

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 21.

Text of the Lesson, Luke xiv, 26-33—Memory Verse, 45-48—Golden Text, Luke xxiv, 34—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

36. "Peace be unto you." Thus spake Jesus as He stood in the midst of the disciples as they were gathered together in Jerusalem on that first evening after the resurrection. He appeared first to Mary Magdalene, then to the other women, then to Simon and to the two who walked to Emmaus and now to the disciples with these comforting words. They might possibly think of His words the night before the crucifixion, "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you" (John xiv, 27). "He is our peace," and a mind staid on Him has perfect peace (Eph. ii, 14; Isa. xlv, 3).

37, 38. "Why are ye troubled, and why do thoughts arise in your hearts?" They were frightened when they saw Him, and He asks, "Why?" for if they had believed His own words, or if they had believed the women who had seen Him that day, they might have shouted for joy, saying: "Here He is! Here is our Lord!" Why are we troubled when He says, "See that your heart be troubled," and "See that ye be not troubled?" (John xiv, 1, 27; Math. xxiv, 6). Why do thoughts arise when His thoughts to us are all thoughts of peace? (Jer. xxix, 11.)

39. "It is I myself." "Jesus Himself" (verses 15, 36). "This same Jesus" (Acts i, 11). "The Lord Himself" (I Thess. iv, 16). "His own self" (I Pet. ii, 24). How can we think of death, or some great event, or even the Holy Spirit, as being the same as "the Lord Himself"? What the difference was between the body of flesh and blood in which He lived and this body of flesh and bones in which He now was we shall know some day when our bodies have become like His (Phil. iii, 21). We are sure that His resurrection body was material and tangible, and in it He could walk and eat. Ours shall be like His.

40-43. "He showed them His hands and His feet." And there they would see the prints of the nails, evidence that He was the same Jesus who had been crucified and that this was the same body that Joseph and Nicodemus had carefully laid in the tomb. It is not likely that the resurrection body will need to eat, but we will in that, as in other matters, be able to "do as occasion serve us" to the glory of God.

44. "All things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning Me." On the way to Emmaus He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself (verse 27). May we remember that all the Scriptures concern Him, and that all things must be fulfilled which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets, and in the Psalms, concerning Me? On the way to Emmaus He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning Himself (verse 27).

45. "Then opened He their understandings that they might understand the Scriptures." Inasmuch as He is still the very same Lord Jesus, why not trust Him to open our understandings to understand the Scriptures; ask Him to read the book with us, and by His Spirit instruct us? When we count upon Him, He will not disappoint us for He has given us His Spirit to guide us into all truth, and who teacheth like Him (John xiv, 26; xvi, 13; Job xxxvi, 22).

46. "Thus it is written, and thus it behooved Christ to suffer, and to rise from the dead the third day." Every detail of His sufferings and resurrection, as recorded so fully in Ps. xlii; Isa. liii; Ps. xvi, and elsewhere, was fulfilled to the letter. When we stand upon what is written, as it is written, we are on safe ground, but the least adding to, or taking from, or altering or weakening or handling deceitfully is all forbidden.

47. "And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." This is why He suffered and died and rose again that He might obtain eternal redemption for all who will accept Him. Up to the time of His death the preaching was limited, with rare exceptions, to Israel, but after His resurrection the command is to all nations in all the world and to every creature. The message now is that through this Man is preached the forgiveness of sins, and by Him all that believe are justified from all things (Acts xiii, xxviii, 30; x, 43).

48. "And ye are witnesses of these things." A witness is one who is sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and he must tell only what he knows to be so, not what he thinks or supposes or imagines. In Isa. xliii, 10, 12 we read, "Ye are my witnesses, saith the Lord, that I am God." They had heard His voice, had seen His works and were qualified to bear witness that He was the only true God. The Lord Jesus, by His life and words and works, bore witness to the Father, and now we, by our lives and words and works, are to bear witness unto Him that He has saved us, and that He keeps us, and that He will do the same for all who believe on Him.

49. "And behold I send the promise of my Father upon you, but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high." They had received the Spirit, they had been with the greatest of teachers for over two years, perhaps for three years, but they needed a special endowment of the Spirit for service. Therefore He said, "Ye shall receive the power of the Holy Spirit coming upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me" (Acts i, 8, margin).

50, 51. "While He blessed them He was parted from them and carried up into heaven." So Enoch and Elijah were taken up, body and soul, and so all the saints will be taken at His coming. When He came as a babe to Bethlehem, He brought blessing to the shepherds, to whom the angels told the glad tidings, and now, as He leaves the earth, it is with blessing upon His disciples. Wherever He went He brought blessing. He Himself is the sum and substance of all blessing. Therefore we may well sing, "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings in the heavenlies in Christ (Eph. i, 3).

52, 53. "Continually in the temple, praising and blessing God." They returned to Jerusalem with great joy. How could they when they actually saw Him leave them and ascend into heaven, remembering that when He died they were filled with such sadness? The secret of their joy is found in the message of the angels whom He sent back to say, "This same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven shall come in like manner as ye have seen Him go into heaven" (Acts i, 11). Therefore they gladly witnessed unto a risen Christ and joyfully waited for His return.

INDUSTRIES THAT PROSPER.

Lines of Business That Are Improved by Democratic Poverty.

There are two industries in the United States that are now prospering—namely, the manufacture of sewing machines and of paper bags. While this is satisfactory to those whose capital is employed therein, and to those who are thereby enabled to secure work, it is doubtful whether it will be appreciated by the majority of the wage earners of the country.

One of the largest manufacturers of sewing machines in the United States has informed us that his works were never so busy as they have been for some months past. He has received large orders for sewing machines which are to be used in the manufacture of wearing apparel and other goods that have formerly been made by hand. But the influx of cheap foreign goods has compelled these manufacturers to use sewing machines rather than hand labor in order to meet the competition. The result of course will be more idle labor, due, directly, to the abolition of our protective tariff.

In the other case, the manufacture of paper bags, the demand is reported to us as being simply unprecedented. Naturally this would suggest a much larger volume of retail transactions. So it does, but only in smaller lines and smaller quantities. The demand now is for the smallest sized bags that are made, and the manufacturer ascertained the reason for this. It appears that the masses of wage earners and the poorer classes of our communities are buying smaller quantities of the necessities of life than they used to do. Instead of five pounds of sugar being purchased at a time, the order is given for only one pound. Instead of selling a pound of tea the retailer sells only a quarter of a pound package. The Democratic "prosperity" has enforced the most rigid economy among buyers, and every dollar earned has to be husbanded to the utmost.

The "Rebuke."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS
1891 \$ 217,522,205
1892 \$ 177,452,904
1893 \$ 203,355,072
1895 \$ 152,153,677

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Our Foreign Commerce.

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1893—"Tariff reform"..... 1,339,467,122
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FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

JUGGLERY MADE EASY.

A Trick That Magicians Perform Can Be Done by Any Bright Boy.

Many of you no doubt are familiar with the juggler's trick of baking a cake in a silk hat, but not with the way in which it is done. We are going to



describe the process so simply that it may be employed in the parlor as well as on the stage.

To prepare for the trick get three eggs, and having blown the contents from two of them, close the little apertures with white wax. Place the three eggs upon a plate, ready for use when wanted, and in the left hand side of your waistcoat put a flat cake, 4 or 5 inches in diameter.

Having made these preparations, appear before the spectators, put the plate with the three eggs on it on a table and borrow a silk hat. After secretly transferring the cake from your waistcoat to the hat, put the hat on the table and break one of the blown eggs on the edge of the plate and pretend that you empty its contents into the hat.

To add to the illusion then drop the perfect egg upon the plate and let the spectators see its contents pour out. That will help to make them believe that the other two are real. Then break



the remaining blown egg and pretend to empty its contents into the hat, after which you have only to pass the hat several times over the flame of a candle to complete the trick, taking care, of course, that you do not bring it near enough to the flame to injure it.

Take out the cake and let the spectators eat it.—Philadelphia Times.

Johnny's Postscript.

Bessie Chandler, the writer of stories and verses for children, is a daughter of Commodore Chandler of the navy. At one time in their family they had a little negro boy who was not very busy, and spent his spare time idling about the rooms where the ladies sat. They would puzzle their wits to keep the boy at work. One day Mrs. Chandler was busy and sent Johnny into the next room. "You may take your slate and pencil," she said, "and write me a letter." The boy obeyed. By and by there came a shrill call: "Please, missus, I've got it wrote. It says: 'Dear Missus—Kin I go down to the tennis court and see them play tennis? Respectfully yours, Johnny.'" Mrs. Chandler was not ready to admit him as yet, so she replied: "Oh, well, write me a postscript." Again a silence, so prolonged that she went into the room to investigate. There was no boy there. The slate lay on the chair face upward. She read the message he had first called out, and underneath it this addition: "P. S.—I have went."—San Francisco Argonaut.

One Doll's Name.

The Capital of Washington tells a pretty story about Mrs. Cleveland, a little girl and a doll. Mrs. Cleveland gave a name to the doll which was not disclosed, and the girl who guessed correctly was to get the doll. Mrs. Cleveland named the doll Columbia, and after almost every little girl in the city had tried to guess its name, and the envelope containing the guesses was about to be sealed up because not one had guessed correctly, little Margaret Lathrop, who lives at Concord, Mass., in the home that used to belong to Hawthorne, went to the bazaar and guessed the correct name, and, of course, she has the doll. Mrs. Cleveland asked Margaret afterward how she happened to guess that the doll's name was Columbia, and she said, "Mrs. Cleveland, I thought Columbia was the name you ought to give the doll."

Length of Stitches.

The first lesson given to those who are learning how to sew is what is known as the running stitch. While you may all know that the stitches should be fine and even, you may perhaps not be aware that the spaces and the stitches should be of exactly the same length, and this should not exceed an eighth of an inch.

Gladys and Granny.

Little Gladys—Granny, go down on our hands and knees for a minute, please.
Fond Grandmother—What am I to do that for, my pet?
Gladys—"Cause I want to draw an elephant."—Philadelphia Times.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"For the first time in the history of the state," says the Baltimore News, "a woman is today holding a state office in Maryland. Colonel Luther H. Gadd, state librarian, sent his resignation to Governor Lowndes recently, and Mrs. Anna B. Jeffers of Annapolis received her commission, filed her bond and entered upon the duties of the office, to which she was appointed by Governor Lowndes and confirmed by the senate just before the adjournment of the general assembly. She is the daughter of a late gallant officer of high rank in the navy, a lady of much personal popularity, and will doubtless make an excellent state librarian as those of Kentucky, Michigan and other states in which this office has come to be regarded as one which women are peculiarly adapted to fill."

Purses Swinging From a Chain. The fashionable girl these days lets her purse swing from a chain which she wears about her neck.

The chain must be very fine and the purse of silver or gold mesh with a gate top. This idea is more for novelty than convenience, for a purse dangling from one's waist is apt to be a trifle annoying. But it is the fashion, and so the girls are all doing it. A few of the fair maids tuck part of the purse within the belt, as if it were a watch.

Many of these woven gold or mesh purses are wonderfully beautiful. They not only have the gold ball top studded with jewels, but a tiny gem or two glistens among the woven gold threads of the purse itself.—New York Mercury.

Denim Decorations.

The decorative possibilities of that standby, blue denim, are being shown this season as never before. It would seem as if the skill of the decorator was being concentrated on the effects he can produce with this fabric. In combination with white, as an outline trimming on the stuff itself or in lace curtains, over which it may be draped, or in upholstering white enamel furniture, its use is especially successful. All over chairs and divans that are upholstered in the blue or green denims are showily relieved with white buttons and piping cord as a finish.

An Oakland Woman.

An Oakland woman has recently built a cottage, doing all the carpentering, plumbing and painting herself. While doing it she never once hammered a finger, used a cuss word, joined the union, got drunk or went on a strike. A record to be proud of, is it not?—Newman Tribune.

Consumption AND ITS CURE

To the Editor—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York. The Editorial and Business Staff of this Paper Guarantees this generous Proposition.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Adella Huff of Lawrence, Michigan, to F. C. Bartholomew, of the state of Michigan, in and to the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1892, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for the county of Van Buren and state of Michigan, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1892, and the terms and conditions of said mortgage are as follows: That the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1892, and if the same was not paid on that day, then the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1892, and if the same was not paid on that day, then the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1892, and if the same was not paid on that day, then the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1892, and if the same was not paid on that day, then the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1892, and if the same was not paid on that day, then the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1892, and if the same was not paid on that day, then the principal sum of said mortgage, together with interest thereon, should be paid to the mortgagee on the 15th day of September, A. 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