

LESSON V.—AUGUST 1, 1909.

Close of Paul's Second Missionary Journey.—Acts 18: 1-22. Print 18-1-11.

Commentary.—I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1-2). After the things which he had done at Athens described in our last lesson. Departure from Athens was short, and he never returned to the city. Intellectual Greece had scornfully rejected the gospel message and henceforth the apostle visited more fruitful fields. Came to Corinth—About forty miles southwest of Athens. Here he labored alone for some time before his co-workers arrived. Corinth was the seat of commerce in southern Greece, and at this time was the political capital and the residence of the Roman pro-consul, who was situated on a hill which connects the two portions of Greece. It was the wealthiest and wickedest city of all Greece, and was the seat of every kind of licentiousness and excess. It was a city of pleasure and much of this wickedness and debauchery was carried on under cover of their religious rites. And yet in this wicked city Paul had a good revival and established a Christian church.

2. Aquila.—Priscilla—"Most devoted friends of Paul, persons of culture and piety (vs. 26). They are always mentioned together. From this example of harmony and sympathy in Christian life. Priscilla was one of those brave, earnest women called into action by the work and teaching of Christ and his chosen friends; one of the pioneers of that devoted band of women workers who have, for 1,800 years, done such splendid work for the Lord in all climes and among all peoples." Pontus—Aquila's native country. It was a small province in the eastern part of Asia Minor. Came from Italy—Aquila frequently changed his place of abode, either on account of his business interests or that he might accomplish more in the Lord's work. In this instance, however, the change was made on account of the emperor's decree, which did not remain long in force, for not long after this we find Aquila again in Rome (Rom. 16: 3); and many a Claudius of the north Roman emperor. This was the twentieth year of his reign. Jews to depart—The Jews were very numerous at Rome, and inhabited a separate district of the town, on the banks of the Tiber. They were often very troublesome, and were several times banished from the city—idolatry.

II. Paul's method of work (vs. 3, 4). 3. Same craft—Paul's first concern when he entered Corinth was to find a home for himself and to seek employment. "Who could dream that this traveling man, going from one tent-maker's door to another, seeking for work, was carrying the future of the world beneath his robes? The work of the Lord was not to be done by Wrought—Paul labored for his own support (1 Thess. 2: 9), as well as in port in Ephesus (Acts 20: 34) and Thessalonica (1 Thess. 2: 9), as well as in Corinth (1 Cor. 4: 12). "Manufacturers of tents made from hair of native goats." 4. Reasoned—... persons—From the scriptures, and the personal testimonies of eyewitnesses. Paul showed that Jesus was the Messiah, and that the gospel was the power which appeals to the intelligence of candid people.

III. The arrival of reinforcements (v. 5). 5. Were come—Silas and Timothy arrived together from Macedonia; Timothy from Thessalonica and Silas from Berea. Pressed in the spirit—"Constrained by the word."—E. V. That Paul had been somewhat pressed, or depressed, in spirit before the arrival of his co-workers. Paul taught the Jews in the synagogue, as in his letter to the Thessalonians, written at this time, he speaks of his "affliction and distress" (1 Thess. 3: 7), and in 2 Cor. 11: 9 he speaks of being in want. Then his small success at Athens and the uncertainty with respect to the churches in Macedonia doubtless weighed heavily upon him. But when Silas and Timothy arrived Paul was encouraged. He now learned that the churches he had planted were thriving fast in the faith. This led him to write his first epistle to the Thessalonians and soon after a second letter. Paul was relieved from labor and by the support brought from Macedonia and consequently felt the inward conviction that he should give more time to the preaching of the gospel. He was "constrained by the word" and entered upon his work with new zeal and earnestness. Testified to the Jews—He kept back nothing, but unfolded the whole truth concerning Jesus.

IV. Paul turns to the Gentiles (vs. 6-11). 6. Opposed themselves—The word implies a very strong opposition, as if a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition.—Cam. Bib. The more than usually violent opposition of the Jews was no doubt stirred up by the intense conviction of Paul in his work, after the arrival of Silas and Timothy, when he was "pressed and constrained by the word."—Schaff. Blasted—Spoke falsely and in a profane manner. Shook his reins—He kept back nothing by this that no further union existed between them, that their rebellion separated them, rendering it useless for Paul to make any further effort in leading them to Christ; that he would allow nothing that pertained to them to cling to him. Your good—The consequences of your guilt rest with yourselves. I am free from responsibility, although you perish (chap. 20: 27; Ezek. 33: 5). I will go—When argued and appeal brought no candid thought, but only opposition and blasphemy, Paul said sadly to the Jews in Corinth: "I will trouble you no more." Unto the Gentiles—In Corinth. He afterwards preached to the Jews in other places.

7. A certain man's house—Used for teaching and worship. For his own lodge, he still remained with Aquila and Priscilla.—Cam. Bib. Worked—A proselyte, not a Jew by birth. No doubt he became a Christian. Nothing more is known of Justus. Joined... the synagogue—"A standing protest against the rule of the Jews in the synagogue." The owner was a Gentile, and he would attend the meetings of the Gentiles' s. Crispus—Paul's first convert in Corinth. He was the ruler of the synagogue, and he had left. His decided course made the course of others equally decided. Chief ruler—A man of learning and high character. His conversion took him out of office in the Jewish church. All his business was done in the synagogue. The first record instance of the conversion of an entire Jewish family. Many, etc.—The power of the Gospel was able to reach the idolatrous households of Corinthians. 9. Then spake the Lord—It is likely that Paul was at this time much distressed by the violent opposi-

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

The railways report 98 car loads of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,127 cattle, 1,422 hogs, 2,223 sheep and lambs, 274 calves and horses.

The quality of fat cattle was common to medium, with several lots and loads of good.

Stocks and Feeders—Feeders, 950 to 1,050 pounds cost \$3.50 to \$4.25. The railways report 98 car loads of live stock at the city market for Wednesday and Thursday, consisting of 1,127 cattle, 1,422 hogs, 2,223 sheep and lambs, 274 calves and horses.

Butchers—Geo. Rowntree bought 300 butchers for the Harris Abattoir Co. at \$4 to \$4.15 for steers and heifers, and a few choice picked cattle up to \$5.35; cows at \$2.50 to \$4.50.

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WAGER WALK.

Australian Veteran of Boer War Around the World.

New York, July 26.—H. A. Greenlee, a veteran of the Boer war, who says he is the sole survivor of a party of four young Australians who sailed from New South Wales on June 1, 1905, to compete for a purse of \$75,000 in a five-year walk around the world, arrived at the City Hall last night.

Greenlee has completed 35,000 miles of his devious journey, having averaged nearly 25 miles a day since leaving Australia. Of his three companions two were killed by savages in Africa and the third died of fever in Colorado.

The purse which Greenlee expects to take possession of next summer was raised, he says, by public subscription, and he has not yet cashed the check for the four States of Australia. They started without money and worked their way from country to country.

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SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Indian Student Who Assassinated Col. Wylie Found Guilty in Quick Time.

London, July 26.—Madalari Dhangari, the Indian student who on the night of July 1st, at the conclusion of a public gathering in the Imperial Institute, shot and killed Lieut. Col. Sir Wm. Hutt Curry Wylie and Dr. Cawas Lalcaica, was today found guilty and sentenced to death at the conclusion of the trial of less than an hour's duration in the Old Bailey Police Court.

The witness evidence and the prisoner's own testimony were sufficient to establish the facts of the case. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death.

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KINGDOM OF DEATH.

Ruled Over by Arm up, the Chicago Meat King.

(Arthur Brisbane, in The Cosmopolitan). The soldiers of the modern king are standing armies of workmen, not armies of fighting idlers. Rockefeller's millions and Armour's millions are millions invested and up in military style and order, in building, in adding to the actual wealth of the country. The wealth belongs to the country and to the people of the country. It is subject to their disposition for taxation or otherwise. It is fortunate for the country that these kings, unlike the old kings, do not waste human labor with court retinues of servants and organized dissipation, do not waste human life in wars, but use their energies simply along the lines of organized industry and increasing tangible wealth. It might be worse with a people as supine as our own.

It is a fact, of course, that Armour, of Chicago, does not really own this world-wide business. The stockholders own it. He is born with a big load upon his back. He tells you quite simply: "I inherited this business; I did not create it. I have tried to do as well as I could with it. It just happened to have had a smart father and a rich father."

In so vast an industry, bigger than all the men who manage it, suggestions seem rather foolish coming from the outside. But there are some things, it would seem, that are permitted to other big packers could do easily, at once, and without unreasonable sacrifice. They might make the prices of beef to consumers uniform and reasonable.

KILLING DREADFUL SPECTACLE. No women or children should, under any circumstances, be permitted to witness the killing of the animals. It is a dreadful thing to see long lines of little boys and women and little girls walking through the slaughter houses, watching the sticking of pigs, the castrating of steers, the cutting of horrid blood. The effect is brutalizing on the children, and for the mother of an unborn babe to witness so horrible a spectacle is a shameful crime.

So the legislator in Illinois should start the movement to stop this. The packers themselves would do it, but they say: "If we close up our slaughter houses or keep any part of the public out, we are accused of having things to hide."

It is a great kingdom of death over which Armour rules. There are huge buildings for killing, surrounded with quays in which the sheep, hogs and calves are confined, waiting for the fatal hour. In one place hogs in thousands are driven into pens. Below, hidden by a platform, there is a cracking of whips mingled with squealing and cursing. One look down and see a man, black from soot, and his hand, rushing about among the half-crazed swine. He has a huge black-naked whip in his hands with which he drives them to the narrow entrance to a wheel. He is a great, powerful man, and then comes a knife sharp death.

The killing of the sheep, fortunately is hidden; it is too pathetic for the sight of a modern civilization. The killing of the hogs is a sight which is shocking that of the swine. The big, heavy, fattened steers walk slowly into pens. Heavy hammers stun them, and as a rule they bleed to death without regaining consciousness.

AN ANARCHIC SCENE. But there is certainly room for improvement in the killing. And if improvement can be made it should be made, if necessary, under compulsion. Out of every ten steers slaughtered one or more are probably diseased. This is one blow for the killing. This means suffering, and it is unnecessary. The spending of a very little extra money, two or three cents a carcass perhaps, would result in the killing of a few fitting on each head of the apparatus that would make the death blow absolutely certain.

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THE ART

Material—Currants, one sugar, four cups; vinegar, four cups; ground cloves, spoonful; ground cinnamon, spoonful.

Directions—Wash and curran, then measure, and proportions as given. Put into the kettle with fruit and spices and let boil until it jellies. Carefully that it does not finish same as jelly. Kipe in jars. It is delicious spiced in this all are now served with raspberries.

RASPBERRY ROLLY-POLLY. Mix together one pint flour, one-half teaspoonful teaspoonful powder, and 7 tablespoonfuls of butter. sufficient sweet milk to make dough, turn out on a floured board and roll out to a thickness of one-eighth of an inch. Spread the black or red raspberries, with a spoonful of red jam, pinch up like a jelly roll, place in the pan and steam for 15 minutes. Then place in a hot oven.

POULTRY POINTS. An old-time theory said without the attention of a few days just as well, but not so good. The theory is that the birds should be kept in a dark place for a few days before they are cooked. The theory is that the birds should be kept in a dark place for a few days before they are cooked.

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