LESSON HELPS.

FIRST QUARTER.

CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM.

LESSON XI. March 11th. March xxi. 1-16.

Memorize verses 9-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Blessed be he that cometh in the name of the Lord.—Ps cxviii. 26.

CENTRAL TRUTH.

Worthy is the Lord to receive honour and praise.

DAILY READINGS.

M. Matt. xx. 29-34.
Tu. Matt. xxi. 1-16.
W. Mark xi. 1-17.
Th. Luke xix. 29-46.
F. John xii. 1-16.
Sa. Ps. cxviii. 19-29.
Su. Rev. vii. 9-17.

TIME.—Sunday morning, April 2, A. D. 30. Tenth of Nisan (Palm Sunday), the day after their Sabbath, five days before the crucifixion. Vs. 12-16 on Monday.

PLACE.—(1) Bethphage. (2) Main road from Bethany to Jerusalem. (3) Jerusalem.

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS.—Mark xi. 1-11, 15, 17; Luke xix. 29-46; John xii. 12-16.

INTERVENING EVENTS.—After the last lesson, Christ was entertained in Jericho by Zacchous. (Luke xix. 1-10.) He leaves Jericho and reaches Bethany Friday eve, where He spent His last earthly Sabbath (Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.) On the following day (Sunday), the first secular day of their week, He enters Jerusalem in triumph.

CIRCUMSTANCES.—Jesus' work is nearly done, and the time has come for Him to enter Jerusalem as its king, in accordance with the prophecy of Zech. ix. 9, to show the people that He was their long-expected Messiah.

ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.—Leaving Bethany, He takes the most frequented road over Mount Olivet to Jerusalem, i. e., the one to the south, between the Mount Olives and Hill of Offence. The distance travelled was about two miles.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES.—1. *Bethphage:* a small village near Bethany on the way to Jerusalem. *Mount of Olives:* a mountain east of Jerusalem, a mile from the city. So called from its olive-trees. 2. *Ye shall find an ass tied:* In the East the ass is in high esteem. Statelier, livelier, swifter than with us, it vies with the horse in favor. 4. *Spoken by the prophet:* Zechariah (ix 9). 5. *Thy king cometh:* but a king of peace. The horse was a mark of war; the ass, of peace. All Christ's triumphs are for peace, and by peaceful means. 8. *Spread their garments:* cloaks, outer garments. An eastern custom to give the highest honour. 9. *And the multitudes:* in Nero's time a census showed that 2,700,000 Jews were present at a Passover. *Went before and followed:* i. e., those had come out from Jerusalem to meet Him and those who followed Him from Bethany. *Hosanna:* the Greek spelling of the Hebrew word for *save now* in Ps. cxviii, 25. 12. *And Jesus went* a. This took place the next day, according to Mark. On Sunday Jesus looked into the temple. *The temple of God:* including the courts. This even took place in the outer court, the court of the Gentiles. *Sold and bought:* animals, wine, oil, etc., for sacrifices. *Money changers:* many came from other countries and their money was not current here, and the temple tax must be paid in the coin of the Jewish shekel. 13. *It is written:* in Isaiah lvi. 7. The "reason was from Jer. vii. 11. 15. *Children crying:* shouting, singing, with the others. 16. *Have you never read:* Ps. viii. 2, from Septuagint version.

SUBJECT FOR FURTHER STUDY AND SPECIAL REPORTS.—The intervening history.—Bethphage and Bethany.—The ass's colt.—Casting garments and branches in the way.—Hosannah.—Religious enthusiasm.—(See Luke xix. 40.) —Jesus cleansing the temple.—Jesus healing in the temple.—The children o ining in the Hosanna.—Verse 16.

QUESTIONS.

INTRODUCTORY.—Where was Jesus in our last lesson? Whither going? What took place at Jericho? (Matt. xx. 29-34). What marvellous conversation at the same time and place? (Luke xix. 1-10.) What parable did speak here? (Luke xix. 11-28.) Where did He go from Jericho? (John xii. 1; Matt. xxi. 1.) What took place here in the evening after the Sabbath? (Matt. xxvi. 6-18; John xii. 2-8.) How near was Jesus now to the end of His earthly life?

SUBJECT: THE TRIUMPHS OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

I. THE PRINCE OF PEACE IN TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION (vs. 1-11).—When did this triumphal procession take place? On what day? Was it their Sabbath? What did Jesus send for? Would it be a pleasure to help Jesus in this way? Have we anything of "which the Lord has need"? What prophecy was fulfilled by Jesus at this time? (Zech. ix. 9.) What did the multitude do for Jesus? What did they say? What did they express by these acts? How may we honor Christ? Why should we honor Him? Ought we to have religious enthusiasm? What was the object of this great procession? What did Jesus do when He reached the top of Olivet? (Luke xix. 41-43.) Does Jesus still feel sorry for those who will not repent and come to Him? What did Jesus say to some who opposed this demonstration. (Luke xix. 40.)

II. THE PRINCE OF PEACE TRIUMPHING OVER EVIL MEN (vs. 12, 13).—What did Jesus find in the temple the next day? For what purpose was there buying and selling in the temple? In what part of the temple was this? What was the need of money-changers there? What did Jesus do to them all? What Scriptures did He quote? (Isa. lvi. 7; Jer. vii. 11.) How do children sometimes profane the house of God? What are we made to be? (1 Cor. iii. 16.) How is such a temple defiled? What will God do if it remains so? (1 Cor. iii. 17.) What does He want done? (2 Cor. vi. 14-18; Acts xv. 8, 9.)

III. THE PRINCE OF PEACE TRIUMPHING OVER THE SORROWS OF MEN (v. 14). —What did Jesus do in the temple? Was this a work befitting the house of prayer? Does Jesus still help those in sickness and sorrow? Should this also be a work of His Church? Is the house of God the place to go for spiritual healing?

IV. THE CHILDREN PRAISING THE PRICE OF PEACE (vs. 15, 16.)—How did the children honor Jesus? Was their praise acceptable? How may children now honor and praise Jesus? How can the Church aid them in this? Is the Church aided and blessed by children joining in its services of praise?—*Peloubet.*

BLACK KNOT.—In order to protect the young plumb and cherry trees from the black knot the old trees that are badly effected should be cut down and burned. The knot should be removed from the remaining trees now and every month during the summer. In neglecting this the farmer not only exposes his own young trees to its ravages but also those of his neighbors. The knot should be burned immediately on removal.

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Literary Notes.

We have received the prospectus of Fame and Fortune, a weekly magazine to be issued from 445 Produce Exchange, New York, on March 22nd. The new magazine, besides having the advantage of being backed by ample capital, is in many senses worthy of public favor. For 5 cents a copy, or $2.50 a year, the publishers of Fame and Fortune will furnish at least 20 handsomely printed pages of attractive stores, poems, fashion-review, jokes, conundrums and chess problems; in fact, something for every taste and all conducted in a manner that though a 5-cent weekly it will be one that no head of a family will be ashamed to have in the house. From the fact that it will exclude all religious and political discussions, and devote itself mainly to the development of literary taste, it strongly appeals to the sentiments of all. Fame and Fortune will make for itself a special field, for besides paying handsomely for such literary contributions as it buys, it also offers every week large money prizes for stories, poems, jokes, etc. The paper offers to those with any kind of literary ambition prizes up to $200. And to those who do not write it also offers prizes and in a most clever manner. Any one purchasing the paper can by sending the most appropriate name for a novel receive $25.00, and so down to $1 for correct solutions of conundrums, problems, etc.

In the awarding of prizes it is evident that there will be no favoritism, for by an ingenious plan contributors will be awarded the prizes by the readers of the paper! The character of the people connected with Fame and Fortune and manner in which its plan is laid leaves no doubt but that our new colleague will prove an immense success; so confident are we of this that we offer THE CANADIAN CHAMPION with Fame and Fortune for $3.10 per year. The price of Fame and Fortune alone is $2.50 per year, and that of CHAMPION is $1.00 per year, consequently those of our friends who subscribe for both papers at this office will not only save 40 cents per year, and will also have opportunities each week to secure handsome cash prizes.

St. Nicholas for March, 1888.

The frontispiece is an exquisite engraving of "Babie Stuart," by T. Johnson, from Van Dyck's well-known painting. The first article, "An Ancient Haunt of Pirates," contains an interesting description of a journey through the little known region where the celebrated Lafittes, Pierre and Jean, carried on their privateering. Ernest E. Thompson has contributed a novel and attractive paper showing what a naturalist may read from "Tracks in the Snow." Helen Campbell tells an amusing story of "The Hobart Treasure." Frank R. Stockton, in the "Personally Conducted" Series, gives his impressions of "The People We Meet" abroad, and H. A. Ogden draws pictures of them. John Dimitry, in "Onatoga's Sacrifice," recounts a legend based upon Indian traditions of a terrible man-eating bird, a carving of which was formerly upon a cliff near Alton, Illinois. Julian Ralph, in "A Pig that Nearly Caused a War," makes an authentic and amusing addition to the history of the difficulty with Great Britain concerning the San Juan Island. Robert E. Tener, in "Tom's Ride," describes a brave boy's headlong ride to bring aid to his father who has met with an accident in the woods. It is illustrated by George Inness, Jr. and by Romington. Miss Magruder's "Child-Sketches from George Eliot" are continued. Mr. John Preston True gives the second installment of "Drill." "Edward Athoy," the plain and touching story of the life of a young Pennsylvania miner, is begun in this number. Edgar Mayhew Bacon's essay upon "Accidental High Art" will be welcomed by amateurs, professionals, and Philistines with equal pleasure. Louise Stockton, however, offers a substitute sure to satisfy those still seeking artistic expression, and her "Some Work for Lent" is seasonable and pleasing. "The Bronzed Kid Shoes," a charming poem by Marion Douglas, "Two Surprises," a poem by R. W. McAlpine, with illustrations by Brennan, and "A Regular Boy," by George Cooper, an amusing jingle with equally amusing pictures by Birch, and the usual Pictures and Departments, complete this attractive number.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is prolific in good things, artistic and practical. The art work is unsurpassed. The gem of the number is a sonnet of Wordsworth's illustrated by Albert Parsons—"In Sight of the Town of Cockermouth." The initial article is devoted to a description of "Spanish Art and Artists" in these days. Mr. Edward Bowen Prescott writes it, and gives interesting sketches of the leading modern painters in that kingdom. Magnificent full-page reproductions of some of the best pictures of the artists who are mentioned are scattered through the clear letter-press. Barbudo's picture of the "Last Scene in Hamlet" forms the frontispiece of the number. "A Visit to a Colonial Estate" describes what Frederick S. Daniel recently saw on a plantation called Romancoke, owned by the Lees of Virginia. It was once the property of Mrs. Custis, whom Washington married, and abounds in reminiscences of the Father of his Country. It is beautifully illustrated from drawings by Chappel, Shepard and Hawley. The fiction of the number consists of William Black's "In Far Lochaber"—the third installment; Miss Lillie's "In the Red Room," which is a capital study of human nature in its most interesting phases; and "Mere Pochette," a touching story by Sarah Orne Jewett. The poetry—three original pieces—is also charming. C. H. Farnham's "Canadian Voyageurs on the Saguenay" describes the wild life of the French woodmen, lumbermen, who rove the woods over from the St. Lawrence to Hudson Bay, especially those who are to be found along the Saguenay. Fifteen beautiful illustrations, some of them full-page, drawn by Howard Pyle and other artists of rare merit, accompany the study. Charles Dudley Warner's first paper, in his series on the Great West, contains a vigorous, full, and entertaining account of the country we know as the North. St. Paul, Minneapolis, and their surroundings are hastily but deftly sketched, and due prominence is given to their greatness. Then the Valley of the Red River of the North is described, together with those parts of the wonderful wheat-growing region which are adjacent. An excellent railway map enhances the value of the article. "A Little Swiss Sojourn" is the final paper under this title by W. D. Howells. It describes the vintage (this will not increase one's liking for wine), the elections, and the wintering of the cattle, as done by the Swiss. O. S. Reinhart contributes eight illustrations of persons and things Swiss, and with his pencil emphasizes the points made by Mr. Howells's pen. Miss Anna Laurens Dawes's (the daughter of Senator Dawes) article, "An Unknown Nation," describes the progress made towards civilization in the Indian Territory. An excellent map of the Territory is given. "A New England Vagabond" is what Col. T. W. Higginson calls a tramp of Revolutionary times. Henry Tufts is the fellow's name. In addition to leading a life of theft and all other kinds of knavery, he wrote a book detailing the events of his life. Colonel Higginson reviews this rare volume and points out the significance of the incidents of Tuft's life. In "The Empress Eugenie and the Court of the Tuileries" Anna L. Bicknell describes the court life of the lady now known as "The ex-Empress." it presents Eugenie in a different light from that in which she is usually beheld, and contains many new details of her life. In his article on "Chess in America" Henry Sedley gives some biographical sketches (with portraits) of America's two champion chess-players—Paul Morphy and Capt. Mackenzie. "A Gipsy Fair in Surrey" describes what is now a rare sight even in the out-of-the-way places in the world. Seven inimitable illustrations by Frederick Barnard, some of them full-page, accompany the article. The Departments excel as usual. In The Easy Chair George William Curtis discusses College Hazing, Forest destruction, and the recent Tariff Papers of Messrs. Watterson and Edmunds in the previous numbers of this magazine. The Study contains criticisms on some new books, while The Drawer abounds with fun. Amusing pencil sketches are by Hyde and Frost.

The Century For March.

The March CENTURY contains several features of romantic interest. First in uniqueness, perhaps, is Mr. Kennan's continuation of his revelations in regard to the Russian state prisons. A narrative paper of thrilling detail is Captain Frank E. Moran's account of the planning, mishaps, and finally successful execution of Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison. In "The Home Ranch," Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives a continuation of his graphic papers on the daily life of a ranchman, accompanied by illustrations by Frederic Remington. Mrs. van Rensselaer's paper in the "English Cathedral" series is devoted to Salisbury. Mr. Albert Morris Bagby writes of "Some Pupils of Liszt." A paper of out-of-the-way biography is contributed by Mr. John Bigelow, in his "Franklin Home and Host in France," the host being M. Donnelan Le Ray de Chaumont. The unpublished letters from Franklin, Adams, and others help to complete the record of his friendship. This number contains also two full-page portraits of Bismarck; one after the bust of Roth; the other (which appears as a frontispiece) is from a photograph and shows the Chancellor in his garden with his two hounds. A short anonymous article considers Bismarck's peculiar influence. A paper by the Rev. T. T. Munger considers a pressing question under the title of "Immigration by Passport." The fiction comprises the conclusion of Mr. Cable's "An Large," and that of his trilogy of novelettes, the other two being "Carancro" and "Grande Pointe"; also Edward Eggleston's novel, "The Graysons," in which Abraham Lincolnn appears as a character; and a short story by Miss Helen Gray Cone, entitled, "Hercules: A Hero." The Lincoln History deals with "The Call to Arms," the story of Sumnter being retold authoritatively, the narrative being as before, with the aid of unpublished material. The poetry of the number includes "A Far Cry to Heaven," by Edith M. Thomas; "Life's Veils," by C. P. Cranch; "The Roads that meet," by Rose Hawthorne Lathrop; "Auspicium," by Mary Aingle De Vere; "To a Veteran," by A. S. L. Gray; and "The White Tear's People," by R. W. Gilder; and in "Bric-a-Brac" contributions of Robertson Trowbridge, William H. Hayne, Dora Read Goodale, William Young, and others. The editorial department includes articles on "English as She is Taught," "The Growing Independance of American Journalism," American Architecture in English Eyes," and "Landscape Gardening and Forestry." In "Open Letters" are several dealing especially with educational questions: "The Public School Problem," "Mind Training," "To the Deaf," and other suggestive letters, including an extract in autograph from an unpublished letter from Henry W. Longfellow.

GODEY FOR MARCH.—Bright, sparkling, delightfully readable in every page, GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for March is before us. Mrs. Croly, always ready with something both novel and interesting opens with the story of "A Famous Ranchero," to wit, Mrs. Buckington, a lady who, by close attention to business, has become one of the most celebrated fruitraisers in California. The story is full of hints and helps for women who want to do for themselves.

Charles Richards Dodge strikes a new vein of wealth in health for the women who have the ambition to ride in tricycles. To read his article is to want to rush off at once and buy one of these vehicles. In "Half Hours with Classic Authors," we have a valuable sketch of Dante and his works, full of instruction, and well worth reading. "Aunt Maria's aid" does not at the outset seem to be a love story. But just follow it to its conclusion and see. "The City of the White Swan" is a charming descriptive history of Cloves. Annie H. Wharton continues her facile sketches of "Social Life in Philadelphia." Aunt Amanda's Third Letter on "Home and Society Manners" will be found very useful, specially to the younger readers. This number presents a rich variety of short stories, and of exceedingly acceptable poetry. In continued stories, "The Representative from Raccoon" is a happy combination of love and politics, while "A Battle for Birthright" and Edgar Fawcett's "Two Rooming" amply hold their attractiveness. Fashion: Hints, notes and hints, and all the chat and correspondence which the ladies so highly prize, and even more full than usual. The feminine bit receives special attention, and is the subject of a highly artistic frontispiece. No lady ought to be without GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK. The price is only two dollars a year, with sundry and manifold inducements in the way of prizes and premiums. Write to the Godey Publishing Company, 1324 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Danger.

There are some who pay but little or no attention to a cough or cold, and say let nature take its course. This is just the time nature should have assistance. The lungs are diseased. Assist them with a remedy such as

—The March number of WIDE AWAKE has a short war story less than two pages long, so good—so very almost ready to say there never was a perfect thing in history. Two little children, old between and little bands of soldiers just as they came together. After the scrimmage, the mother coming in search of them, all the men there were left begun to hunt for them. How they found them and carried them home is the story. We shall not spoil it by telling.

Sidney Luska's story, "My Uncle Florimond," takes little Gregory two or three years ago in his quest New York life. He is going to school and getting ashamed of the kind old Jew who is going to make a man of him.

Mrs. Sherwood's party of girls are at Newport. Her story is how to behave at such places.

Miss Steward's paper is on life in Java, a Coaching Party.

There are many stories and sketches and pleasant bits of verse and pictures. All together WIDE AWAKE is as good as it can be. $2.40 a year; 20 cents a number at your news-stand. In this number is announced a series of ninety-four prizes for contributions suitable for publication in WIDE AWAKE. The contribution may be an essay, story, anecdote, poem, or humorous trifle. In total these prizes foot up $2,000. You can get a back number by sending five cents to D. Lothrop Company, Boston.

THE AMERICAN AGRIOULTURIST for March, 1888. Presents a life-like portrait of the late Hon. David W. Judd together with a sketch of his life; another devoted to an obituary and portrait of Prof. Asa Gray; a full page engraving (by Mueller) representing spring's awakening appeals as frontispiece. Among other notable illustrations are a group of Berkshire Swine; Leicester Wethers; the Messenger Stallion Bermuda; West Highland Cattle; typical Setter Dog; the new Downy Fowls; Plans of Buildings; new fruits and plants, implements, household ornaments and conveniences, etc. A. A. Allen, Joseph Harris, Seth Green, Prof. Chas. E. Bessey, A. S. Fuller, Wm. Clift, Dr. Geo. Thurber, C. P. Dewey, John J. Mills, Dr. F. M. Hexamer, and fifty other well-known writers, contribute to this number, which is attractive appearance as well as in the quality of its reading matter, is second to none of its predecessors. Price $1.50 per year, English or German; single numbers, 15 cents. Address American Agriculturist, 751 Broadway, New York.

Very Important Facts on Scarlet Fever.

The opinion generally prevails that scarlet fever and other exanthematous diseases run a severer course in adults than in children, and some parents are even unwise enough to permit or even encourage the exposure of their young children to the infection of such diseases in order "to have it over" while the children are yet young. Dr. Tatham, Medical Health Officer of Salford, Eng., gives to the *British Medical Journal* of a recent date the following facts: I have now before me carefully prepared statistics as to the case mortality amongst 2,500 cases of scarlet fever recently completed in Salford. The percentage fatality amongst these cases has been ascertained at the several ages from one year up to adult life, and the following is the result: Of 259 cases occurring within the first two years of life, 26 per cent. died; of 881 cases aged from 2 years to 5, the case fatality was 14 per cent.; in the second quinquennium, it was 7.5 per cent.; whilst amongst the cases occurring at all ages above 10 years, the fatality did not exceed 3.7 per cent. It follows, therefore, that if, by careful isolation of infective person, we can postpone the period of life at which a child is to have scarlet fever from the age of 1 to 2 years to some period after the 5th year, we reduce the risk to that child's life by more than two-thirds; whilst, by further postponing it beyond the tenth year, the risk is reduced to one-seventh of that to which the child would have been exposed had he contracted the disease in infancy.

Disgusting Catarrh.

A gentleman from Montreal writes:—For years I have been greatly annoyed by Catarrh. It caused severe pain in the head, continual discharge into my throat, and very unpleasant breath. By a thorough use of Nasal Balm I was completely cured.

The Decline of the Scotch.

PROF. JOHN STUART BLACKIE in the Form.

I am sorry to state my conviction, founded on pretty large intercourse with my countrymen, that the spirit of national self-esteem, for which they have been noted, is suffering under a sensible decline. The causes of this lamentable process of self-obliteration are easy to name. The powerful central attraction of the huge metropolis to which by the union we are attached; the anglification of our nobility and upper ten thousand by the pomp of London residences and the glittering seductions of London life; the spread of episcopacy among the same classes, not so much always from the religious conviction as from the double bribe which it offers of aristocratic connection and æsthetical luxury; and, more than all, the neglect of her middle schools by Scotland, which has caused the upper classes to send their hopeful progeny to Harrow and Oxford, where, if the education is not more solid, it has a greater reputation and a higher reward; all these causes combine to gnaw at the root of a truly national culture in Scotland, and to render the production of men of a distinctly Scottish type, such as Walter Scott, Lord Cockburn, and Dr. Guthrie, more and more difficult every day. To all this must be added the complete neglect of all patriotic tradition and national furnishings in the principal schools and universities. In the university of Edinburgh not a single professor of history exists; in the best schools, as in the fashionable saloons, it is rare to hear a good Scotch song sung; the rich store of wit and wisdom contain in the melodious stores of the Scottish people, and consibled by the names of Burns and Scott and Hamishill and Bannatine and such noble ladies as Mrs. Cockburn of Fairnilee, Joanna Baillie, and the Baroness Nairne, are flung aside in favor of the latest London, French, or German novelitry, which may tickle the itching ear, strain the ambitious throat, and coddle the sickly sentiment of the singer; but which are utterly destitute of power to warm the the blood, brace the nerve and form the character of a patriotic Scotchman. So much easier is it to juggle a people out of its proudest heritage by the enervating seduction of a pseudo-civilization than to spoil them of it by the rude arts of conquest and oppression; and thus it may come about in another generation or two that the union of 1707 shall have achieved what the embattled ranks of the Plantagenets at Bannockburn tried in vain to effect, the absorption of little Scotland into big England, as Samnium was swallowed up by Rome.

To fight at Cleveland, Ohio, between brothers over their father's estate, Elias Cheerous, one of the boys, and Jacob Helser, a sheriff's deputy, Swyer killed several others being injured.

The jury in the case of Charles E. Hennery, the young gambler from London, Ont., who on November 13 last shot and instantly killed Ellis Moore, a variety actress at the Palace theatre, Denver, Col., over a love affair, has returned a verdict of manslaughter. The defendant entered a plea of temporary frenzy.

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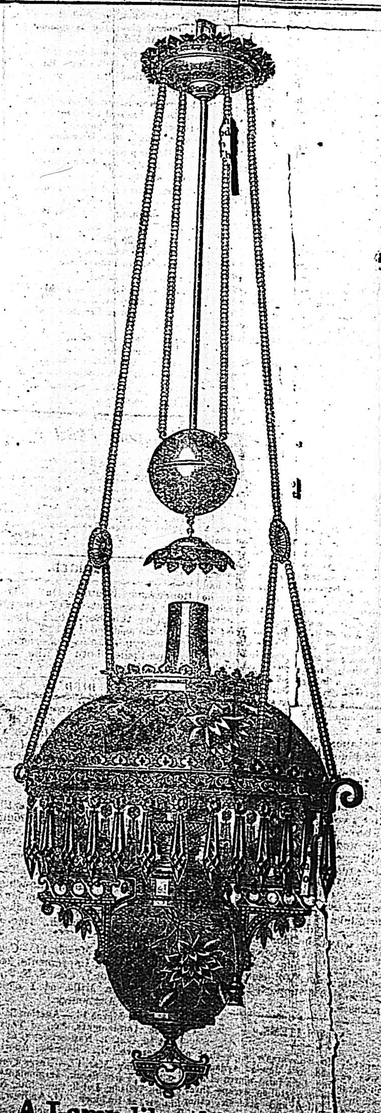

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