. It was a trial of strength between the power of Herod and the power of prayer. **6. Bound with two chains—**Each wrist was chained to that of a soldier—his right wrist to the left of one, and his left to the right of the other. His slightest movement would usually waken them. Then there were two sentries outside. Peter was calmly sleeping, although he believed it to be his last night on earth. He knew that living or dying he was the Lord's. (Ps. 34: 19; 41: 1, 2; Luke 21: 18; Matt. 10: 29-31). **7. An angel of the Lord—**It was not the first time that Peter had been delivered by an angel (ch. 5: 19). None of the soldiers were conscious of the angel's presence. **8. Bind on thy sandals—**The angel would not do for Peter what he could do for himself. **9. Wist not that it was true—**Wist is an old word for "knew." Peter perhaps remembered his vision at Joppa. He was evidently not expecting to be delivered from death. **10. Forthwith the angel departed—**The angel went with Peter until he was

quite safe and knew where he was. Then he left him to the guidance of his own judgment, he needed no more help. **11. When Peter was come to himself—**Peter had been confused by the rapid succession of wonders and did not, for a few moments, realize where he was. **12. Mary the mother of John—**Mary's house had been a familiar place of meeting and he was sure of a welcome. Mary's son, John Mark, was the writer of the second gospel under Peter's supervision. Here was an all-night prayer meeting. **13. A damsel came to hearken—**As we would say "to answer the door." There were some young people at that prayer meeting, evidently. **15. It is his angel—**The Jews believed that everyone had a guardian angel and that Peter's had now come to announce that he was slain. **16. They were astonished—**Yet this was just what they had been praying for. **17. James—**He was the brother of Jesus (Gal. 1: 19) and recognized head of the church at Jerusalem, but he was not an apostle. Peter probably went into concealment for a time.

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 3-4.)

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. **Antioch**—The capital of Syria. See Lesson III. **Prophets**—Inspired men who spoke directly from God (Acts 2: 17; 1 Cor. 12: 28; 14: 1-5). **Teachers**—Uninspired instructors, such as pastors (Rom. 12: 7; 2 Tim. 2: 2). 2. **Manaen**, the foster brother of Herod (R. V.)—This must have been Herod Antipas who murdered John the Baptist. He could not have had a worse playmate. 3. **Ministered to the Lord**—They were engaged in earnest prayer for guidance and blessing. **And fasted**—Abstinence from food because of deep spiritual emotion is commended, while merely formal, or ritualistic, fasts are condemned (Mark 9: 29; Isa. 58: 6, 7). 4. **Separate me**—By formal designation. (Num. 8: 14; Heb. 5: 4). No one has a right to preach who is not called by the Holy Spirit. 5. **Laid their hands on them**—A solemn and formal ordination (1 Tim. 4: 14), implying the bestowal of spiritual authority and power. 6. **Seleucia**—The port of Antioch. **Cyprus**—This was the native place of Barnabas (4: 36), and there were already some christians there (11: 20). 7. **Salamis**—The capital of Cyprus, at its eastern end. **John as their attendant** (R. V.)—This was John Mark (ch. 12: 25; 15: 37). 8. **Paphos**—A town at the western extremity of the island. **Sorcerer**—A magician and impostor like Simon Magus (8: 9). **Bar-Jesus**—means Son of Jesus, or Joshua. (Heb. 4: 8). 9. **Deputy**

—R. V. "Proconsul." Elymas was one of the court attendants. A prudent man—R. V. "a man of understanding." He was not satisfied with heathenism and witchcraft, but was seeking after God. 8. **Elymas**—The Arabic word for wizard or "wise man." He tried to prevent the proconsul from listening to Paul and Barnabas. 9. **Paul**—The name occurs here for the first time—It was probably a surname used by his gentile friends and now assumed exclusively because henceforth his work lay among gentiles. It means "Little" and is perhaps referred 1 Cor. 15: 9 and Eph. 3: 8. Elymas must have quailed beneath that piercing look. 10. **Full of all guile and all villany** (R. V.)—He was not Son of the Saviour (Matt. 1: 21) but Son of the devil, the father of lies. "The right ways" are the "the straight ways." Elymas sought to frustrate God's plan for converting Sergius Paulus. 11. **Not seeing the sun for a season**—The punishment was but temporary. Perhaps Paul remembered the wholesome results of his own blindness and desired to drive Elymas to repentance. (ch. 9: 8, 9). 12. **Astonished at the teaching of the Lord** (R. V.)—*z. e.* The teaching which had Jesus for its theme (Mark 1: 27). It was more wonderful than the miracle which attested its truth. 13. **John departing from them**—We do not know why he went home, but he was blameworthy (15: 37-39).

LESSONS 1. Prayer and self-denial are the conditions on which blessings 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 wonder 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 Preached. vs. 38, 39.

26. Children of the stock of Abraham—Descendants of Abraham. **Fareath God**—i. e. Proselytes, who were not Jews by birth, but converts from heathenism. **This Salvation**—heralded by John and now proclaimed in Jesus. **27. Knew him not**—Did not recognize him as the Messiah (1 Cor. 2: 8). **Prophets**—They did not understand the true teaching of the Prophets about Christ (15: 21) so they rejected Jesus as these had clearly predicted (Luke 24: 44; ch. 26: 22; 28: 23). **28. No cause of death**—Pilate's own words (Luke 23: 22). There was not a particle of evi-
lence against Jesus. **29. Down from the tree**—Old word for a cross-beam of wood. Although this was done by loving hands yet the Jews set a guard over the sepulchre and regarded the body as still in custody. **30.** This was the crowning proof that he was the Messiah (Rom. 1: 4; ch. 2: 24; 3: 15; 5: 31). **31. Many days**—Forty (ch. 1: 3; 1 Cor. 15: 5-7). All the apostles except Judas were from Galilee. **32. Glad tidings**—No news ought to have been more welcome than that God's promises were fulfilled (Gal. 3: 16). The R. V. reads "We bring you good tidings of the promise . . . how that God hath fulfilled &c." **33. This day have I begotten thee**—(Ps. 2: 7). This does not mean the day of Christ's birth,

but of his resurrection. 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. No more to return to corruption**—Jesus did not die again like Lazarus and others who had been brought back to life (Rom. 6: 9, 10; Heb. 9: 28; 1 Pet. 3: 18). **The Holy and sure blessings of David** (R. V.)—(Isa. 55: 3). The one who raised up Jesus gave this promise. David's kingdom was to be perpetual, under a son, or descendant, who was undying (Ps. 89). **35.** Peter used this passage in the same way on the day of Pentecost (2: 31) to prove that Christ and not David himself was God's Holy one (Ps. 16: 10). **36. By the will of God**—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 and save the remotest generations. **38. This man**—Jesus of Nazareth. **Forgiveness of sins**—R. V. "remission of sins." The sweet words of pardon and peace with God were never heard until proclaimed in the name of Jesus. **39. Justified**—Acquitted from all the guilt of sin, although sinners.

Because the sinless Saviour died,
My sinful soul is counted free;
For God, the Just, is pardoned me,
To look on Him and pardon me.

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 21, 22, and read chapter 13: 44 to 14: 28).

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 speech of Lycaonia—This explains why Paul and Barnabas did not sooner perceive what they were going to do. The apostles had been speaking in Greek. In some parts of Canada, both Gaelic and English are spoken. One preaching in English would be understood, but might not know what was said by the people in Gaelic. The gods are come down to us—The neighborhood had been the fabled scene of a visit from Jupiter and Mercury. 12. They called Barnabas Jupiter—Jupiter was the King of the Gods. Barnabas must have been a stately and dignified person. The chief speaker—Mercury was the god of eloquence and the personal attendant of Jupiter. Whose temple was before the city (R. V.)—Jupiter was the patron deity of the place. Oxen and garlands—The sacrificial victims and the worshippers were decorated with wreaths of flowers and foliage. Unto the gates—Not of the city, but the door, or porch of the house where Paul and Barnabas were staying. The same word is used as in ch. 12: 13, 14. 14. The Apostles—the word is not used here in its strict sense as applying to those chosen directly by Christ, but in its general sense of "delegate" or "missionary" Sprang forth among the multitude (R.

V.)—Rushed out of the house into the crowd at the door. 15. Men of like passions—of like sufferings, or weaknesses. They were not gods but feeble mortals like themselves. These vanities—Idols were nothing at all. (1 Cor. 8: 4). Suffered all the nations—Permitted the gentiles to find out by experience the vanity of their own wisdom. 17. The bounties of God's providence ought to teach men to love and serve him. 19. Persuaded the people—Some of these Jews had come a hundred miles to oppose Paul and Barnabas. The disappointed crowd felt angry and humiliated. It was easy to turn them against their supposed deities. Stoned Paul—Perhaps he thought of Stephen then. 20. Timothy was probably one of them (Acts 16: 1; 1 Tim. 1: 2; 2 Tim. 3: 10, 11). He rose up—Such a complete recovery must have been miraculous. Derbe—20 miles from Lystra. 21. Made many disciples (R. V.)—Persecution did not frighten them and God blessed their labors. 22. Confirming the souls of the disciples—Some would be dismayed at the news of Paul's sufferings. They assured 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 improve 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, 14, and read chapter 15: 1-36; 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 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. *Children's Hymns*—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: 11-18. *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. Except ye be circumcised—That is, except ye become Jews ye cannot become true christians. They believed circumcision to be essential to salvation (Gal. 5: 2; Col. 2: 8, 11, 16). 2. Certain other—One of these was Titus (Gal. 2: 3). Apostles and elders—The "elders" were the "presbyters," or ordained ministers of the Word. We read also that there were "brethren" present at the council (verse 23). These doubtless corresponded to our "ruling elders." The constitution of the apostolic church was essentially Presbyterian 3. Brought on their way—Supplied with provision for the journey and accompanied a short distance on the way. Great joy—All true-hearted christians were glad to hear of the conversion of the heathen. 4. Received of the church—Probably at a public meeting to welcome them. Had done with them—They were God's fellow laborers, yet only the instruments by which he wrought—They gave him all the glory (Mark 16: 20). 5. Pharisees—They carried their narrow spirit into the christian church with them. These agreed with those who disturbed the church at Antioch. 6. The first council of the christian church. (Our selection omits the deliberations of the council, but scholars are expected to read the whole carefully). 22. Silas—Afterwards Paul's travelling companion (16: 25; 17: 4; 2 Cor. 1: 19). We know not hingabout Jude (1: 23). 23. Apostles and elders and brethren—

The three classes in the council. "The brethren" probably represented the laity of the church. The R. V. omits the second "and," reading "apostles and elder brethren." 24. Subverting your souls—Unsettling your minds. Such false teaching as would utterly overthrow their faith. No such commandment—They spoke without any authority (Titus 1: 10, 11) 25. Having come to one accord (R. V.)—It was an unanimous decision. 26. Men that have hazarded their lives—Referring to the dangers they had encountered in their late missionary journey (ch. 13: 50; 14: 19; 1 Cor. 15: 20; 2 Cor. 11: 23, 26). For the name—The name stands for the divine dignity of Jesus. They preached every where that Jesus was the Messiah and this led to their being persecuted. 27. By mouth—They would be able to explain more fully why this decision was made. 28. To the Holy Ghost and to us—The church then realized the presence and guidance of the Holy Spirit in every thing, for simple faith rested on Christ's promise (John 16: 13). Meats offered to idols—Food that had been presented first before the idol before coming to the table. To eat of it was to countenance idolatry and superstition. From blood—This prohibition was as old as the deluge. They were not to offend the prejudices of Jewish brethren and to keep themselves unspotted from the world.

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 doth it profit?—As we would say. "What does faith amount to that never shews itself?" Can that faith (R. V.)—A faith which has no effect on the life, which does not touch the heart, is not the kind which Christ accepts (Matt. 7: 26; Isa. 1: 23). **15. Naked**—i. e. not sufficiently clad, cold (Matt. 25: 36, 43; Luke 3: 11; Job. 31: 19, 20). A fellow christian would have stronger claims upon us than another, yet our charity must not be limited to our brethren. **16. Go in peace** (R. V.)—Good words without kind deeds are cruel and hypocritical (1 John 3: 17, 18; Prov. 3: 27, 28). **Be ye warmed**—A true faith works by love. One may believe every word in the shorter catechism and yet have no faith that is pleasing to God, unless he is kind and Christ-like. **17. Being alone**—"Dead in itself" (R. V.) a faith that is alive can no more help showing itself in good works, than a tree can help bearing leaves and fruit. If the leaves and other signs of life, are absent, we conclude that the tree is dead all through. So it is with a faith that does nothing but talk. **18. Thou hast faith and I have works**—This is said to the man who claims to have faith, but does not show it in his good deeds to others. No one can shew his faith to others except by his life of faith. God alone sees the heart. A Christ-like life is the only evidence of Christ in the heart by faith (Eph. 3: 17; Jas. 3: 13). **19. God is one** (R. V.)—This was a good and correct belief. But if you have nothing more than this, you are no better than the devils, for they believe that too, and "shudder" (R. V.) The belief must make you love and obey God, or it will not save you (Matt. 8: 29; Mark 1: 24; 5: 7; 9: 20-26; Luke 4: 34; Acts 16: 17; 19: 15). **20. O vain man**—Vain means empty, hence, foolish. One who claims to have faith and yet does no good deeds, deceives himself and others. Is barren (R. V.)—Idle, useless, of no value. **21. Abraham our father**—James was a Jew and he writes to Jews. **Justified**—Accounted righteous, or just, and so acceptable to God. Abraham was justified because he believed God (Gen. 15: 6) when he told him that in his seed all nations should be blessed, and this 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 (Heb. 11: 19). Hence his works, his surrender of Isaac, proved his faith in God's promise. **22. Made perfect**—Completed. **23. Abraham's faith** is often referred to as a standard example for all time (Rom. 4: 3; Gal. 3: 6). He believed God's word in spite of everything. He wore the highest title a mortal man may wear (2 Chr. 20: 7; Isa. 41: 8). Yet Christ brings us into a similar relation of friendship and affection as children.

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. Selections*).

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. Be not many masters—R. V. "teachers." This is a warning against the desire to be prominent. Leadership is a responsibility that ought not to be thoughtlessly assumed. Do not be too ready to give your opinion, or expect that everyone will submit to it. Be humble and modest one with another (Matt. 23: 8-14; Rom. 2: 20, 21; 1 Pet. 5: 3). Greater condemnation—R. V. "heavier judgment." One who leads others astray deserves a more severe punishment than another who only goes astray himself. (Luke 6: 37). 2. We offend all—R. V. "we all stumble." No one is perfect (1 Kings 8: 46; 2 Chr. 6: 36; Prov. 20: 9; Ecc. 7: 20; 1 John 1: 8, 10). Offend not in word—Does not speak unwisely, or say evil things. A perfect man—One who can control his tongue is thoroughly master of himself (Ps. 34: 13; Jas. 1: 26; 1 Pet. 3: 10; Matt. 12: 37). 4. Governor—R. V. "steersman," man at the helm. A bride and an oar are very small things yet they control the horse and the ship, if the hand upon them be firm and wise. 5. A little member—Govern it well, therefore, and it will guide the whole body rightly (Prov. 12: 18; 15: 2). Boasteth—Has great power and delights in using it (Ps. 12: 3; 73: 8, 9).

Behold how much wood is kindled by how small a fire (R. V.)—A mere spark may set a forest in a blaze. So a foolish or a wicked word may do untold harm. 6. A world of iniquity among our members is the tongue (R. V.)—It is the source of all kinds of evil. Sin is promoted by being talked about (Ps. 120: 2, 4; Prov. 16: 27; Matt. 15: 11, 18-20). The wheel of nature (R. V.)—The whole circle of man's relations is influenced by the tongue, in every age, and every land, and at every period of his life. An evil tongue is inspired by satan. A restless evil (R. V.)—Cannot be kept still, ever seeking to work harm (Deut. 32: 33; Ps. 55: 21; 140: 3; Ecc. 10: 11). 9. The tongue was framed 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." After the similitude of God—In his image and likeness (Gen. 1: 26; 5: 1; 9: 6). 10, 11. An evil tongue is contrary to the divine order of nature. 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 show his wisdom by his words and modesty.

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. **By the will of God**—Paul did not receive his appointment from man, but directly from Christ himself (Gal. 1: 1; Acts 9: 6, 15). **The promise of life**—Paul 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, 39, 40; 6: 40, 54; 10: 28; 17: 3; Rom. 5: 21; Eph. 3: 6; Titus 1: 2; Heb. 9: 15). 2. **Timothy**—First mentioned as a disciple at Lystra (ch. 16: 1-3). He is called a "beloved child" (R. V.) because he was converted under Paul's preaching and was specially dear to him (1 Tim. 1: 2). 3. **I thank God**—Paul gives thanks for Timothy's faith and godly training every time he remembers him in prayer. **With pure conscience**—Even when persecuting, Paul was conscientious (Acts 26: 9). He frequently declares his sincerity in all he did (Acts 22: 3; 23: 1; 24: 14; 27: 24; Rom. 1: 9; Gal. 1: 14). Paul was in the habit of praying for those whom he felt interested in (Thess. 1: 2; 3: 10). 4. **Night and day longing to see thee** (R. V.)—Paul was lonely in his prison and wished Timothy to come to him (ch. 4: 9, 21). **Remembering thy tears** (R. V.)—Perhaps referring to Acts 20: 37, or, generally to Timothy's affectionate and sympathetic nature. 5. **Unfeigned—Real, genuine** (1 Tim. 1: 5; 4: 6). **Lois.... Eunice**—Timothy had been brought up in a christian home. A pious mother taught him to love Jesus and he did not reject the blessing sealed to him in his baptism (1 Cor. 7: 14). 6. **Stir up the**

gift of God—This was the divine grace given him for his work. Timothy may have become discouraged and Paul wished to rouse him to new earnestness by reminding him of God's power ever present in him. **Through the laying on of my hands**—This may have been some special blessing received from the apostle, or, more likely, it refers to Timothy's ordination in which Paul took part with the presbytery (1 Tim. 4: 14). 7. **Fearfulness** (R. V.)—Cowardice, timidity. Be bold to lean on God for grace to do great things (Rom. 8: 15). **Sound mind**—(R. V.) "discipline." A well regulated disposition, controlled by a clear judgment and a loving heart. 14. **Abide thou** (R. V.)—Hold fast the truths and principles learned in childhood, remembering the loving lips that spake them (ch. 1: 13; 2: 2). 15. **From a child**—(R. V.) "a babe." They are happy to have been taught like Timothy. **Holy Scriptures**—Timothy did not have the New Testament. How much more blessed are we. **Through faith**—Bible study will not lead to salvation unless we believe in Christ as our Saviour (John 5: 39; Ps. 119: 11; John 20: 31; Rom. 10: 17). 16. **All Scripture is given by inspiration**—The Bible differs in this from every other book (2 Pet. 1: 20, 21). It alone teaches us infallibly how to live that we may please God and reach heaven. 17. **May be perfect**—Every true christian is a man of God and the Bible alone can make him, through the Holy Spirit, 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. The one counted every day holy, and observed only the Lord's day; the other paid scrupulous attention to all Jewish feast and fast days. The former looked with contempt upon the narrow-minded scruples of those whom they styled "weaker brethren;" the latter plumed themselves on their fancied religious superiority. In advising the Roman christians regarding these questions, Paul lays down principles applicable to all similar cases. In all doubtful cases conscience and charity must answer. Not that every man is a law to himself, but the individual liberty of the strong-minded must regulate itself by the claims of the weaker upon their moral support. No absolute "Thou shalt not" can, in every case, be laid down, valid for all time, but often christian duty will whisper "Better not."

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. Judge—Censure him. This was forbidden by Christ (Matt. 7: 1). Not that we are forbidden to condemn what is sinful, but we must not hastily say that another who thinks differently from ourselves has an unchristian spirit. **Set at nought—**Despise, treat with contempt, as if he had no conscience, because he approves what you condemn (Acts 17: 31; Rom. 2: 16; Rev. 1: 7; 22: 12). **11. (Isa. 45: 23).** **12. Account of himself—**We are not accountable to others for the things 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. Unclean of itself—**(Acts 10: 14, 15). Not what you eat, or drink, or do, but your conscience in regard to it, determines whether you are right or wrong. **15. Grieved—**"Because of meat" (R. V.) the grievance is a moral one. Emboldened by your example, he does what his own conscience condemns, and is rendered thereby miserable. **Destroy not him—**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. Your good—**Your freedom of conscience. **Evil spoken of—**Better far to deny ourselves than that friends should be scandalized, or evil men take occasion to sneer at religion. Liberty is a good thing but love is a better (Rom. 12: 17). **17. The kingdom of God—**It's essential character does not lie in "eating and drinking" (R. V.), but in an inward spiritual condition, holy conformity to God (Matt. 6: 33), a peaceful and gentle disposition (Col. 3: 14, 15) and in spiritual joy (Acts 13: 52; Rom. 12: 12; 2 Cor. 8: 2). **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. The work of God—**A fellow christian, whose spiritual life and welfare are the work of the Holy Spirit (Rom. 8: 29, 30; 2 Cor. 5: 17; Eph. 2: 10, 21, 22). **With offence—**Either injuring the weaker brethren, or violating his own conscience. **21.** This sums up the whole teaching on the subject.

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: 32-49	P. W. M.	Jesus Christ maketh	H. H.—S. C.—U. R.	We should assist the poor.
II. Acts 10: 30-44	O. C.	Whosoever believeth	C. S. P.—P. P. J.—J. S. H. S. E. C.—B. N.	The Lord hears prayer.
III. Acts 11: 19-26	G. C. A.	Then hath God.....	A. P.—A. H.—P. C.	The gospel is for all men.
IV. Acts 12: 5-17	P. D. P.	The angel of the....	S. C.—S. G.—S. I.	God answers prayer.
V. Acts 13: 1-18	P. B. M. J.	Go ye into.....	J. R.—J. A.—J. P.	God appoints us our work.
VI. Acts 13: 26-39	P. P. J.	Through this man...	F. G.—T. G.—E. H.	Faith in Christ is necessary.
VII. Acts 14: 11-22	P. P. G.	I have set thee.....	J. L.—O. L.	We must expect trials.
VIII. Acts 15: 1-6, 22-29	C. J.	Through the grace..	P. F.—P. F.	Jesus is the only Saviour.
IX. Jas. 2: 14-23	C. F. L. G. W. S. T.	I will shew thee....	P. T.—T. E.—M. G.	Faith without works is dead.
X. Jas. 3: 1-13	A. T.	Keep thy tongue....	C. T.—M. P.	Our speech shows what we are.
XI. 2 Tim. 1: 1-7; 8: 14-17	P. R.	From a child.....	L. L.—L. K.—L. C.	Heed well early instruction.
XII. Rom. 14: 10-21		It is good.....		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.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

32. Notice how often the term "saint" is applied to living believers in the Old Testament (1 Sam. 2: 9; Job 15: 15, Psalms frequently, Daniel chap. 7), and in N. Testament (Rom. 1: 7; 12: 13; 1 Cor. 1: 2; 6: 1 &c.) In what sense are all God's people "saints?" (They are dedicated to his service, and are his "peculiar" people).
33. Cases of palsy for study, Matt. 8: 5-13 and Luke 7: 2-10; Matt. 9: 2-7 with Mark 2: 3-11; Matt. 12: 10-13.
34. To whom did Christ give the same command? (Matt. 9: 6; John 5: 8). Why was this command given, for the man's sake? for the sake of others?
35. Give other instances of the effect of miracles upon the people (ch. 4: 4; 13: 12; 14: 11; 16: 19).
36. What mention of Joppa in the Old Testament (2 Chr. 2: 16; Ezra 3: 7; Jonah 1: 3). What does Paul say about the work of widows in the church? (1 Tim. 5: 10). What does the Bible say about kindness to the poor? (Deut. 15: 7-11; Job 29: 11-16; Ps. 41: 1-3; Isa. 58: 7-10; Matt. 25: 35, 36; Eph. 4: 28).
38. What similar entreaty was sent to Jesus? (John 11: 3; 4: 49). What reason had they to hope for a miracle? Why were two messengers sent? (Mark 6: 7; ch. 10: 7; 13: 2; 15: 22).
40. Compare and contrast this miracle with the raising of Jairus' daughter (Matt. 9: 23-25). What promise of Christ could Peter plead in his prayer? (John 14: 14).
41. If christians are "saints" what should they strive to become? (Rom. 6: 19; Eph. 1: 4; Col. 3: 12; 1 Thess. 2: 12; 4: 3, 7; 1 Pet. 1: 15, 16).
42. Ought the record of these miracles to convince men to-day? (John 20: 31).

LESSON II—April 11th, 1897.

Conversion of Cornelius. ACTS 10: 30-44.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

30. Give other instances in which angels bring answers to prayer. (Luke 1: 11; Dan 6: 22; 10: 12). What other Roman regiments are mentioned by name? (Acts 27: 1). Is fasting enjoined in the New Testament? (Matt. 6: 16-18; 17: 21; 1 Cor. 7: 5). Does the case of Cornelius encourage us to hope that devout heathen may be saved? (Verse 35).
31. Where are prayers compared to incense? (Rev. 8: 3, 4; 5: 8; Ps. 14: 1 2). How far are good works meritorious in God's sight? (John 14: 21; 15: 14; Rom. 6: 16; Titus 3: 14; Jas. 1: 25; 1 John 2: 3-6; Rev. 14: 13; 22: 14).
33. Is courtesy commended as a christian virtue? (1 Pet. 3: 8; Acts 27: 3; 28: 7). What promises to those who show a teachable spirit? (Ps. 25: 9; 149: 4). Whom did Paul commend for a similar devout reception of the truth? (1 Thess. 2: 13).
34. Does the gospel abolish the distinction between Jew and Gentile? (Acts 15: 9; Eph. 2: 14; Gal. 3: 28; Col. 3: 11; Rom. 3: 22, 29; 10: 12, 13; 1 Cor. 12: 13).
35. Is it possible, for heathen to know their duty? (Rom. 1: 19, 20). To what is their degradation to be ascribed? (Rom. 1; 28).
36. Shew that "peace" was the burden of the gospel message. (Luke 2: 14; John 14: 27; Isa. 57: 19; Eph. 2: 14, 16, 17; Col. 1: 20). Does Christ claim universal lordship? (Matt. 28: 18). Read Rom. 10: 12; 1 Cor. 15: 27; Eph. 1: 20-22; 1 Pet. 3: 22; Rev. 17: 14; 19: 16).
37. How may Cornelius and his friends have heard this? (Acts 8: 40).
38. When did Jesus claim to be thus anointed of God? (Luke 4: 18, 21). Was the presence of God with Christ manifest to all candid men? (John 3: 2).
40. Is the Resurrection of Jesus ascribed to his own power? (John 10: 18; 2: 19, 21, 22; Luke 24: 8).
41. The special function of an apostle was not ruling but witnessing to the fact of the Resurrection. (ch. 1: 8, 21, 22; 2: 32; 3: 15; 4: 33; 5: 32; 13: 31; 26: 16). What instances of eating and drinking by our Saviour after His Resurrection? (Luke 24: 30, 42, 43; John 21: 12-15).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—Why were christians called “ saints ?” (5)

- 2.—What miracle did Peter perform at Lydda ? (5)

- 3.—Why was Dorcas so much lamented ? (5)

- 4.—Describe the miracle by which she was restored to life ? (5)

- 5.—What was the effect of these miracles upon those who heard of them ? (5)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—Where did Cornelius reside and what rank did he hold ? (3)

- 2.—What two things was God pleased with in Cornelius ? (5)

- 3.—What truth did Peter now fully realize for the first time ? (6)

- 4.—To what fact were Peter and the other apostles commanded to testify ? (6)

- 5.—What happened while Peter was speaking ? (5)

Name.....

LESSON III—April 18th, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

19. Had Christ commissioned the apostles to preach to gentiles? (Acts 1: 8).
20. Have we the name of any one of these teachers? (ch. 13: 1).
21. Instances "of hand" representing protecting or guiding power. Luke 1: 66; Acts 4: 30; Ex. 8: 19 (finger) 13: 3. What is meant by turning to the Lord? (Isa. 1: 16, 17).
22. Shew the fitness of Barnabas for this mission (ch. 9: 26, 27; 4: 36; 13: 1, 2). What similar mission had been entrusted to apostles? (8: 14). Was Barnabas an "apostle"?
23. Why was Barnabas specially qualified to exhort them? (4: 36). What is the prime duty of a christian? (Acts 13: 43; 14: 22; Heb. 3: 6; 4: 14; 10: 23; Rev. 2: 25; 3).
24. On what occasion did Christ refuse the title of "Good"? (Matt. 19: 16). What others receive this title in the New Testament? (Luke 23: 50; John 7: 12). What promises are given to the "good man"? (Ps. 37: 23; Prov. 12: 2; 13: 22).
25. Why did Saul go to Tarsus? (9: 30). Was he proud of his native city? (21: 39). What special civil rights did he enjoy? (22: 28).
26. By whom is the term "Christian" used in N. Test.? (ch. 26: 28; 1 Pet. 4: 16). What name did the Jews employ? (ch. 24: 5; 9: 2). What name did christians themselves use? (ch. 9: 1, 2, 41; Eph. 1: 1; Acts. 11: 1). How are we to reverence the name? (Jas. 2: 7). Give instances of names at first approbrious, afterwards honorable.

LESSON IV—April 25th, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

- Distinguish three Herods. (1) H. the Great (Matt. 2: 16). (2) H. Antipas, uncle to the one in our chapter (Matt. 14: 3-11) and (3) Herod Agrippa I. (Acts. 12: 20-23). Also distinguish James, son of Zebedee and brother of John, from James, the Less, brother of our Lord and pastor of the church at Jerusalem, author of the Epistle of James, who was not an Apostle.
5. When had Peter escaped from prison before this? (5: 19). Are we encouraged to pray for others? (Eph. 6: 18; Jas. 5: 16; 2 Cor. 1: 11; 9: 14).
 6. With what promises might Peter compose himself to rest that night? (Ex. 23: 20; Deut. 33: 12, 27; Job. 33: 18; Ps. 34: 19; 41: 1, 2; 72: 14; 91: 1-4, 14; 121: 4; 146: 7; Luke 21: 18; Matt. 10: 29-31).
 7. What other angelic appearance is described like this? (Luke 2: 9). Do angels still help God's people? (Heb. 1: 14; Ps. 34: 7; 91: 11).
 10. On what other occasion was there an opening of prison doors? (Acts 16: 26). Why did not the angel go farther with Peter? Have those who neglect the use of means, any right to expect that God will interpose to help them?
 11. May all Christians rely as confidently as Peter upon God's protecting care? (Ps. 50: 15).
 12. What example have we of long and earnest prayer? (Luke 6: 12). What do we know about this Mary and her son John Mark? (Mark 1: 1; 1 Pet. 5: 13; Col. 4: 10; Phil. 24; 2 Tim. 4: 11).
 13. Compare Peter's interview with another portress. (John 18: 16).
 14. On what other occasion was Peter known by his voice? (Matt. 26: 73).
 15. On what other occasion did joy make the disciples incredulous? (Luke 24: 41). What did Jesus say about guardian angels? (Matt. 18: 10; Heb. 1: 14).
 17. Why did not Peter act as the apostles did after a previous delivery? (5: 20).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What is the difference between “Greeks” and “Grecians?” (6)
- 2.—Who was sent down from Jerusalem and how was he well fitted for the work? (6)
- 3.—What did he exhort the new converts to do? (6)
- 4.—Whom did he invite to assist him at Antioch? (4)
- 5.—What name was given to the disciples at Antioch and by whom? (4)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—Why had Herod imprisoned Peter? (4)
- 2.—Describe what the angel did for Peter and what he bade him do for himself? (5)
- 3.—How did the church help Peter? (5)
- 4.—What do you know about John Mark? (6)
- 5.—Why did not Peter go and speak in the temple as on a former occasion? (5)

Name.....

LESSON V—May 2nd, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

1. Notice the mixed nationalities in this verse.
2. The old name for temple service is now applied to christian worship. (Ex. 28: 41; Num. 4: 37; Ex. 40: 13; Heb. 10: 11; Acts 2: 42). Almsgiving is also "a ministry" (Rom. 15: 27). For the general duty of sending out missionaries read Matt. 9: 38; Rom. 10: 15; Matt. 28: 19; Acts 1: 8. Paul gloried in this communion. (Eph. 3: 7, 8; 1 Tim. 2: 7; 2 Tim. 1: 11; Heb. 5: 4).
3. What other cases of ordination is the N. Test? (Luke 6: 12, 13; Acts 6: 6; 14: 23; 1 Tim. 4: 14).
4. Had other missionaries already visited Cyprus? (ch. 11: 19).
5. The word "minister" here means "assistant," or inferior servant (Luke 4: 20; Acts 5: 22 "officers.")
6. Was sorcery forbidden by the Jewish law? (Lev. 19: 31; 20: 6, 27; 1 Sam. 28: 3; 2 Kings 21: 6; 23: 24). What are Jewish exorcists called? (Acts 19: 13).
8. What other agents of the Evil One opposed God's servants? (2 Tim. 3: 8; Ex. 7: 11).
10. What similar words did Jesus speak? (John 8: 38, 44; Matt. 23: 33).
11. Other examples of blindness as a punishment—Gen. 19: 11; 2 Kings 6: 18. Of what was it a type? (Isa. 9: 2; 42: 7, 18-20; 60: 2; 2 Cor. 4: 3, 4).
12. Was Mark ever afterwards a companion of Paul? (Col. 4: 10; 2 Tim. 4: 11.)

LESSON VI—May 9th, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

26. Why does Paul remind his hearers that they were descendants of Abraham? (Gen. 12: 3; 18: 18; 22: 18; 26: 4; 28: 14; Acts 3: 25; Gal. 3: 8).
To whom was the gospel first preached? (Matt. 10: 6; Acts 3: 26). Was it intended for them alone? (Luke 24: 47; verse 46).
27. Was there some palliation of the guilt of the Jews in crucifying Christ? (ch. 3: 17; Luke 23: 34; 1 Cor. 2: 8).
28. What was the secret of the Jews' enmity against Jesus? (Matt. 27: 18; Acts 7: 51). If they were simply carrying out God's plan, how could they be guilty? (2: 23; 4: 28).
29. What minute particulars connected with the crucifixion were fulfilment of prophecy? (Luke 23: 32, 33, 34, 36, 46). Who took the body of Jesus down from the cross? (John 19: 38, 39).
31. By what name were Christ's followers known? (Mark 14: 70; ch. 1: 11; 2: 7). What would you infer from this?
32. When does this promise first occur? (Gen. 3: 15)
33. In what other sense is Christ called "first born"? (Col. 1: 15; 1 Cor. 15: 20, 23).
34. When were these mercies promised to David? (2 Sam. 7: 13-16). In what psalm are they frequently referred to? (Ps. 89: 3, 4, 28, 29, 36).
39. What alone can the law do? (Rom. 10: 5; Gal. 3: 10). On what ground does God pardon sin for Christ's sake? (1 Pet. 2: 24; Isa. 53). Does God do more than pardon? (Rom. 8: 1, 30-34; 2 Cor. 5: 21).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What message came to the church at Antioch? (4)
- 2.—Why did Paul and Barnabas go first to Cyprus? (6)
- 3.—By whom were they opposed? (5)
- 4.—How was he punished? (5)
- 5.—What was the effect of this judgment? (5)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—Why did the Jews crucify Jesus? (4)
- 2.—How did God shew that Jesus was his son? (4)
- 3.—What prophecies were fulfilled by his resurrection? (5)
- 4.—How have we forgiveness through Jesus? (6)
- 5.—What does Christ do for us that the law could not do? (6)

Name.....

LESSON VII—May 16th, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

11. Who had claimed to be almost divine before he saw the apostle's miracles? (ch. 8: 10). When was Paul again taken for a deity? (ch. 28: 6).

12. In what characteristics did Paul resemble Mercury? (verse 12; Rom. 10: 15; 12: 11; Matt. 10: 16). What king wanted to worship a prophet? (Dan. 2: 46).

14. In what other passages do we find "apostle" used in its general meaning of "one sent forth?" (Phil. 2: 25 "messenger." 2 Cor. 8: 23 "messengers.") An instance of similar horror at blasphemy is found in 2 kings 18: 37; 19: 1.

15. Give other instances of "passion" meaning "suffering" or "weakness" (Acts 1: 3; Jas. 5: 17). Where did an angel refuse human worship? (Rev. 19: 10). Other instances in which idols are called "vanities." (1 Sam. 12: 21; 1 Kings 16: 13; Jer. 14: 22; Amos 2: 4). Would it not have been better to have spoken less harshly? (Prov. 4: 25; 10: 9; 11: 3; 28: 20; Isa. 33: 15, 16; 1 Pet. 2: 12; Phil. 4: 8).

16. Why did God leave the heathen to themselves? (Rom. 1: 28). Was this a punishment for their refusal to recognize the evidence that Paul speaks of in the next verse? (Rom. 1: 18-20; Ps. 81: 12).

17. What other witness does God have outside of the Bible? (Rom. 2: 14, 15).

19. Give other instances of a sudden change of opinion (Matt. 21: 9; 27: 23; Acts 28: 6). What references does Paul make to this? (2 Cor. 11: 25; 2 Tim. 3: 11).

LESSON VIII—May 23rd, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

1. How does Paul describe such teachers? (Gal. 2: 4). For Paul's treatment of the subject read Rom. 2: 25 etc. Rom. 4; Gal. 5: 2-6; 6: 12-15. How did Peter and Barnabas act in the crisis? (Gal. 2: 11-14). When was circumcision instituted? (Gen. 17: 10). Why is Moses mentioned in connection with it? (John 7: 22; Lev. 12: 3).

2. Why send the question to Jerusalem for decision? What evidence that "ruling elders" were present at the council? (verse 23).

3. Other instances of this courteous accompanying? (Gen. 18: 16; Acts 20: 38; 21: 16). In some cases the payment of expenses seems to be implied (Rom. 15: 24; 1 Cor. 16: 6; 2 Cor. 1: 16; Titus 3: 13; 3 John 6).

5. By what argument might they support this view? (Isa. 52: 1; 66: 6).

7-21. Who speaks first at this council? What is his argument? What is the argument of Paul and Barnabas? Who speaks last? What is his argument? What decision does he submit?

22. Where do we find another Barsabas? (1: 23).

26. What special promise did Jesus give to such? (Matt. 16: 25; 19: 28).

27. What promise was fulfilled in this? (John 16: 13).

29. How does Paul seem to modify the first clause? When was the use of blood as food forbidden and why? Why should Christians practice strict morality? (1 Cor. 3: 16, 17; 6: 19).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What correct, and what false, inference did the people draw from the miracle? (6)
- 2.—What did Paul declare that he and Barnabas were? (4)
- 3.—What witness is there for God to those nations who have not the Bible? (5)
- 4.—What did they do to Paul, and how did he escape and where did he go? (5)
- 5.—How did the missionaries encourage the disciples? (5)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What did the visitors from Judaea teach? (5)
- 2.—To whom was the question referred? (5)
- 3.—What class at Jerusalem agreed with these Jewish teachers? (5)
- 4.—What decision was arrived at? (5)
- 5.—Who were appointed to convey the decision to the churches? (5)

Name.....

LESSON IX—May 30th, 1897.

Christian Faith leads to Good Works. JAMES 2 : 14-23.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

14. What does Christ say about hearing and doing? (Matt. 7 : 26 ; read Jas. 1 : 22-25). What question in profit and loss did Christ ask? (Mark. 8 : 36). Where did Paul say gain was to be found? (1 Tim. 6 : 5, 6). What kind of faith, does Paul say is alone worth anything? (Gal. 5 : 6 ; 1 Thess. 1 : 3).

15, 16. How would Job's faith stand this test? (Job. 31 : 19, 20). That of the early church? (Acts 11 : 29). When will this test be finally applied to all? (Matt. 25 : 34-45).

17. Can there be true love without loving deeds? (1 John 3 : 18 ; Ezek. 33 : 31 ; Rom. 12 : 9 ; 1 Pet. 1 : 22). What was done to the servant who had a talent and did not use it? (Matt. 25 : 28).

18. By what will we be judged at last? (Rev. 20 : 2). What does Christ say of those who make loud professions, but do not obey him? (Matt. 7 : 22, 23).

19. Where is the unity of the God-head distinctly taught? (Deut. 6 : 4 ; Neh. 9 : 6 ; Mark 12 : 29, 32 ; Rom. 3 : 30 ; 1 Cor. 8 : 6). Where have evil spirits declared their belief in God? (Matt. 8 : 29 ; Mark 1 : 24 ; 5 : 7 ; Luke 4 : 34 ; Acts 16 : 17 ; 19 : 15). What more is required of men? (Matt. 22 : 37 ; 1 John 4 : 18 ; Rom. 8 : 15, 16).

21. In what did Abraham display faith when offering Isaac? (Heb. 11 : 17-19). Why was Abraham's faith tried? (Gen. 22 : 1).

22. Illustrate the phrase "made perfect" as meaning "shown to be real" (1 John 41 : 7 ; Heb. 2 : 10 ; 5 : 9 ; 2 Cor. 12 : 9).

23. Where is Abraham called God's friend? (2 Chr. 20 : 7 ; Isa. 41 : 8). Illustrate "imputing" as laying anything to one's account (2 Sam. 19 : 19 ; 2 Cor. 6 : 19 ; Lev. 17 : 3, 4). When we believe in Christ what is "imputed" to us? (Rom. 3 : 22, 24 ; 5 : 19 ; 8 : 1).

LESSON X—June 6th, 1897.

Sins of the tongue. JAS. 3 : 1-13.

1. Did our Saviour condemn those who were ambitious to be religious leaders? (Matt. 23 : 8, 14). What does Paul say of those who did not practice what they taught? (Rom. 2 : 20, 21). What does Peter say about overbearing pastors? (1 Pet. 5 : 3). What does Christ say about censorious teachers? (Luke 6 : 37). Shew that position carries with it responsibility. (Jer. 17 : 10 ; Luke 12 : 48 ; Jas. 2 : 13 ; Heb. 2 : 2, 3)

2. None are free from sin (1 Kings 8 : 46 ; Prov. 20 : 9 ; Ecc. 7 : 20 ; 1 John 1 : 8, 10). Where are we specially warned against sins of speech? (Ps. 34 : 13 ; ch. 1 : 26 ; 1 Pet. 3 : 10). May our speech be taken as a true index of our character? (Matt. 12 : 37)

5. What is said of the tongue of the wise? (Prov. 12 : 18 ; 15 : 2). How are the boastful described? (Ps. 73 : 8, 9). What judgment will befall them? (Ps. 12 : 3).

6. What did Christ say of the defiling effects of evil speech? (Matt. 15 : 11, 18-20 ; Mark 7 : 15, 20, 23). What advice does Peter give regarding our speech? (1 Pet. 3 : 10 ; 2 : 1).

8. Where are evil tongues compared to poisonous serpents? (Ps. 140 : 3 ; Ecc. 10 : 11).

10. What is the best cure for the evils of the tongue? (Prov. 16 : 23 ; 4 : 23 ; Matt. 12 : 34 ; Luke 6 : 43-45).

12. Commendations of meekness (Prov. 14 : 29 ; 15 : 1 ; 16 : 30 ; 1 Cor. 13 : 7 ; Gal. 5 : 22, 23, 26 ; Jas. 1 : 4 ; 1 Pet. 3 : 4 ; 2 Pet. 1 : 5).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—What kind of faith saves? (6)
- 2.—What kind of faith do evil spirits have? (6)
- 4.—How did Abraham shew his faith? (5)
- 3.—What is said of faith without works? (4)
- 5.—What honorable title did Abraham wear? (4)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

- 1.—Why is it so important to govern the tongue? (5)
- 2.—In what respects does the tongue resemble a fire? (5)
- 3.—Where is the real source of the evil which shows itself by the tongue? (5)
- 4.—How can we tame the tongue? (5)
- 5.—What are the marks of a wise man? (9)

Name.....

LESSON XI—June 13th, 1897.

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

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

1. From whom did Paul receive his apostleship? (Gal. 1: 1; Acts 9: 6, 15). For what purpose was he made an apostle? (Eph. 3: 6, 8).
2. Why does he call Timothy his "son"? (1 Tim. 1: 2). Is this title given to any other? (1 Pet. 5: 13; Philemon 10; 1 Cor. 4: 15). When did Paul first meet Timothy? (ch. 16: 1).
3. Did Paul serve God with a pure conscience when he was persecuting? (Acts 22: 3, 4; 23: 1). Did he claim to be guiltless of sin for doing so? (1 Tim. 1: 13; 1 Cor. 15: 9).
5. Why is Timothy's father not mentioned? (Acts 16: 1). What blessings are promised to early piety? (Prov. 8: 17; Isa. 54: 13; Matt. 19: 14).
6. By whom was Timothy ordained? (1 Tim. 4: 14). What gift is bestowed upon every believer? (1 Thess. 5: 19).
7. What is the spirit of true believers? (Rom. 8: 15, 16; Gal. 4: 5, 6). Why is fear inconsistent with this spirit? (1 John 4: 18).
14. On what ground does the apostle urge steadfastness? (Heb. 4: 14; 10: 23).
15. Is faith necessary to the right understanding of the Scriptures? (1 Cor. 2: 14; Rom. 8: 7).
18. How was the Bible written? (2 Pet. 1: 20, 21).
17. The Bible a book for the young. (Ps. 119: 9; Prov. 1: 4).

LESSON XII—June 20th, 1897.

Personal Responsibility. ROM. 14: 10-21.

BIBLE SEARCH LIGHTS.

10. Did Christ himself say that he would be the Judge at the last day? (Matt. 23: 31-33). By whom and why is he appointed Judge? (Acts 10: 41). What very ancient prophecy regarding this? (Jude 14: 15). What proof that he will be Judge? (Acts 17: 31).
11. Why is Christ thus exalted? (Phil. 2: 9, 10).
12. Passages showing individual responsibility (Matt. 12: 36; Gal. 6: 5; 1 Pet. 4: 5; Ezek. 18: 20).
13. What does Christ say of those who cause others to stumble? (Matt. 18: 16)
14. How was Peter taught this lesson? (Acts 10: 15). What makes anything "unclean"? (1 Tim. 4: 4; Titus 1: 15). What should be our guide? (1 Cor. 8: 7-10).
15. How far should we yield to the scruples of others? How may our liberty be the ruin of another? (1 Cor. 8: 11). What principle governed our Saviour's conduct? (Rom. 15: 3).
16. What regard should we pay to the good opinion of those outside the church? (Rom. 12: 17; 2 Cor. 8: 21; Phil. 4: 8; 1 Pet. 2: 12; 1 Tim. 3: 7).
17. In what righteousness does the kingdom of God consist? (Matt. 6: 35). With whom does it make peace? (Eph. 2: 14; 4: 3; Col. 14: 15; Rom. 5: 1). What is the source of its joy? (John 15: 11).
18. What virtues bring one into favor with both God and man? (Prov. 3: 4; Luke 2: 52; Acts 2: 47).
20. In what sense is a christian the work of God? (2 Cor. 5: 17; Gal. 6: 15; John 3: 3).
21. Should conscience always be followed? (Rom. 14: 23).

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—What blessing does Paul invoke upon Timothy? (5)

2.—Of what duty does Paul remind Timothy? (5)

3.—How does he describe the spirit of a true christian? (5)

4.—What kind of wisdom does the Bible teach? (5)

5.—For what, is Scripture “profitable?” (5)

Name.....

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED IN WRITING.

1.—Why should we neither censure nor despise those who do not think as we do? (5)

2.—Against what are we most particularly to guard ourselves? (5)

3.—What makes anything, about which good people differ, to be wrong to anyone? (5)

4.—In what does the kingdom of God consist? (5)

5.—Quote Paul’s temperance principle. (5)

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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