

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When you're tired, you're trudging and seem all up hill,
When the funds are low, and the debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest, if you must, but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As every one of us sometime learns,
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won had he struck it out!

Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You might succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to faint and faltering man,
Often the strain has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup.

And he learned too late, when the night slipped down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out—
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt—
And you never can tell how close you're near;
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit—
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issues of the Free Press of Thursday September 11th, 1921

Acton High School has 63 students registered this term, and the Public School 302.

The annual picnic of St. Alban's Sunday School was held at Mr. Wallace Lain's Springbrook Farm on Saturday afternoon. There were appropriately 200 present for whom a full afternoon's list of sport enjoyment was provided.

Mr. Charles Oldham has sold his farm, lot 25, con. 6, Nassagaweyna, which he purchased from Mr. John Williamson several years ago to Mr. Hyde of Georgetown.

Rev. A. C. Stewart M.A. has signified his willingness to accept the call to Knox Church and the induction will be held on Friday 23rd inst.

Guelph was visited by another disastrous fire early Sunday morning when a large section of the Flax Spinners Limited factory on Victoria Road was gutted by flames causing damage estimated between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

BORN

BEARDMORE—On September 10, 1921, at Balmain, later Kirkfield, Ontario, to Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Beardmore of Toronto, son.

McDOWELL, In Acton, on August 24, 1921, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred McDowell, a daughter.

DIED

EVANS, In Acton, on Tuesday, September 13, 1921, Helen Mary Norreen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, aged 15 months.

SUNBATHING FATAL

BRISTOL, (CP)—Her arms and back very deeply seared a 16-year-old girl became delirious and died, the coroner's jury giving a verdict of "death from accidental burning in excessive sunbathing".

WAR SAVINGS BOMB PREPARED



Picture shows a 500-lb aerial bomb in the War Savings exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition being autographed, carrying the names of thousands of Canadians and Americans who purchased War Savings Stamps or Certificates at the "Ex". The bomb will later be sent to carry out its "V for Victory" mission over Berlin, paid for by Canadian War Savings.

The Sunday School Lesson FOR SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

THE ETERNAL GOD, THE SOURCE OF HELP

"Golden Text.—Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God, the Almighty, who was and who is and who is to come, Revelation 4:8.

Lesson Text.—Revelation 7:9-17.

Time: 6:30 A. D.

Place—Patmos.

Exposition.—The Tribulation Saints in Heaven, 9-12.

In these verses we have a picture of something going on in heaven during "the great tribulation" here on earth. There is to be a "great multitude" who are gathered in heaven at that time. There is to be no small company of the saved. This is a multitude, so vast that "no man could number it." They are Gentiles, they are "out of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues." They have immediate access to God, they "stand" (i.e., are there in a place of acceptance and recognition) "before the throne." This throne is the throne of God in heaven (ch. 4:3-11). Jesus is with the Father on the throne; in standing before the throne, they also stand "before the Lamb." The title by which the Lord Jesus is spoken of here is significant, "The Lamb." This is a Joachimite name for Jesus and is one of the many indications that this book was written by the author of the Fourth Gospel. He is spoken of as "The Lamb" because He is an atoning sacrifice for sin, the paschal lamb (1 Cor. 5:7; 1 Jno. 1:29).

They are "arrayed in white robes" in symbol of purity, and with "palms" in their hands, symbol of victory. They have overcome their enemies. They are very earnest in their expressions of praise and thanksgiving, "they cried with a great voice." The cry is poetical in its form, and is apparently a loud song or chant. They ascribe all the honor for their salvation to God, "which sitteth on the throne," and also "unto the Lamb" by whose atoning blood their salvation was purchased, the Lamb which God Himself has provided (Gen. 22:8).

There were there also a vast multitude of angels, "all the angels"; these too were standing but not before the throne, but "around about the throne." The elders are the representatives of the church.

The great multitude are not the church, but tribulation saints, "the church," the called out ones of this present dispensation, ending at the rapture. There will be a multitude saved who are not of the church. "The four living creatures" are a very high order of heavenly beings (Isa. 6:1-2).

The transformation of the Authorized Version "four beasts" is most unfortunate. From descriptions given elsewhere, they had symbolical characteristics of some of the animals. The angels and the elders and the living creatures all fall on their faces before the throne and worshipped God. Seven things are ascribed unto God as they worship Him. "The blessing, and the glory, and the wisdom, and

the thanksgiving, and the power, and the might." Both the A. V. and the R. V. omit the "the" before blessing, glory, etc., but it is in the Greek and ought to be in the English. This glory is ascribed to God, "Forever and ever." The Greek words translated "Forever and ever" mean literally "Unto the ages of the ages."

It is the strongest possible representation for endlessness, by picturing ages which are themselves composed of ages, in endless progression. This expression, or nearly the same expression, is used twelve times in this book of the existence and the glory of God, of the future blessedness of the righteous, and the endless consciousness of suffering of the beast, and the false prophet and the finally impenitent.

If One of the Elders Explains Who

the Great Multitude Before the Throne Are, 13-17.

God Himself has interpreted for us who this great multitude are. He has explained it through "one of the elders." This elder first addresses John and asks him, "These which are arrayed in the white robes, who are they, and whence came they?" John frankly admits he does not know, saying, "My lord, thou knowest." Then the elder explains who they are: "These are they which came out of the great tribulation." The A. V. makes it, "out of great tribulation," but the R. V. has the correct translation, "Out of THE great tribulation." They had not only passed through tribulation as all believers but they had passed through "tribulation" that is the time of tribulation that is coming upon this earth after the rapture of the church, when the anti-Christ will be fully manifested.

The church has no part in this tribulation, as the anti-Christ is not manifested until after the church is taken away (2 Thes. 2:7, 8).

But the church itself passes through tribulation (Ac. 14:22); but not through "the great tribulation." These then are the tribulation saints, those who accept the Lord Jesus after the rapture of the church, and who are subjected to great suffering here and seal their testimony with their blood.

Called during the tribulation, they "came out of the great tribulation." But they are not saved by their own blood, "They washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the lamb." But the shedding of their own blood was necessitated by their having received and confessed to the Lord Jesus. The "therefore" with which v. 15 begins does not refer to their having suffered and died in the tribulation, but to "the fact" that they washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

It is for this reason that they are "before the throne of God" in the place of honor and blessing.

"They also serve Him day and night in His temple." The word for "serve" is not the ordinary word for serve, it means religious service. God on His part shall "spread His tent over them," they are sheltered by His own presence. All suffering for them is over forever; "they shall hunger no more neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun strike upon them (God's tent over them prevents that), neither any heat."

He looks out for their every need (Ps. 23:1). In the life that now is our shepherd leads us "beside the waters of rest"; then He will lead us "into fountains of water of life." There shall be no more sorrow of any kind for them, nor for us.

Canada's First Railroad

On a track of wooden rails covered with sheet metal, Canada's first railroad made its opening official run from Laperrière to St. Johns, Quebec, on July 21, 1836, the Department of

Mines and Resources reminds us. With

a locomotive known as the "Dorchester," purchased in England, and two elaborately and tastefully upholstered passenger coaches purchased in New York, this forerunner of Canada's present vast railway system made the momentous journey of sixteen miles in nearly two hours. A suitably inscribed bronze tablet, affixed to the railway station at St. Johns on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, commemorates this historic event.

As far back as 1824 the construction of a railway to connect Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence River was recommended with a view to expediting travel between Montreal and New York. A lengthy petition was subsequently presented to the Lower Canada Legislature and in 1832 a charter was obtained for the construction of the line. Work on the project began in 1835, and it was known as the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway.

By 1832, this railroad was extended north to St. Lambert and south to Rouelle's Point, covering a distance of forty-three miles, and connecting with United States railways. It ultimately became the Montreal and Champlain Railroad and shortly after Confederation was brought into the Grand Trunk System.

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