

as, temporary blind-  
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's Life of Paul, p. 75)  
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diagnosis. v. 8.

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ic means.

### 3. Effects.

(1) On the cripple. v. 10. "He  
leaped up" (aorist tense—single act), "and  
walked" (imperfect tense—continued act).

(2) On the people. v. 11.

### 4. Spiritual meaning and significance.

A reward of faith. v. 9. Evidently  
there was moral preparation on the cripple's  
part.

### 5. The source of Paul's power.

"An incontestable proof of direct Di-  
vine power, working through Paul and  
guaranteeing his message . . . as of Di-  
vine origin" (Ramsay, St. Paul the  
Traveller, p. 115).

## The Cure of Publius' father and Others. Acts xxviii: 8-10.

1. Nature of the miracles. Cf. Luke  
iv: 38.

2. Means used.

Prayer and laying on of hands. v. 8.  
Cf. James v: 14, 15.

3. Effects.

(1) Publius' father and others  
healed. vs. 8, 9.

(2) Paul and the company received  
honors and gifts. v. 10.

4. Spiritual meaning and significance.

Probably the same as in medical mis-  
sions, reaching the soul through the body.

5. The source of Paul's power.

In addition to prayer (v. 8), we must infer, on the part of the recipients, faith in Paul as a Divine messenger.

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The two following miracles are capable of widely different explanations. The maid of Acts xvi: 16 may be regarded as demon-possessed, or as a ventriloquist; and the case of Eutychus may be viewed as a restoration from death to life (so Ramsay), or as a resuscitation (so Gilbert and Cone).

The Maid Possessed of a Spirit.

Acts xvi: 16-18.

If the miracle is regarded as a case of demoniacal possession, compare Mark i: 25, 34; Luke iv: 31, it would then be in fulfillment of Mark xvi: 17; Luke ix: 1.

In any case it shows that an intellectual perception of the truth of Christianity is not sufficient, and its spiritual significance lies in the freedom of the human mind from slavery, which Christianity secures.

The Restoration of Eutychus. Acts

xx: 7-12.

If the miracle is regarded as a resurrection, see also I. Kings xvii: 21; II. Kings iv: 34; Matt. ix: 18-24; Acts ix: 36-41.

Prof. Ramsay says that Eutychus was apparently thinking of himself as having satisfied himself of the truth of the Gospel. The Traveller, p. 290. On the other hand says, "that Paul thought of Eutychus as a son to life" (The Traveller, p. 170).

Special Miracles.

These miracles stand out as themselves as distinguished from the others attributed to Paul. In the case of the man with the withered hand (Matt. ix: 20-22) where the virtue was in the man himself, or in Peter's case, the miracle was a sign of the recipients. In the case of the man born blind, it was a catechism of faith. The cure was not of the superstitious belief.

What was the result? v. 11.

"It is God that works by the instruments. We are what God does by the instruments. We have no merit for it, any more than of ascribing any credit to the stone and sword of Goliath." Tyndale.

Paul's power.  
prayer (v. 8), we must  
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explanations. The maid  
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ventriloquist; and the  
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; Acts ix: 36-41.

Prof. Ramsay says, "In this case the au-  
thor vouches that Eutychus was dead, im-  
plying apparently that, as a physician, he  
had satisfied himself on the point" (St. Paul  
the Traveller, p. 290). Prof. Gilbert on the  
other hand says, "There is no suggestion  
that Paul thought of restoring a dead per-  
son to life" (The Student's Life of Paul,  
p. 170).

Special Miracles. Acts xix: 11, 12.

These miracles stand in a class by them-  
selves as distinguished from the others at-  
tributed to Paul. They may be classed  
with Matt. ix: 20-22 and Acts v: 12-16,  
where the virtue was not in Christ's gar-  
ment or in Peter's shadow, but in the faith  
of the recipients. So here we must predi-  
cate faith. The cures were the rewards,  
not of the superstition, but of the faith.

What was the source of Paul's power?  
v. 11.

"It is *God* that works. We are but the  
instruments. We deserve no reward for  
what God does by us, and can claim no  
merit for it, any more than we could dream  
of ascribing any merit to the sling and  
stone and sword with which David slew  
Goliath." Tyndale.

## PRACTICAL LESSON.

*"Greater Works Than These Shall Ye Do."*

*John xiv: 12.*

Because Jesus went to His Father, the source of all power, and gave power to men, they were able and still are able to accomplish these greater spiritual effects. It is possible to help men physically by arousing confident expectation of a cure and faith in the efficacy of the means employed. And wherever men prompted by the love of God are working in the energy of God to banish distress and disease, suffering and sorrow, they are walking in the footsteps of the Good Physician Whose power is evermore the same.

"That healing gift He lends to them  
Who use it in His name;  
The power that filled His garment's hem  
Is evermore the same.

"For lo! in human hearts unseen,  
The Healer dwelleth still,  
And they who make His temples clean,  
The best subserve His will."

—Whittier.

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*xiv: 12.*

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—Whittier.

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30-383, 490-492; Vol. II, pp.

e, p. 52.  
Paul, Gilbert, p. 140.

STUDY XVI.

PAUL THE SEER.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

*References.* Study carefully, with Revised Ver-  
sion (and Greek), Acts xvi: 9, 10, xviii: 9, 10, xxiii:  
11, xxvii: 23, 24, II. Cor. xiii: 1-7, Gal. ii: 2.

In a study of the visions vouchsafed to Paul it is necessary to consider his state of mind produced by the surroundings in each case. The laws which govern the mind applied to these facts will explain some features in the visions. To explain them fully it would be necessary to have all the facts and Paul's mind before us. If the purpose of the visions be taken into account it will be seen that they are vitally connected with the work entrusted to Paul, yielding guidance, cheer and promise of safety and success. In the path of obedience he was led of God.

The Vision at Troas. Acts xvi: 6-10.

In what state of mind would the hinderings of vs. 6, 7 leave Paul?

How would Paul recognize the man as from Macedonia?

Who are the "we" and "us" of v. 10?

What was the purpose of the vision as related to Paul?

The Vision at Corinth. Acts xviii:  
6-10.

What subjective condition might the events of vs. 6 and 8 produce in Paul?

How would the threefold encouragement fit Paul's case? v. 10.

The Vision at Jerusalem. Acts  
xxiii: 11.

The preceding events and the surroundings may suggest Paul's subjective condition. v. 10.

How did the purpose of the vision bear upon Paul's desire? Acts xix: 21; Rom. i: 10, 11.

Alford sums up the purpose, as comfort in (1) uncertainty of life from Jews; (2) uncertainty of liberation from prison; (3) uncertainty of surviving storm at sea; (4) uncertainty of fate upon arrival at Rome. And he adds, "So may one crumb of divine grace and help be multiplied to feed five thousand wants and anxieties."

The Vision in Shipwreck. Acts  
xxvii: 21-26.

What was Paul's subjective condition? vs. 10, 20.

How did the purpose of the vision coincide with that two years before at Jerusalem? Acts xxiii: 11.

Visions and  
xii: 1-7

Were these  
visions given by

Note Paul's  
2, 3. Ecstasies  
forces entering  
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Note the dynamic  
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Compare with  
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Holsten places  
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shipwreck. Acts

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t.

## Visions and Revelations. II. Cor.

xii: 1-7; Gal. ii: 2.

Were these visions of the Lord, or vis-  
ions given by Him?

Note Paul's subjective condition. vs.  
2, 3. Ecstatic condition—supernatural  
forces entering the soul. Where the soul  
tries to observe the condition, as in dream  
life, the condition changes.

Note the differences between these ec-  
static visions and the vision at his con-  
version.

Compare with Paul the seer, Socrates,  
Luther, Joan of Arc, Joseph, and Isaiah,  
as seers.

Holsten places the vision at his conver-  
sion in the same category with these in-  
ward visions. Sabatier shows that there  
was a vast difference between these inward  
visions and the outward manifestation at  
his conversion. We may summarize as  
follows:—

### VISIONS.

Paul transported, in ecstasy.

Effects of the Spirit (charismata).

Belong to private life—hesitancy in  
speaking of them.

### CONVERSION.

Jesus descended.

Personal intervention of the risen Christ.

Speaks of it confidently, plainly, and ex-  
plains cause.

"Finally, if Christ's appearance to Paul  
had been an inward vision, it must have

been, not the cause, but the product of his faith. How could the mind of Saul the Pharisee have created such a vision if he were a Christian already? and if, on the other hand, he were a Christian already, how could he have attributed his conversion to this cause?" Sabatier, *The Apostle Paul*, p. 67.

### PRACTICAL LESSON.

*Divine Revelations Come Through Other  
Organs Than the Eye and the Ear.*

*Isaiah vi: 1-4; Matt. v: 8.*

The Vision Splendid comes not to the organs of sense, but to the soul of man in communion with the unseen, and there is one "Whom unseen, we love."

"Jesus, these eyes have never seen  
That radiant form of Thine!  
The vail of sense hangs dark between  
Thy blessed face and mine!

"I see Thee not, I hear Thee not,  
Yet art Thou oft with me;  
And earth hath ne'er so dear a spot,  
As where I meet with Thee."

—Ray Palmer.

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## STUDY XVII.

### PAUL THE APOLOGIST.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

*References.* Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), Acts xv: 1-35, Gal. i., ii.

#### LESSON.

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*Matt. v: 8.*

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—Ray Palmer.

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Vol. I., pp. 332-334; Vol.

, 477, 478; Vol. II., p. 339.  
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y, p. 20, foot-note.  
1889.

Paul was a true Defender of the Faith. Think how Christianity might have come to us laden with ceremonies and rites if he had not fought and won. So the far-off conference at Jerusalem and the hot discussion with the Galatians have their practical aspect for to-day. In both cases there were principles at stake, and Paul was ever ready to fight and die for his principles. May God grant us some of the true Pauline stamina!

#### Regarding Mosaic Rites. Acts xv:

1-35.

1. The question at issue.  
State the question precisely.  
What circumstances raised the question?

Why could a stronger case be made for circumcision than for any other rite? Gen. xvii: 10; Luke ii: 21.

2. The conference.

(1) Peter's speech. vs. 7-11.

It looks as if Paul's power of persuasion at the private meeting (see

Gal. ii:2) had won Peter, James, and John to Paul's side (see Gal. ii:9), so that in the public conference Peter makes this effective Pauline speech.

(2) Account of Barnabas and Paul. v. 12.

What events would they rehearse?

Review from memory the first missionary journey.

(3) James' speech. vs. 13-21.

Who was this James? Acts xii:2; Gal. i:19.

How does he confirm Peter's views?

What does he add?

3. The decree and results of the conference (as they related to Paul). vs. 22-29.

(1) Paul was honored and eulogized. vs. 25, 26.

(2) Paul was endorsed as apostle to the Gentiles. Gal. ii:7-9.

(3) Did Paul win his case?

What Christian principle was more firmly established? Gal. v:6.

Regarding his Apostleship. Gal. i.,

ii.

The Epistle to the Galatians gives evidence of strong feeling. The controversy was between the Jewish party and Paul, the head of the Gentile party. The question at issue was justification by works or

by faith. The controversy was, first, of the nature of the relationship, and the interest is chiefly

1. Salutation

Containing Paul's epistle. The words are used are none addressed?

2. Introduction

The truth. Why a the introduction I. Cor. i:4)

Note all messages to passages.

3. Apology

Why is epistle?

Trace the Divine c. 11, 12. (2) v. vs. 18-24.

What the inconsistent v. gospel? ii:1.

On the authority he re 11-21.

What argument?

by faith. The course of Paul's opponents was, first, to attack Paul's claim to apostleship, and second, his doctrine. Our interest is chiefly in the apologetic section.

1. Salutation. Gal. i: 1-5.

Containing three parts, as in all Paul's epistles, the writer, the persons addressed and the greeting. Descriptive words are usually added to each. Why are none added here to the persons addressed?

2. Introduction. vs. 6-10.

The true gospel.

Why are there no thanksgivings in the introductory passages (cf. Rom. i: 7; I. Cor. i: 4)?

Note also that there are no personal messages to individuals in the concluding passages.

3. Apologetic. i: 11 to ii: 21.

Why is this section peculiar to this epistle?

Trace the steps by which Paul proves the Divine origin of his gospel. (1) i: 11, 12. (2) vs. 13, 14. (3) vs. 15-17. (4) vs. 18-24.

What two things does he claim are inconsistent with the human origin of his gospel? ii: 1-10.

On the basis of his apostolic authority he rebukes and corrects Peter. ii: 11-21.

What qualities does Paul display in argument?

## PRACTICAL LESSON.

### *The Combative Element in Christianity.*

Christ said, "I came not to send peace, but a sword" (Matt. x:34). Jude exhorted his readers to "contend earnestly for the faith once for all delivered to the saints." Paul called upon Timothy to "fight the good fight of the faith" (I. Tim. vi:12). Every copy of the Bible represents the heroic struggle of martyrs. The doctrines of the Church came to us as the result of strife and sometimes of blood (*e. g.*, Luther and justification by faith). So with reforms (*e. g.*, the Sabbath and abolition of slavery). And individual Christian experience represents a constant combat with difficulties and a running fire with sin.

"The Son of God goes forth to war,  
A kingly crown to gain;  
His blood-red banner streams afar:  
Who follows in His train?  
Who best can drink his cup of woe,  
And triumph over pain,  
Who patient bears his cross below—  
He follows in His train."

—Reginald Heber.

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## STUDY XVIII.

### PAUL THE AUTHOR.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

*References.* Read each epistle through carefully at a sitting.

The primary sources of information about Paul are the epistles which he wrote or dictated. We may be devoutly thankful that, although letter-writing was much rarer in Paul's time than in our own, so many of these valuable epistles have come down to us. Their order and leading thoughts, and the structure of at least one epistle (see Galatians in rear of this book) should be mastered by every Bible student.

#### The Number of Paul's Epistles.

How many epistles by Paul are preserved in the New Testament?

What reasons may be assigned for excluding Hebrews?

Did Paul write more than is recorded in the New Testament? I. Cor. v: 9; Col. iv: 16.

#### The Order of Paul's Epistles.

The order in which the epistles occur in the New Testament should be memorized for facility of reference, but they

should be read and studied in their chronological order.

The following arrangement is that of Prof. Findlay, *The Epistles of Paul the Apostle*. (See also his article on "Paul the Apostle" in *Hastings' Bible Dictionary*.)

1. Earlier epistles (before the first Roman imprisonment).

I., II. Thessalonians.

I., II. Corinthians.

Galatians.

Romans.

2. Epistles of the captivity (during first Roman imprisonment).

Colossians.

Philemon.

Ephesians.

Philippians.

3. Pastoral epistles (after first Roman imprisonment).

I. Timothy.

Titus.

II. Timothy.

### Variety of Occasion and Aim.

Which epistles were written to individuals?

Which epistles were written to a particular church?

Which epistles were written to a circle of churches?

Show how each epistle was occasioned by living questions, or was written to meet a special emergency.

### *The Need of the*

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"God give us men  
Strong minds,  
ready hands,  
Men whom the l  
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Men who possess  
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## PRACTICAL LESSON.

### *The Need of the Times—Christian Leaders of Men.*

The letters reveal Paul as a man of his time. Like Savonarola, Luther, Cromwell, Beecher, his heart was on fire with the questions of his time.

"God give us men! A time like this demands  
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and  
ready hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess an opinion and a will;

Men who have honor, men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue,

And damn his treacherous flatteries without  
winking;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking."

—Holland.

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## STUDY XIX.

### PAUL THE AUTHOR.—Continued.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

"History is half dream—ay, even  
The man's life in the letters of the man."

"They show us his character with all its varied elements, his religious intensity, his originality, freshness and depth of thought, and his intellectual boldness and strength, while they reveal to us also his rich moral nature and his human heart enlarged by the grace of Christ." Speer, *The Man Paul*.

### The Form of Paul's Epistles.

It is important to note that in form they are not:—

1. Collections of texts,
2. Philosophical treatises, or
3. Theological essays.

They are *letters* (II. Cor. x:10) regularly developed with beginning, middle and end.

The order of each letter is generally:  
(1) Salutation; (2) introduction; (3) practical; (4) conclusion; (5) benediction.

### The Style

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## The Style of Paul's Epistles.

Note and illustrate some of the peculiarities of Paul's style, appearing in the English, such as the following:—

### 1. Parentheses.

Indicating crowd of thoughts. It might be said of Paul as was said of Phillips Brooks, "His words tumble over one another."

### 2. Metaphors.

Collect the architectural, nautical, athletic, mercantile, and military metaphors in the epistles and account for the source of such metaphors.

### 3. Quotations.

How many quotations from the Old Testament?

From what parts of the Old Testament are the quotations made?

Locate the three classic quotations and comment on their value as evidence of Paul's knowledge of the classics.

## The Value of Paul's Epistles.

### 1. As evidences of Christianity.

What events narrated in the gospels do they confirm?

What events narrated in the Acts of the Apostles do they confirm? Compare

Study IV. with Study V., and see Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*.

2. As interpretations of Christianity.

"The epistles are to the gospels as the decisions of the supreme court are to the constitution."

3. As literature.

Valuable history of the early Church and natural complement of Acts. Consider wealth of illustration and other literary features.

Pliny was the model pagan letter-writer, but it is universally conceded that Pliny never produced such an exquisite gem as the Epistle to Philemon.

As Illustrations of Paul's Character.

Letters always reveal character because spontaneous and personal. Compare letters of Cromwell, Phillips Brooks, *et al.*

"Both [David Brainerd and Henry Martyn] have left to the world a literary treasure in their letters and diaries. Those of Martyn are rightly adjudged a classic, with scarcely a superior in English letters, and those of David Brainerd, which first inspired Martyn with missionary enthusiasm, are of equal excellence. They severally reveal the heart of the writer as nothing else could do." "Life of David Brainerd," by Jesse Page, preface, p. vi.

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#### Paul's Character.

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t of the writer as  
." "Life of David  
ge, preface, p. vi.

### PRACTICAL LESSON.

#### *Wanted—Living Epistles. (II. Cor. iii: 2, 3.)*

"The dear Lord's best interpreters  
Are humble human souls;  
The gospel of a life  
Is more than books or scrolls."

—Whittier.

In every country and in every clime the living epistle is translated and understood where frequently the written word is obscure, neglected, rejected, or misunderstood. Always and everywhere the living epistle of a consistent Christian life speaks eloquently for Christ. "What you are," said one of our great thinkers, "thunders so loudly in my ears, that I cannot hear what you say." Let us see to it that those who turn the pages of our lives shall not read there too much cheap literature.

"So let our lips and lives express  
The holy gospel we profess;  
So let our works and virtues shine,  
To prove the doctrine all divine."

—Isaac Watts.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

For references, see Study XVIII.

## STUDY XX.

### PAUL THE PRISONER.

(For Daily Readings see page 122.)

*References.* Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), the texts referred to.

The two outstanding features in a study of Paul the prisoner are the Christian qualities he displayed under such exasperating conditions, and the immense amount of work he accomplished. Though his body was bound his mind was free, and he rejoiced as he wrote to his friend Timothy that "the Word of God is not bound." Paul could sing with Madame Guyon,—

"My prison walls cannot control  
The flight, the freedom, of the soul."

#### At Philippi. Acts xvi: 19-40.

Recall the incident which occasioned this arrest. Note the severe treatment—"rent garments," "many stripes," "inner prison," "stocks"—and Paul's remembrance of it. I. Thess. ii: 2.

Paul's noble bearing is very noticeable. What traits of his character are shown in vs. 25, 28, 31, 37, 40?

#### At Jerusalem.

30.

What threefold charge was brought against Paul? Acts xxi: 27-31.

What foundation was laid for the charge? Compare the Acts vi: 13, 14.

What was the result of Paul's imprisonment? Acts xxi: 11, 12, 23, 31, 32.

What were some of the charges? Acts xxii: 1-21, xxiii: 1-10.

#### At Cæsarea.

32.

The charge of blasphemy was repeated. Acts xxvi: 11.

The charge of sedition. Acts xxvi: 18, 19.

What was the result of this imprisonment? Acts xxvi: 31.

Before whom did Paul give his speeches of this period? Acts xxvi: 32.

It was also a period of rest for the weary man. Acts xxvi: 34.

"The Patmos of the apostle." Silence and solitude. Acts xxvi: 35. Hold communion with the brethren. Acts xxvi: 36.

#### At Rome.

First imprisonment. Acts xxviii: 1-3. What was the result? Acts xxviii: 30.

At Jerusalem. Acts xxi: 27 to xxiii:

30.

What threefold charge was brought against Paul? Acts xxi: 28.

What foundations for the charge?

Compare the charge against Stephen. Acts vi: 13, 14.

What was the character and duration of Paul's imprisonment? Acts xxii: 30, xxiii: 11, 12, 23, 31, 32.

What were some of the results? Acts xxii: 1-21, xxiii: 1-6, xxiii: 11.

At Cæsarea. Acts xxiii: 31 to xxvi:

32.

The charge of sedition, heresy and sacrilege repeated. Acts xxiv: 5, 6.

The charge stated by Festus. Acts xxv: 18, 19.

What was the character and duration of this imprisonment? Acts xxiv: 23, 27.

Before whom were the four recorded speeches of this imprisonment made?

It was also a time for rest—a furlough for the weary missionary.

"The Patmos of his active life, where in silence and solitude he was permitted to hold communion with his God."

At Rome. Acts xxviii: 16-31.

First imprisonment.

What was the cause of this imprisonment? Acts xxv: 11.

What was the character and duration of it? Acts xxviii: 16, 30.

Note the occupations:—

1. "Receiving." Acts xxviii: 30.

Mention some of his callers. Col. ii: 11-14.

2. Preaching and teaching. Acts xxviii: 31.

What was his theme?

What results of his evangelizing?

3. Writing.

What epistles were written here? Cf. Phil. i: 13-17; Col. iv: 10, 18; Philem. 23; Eph. iii: 1, iv: 1.

We recall that Rutherford dictated his letters in prison-bonds at Aberdeen; James Montgomery wrote his *Prison Amusements in jail*; Francis Baker, in London Tower, wrote *Jerusalem, My Happy Home*, and John Bunyan, in Bedford jail, wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

### At Rome.

Second imprisonment.

What reasons for affirming a second imprisonment at Rome? II. Tim. iv: 16, 17.

How was Paul occupied during the first and second imprisonments? I. Tim. i: 3, iii: 14, iv: 13; II. Tim. iv: 13, 20; Titus i: 5.

In what respects was this imprisonment different from the first? II. Tim. i: 16, 17, iv: 13.

What epistles were written at this time?

### PRACTICE

*The Duty of the Christian*

Ovid's poetry and Cicero's letters tinged with melancholy writings. We meet even in persecutions a serene faith in God and his fellows. For place,—

"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage."

BL

Conybeare and F. 368, 462-468, 533-550, 558-560, 561-562, 563-564, 565-566, 567-568, 569-570, 571-572, 573-574, 575-576, 577-578, 579-580, 581-582, 583-584, 585-586, 587-588, 589-590, 591-592, 593-594, 595-596, 597-598, 599-600, 601-602, 603-604, 605-606, 607-608, 609-610, 611-612, 613-614, 615-616, 617-618, 619-620, 621-622, 623-624, 625-626, 627-628, 629-630, 631-632, 633-634, 635-636, 637-638, 639-640, 641-642, 643-644, 645-646, 647-648, 649-650, 651-652, 653-654, 655-656, 657-658, 659-660, 661-662, 663-664, 665-666, 667-668, 669-670, 671-672, 673-674, 675-676, 677-678, 679-680, 681-682, 683-684, 685-686, 687-688, 689-690, 691-692, 693-694, 695-696, 697-698, 699-700, 701-702, 703-704, 705-706, 707-708, 709-710, 711-712, 713-714, 715-716, 717-718, 719-720, 721-722, 723-724, 725-726, 727-728, 729-730, 731-732, 733-734, 735-736, 737-738, 739-740, 741-742, 743-744, 745-746, 747-748, 749-750, 751-752, 753-754, 755-756, 757-758, 759-760, 761-762, 763-764, 765-766, 767-768, 769-770, 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## PRACTICAL LESSON.

### *The Duty of Triumphing Over Adverse Circumstances.*

Ovid's poetry written during banishment, and Cicero's letters written in exile, are tinged with melancholy. Not so Paul's writings. We may learn from him how even in persecution a man may preserve a serene faith in God and do a noble work for his fellows. For a Paul as for a Col. Lovelace,—

"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage."

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Stalker, paragraphs 169, 170, 176-186.  
Iverach, pp. 158, 202.  
Farrar, Vol. II., pp. 308-409, 547-560.  
Epistles of the Imprisonment, Biblical World, January, 1896.

## STUDY XXI.

### PAUL THE HERO.

(For Daily Readings see page 123.)

*References.* Study carefully, with Revised Version (and Greek), the texts referred to.

Here, as in the previous study, our attention is fastened on Paul's attitude in trying circumstances. Before a mob, in shipwreck, and in the presence of death, he exhibits the elements of a heroic life. Finally he came like Livingstone to—

"The last mile of many thousands trod  
With failing strength, but never failing will."

Like another hero of old "he endured as  
seeing Him Who is invisible."

#### Before the Mob. Acts xxi: 30-40.

It might be said of Paul as of John Knox,  
"He never feared the face of man."

1. Presence of mind.  
Speaks to officer in Greek. v. 37.
2. Wisdom.  
Addresses the mob in Hebrew. v. 40.  
Why in Hebrew?
3. Courtesy. Acts xxii: 1.  
"Men, brethren, fathers."  
Some men in such circumstances  
would forget their manners.

#### In Shipwreck.

31-36.

1. Hopeful. v.  
Hence his i
2. Prayerful.  
Revised Ve  
in answer to pra
3. Full of fait  
The root of  
"The hero  
movably centered

#### In the Presence

iv: 6-8.

1. Satisfaction  
xix: 28, 30.  
The past.
2. Hope. v.  
The future
3. Triumph.  
The present  
Paul faces  
Browning's portrait  
"I was ever a fighter  
The best  
I would hate tha  
forebore,  
And ba  
No! let me taste  
The her  
Bear the brunt, i  
Of pain

In Shipwreck. Acts xxvii: 21-26,  
31-36.

1. Hopeful. vs. 22, 25.  
Hence his influence. v. 36.
2. Prayerful. v. 24.  
Revised Version, "God hath granted,"  
in answer to prayer.
3. Full of faith. v. 25.  
The root of courage.  
"The hero is the man who is im-  
movably centered." Emerson.

In the Presence of Death. II. Tim.  
iv: 6-8.

1. Satisfaction. v. 7. Compare John  
xix: 28, 30.  
The past.
2. Hope. v. 8.  
The future.
3. Triumph. v. 6.  
The present.  
Paul faces death with the spirit which  
Browning portrays in "Prospice":—  
"I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,  
The best and the last!  
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and  
forebore,  
And bade me creep past.  
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my peers,  
The heroes of old;  
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears  
Of pain, darkness, and cold."

## PRACTICAL LESSON.

### *The Heroism of Constant Self-Sacrifice.*

Some become heroes by risking all in a supreme moment, and it is noble; others by the self-sacrifice and patient endurance of a life-time, and it is nobler. Paul laid down his life, as did his Master before him, by constant unselfish service, involving peril, toil, and pain. Death was simply the crowning act of the process. This heroism of a life-time was exemplified in Gordon, whose epitaph in St. Paul's Cathedral is,—

"To Major-General Charles George Gordon,  
Who, always and everywhere,  
Gave his strength to the weak,  
His substance to the poor,  
His sympathy to the suffering,  
And his heart to God."

### BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Conybeare and Howson, Vol. II., pp. 301-322, 401-421, 596-599.

Stalker, paragraphs 123, 174, 186.

Iverach, pp. 160-162, 184-186, 201, 202.

Farrar, Vol. II., pp. 311-317, 374-382, 576-581.

Some good thoughts applicable to this topic will be found in Carlyle's *Heroes and Hero Worship*.

The *Voyage and Shipwreck of St. Paul*, by Smith of Jordanhill, is well spoken of.

Hughes, *The Manliness of Christ*, p. 37.

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The best results study by assigning to members of three or four members of the thought. endeavor to impress a principle and in all things true Christian principles from Christ

### Assurance.

Note the ring "confident," "always" references.

### Adaptability.

"All things to principle by his equals; (2) multi (4) mooted qu

In the application phasis should be

LESSON.

*Constant Self-Sacrifice.*

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Vol. II., pp. 301-322, 401-

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201, 202.  
374-383, 576-581.  
able to this topic will  
and Hero Worship.  
eck of St. Paul, by  
oken of.  
Christ, p. 37.

## STUDY XXII.

### PAULINE PRINCIPLES.

(For Daily Readings see page 123.)

The best results may be secured from this study by assigning the topics in advance to members of the class, allowing each three or four minutes for the development of the thought. The leader should endeavor to impress the truth that a principle is a principle always and everywhere and in all things without exception. The true Christian like Paul learns his principles from Christ.

Assurance. II. Cor. v: 1, 6, 8.

Note the ring of the words "know," "confident," "always confident." Find other references.

Adaptability. I. Cor. ix: 19-23.

"All things to all men." Illustrate this principle by his dealings with (1) individuals; (2) multitudes; (3) different classes; (4) mooted questions.

In the application of this principle emphasis should be laid on the motive.

Concentration. Phil. iii: 13, 14.

Is concentration or "scatteration" the ruling principle in personal life to-day?

Giving. II. Cor. viii: 12.

Consider the relative importance of quantity and spirit in giving.

Stewardship. I. Cor. iv: 1, 2.

What is the basis of this principle?

Does it imply ownership?

The essential characteristic of stewardship?

Love. I. Cor. xiii.

See Drummond's "The Greatest Thing in the World."

Might Paul appropriately be called the apostle of love?

'Αγάπη is not found in any of the Greek philosophers.

Godliness.

Trace the word and study the passages in I. Tim. i: 4, ii: 2, 10, iii: 16, iv: 7, 8, vi: 3, 5, 6, 11.

Compare its content with that of "manliness."

His Universal

Illustrate how (1) between individuals in community, brought to this

"But if there be  
As Paul his  
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## His Universal Principle—Christ.

Illustrate how difficulties and divisions (1) between individuals, (2) in home, (3) in community, and (4) in church, were brought to this test.

"But if there be, who follows Paul,  
As Paul his Lord, in life and death,  
Where'er an aching heart may call,  
Ready to speed and take no breath;

"Whose joy is to the wandering sheep  
To tell of the great Shepherd's love;  
To learn of mourners when they weep,  
The music that makes mirth above;

"Who makes the Saviour all his theme,  
The gospel all his pride and praise,—  
Approach: for thou canst feel the gleam  
That round the martyr's death-bed plays."

—*Keble's Christian Year.*

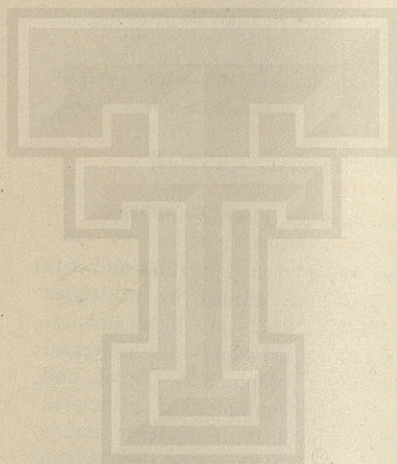
## PRACTICAL LESSON.

### *Stand Fast by Your Principles.*

Some men are governed by rules and it is slavery; others are guided by principles and it is liberty. Rules are local and admit of exception; principles are universal and unalterable. Joseph, and Daniel, and Paul are shining examples of principled men. Among the host of moderns stands James A. Garfield, who made this golden declaration to his constituents: "I will do anything to win your regard, but there is one man whose good opinion I must have above all, and without whose approval I can do nothing. That is the man with whom I get up every morning and go to

bed with every night, whose thoughts are my thoughts, whose prayers are my prayers. I cannot buy your confidence at the cost of his respect."

With every Christian the universal principle is Christ and the test-question ever is, What would He have me do?



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## STUDY XXIII.

### PAUL'S INFLUENCE.

*(For Daily Readings see page 123.)*

Attention should be called to this study early in the course, so that several pages may be reserved in the note-book for recording all observations on the topics below.

A rich harvest may be gathered by occasional references in sermons, articles in magazines and visits to "St. Paul's" churches and cathedrals.

Next to our blessed Lord, did ever man live who exerts such beneficent, far-reaching influence on so many departments of life and thought as the Apostle to the Gentiles?

#### On History.

For example, Reformation.

#### On Literature.

For example, Presensée and other Church Histories.

#### On Theology.

For example, Bibliography in Stevens' Pauline Theology.

### On Painting.

For example, Raphael's Paul Preaching at Athens.

### On Poetry.

For example, Keble, and Hymnology of the Church.

### On Music.

For example, Mendelssohn's matchless oratorio, St. Paul.

### On Daily Life.

For example, temperance, purity, capital and labor.

Professor Gilbert, speaking of the tradition that Paul suffered martyrdom under Nero, affirming what the second Epistle to Timothy leads us to expect, closes his book on The Life of Paul with these words, "Thus the close of Paul's life is veiled from our eyes, but no cloud dims, or ever can dim, the splendor of the services of that life for God and for humanity."

The following is  
Charles Kingsley, v  
tiful and exhausti  
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Apostle to the Gen

"A RI

Who loved God and  
A man of untarnish  
Loyal and chivalro  
Modest and humble  
Pitiful to the weak  
Stern to all forms o  
Yet most stern tow  
Who, being angry  
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Who lived in the p  
And, passing throu  
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The following inscription to the Life of Charles Kingsley, written by his wife, beautiful and exhaustive as it is, does not altogether cover the characteristics of the Apostle to the Gentiles:—

“A RIGHTEOUS MAN

Who loved God and truth above all things;  
A man of untarnished honor,—  
Loyal and chivalrous—gentle and strong—  
Modest and humble—tender and true—  
Pitiful to the weak—yearning after the erring—  
Stern to all forms of wrong and oppression,  
Yet most stern towards himself—  
Who, being angry, yet sinned not;  
Whose highest virtues were known only  
To his wife, his children, his servants, and the  
poor;  
Who lived in the presence of God here,  
And, passing through the grave and gate of death,  
Now liveth unto God for evermore.”

STUDY XXIV.

REVIEW.

## EXTENSION OF THE COURSE.

If further studies are desired, several means may be resorted to.

1. Divide studies which may seem too lengthy for a single presentation, such as X. and XIV.

2. Develop other characteristics of Paul's life not included in the outline. The following have been suggested by letter, sermon, or personal conversation:—

PAUL THE TEACHER,	<i>Stalker.</i>
PAUL THE ORATOR,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
PAUL THE REFORMER,	<i>Parkhurst.</i>
PAUL THE ORGANIZER,	<i>Mott.</i>
PAUL THE CITIZEN,	<i>Speer.</i>
PAUL THE TRAVELLER,	<i>Ramsay.</i>

Mr. Robert E. Speer suggests that, in connection with a study on "Paul the Citizen," we might add Paul's influence on the slavery question, and consider what attitude he would take towards the sociological movements of the day, which tend to minimize the individual redemption.

3. A book study. For the convenience of those who care to work it out, a careful analysis of the Epistle to the Galatians is appended.

## OUTLINE

(Adapted from an address by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Bus of Hartford Theological Seminary, published with his consent.)

### Introductory.

Personal. i: 1-5.

*Greeting.* In view of the apostolic commission, and the fact of the Lord's supremacy and God's supreme

### Main Message

1. Personal. i:

Rebuke of false teachers.

In which is

(1) The infidelity of the Galatians. v. 6a.

(2) The weakness of the Galatians. vs. 6b, 7a.

(3) The character of their teachers. vs.

Vindication of the apostolic authority (i: 11 to ii: 1).

Paul had not come to the Galatians. i: 11, 12.

(1) Subject of the Epistle. i: 16a. a. Recounting the coming of Paul upon him.

## THE COURSE.

are desired, several  
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which may seem too  
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r characteristics of  
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conversation:—

CHER,	<i>Stalker.</i>
TOR,	<i>Ramsay.</i>
RMER,	<i>Parkhurst.</i>
ANIZER,	<i>Mott.</i>
ZEN,	<i>Speer.</i>
ELLER,	<i>Ramsay.</i>

Speer suggests that, in  
study on "Paul the Citi-  
Paul's influence on the  
and consider what atti-  
towards the sociological  
lay, which tend to mini-  
redemption.

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to work it out, a careful  
istle to the Galatians is

## OUTLINE OF GALATIANS.

(Adapted from an analysis by Prof. M. W. Jacobus of Hartford Theological Seminary, and published with his consent.)

### Introductory.

Personal. i: 1-5.

*Greeting.* In which he emphasizes his apostolic commission and brings out prominently the fact of Christ's sacrificial death and God's supreme glory.

### Main Message of the Epistle.

1. Personal. i: 6 to ii: 21.

Rebuke of church and condemnation of false teachers. i: 6-10.

In which is placed before them:—

(1) The inexcusableness of their defection. v. 6a.

(2) The wrongness of their position. vs. 6b, 7a.

(3) The condemnable course of their teachers. vs. 7b-9.

Vindication of his apostolic authority (i: 11 to ii: 21), stating that his gospel had not come from men but from God. i: 11, 12.

(1) Subjectively proved. vs. 13-16a. a. Recounting the change which had come upon him. vs. 13, 14. b. Recounting

the divine character of his conversion.  
vs. 15, 16a.

(2) Objectively proved. i: 16b to iv: 21. a. His personal conduct had been independent of the other apostles. i: 16b-24. b. His apostolate had been acknowledged as equal with theirs. ii: 1-10. c. On the basis of his apostolic authority he had rebuked Peter for his conduct at Antioch. ii: 11-21.

2. Doctrinal. iii. and iv.

Return to his rebuke of the church.  
iii: 1 to iv: 31.

(1) Inconsistency of their course.  
iii: 1-5.

Working out on the principle of law what they had received on the principle of faith.

(2) Un-Jewish character of their course. iii: 6-14.

a. Opposing themselves to the example of Abraham. vs. 6, 7.

b. Excluding themselves from promises made to Abraham. vs. 8, 9.

c. Placing themselves under curse of the law. vs. 10-19.

(3) Want of harmony in their course with the relation between the law and the promises. iii: 15 to iv: 11.

a. Statement of that relation.  
iii: 15 to iv: 7.

b. Consequent inconsistency in returning to bondage of law. iv: 8-11.

(4) Personal inconsistency in their change of attitude towards him. iv: 12-20.

(5) Illustration of the gospel posi-

tion from allegory  
iv. 21-31.

3. Practical. v.

(1) General  
to stand fast in Ch

(2) Personal  
v: 7-12.

a. The  
vs. 7-9.

b. His  
result. vs. 10-12.

(3) Practical  
the statement that  
out their liberty is  
loving service to c  
to vi: 17.

4. Conclusion.  
Benediction.

of his conversion.

proved. i:16b to  
al conduct had been  
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eirs. ii:1-10. c. On  
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of law. iv:8-11.

inconsistency in their  
ards him. iv:12-20.

of the gospel posi-

tion from allegory of bondwoman and free.  
iv. 21-31.

3. Practical. v:1 to vi:17.

(1) General inferential exhortation  
to stand fast in Christian liberty. v:1-6.

(2) Personal and direct exhortation.  
v:7-12.

a. Their inconsistent conduct.

vs. 7-9.

b. His hope in its final good

result. vs. 10-12.

(3) Practical exhortations based on  
the statement that the one true way to live  
out their liberty in Christ was to use it in  
loving service to one another's need. iv:13  
to vi:17.

4. Conclusion.

Benediction. vi:18.

### CHRONOLOGY OF PAUL'S LIFE.

*Mainly after Conybeare and Howson.*

Anno Domini.

3. Born at Tarsus.
16. Student in Jerusalem.
36. Convert at Damascus.
37. Retirement in Arabia.
38. At Jerusalem. Meets Peter and James.
- 39-44. In Cilicia and Syria.
- 44-47. At Antioch and Jerusalem.
- 48-49. First missionary journey.
50. Attends "Council of Jerusalem."
- 51-54. Second missionary journey. (First and Second Thessalonians written.)
- 54-58. Third missionary journey. (First and Second Corinthians, Galatians, and Romans written.)
59. Prisoner at Cæsarea.
60. Voyage to Rome.
- 61-63. First imprisonment at Rome. (Philemon, Colossians, Ephesians, and Philippians written.)
- 63-68. Fourth missionary journey. (First Timothy and Titus written.)
68. Second imprisonment at Rome (Second Timothy written) and death.

It would be a good exercise to amplify this chronological table by inserting other events and dates in Paul's life, and by compiling a parallel table of contemporary history.

By use of the connection with of the thirteen e tion the Epistle read. A series o provided which in hand for the of Scripture v strained, unnatu vantages of the ted are that the sphere of Pa added commer studied and hel of the man Pau writings which Most Bible stud parts of the ep than a verse t in a chapter, c from its settin real help to tra by Paul's writ the reading of average, throu during which from Acts are view Studies.

## Daily Readings.

By use of the following daily readings in connection with the studies each week, all of the thirteen epistles by Paul and in addition the Epistle to the Hebrews will be read. A series of readings might have been provided which would bear upon the study in hand for the week, but such a selection of Scripture would in many cases be strained, unnatural and artificial. The advantages of the arrangement here submitted are that the passages move within the sphere of Pauline thought, furnishing added commentary upon the portions studied and helping to complete the picture of the man Paul by a perusal of all of his writings which have come down to us. Most Bible students are familiar only with parts of the epistles, often with no more than a verse taken out of its connection in a chapter, or a short passage removed from its setting in a letter. It will be a real help to traverse all the ground covered by Paul's writings, and it will mean only the reading of fifteen verses a day, on an average, through the twenty-two weeks during which the studies run. Readings from Acts are suggested for the two Review Studies.

### STUDY I.

1, Rom. i: 1-15. 2, Rom. i: 16-32. 3, Rom. ii: 1-11. 4, Rom. ii: 12-29. 5, Rom. iii: 1-18. 6, Rom. iii: 19-31. 7, Rom. iv: 1-13.

### STUDY II.

1, Rom. iv: 14-25. 2, Rom. v: 1-11. 3, Rom. v: 12 to vi: 7. 4, Rom. vi: 8-23. 5, Rom. vii: 1-13. 6, Rom. vii: 14-25. 7, Rom. viii: 1-13.

### STUDY III.

1, Rom. viii: 14-28. 2, Rom. viii: 29-39. 3, Rom. ix: 1-16. 4, Rom. ix: 17-33. 5, Rom. x: 1-13. 6, Rom. x: 14 to xi: 6. 7, Rom. xi: 7-24.

### STUDY IV.

1, Rom. xi: 25-36. 2, Rom. xii: 1-18. 3, Rom. xii: 19 to xiii: 7. 4, Rom. xiii: 8-14. 5, Rom. xiv: 1-13. 6, Rom. xiv: 14 to xv: 12. 7, Rom. xv: 13-33.

### STUDY V.

1, Rom. xvi: 1-16. 2, Rom. xvi: 17-27. 3, I. Cor. i: 1-18. 4, I. Cor. i: 19-31. 5, I. Cor. ii. 6, I. Cor. iii: 1-15. 7, I. Cor. iii: 16 to iv: 5.

### STUDY VI.

1, I. Cor. iv: 6-21. 2, I. Cor. v. 3, I. Cor. vi. 4, I. Cor. vii: 1-19. 5, I. Cor. vii: 20-40. 6, I. Cor. viii. 7, I. Cor. ix: 1-14.

1, I. Cor. ix:  
3, I. Cor. x: 14-  
I. Cor. xi: 20-3  
I. Cor. xii: 12-3

1, I. Cor. xii:  
I. Cor. xiv: 20-  
I. Cor. xv: 12-3  
I. Cor. xv: 50-58

1, I. Cor. xvi:  
3, II. Cor. i: 1-  
II. Cor. ii. 6, I

1, II. Cor. v:  
vii. 4, II. Cor.  
13-24. 6, II. C

1, II Cor. xi:  
3, II. Cor. xii:  
5, II. Cor. xiii:  
11-24.

STUDY  
Select reading

1, Gal. ii: 1-  
iii: 1-14. 4, G  
6, Gal. iv: 12-

I.

Rom. i: 16-32. 3.  
ii: 12-29. 5, Rom.  
19-31. 7, Rom. iv:

II.

2, Rom. v: 1-11. 3.  
4, Rom. vi: 8-23. 5.  
vii: 14-25. 7, Rom.

III.

2, Rom. viii: 29-39.  
Rom. ix: 17-33. 5.  
x: 14 to xi: 6. 7.

IV.

Rom. xii: 1-18. 3.  
4, Rom. xiii: 8-14.  
Rom. xiv: 14 to  
-33.

V.

2, Rom. xvi: 17-27.  
Cor. i: 19-31. 5.  
ii: 1-15. 7, I. Cor.

VI.

I. Cor. v. 3, I. Cor.  
5, I. Cor. vii: 20-40.  
ix: 1-14.

## STUDY VII.

1, I. Cor. ix: 15-27. 2, I. Cor. x: 1-13.  
3, I. Cor. x: 14-33. 4, I. Cor. xi: 1-19. 5,  
I. Cor. xi: 20-34. 6, I. Cor. xii: 1-11. 7,  
I. Cor. xii: 12-31.

## STUDY VIII.

1, I. Cor. xiii. 2, I. Cor. xiv: 1-19. 3,  
I. Cor. xiv: 20-40. 4, I. Cor. xv: 1-11. 5,  
I. Cor. xv: 12-31. 6, I. Cor. xv: 32-49. 7,  
I. Cor. xv: 50-58.

## STUDY IX.

1, I. Cor. xvi: 1-12. 2, I. Cor. xvi: 13-24.  
3, II. Cor. i: 1-11. 4, II. Cor. i: 12-24. 5,  
II. Cor. ii. 6, II. Cor. iii. 7, II. Cor. iv.

## STUDY X.

1, II. Cor. v. 2, II. Cor. vi. 3, II. Cor.  
vii. 4, II. Cor. viii: 1-12. 5, II. Cor. viii:  
13-24. 6, II. Cor. ix. 7, II. Cor. x.

## STUDY XI.

1, II. Cor. xi: 1-15. 2, II. Cor. xi: 16-33.  
3, II. Cor. xii: 1-13. 4, II. Cor. xii: 14-21.  
5, II. Cor. xiii. 6, Gal. i: 1-10. 7, Gal. i:  
11-24.

## STUDY XII. (Review.)

Select readings from Acts.

## STUDY XIII.

1, Gal. ii: 1-10. 2, Gal. ii: 11-21. 3, Gal.  
iii: 1-14. 4, Gal. iii: 15-29. 5, Gal. iv: 1-11.  
6, Gal. iv: 12-31. 7, Gal. v: 1-15.

STUDY XIV.

1, Gal. v: 16-26. 2, Gal. vi. 3, Eph. i: 1-14. 4, Eph. i: 15-23. 5, Eph. ii: 1-18. 6, Eph. ii: 19 to iii: 12. 7, Eph. iii: 13-21.

STUDY XV.

1, Eph. iv: 1-16. 2, Eph. iv: 17-32. 3, Eph. v: 1-16. 4, Eph. v: 17-33. 5, Eph. vi: 1-9. 6, Eph. vi: 10-24. 7, Phil. i: 1-14.

STUDY XVI.

1, Phil. i: 15-30. 2, Phil. ii: 1-13. 3, Phil. ii: 14-30. 4, Phil. iii: 1-16. 5, Phil. iii: 17 to iv: 7. 6, Phil. iv: 8-23. 7, Col. i: 1-17.

STUDY XVII.

1, Col. i: 18-29. 2, Col. ii: 1-15. 3, Col. ii: 16 to iii: 11. 4, Col. iii: 12-25. 5, Col. iv. 6, I. Thess. i. 7, I. Thess. ii.

STUDY XVIII.

1, I. Thess. iii. 2, I. Thess. iv. 3, I. Thess. v. 4, II. Thess. i. 5, II. Thess. ii. 6, II. Thess. iii. 7, I. Tim. i.

STUDY XIX.

1, I. Tim. ii. 2, I. Tim. iii. 3, I. Tim. iv. 4, I. Tim. v: 1-20. 5, I. Tim. v: 21 to vi: 10. 6, I. Tim. vi: 11-21. 7, II. Tim. i.

STUDY XX.

1, II. Tim. ii: 1-14. 2, II. Tim. ii: 15-26. 3, II. Tim. iii. 4, II. Tim. iv. 5, Titus i. 6, Titus ii. 7, Titus iii.

STUDY XXI.

1, Philemon. 2, Heb. i. 3, Heb. ii. 4,  
Heb. iii. 5, Heb. iv. 6, Heb. v. 7, Heb. vi.

STUDY XXII.

1, Heb. vii. 2, Heb. viii. 3, Heb. ix: 1-12.  
4, Heb. ix: 13-28. 5, Heb. x: 1-10. 6, Heb.  
x: 11-25. 7, Heb. x: 26-39.

Study XXIII.

1, Heb. xi: 1-10. 2, Heb. xi: 11-29. 3,  
Heb. xi: 30-40. 4, Heb. xii: 1-11. 5, Heb.  
xii: 12-29. 6, Heb. xiii: 1-8. 7, Heb. xiii:  
9-25.

STUDY XXIV. (Review.)

Select readings from Acts.

## SUGGESTIONS TO LEADERS.

### Meeting of Committee.

Emphasize:—

1. Their responsibility for all details, care of room, in airing, heating and lighting, placing of books, etc.
2. Their responsibility for preparation of lessons in advance, in order to coöperate by answering and asking questions in the class.
3. Their responsibility to look up absentees and increase the membership.
4. Their responsibility to understand the object of the course thoroughly, so as to be able to present its merits with intelligence and conviction.

### First Meeting of Class.

1. Organization: Announce names of committee, appoint secretary, secure list of names and addresses by passing slips for each to sign.
2. Explain the object of the course and its connection with the plan of permanent and progressive study, if such is in use.
3. Explain the method to be pursued.
4. Explain how to prepare a lesson, using points in the next section, and illustrating by a concrete example. Do not assume that the class know how to study in private. Probably four-fifths of them have no well-defined plan.

5. Present introduction and arouse as much interest as possible. Present it in a way that emphasizes the value of the preparation.

### Order for Preparation.

Preparation should be made in advance, in order to be ready for the lesson:—

1. Prayer. The inspired holy men and women inspire us in their example of Truth. "Lord, I should be the same as they were."
2. Study of the text. Examining all the words in the Bible, and nothing is so grave a mistake to force to it. For until saturated with the truth.
3. Study of the plan. Comparison of texts with the Revised Version, German, French, etc., may be read. The plan testify to the reality of the text. The Revised Version is used as a basis on the text. In the teaching of Greek, the texts will add frequently, by the use of the Revised Version to explain the variations.

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5. Present introduction to the course, and arouse as much interest in it as possible. Present it as the *sine qua non*, and emphasize the value of personal private preparation.

### Order for Private Study.

Preparation should be commenced a week in advance, in somewhat the following order:—

1. Prayer. That the Holy Spirit, who inspired holy men of old as they wrote, may inspire us in handling aright the Word of Truth. "Lord, open *Thou* mine eyes," should be the spirit of daily prayer.

2. Study of the texts in their connection, examining all cross-references, using the Bible, and nothing but the Bible. It is a grave mistake to introduce crutches until forced to it. Read and re-read the text until saturated with it.

3. Study of parallel passages and comparison of texts; that is, compare Authorized Version with Revised Version, Greek, German, French, and any other texts which may be read. Those who have tried this plan testify to its effectiveness for a mastery of the text. If the Authorized Version is used as a basis, the comparison with the Revised Version will throw much light on the text. In the same manner the reading of Greek, German, French and other texts will add flavor to the study, and frequently, by the idiom of languages, will serve to explain obscure passages and allusions.

4. Use Commentaries and Concordance. Young's Analytical Concordance is probably the best in English. Cruden is unsatisfactory because so incomplete. In the matter of commentaries there are certain standard works to which all students of the Scriptures should have access if possible, *e. g.*: Edersheim, for The Life of Jesus; Trench, for Parables and Miracles; Conybeare and Howson, for The Life of Paul; and the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges, for the text.

5. Practical lessons. Lessons which grow out of the event or circumstances for the people of the times under review. Without any reference to our own times, what did it all mean to them?

6. Application. First, apply the lessons personally. Then select one or two which can be presented with earnestness and conviction. Never lug in an application. The *personnel*, surroundings, and needs of the class should constantly be kept in view, and the application such as will appeal to the best there is in them, and inspire to nobler living.

### Order of Exercises.

Time, fifty minutes. Investigation and experiment lead to the conclusion that ordinarily classes lasting for more than an hour grow tiresome. Some of the larger colleges have discovered that better work can be secured in fifty minute than in sixty minute periods. This order is intended to be suggestive only, and may be varied ac-

ording to circumstances. A time limit is adopted to, and the leader takes of occasion. He thinks that this is more interesting.

1. Sing (three minutes). Proper to the time.

2. Roll-call (two minutes). Proper to the time.

3. Scripture (three minutes). Introductory verses about the time and where the teacher is dispersing with the class reverently.

4. Prayer by the class (three minutes). The teacher in advance, to insure interest.

5. Leader and class (three minutes). Brief, direct and to the point. For which consequently this may be his name is the time of the class.

6. Questions (three minutes). Summing up the lesson.

7. Study of the lesson (three minutes). Realize the brevity and waste a minute.

8. Prayer by the class (three minutes). This should be the entire time of God.

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according to circumstances. Whatever time-limit is adopted should be rigidly adhered to, and the leader should not make the mistake of occasionally transgressing because he thinks that the study, or perchance he, is more interesting than usual.

1. Sing (three minutes). A hymn appropriate to the main thought of the study.

2. Roll-call (three minutes); omit if desirable.

3. Scripture reading in concert (three minutes). Introduce variety, reading sometimes verse about, sometimes in unison, and where the text is disconnected, interspersing with the study. Above all, read reverently.

4. Prayer by member of the class (two minutes). The request should be made in advance, to insure preparation.

5. Leader answers questions of previous week from question-box (three minutes). Brief, direct answers written on the paper which contains the question. Frequently this may be handed to the asker if his name is known, and thus save the time of the class.

6. Questions in review (three minutes). Summing up the gist of the previous study.

7. Study of lesson (thirty minutes). Realize the brevity of the time, and do not waste a minute.

8. Prayer by leader (three minutes). This should be the crown of it all, carrying the entire class into the very presence of God.

### Aids to Interest.

1. Blackboard. Write outline of study each time.
2. Map. Encourage drawing of maps by class, and use maps and charts so made.
3. Question-box. Lack of time prevents satisfactory discussion of questions continually arising. Ask that such questions be written out and placed in the box for answer the following week.
4. Note-books. Set example by keeping a clean, orderly, and systematic note-book, and strongly advise it in the class.
5. Illustrations. Be on the constant lookout for all side-lights. They may be found in daily reading, clippings from religious weeklies, extracts from sermons, personal conversations, etc. Keep large envelope for clippings.

### Method of Teaching.

May be either the lecture system or the question and answer system. The former has many disadvantages:—

1. It savors of the formal lecture-room.
2. Fails to secure active interest of the class.
3. Lacks incentive to study.
4. Places no premium on independent thought.
5. Wearies flesh and spirit, especially if the leader uses the "hammer and tongs method"; *i. e.*, seeks to make impressions by doing all the talking.

6. Where a student is placed in a position of

Some of the advantages of the question and answer system are:

1. Its informality.
2. It stirs independence.
3. Keeps logical.
4. Holds attention.
5. Secures mutual aid between student and leader.

Much depends upon the method of question by the leader. Questions, parallel with the development of thought in his class, out the practical application of the asking of questions, and the leader should be pretty much in his own power to take opportunity to the class section.

All questions should be

1. Revealing knowledge of the matter in hand.
2. Fixing truth.
3. Fixing the method of study.

4. Applying the truth to the individual heart.

The method may be:

1. Adopting the positive teaching method.
2. Asking too many questions.
3. Asking too many questions left hanging in the air.

6. Where a student is the leader, places him in a position of unnatural superiority.

Some of the advantages of the question and answer system are: —

1. Its informality.
2. It stirs independent thought.
3. Keeps logical chain of thought.
4. Holds attention of larger numbers.
5. Secures mutual acquaintance of class and leader.

Much depends upon the careful preparation by the leader of a series of connected questions, parallel with the printed outline, in order to develop for the class the line of thought in his own mind, and to draw out the practical lessons. Indiscriminate asking of questions should not be allowed, and the leader should keep the questioning pretty much in his own hands, giving an opportunity to the class at the close of each section.

All questions should be aimed at:—

1. Revealing knowledge or ignorance of the matter in hand.
2. Fixing truth in the mind.
3. Fixing the meaning of the section studied.
4. Applying the practical lessons to the individual heart.

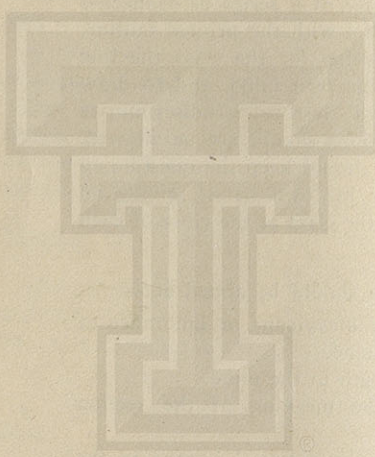
The method may be abused by:—

1. Adopting the method so rigidly that positive teaching is excluded.
2. Asking too many simple questions.
3. Asking too many questions which are left hanging in the air unanswered.

4. Asking questions which may be answered by "yes" or "no."

5. Asking ambiguous questions.

Where there are two or more teachers, it will pay well to have a normal class for the discussion of such topics as are here treated in brief.



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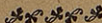
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TEAR OFF HERE

## BEGUN IN INNOCENCE.



Self-abuse, which is no doubt the most sinful violation of Nature's law, is usually commenced in the innocence of early life, before the strength of the body and all of the organs of the sexual system have been fully developed.

### **PRECIOUS NATURAL GIFTS**

Thus the best gifts of Nature are disregarded and abused, and that when opportunities arrive which call for their use, they are either weakened or lost. The faculty of cultivating the powers of the mind and of the body, and of retaining the natural human vigor to be exercised when it is suitable, is becoming almost a lost art.

To illustrate this we have only to make comparison of the stalwarts in history with the thousands of human weaklings of both sexes in the present generation.

It is deplorable that the importance of maintaining a first-class standard of mental and physical supremacy is not impressed upon the rising generation.

The first step which demands the serious thought of any boy or man is to adopt such a course of life as to lead to the preservation of the powers of the body; this done the mind will be equally strong.

It is the duty of those who are familiar with the causes which operate against the future lives of others to exercise their influence at every opportunity in the interest of those who, innocently at first, are prone to give up to such vicious habits as soon overthrow their will-power and hasten them to a state of physical decline and sexual wretchedness.

Having treated and cured thousands of youths and men who were almost total wrecks from the habit of MASTURBATION, the specialist physicians on the staff of The American Medical Institute are thoroughly familiar with the enormous prevalence of Vice and their sympathy goes out to this vast army of unfortunates who may be cured of all the evil effects and restored to complete manhood if they are informed in time as to the proper course to follow.

**HORRORS  
OF SELF  
ABUSE.**

Nature intends the powers of the mind to rule the body. What a horrible spectacle is he who has indulged his passions by the practice of Self-Pollution until all the glorious gifts of kind Nature have been trailed in the mire.

When natural commands are obeyed, the result is perfection in all things which pertain to the welfare of the human body.

Somewhere in the mind of man is placed a faculty which if its advice is heeded, would always keep him in the right track.

This power of which plainly man is right and wrong, very wicked, its constant abuse and d

The VOICE who willfully abuses their gift and the act which the very nature of shame at the very the awful results the young have had; if the monster were known to their course would

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This power of the mind is CONSCIENCE  
which plainly marks the difference between  
right and wrong, until, as in the case of the  
very wicked, its VOICE IS STILLED by con-  
stant abuse and disobedience to its wishes.

The VOICE OF CONSCIENCE in those  
who willfully break the laws of Nature by  
abusing their gifts, is persistent for a while,  
and the act which is known to be wrong from  
the very nature of things, causes more or less  
shame at the very commencement of evil, but  
the awful results are those concerning which  
the young have no knowledge. If they  
had; if the monster ills which follow the habit  
were known to them in all their hideous forms,  
their course would be different.

The false modesty of parents and of others  
who have a right to warn the young of what is  
sure to follow the practice of the SOLITARY  
SIN, prevents the proper information being  
given which would contribute to the growth of  
a race of sound and vigorous men and women.

In many instances, parents and guardians  
wind up their business affairs and leave the  
world, permitting their children and charges  
to go out into life's battles without warning in  
reference to a matter which is of the most vital  
concern to those who want to be able men and  
women and partake of the pleasures of life as

well as to successfully cope with the daily duties and trials of the world.

The evil effects of all habits are serious enough, but those of the monster habit of ONANISM or self abuse overthrow all the special powers and, if not arrested, lead to dire diseases and the frightful loss of mind.

The habit of Secret Sin brings about the victim, in after years, not such storms as merely stir the emotions, but a hurricane of evils which, in many instances, cause them to seek the questionable solace of premature death and the grave.

It is certainly a fact that a man who is a total wreck, denied the every day pleasures which are allowed those who have walked in an upright manner through their early lives, who suffers agony of mind which no one can understand except the victim himself, and the physician whose calling brings him into contact with such unfortunates, has comparatively little to live for, and it is not surprising that many do close their lives by their own hands.

**THE NEW MAN**      **NEW and RECENT DISCOVERIES of MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE have SOLVED THE PROBLEM of CURE.**

To all those who have been guilty of UNNATURAL HABIT and now suffer the evil effects, in a greater or less degree, let us say

that happily advanced and years of experience system of cure which and cures all such source of surprise afflicted.

The medical cal Institute are commenced in pe not having the sl asters which are

It is the NEW of the American be taken by the out the expense of health.

THOUSAND now surrounded healthy and love care, daily thank them to take a these specialists any country in VOUS DEBIL Lost Vitality. Losses, SPE ENCE and al EASES and NORANCE and life.

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that happily advanced modern medical science and years of experience have brought to light a system of cure which is master of the situation and cures all such cases in a manner that is a source of surprise and delight to victims so afflicted.

The medical staff of the American Medical Institute are positive that the practice is commenced in perfect innocence, the victim not having the slightest knowledge of the disasters which are sure to follow.

It is the NEW SCIENCE TREATMENT of the American Medical Institute which may be taken by the patient at his own home without the expense of a trip or journey in search of health.

THOUSANDS of happy men and women now surrounded by every home comfort, with healthy and loving children in their willing care, daily thank the kind influences which led them to take advantage of the great skill of these specialists who have no equals in this or any country in the cure of every form of NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Lost Vitality, Lost Manhood, Night or Day Losses, SPERMATORRHOEA, IMPOTENCE and all the various NERVOUS DISEASES and DISTURBANCES due to IGNORANCE and INDISCRETIONS of early life.

The fact of the superiority of their treatment over all others is emphasized by the constant applications for their treatment from all parts of the civilized world

Secrets which have been imparted to them would fill vast volumes, but all confidences are held as sacred as Holy Writ, and no power on earth can ever cause them to be exposed.

DOWN THE DEEP DARK VALLEY OF REMORSE AND SIN go the victims of SECRET VICE.

HEED THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE and SAVE YOURSELF while you may.

For the benefit of the reader who wishes positive information regarding the actual effects of Masturbation, the consequences will be carefully considered, and, at the same time, abundant light will be thrown on the subject to enable unhappy victims to escape from the grasp of impending disasters.

## CONSUMPTION FAVORED BY MASTURBATION

Advanced medical science has proven that nearly all the germs which cause disease require a weakened soil in which to take root and grow.

All are familiar with the fact that seed does not flourish when cast upon firm, unbroken ground. The earth must be turned, softened

or loosened to encourage the germ of vegetable life. So the germs in human soil

Those who have untold numbers of moments, in fact, but every respect natural as an unwelcome guest.

But when the in the system by the tissues of the lungs good soil for the germs

The pangs of this spared the victim write to and be advised by the American Medical

## NOT WHAT WE

Case 23,864

After my last month exhausted I ceased to night and have not had pains or symptoms. thoughts, as far as the having these thoughts do not have them at night, suffering from no loss of weight, was cured.

Case 16,256

Your letter received. I need no more medicine. confidentially say that the wonderful lot of good medicine, etc.,

priority of their treatment emphasized by the concentration of their treatment from all other directions. When imparted to them, but all confidences are lost, and no power on their part to be exposed.

**DARK VALLEY**  
N go the victims of

**OF CONSCIENCE**  
while you may.

reader who wishes to find the actual effects and consequences will be surprised at the same time, when on the subject to escape from the hands of the

## FAVORED BATION

ence has proven that the cause disease reaches to take root and

the fact that seed upon firm, unbroken ground is turned, softened

or loosened to encourage the growth of the germ of vegetable life, so it is with disease germs in human soil.

Those who have firm healthy lungs breathe untold numbers of germs every day, every moment, in fact, but the lung tissues being in every respect natural, these germs are expelled as unwelcome guests. They cannot find lodgment.

But when the individual has been robbing the system by the practice of self-abuse, the tissues of the lungs are weakened and become good soil for the germs of consumption.

The pangs of this lingering disease may be spared the victims of Masturbation who will write to and be advised by the Medical Staff of the American Medical Institute.

### NOT WHAT WE SAY, BUT WHAT WE DO.

Case 23,864

Deerpark, Ala.

After my last month's treatment being about half exhausted I ceased to have dreams or loss of semen at night and have not had since. I feel very well, have no pains or symptoms. I have entire control over my thoughts, as far as they pertain to such things, and not having these thoughts by day it naturally follows that I do not have them at night. Feeling no pains, and suffering from no loss of semen at night, I concluded that I was cured.

Case 16,256

Rochester, N. Y.

Your letter received and in reply I want to say that I need no more medicines. I am entirely cured. I can confidentially say that your treatment has done me a wonderful lot of good, and thanking you very much I remain, etc.,

Case 42,100

Wooster, Mass.

I have been waiting to see if I was cured or not. I am cured now, and I thank you for your strict attention. I hope that you will live many years to heal the sick and afflicted.

Case 52,022

Woonsocket, R. I.

I am happy to tell you that I am cured. I can recommend your medicine very highly, it has put me where life seems worth living.

Case 58,652

Chester, S. C.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter received and I feel that I at least owe you the statement that I am indeed very grateful. Just think, while I am 67 years old and thought years ago my course was run, you have rejuvenated me as it were. I am a poor writer, but will call, when I go to New York again, and thank you in person.

Case 42,108

Clark, Pa.

To think that you have cured me of Impotency and in four months, makes me laugh as I write this grateful acknowledgment to you. Well, as you say, I am well; but you don't know how very well I am. Thanks to your great Medical Institute.

Case 42,114

Canaan, Ct.

GENTLEMEN:—When I called and your old Doctor told me that he would make me a boy again, I confess I was skeptical. You have cured me of Impotency and it is permanent I am sure, for the cure was brought about gradually, as was the disease in coming on. Gentlemen, let me thank you many times, you are more than you claim to be.

Case 53,872

Roseland, Fla.

I have delayed writing you after the last medicines were all used because I wanted to be convinced that you were going to do what you promised, that is cure me so

that I would stay cured am perfectly well, no more disagreeable dream have complete control in placing your address meet who suffers from

Case No. 53,698.

I am feeling so well, no more haustive dreams, but there may be no possibility. How can I thank you for the pinness to which you have brought me that I will always recommend to my neighbors.

Case 53,487.

Last month I gained what I want to know what course I cannot tell to my life away, but I tell them all know where I have a list of young men who that you would write blank.

Case 53,267.

I have been very well, would have written months ago that make such a wreck as I was the result of your medicine am strong and well. good word for you e

**SPEER**

The last stage known as SPEER condition marked by drainage of Ser

Wooster, Mass.

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years to heal the sick and

Woonsocket, R. I.

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Roseland, Fla.

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mised, that is cure re so

that I would stay cured. Now I want to tell you that I  
am perfectly well, no more tendency to secret habits, no  
more disagreeable dreams or losses. I am strong and  
have complete control over myself, and I take pleasure  
in placing your address into the hands of any man I  
meet who suffers from sexual weakness like I did.

Case No. 53,698.

Newport News, Va.

I am feeling so well, and do not have any more ex-  
haustive dreams, but I want another treatment, so that  
there may be no possibility of a return of the old trouble.  
How can I thank you gentlemen for the health and hap-  
piness to which you have returned me? You may be sure  
that I will always recommend you to my friends and  
neighbors.

Case 53,487.

Pontiac, Ill.

Last month I gained four pounds and my friends all  
want to know what I have done to look so well. Of  
course I cannot tell them all that losses were draining  
my life away, but I tell them that you are my doctors and  
they all know where I got the good medicines. I enclose  
a list of young men here who are in bad shape and wish  
that you would write to them and send them a question  
blank.

Case 53,267.

Melbern, O.

I have been very busy, got married last week, or I  
would have written to you before. I was afraid two  
months ago that marriage was out of the question for  
such a wreck as I was, but I am perfectly satisfied with  
the result of your medicines. The losses stopped and I  
am strong and well. You can depend on me speaking a  
good word for you every chance I get.



## SPERMATORRHOEA

The last stage of Nervous Debility is that  
known as SPERMATORRHOEA, which is a  
condition marked by more or less continuous  
drainage of Semen from the urinary channel.

In these cases the storehouses or reservoirs which hold the semen and the ducts which force it out naturally, become so weakened by the practice of selfabuse that they no longer retain their function and the vital fluid drains away as fast as it is formed, a condition which leads to total loss of power, health, and not unfrequently lays the foundation for the onset of consumption and other fatal diseases.

A common form of SPERMATORRHOEA is that in which the semen escapes from the seminal sacs and flows back into the bladder, mixing with the urine, and passing with it from the body when the bladder is emptied.

Such losses are called blind losses, but the skill of the physicians of the American Medical Institute is such that these hidden losses are readily unmasked by special methods of examination.

It is a sad fact that many an unfortunate victim of this disease, SPERMATORRHOEA, has fallen into decline and been hurried to an early grave before the real cause could be discovered.

The last stage of Spermatorrhoea is total loss of manhood and complete prostration of the powers of the body.

The onward march of Spermatorrhoea may be made known to the victim of the disease by a few signs or by an array of symptoms which of

themselves are sufficient.

In most cases the disease is stealthy and it often is picked for prey by its own habits. In many cases, become its victims are aware of their condition.

Some symptoms are:  
Decline of Strength  
and Tired Feelings  
Weariness, Dark  
Clammy Feet and  
Constipation, Foul  
before the Eyes, Loss  
of Balls, Uncertainty  
Unsteady Gait in the  
Moisture with or without  
Stool, Oozing of Semen  
of Weakness after  
of the opposite sex  
men in the urine  
appearance when the  
vessel over night.  
Smothering Sensation  
Partial Deafness,  
Inability, Morbid Sensation  
in the Back, Weight  
the Kidneys, Dropsy  
and Hands, Dyspepsia  
ache, Vertigo or Dizziness

storehouses or reservoirs, men and the ducts, become so weakly, abuse that they no and the vital fluid formed, a condition of power, health, and foundation for the other fatal diseases. SPERMATORRHOEA when escapes from the back into the bladder, and passing with it bladder is emptied. blind losses, but the the American Medicine hidden losses are special methods of ex-

any an unfortunate SPERMATORRHOEA, been hurried to an cause could be dis-

spermatorrhoea is total prostration of

Spermatorrhoea may m of the disease by symptoms which of

themselves are sufficient to make life a burden.

In most cases the approach of the disease is stealthy and it often happens that those who are picked for prey to this malady through their own habits and neglect, in nearly all cases, become its victims almost before they are aware of their danger.

Some symptoms of Spermatorrhoea are:—

Decline of Strength, Loss of Energy, Relaxed and Tired Feelings, Low Spirits, Expression of Weariness, Dark Circles under the Eyes, Clammy Feet and Hands, Failing Memory, Constipation, Foul Breath, Specks or Spots before the Eyes, Loss of Brilliancy of the Eye-Balls, Uncertainty of Voice, Bashful Manner, Unsteady Gait in Walking, Loss of Semen and Moisture with or without excitement, Loss at Stool, Oozing of Semen during the day, a state of Weakness after being in the society of those of the opposite sex, Drains or Leakage of Semen in the urine which impart a cloudy appearance when the urine is left standing in the vessel over night, Palpitation of the Heart, Smothering Sensations, Ringing in the Ears, Partial Deafness, Unaccountable Fright, Excitability, Morbid Sensitiveness, Sharp or dull pain in the Back, Weight or Pains over the region of the Kidneys, Dropsical Eye-Lids, Swollen Feet and Hands, Dyspepsia, Sick Stomach, Headache, Vertigo or Dizziness, Hot and Cold Flash-

es and Peculiar Irritation of the Skin, Loss of Flesh or Flabby state of same, Insomnia or Inability to Sleep, Restlessness, Frequent Desire to Urinate, Pimples on the Face, and on the body, Melancholia, Fainting Spells, etc.

There is often complete loss of sexual desire, and when such victim does attempt natural indulgence, failure confronts him and overwhelms him in its remorseless grasp. Then it is that such unfortunates bewail the condition which proclaims them unworthy and incomplete human beings.

Were it not that this lamentable state is brought about by their own willful acts, and that shame compels them to hide their faces from the bold ridicule of the world, such a wail of grief would be heard over all the land as would startle the dead.

Don't hesitate to write us, yours is not the only case, we sympathize with all cases and hold their confidence as sacredly confidential.



## ANALYSIS OF URINE.

There is no guess work in the analysis made by the American Medical Institute, and anyone who has the least suspicion that they have Spermatorrhoea, disease of the bladder, kidney or any special disease should send to

these experts for Paper and they to the nature of symptoms in the too light or too ment, it is wise ture suffering n

Such exper cate microscop known to other them in good ti any weakening

Case 54,600

The friend tha kindness that any think so great an time.

Case 82,106

My backache the losses, I supp medicine. Encl which I expect wi

Case 56,938

I am beginning couraged. I have unclean thoughts go around with th I never did before treatment and th the world in the f

of the Skin, Loss of  
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## URINE.

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these experts for a Question Blank and Litmus Paper and they will soon settle the question as to the nature of the disease. If there are no symptoms in the case, except that the urine is too light or too dark, cloudy or full of sediment, it is wise to send them samples, as future suffering may thereby be saved.

Such expert tests as they make with delicate microscopes and rare chemicals are not known to others, and yet, they are free. Write them in good time if you are out of health from any weakening cause.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Case 54,600

Poulan, Ga.

The friend that sent me to you, did me the greatest kindness that anyone has ever done me. I really did not think so great an improvement possible in so short a time.

Case 82,106

Concord, N. H.

My backache is almost gone, because I do not have the losses, I suppose. I am greatly pleased with your medicine. Enclosed find money for the third month which I expect will cure me, as you predicted it would.

Case 56,938

McKees Rocks, Pa.

I am beginning life all over again, and feel so encouraged. I have no more desire to be alone with my unclean thoughts. My friends are surprised to have me go around with them, and I like to be in company, which I never did before taking your medicines. I want another treatment and then will be entirely well and able to look the world in the face with a clear conscience.

Case 25,762.

Laporte, Ind.

Those pimples have almost gone and every day I notice less. I feel strong and like working now, and don't have to drag myself to the shop. My memory is so much better, too, and I am not scared and nervous every time I hear a noise. I am going to keep right on with the medicines though, until you tell me I don't need any more. Send by express same as before.

Case 54,763

Ashland, Ky.

Do you remember when I first wrote you I thought you were mistaken when you said I did not have consumption? But I had heard so much about your Institute that I decided to give your medicines a trial. How glad I am now, because the three months' treatment has entirely cured that cough and pale complexion, the clammy sweat, palpitation of the heart, and in fact, all the troubles I mentioned to you when I was sure I had consumption. I know now that you were right in pronouncing it all the result of my shameful acts when I was ignorant of the bad effects. My heartfelt thanks and highest praise are yours.

Case 51,849.

Montreal, Can.

When I wake up in the morning I feel refreshed with my sleep and I am eating again as much as I did a month ago.

Case 53,428.

Meadville, Pa.

Have not had a wet dream this month. No more desire to continue the secret vice. Am studying hard and feel more like working.

Case 54,863

Rutland, Vt.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Here is the money for the third month's treatment, and I am sure that it will cure me if I continue to improve. I know that you told me that it would take six months because my case was so bad. I have no more losses at stool nor at night and it is a

source of pride for my name.

Case 11,458

I am all right. any more and I told you and you can send him cured me just as you cured me.

Case 51,263

Those bad dreams Golly, but I am better. I expected benefits, full medicine. Thank you.

Case 54,454.

Your promises are for gold would not be. Say, I would make a fortune. I used to be plump, strong and well.

The mail brings testimonials. It is to receive such

Case 54,863

DEAR DOCTOR: result of my first month, and you fore. Please find me

Case 34,511.

You will remember month and the doctor. Well, that is true, I am old trouble. Am a man, although I can

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My memory is so much  
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Ashland, Ky.  
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Rutland, Vt.  
money for the third  
at it will cure me if I  
you told me that it  
case was so bad. I  
at night and it is a

source of pride for me to write this, but don't publish my name.

Case 11,458

Middletown, N. Y.

I am all right. I don't have those weakening drains any more and I told this to a friend. I enclose his name and you can send him a question blank. I told him you cured me just as you agreed and he wants to doctor with you.

Case 51,263

Fremont, N. C.

Those bad dreams are stopped and I feel strong. Golly, but I am better. You folks ought to have a medal. I expected benefits, but you certainly have some wonderful medicine. Thank you many times.

Case 54,454.

Newark, N. J.

Your promises are as good as gold, yes, better to me, for gold would not buy for me what you have given me. Say, I would make a fine fellow as an "after taking" picture. I used to be pale and thin, but now I am red faced, plump, strong and well. You are all right.

The mail brings us daily, many such testimonials. It is nothing new or strange to us to receive such letters.

Case 54,863

Winn, Me.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I was surprised and delighted at the result of my first month's treatment. Only one emission this month, and you know how often they happened before. . Please find money for my next month's medicines.

Case 34,511.

Linden, J. N.

You will remember that I called at your office last month and the doctor told me that I was entirely cured. Well, that is true, for I have not felt or seen a sign of the old trouble. Am as vigorous as I was when a young man, although I celebrated my 56th birthday yesterday.

Case 33,450.

Hoboken, N. J.

Constipation is all cured, with your medicines and by following your good advice. Headaches and floating spots before my eyes never have bothered me since the second month of your treatment. This was my worst trouble and what home doctors could not cure. My kidneys are in good shape too, and I don't have any more pain there.

Case 71,005,

Landdon, D. C.

Thought two months ago that I would not be able to meet my obligations on the day set for my wedding, but you doctors kept your word, so I could get married last week, and I tell you there is nothing lacking in my condition. I am feeling well and happy, and I owe it all to your skill.

Case 53,294.

Sault Ste Marie, Ont. Can.,

No more drains or night losses, and backache and tired feeling all gone.

Case 93,666.

Bridgeville, Pa.,

Don't have that tired feeling or backache. Am getting younger every day and that is saying a good deal for a man 67 years old.

Case 42,001.

Stanton, Fla.

I can do a full days work now, and this is what I have not been able to do for years. My mind is clearer since I have been cured of the secret vice.

Case 67,495.

Woodside, Del.

I feel strong and manly now, and am not afraid or ashamed to look everybody in the face, for I know now that they can not see evidences of the dreadful sin in my expression like they could before.

Case 64,885.

Weedon, N. C.

Was married last month and now I know that I am cured of the weakness that you have been treating me for.

Case 57,483.

My friends can not think that was wasting a (I thought) two months pass me on the street. I do not know me. I feel every one of your work all gone, I am able to do my habit which was so every way I am better man. Send next month will be without medicine.

Case 53,001.

This last month's work I am well and happy since the first vice since the first now associate with disagreeable waste a pimples and I do not as I did three months ago I deliverer from my deliverer from

Case 52,169.

Send another treatment so well that I had remedies but I want so I will follow your ment. My backache those wet dreams a ting better every day that is all I want.

Case 34,750.

That trouble in my all well-no more but is that of a plow-boy eyes are bright and has stopped. No on

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Weedon, N. C.  
I know that I am  
been treating me

Case 57,483.

Windsor, Wisc.

My friends can not believe that I am the same boy that was wasting away "with consumption," (as they thought) two months ago. Many of my old playmates pass me on the street because I look so different they do not know me. I feel so well doctor, that I want to tell every one of your wonderful Institute. My backache is all gone, I am able to control my thoughts from that habit which was sapping my strength and life, and in every way I am beginning to develop and become a man. Send next month's treatment right away, as I will be without medicines in a day or two.

Case 53,001.

Coal City, Ill.

This last month's treatment has entirely cured me and I am well and happy. I have had no desire for the secret vice since the first month of your medicines, and can now associate with the other sex without feeling that disagreeable waste and weakness. My face is clear of the pimples and I do not tremble at every little excitement as I did three months ago. Your treatment is certainly my deliverer from the horrors of Masturbation.

Case 52,169.

Scottsville, Va.

Send another treatment same as before. I am feeling so well that I hardly think I need another supply of remedies but I want to be sure that I am entirely well, so I will follow your advice and send for the last treatment. My backache is all gone, since I do not have those wet dreams at night, and my complexion is getting better every day. I am gaining weight now, and that is all I want.

Case 34,750.

Princeton, Me.

That trouble in my stomach that you called gastritis is all well-no more burning and distress, and my appetite is that of a plow-boy. My cheeks have filled out, my eyes are bright and I can walk erect since the backache has stopped. No one would take me to be the same

man that I was three months ago. I want you to write to a neighbor of mine that is troubled same as I was. I will enclose an addressed envelope for his letter.

Case 44,987.

Dover, Conn.

I am surprised and delighted with the way your treatment has effected me. Why, I don't even think of the terrible vice that I used to practice and I mingle into the society of girls and boys whom I used to shun, in order that I might be by myself. My conscience has certainly awakened to the horror of it all, and I am able to concentrate my thoughts on good reading and on my school work, like I never did before. I am teaching and enjoy my work which formerly was a drag and effort. I will take pleasure in recommending all sufferers to your wonderful Institute.

Case 51,110.

Quincy, Ill.,

Pimples are most well, and no more new ones coming. That hacking cough that has made me afraid I was going into an early decline, is all gone, and in fact, I feel well in every respect. Eat well, sleep well, and work hard, without feeling weak and exhausted like I used to.

Case 22,417.

Utica, N. Y.

My kidneys don't bother me, and that burning when I urinates is all gone. You have done in one month what other failed to do in six. Send another treatment to tone my system up generally.

Case 71,302.

Wheeling, W. Va.,

Am getting fat and feel fine. Headache never troubles me any more.

Case 45,362.

Portland, Me.

Pain over my kidneys has not bothered me for a whole month and I can tell from other indications that I am well. Have had no trouble with the solitary habit for two months.

Case 84,351.

That sallowness that made everyone me, entirely. I will be well and

Case 74,111.

I moved out here would write and tell I stopped taking you no more losses or more trouble with my friends that it my restoration to

Case 88,332.

Guess you are right cause it is three medicines and I haven't backache. I can't fine every day. On the pillow and feel as I waken in the certainly took my cured me up in sh

This term loss of power. Sexual system come shriveled not sufficient power In Impotence and of nervous wear

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Dover, Conn.

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eling, W. Va.,  
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Portland, Me.

and me for a whole  
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Case 84,351.

Auburn, R. I.

That sallowness has all disappeared, and my cough  
that made everyone think I had consumption has left  
me, entirely. I want another treatment and know that  
I will be well and happy at the end of another month.

Case 74,111.

L'Anse, Mich.

I moved out here last month, and thought that I  
would write and tell you how I was getting along since  
I stopped taking your medicines. I am well and happy,  
no more losses or drains at night or in the day time. No  
more trouble with secret habits, and I am glad to tell all  
my friends that it was your grand Institute that caused  
my restoration to health.

Case 88,332.

Bruceville, Md.

Guess you are right in saying that I am cured, be-  
cause it is three months now since I took the last medi-  
cines and I haven't had a sign of the old weakness or  
backache. I can work now, and hard work, too, and feel  
fine every day. Go to sleep as soon as my head touches  
the pillow and feel like getting up and to work as soon  
as I waken in the morning. Your Board of Physicians  
certainly took my case in hand from the beginning and  
cured me up in short order. My sincerest thanks.



## IMPOTENCE.

This term means the partial or complete  
loss of power. It is a weakened state of the  
Sexual system and usually the organs have be-  
come shriveled and shrunken, so that there is  
not sufficient power for natural requirements.  
In Impotence there is a premature discharge  
of nervous weakness which renders the male

organ too relaxed and weak for service, and it is at this point, when the victim of masturbation experiences the utmost shame and mortification, to find that he has lost his manhood through his own folly.

Any stage of Impotence can be cured by the American Medical Institute, and those who are afflicted should come to us before all stages are passed and power is lost forever.

**WASTED  
ORGANS**

The unholy habit of Masturbation arrests the growth and development of the special organs and so weakens them as to render their functions inactive. The chagrin and mortification occasioned by this want of development, in after years, causes much mental worry and in not a few instances, form the basis of marital dissatisfaction and divorce.

This subject has received due attention from the staff of the American Medical Institute who have a special method original with themselves by which small and weakened organs are developed, strengthened and restored to the proper size and to perfect activity. Perfect results are guaranteed in all such cases. Write for particulars.

If you have a friend in New York, have them come up to our Great Institute and we will gladly prove to their satisfaction that we are "more than we claim to be."

Case 53,786.

I am well, and I m  
cured my disease.  
one helped me. If  
I will say to my fri  
kindness.

Case 53,604.

The three month  
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Case 53,786.

Richford, Vt.

I am well, and I must say that you are the ones that cured my disease. I have tried many doctors, but no one helped me. If I am sick you will be my doctors and I will say to my friends, I am thanking you for your kindness.

Case 53,604.

Pecatonica, Ill.

The three months' treatment has done me lots of good. Will try and tell you how it has worked on me. When I commenced I was nervous, could not work without being all of a tremble. This has all disappeared. Any little argument would get me rattled, not so now. You have made a different man of me. I am strong and feel good—better than I have for years. I do not begrudge you one cent that I have paid; have followed your directions and derived largely from it. \* \* \* I feel strong as a little Bull. Honestly, I don't feel older than 25 years and am 53. If you want to use this as a testimonial I will be glad to have you do so, I cannot say too much.

#### VARICOCELE

VARICOCELE is a diseased condition of the veins of the Scrotum or bag which is the result of the monster habit.

In a healthy state it is not an easy matter to locate the veins around the testicle and Spermatic Cord, but when Varicocele exists, the veins are enlarged and filled with blood so as to have the appearance of a mass of earth worms.

Hundreds of methods have been invented for the treatment of Varicocele, but the most reliable system of cure is that originated by

the staff of the American Medical Institute by means of which thousands of young and middle aged men are annually cured and enabled to take their places in the ranks of able bodied men of the world.

There is no necessity of submitting to hazardous surgical operations in this advanced age of medical science when such cases can be cured in a perfect manner by the special methods of successful expert physicians of the American Medical Institute.

Those who have any form of **NERVOUS DEBILITY**, with or without **VARICOCELE**, should lose no time in writing to these specialists and taking advantage of their unusual skill. The perfect cure of **VARICOCELE** is guaranteed without the use of the knife.

### "WITHOUT AN OPERATION."

Case 53,847.

Lancaster, Pa.

Well, your medicine did the work, without an operation, and all the worm like feeling has gone out of the testicles. I have recommended your treatment to several who suffered with varicocele and will always speak well of your Institute, for I know that what you promise to do you can and will do.

Case 52,479.

Westfield, Mass.

Your doctors ought to be proud of the job they did with my case, because I have had physicians here tell me that I had the worst case of Varicocele they ever saw, and that nothing but an operation would cure it, but after taking the treatment you prescribed I find no trace of the trouble left. I don't have that bearing down feel-

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Case 52,874.

The testicles hang  
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Case 53,614.

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## DISEASES

**SYPHILIS**  
(POX)

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am cured.

Case 52,874.

Pouahkeepie, N. Y.

The testicles hang even and as they ought to, and all  
the swelling and knots have disappeared. I do not think  
that I will need another treatment, but in case I am mis-  
taken and you think that more medicines are necessary  
send them by express and I will take them faithfully, for  
you have certainly been very attentive and successful  
with my complaints.

Case 53 614

Ashville, Ala.

My bag is not flabby like it used to be and hangs even-  
ly and close to the body. I am feeling fine. That back-  
ache is all gone, to, and I sleep sound as a top.

## DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

**SYPHILIS**  
(POX)

The HUMAN BLOOD is the  
common carrier of the body. It is  
the medium from which all the

tissues of the body extract nutrition. It is also  
the medium through which all the special  
poisons which enter the system are carried to  
the different tissues where they commence  
local destruction. When the blood absorbs  
the special material of SYPHILIS, the con-  
dition is one of SPECIFIC BLOOD POISON-  
ING, a diseased condition which has been  
common in the history of man for many cen-  
turies. The common disease known as  
SCROFULA is a constant reminder to all, that  
those who have lived in the past were not free  
from blood diseases. SYPHILIS has spread

much disaster and caused unspeakable misery throughout the ranks of all nations. If it were not for the universal effects of Masturbation and of Syphilis throughout the world, man would be a much nobler creation, but the advancement of medical science has been so great as to give happy promise of a sound and healthy race of men in the future.

The horrible ravages of SYPHILIS have baffled the efforts of many great medical lights in their attempts to cure the disease so that it will never again show itself and the one system of treatment today which, tested to the fullest degree by long years of experience has been found worthy and reliable as a means of totally eradicating the virus of SYPHILIS from the blood is the special course compounded by the American Medical Institute.

It destroys, in toto, every vestige of this poison in the blood and tissues, restores the natural purity of the entire organism, and its cures are complete and permanent. It matters not what state of development, or what the degree of blood poisoning. This special treatment breaks down and destroys the SYPHILITIC VIRUS and its DEPOSITS in the tissues, and routs them from every atom of the body.

## GONORRHOEA AND GLEET

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**GONORRHOEA**      **GONORRHOEA** consists of a  
**AND GLEET**      poisonous discharge from the ex-  
ternal opening of the penis. This disease causes  
more or less pain, particularly when the urine is  
passed. Gradually the disease becomes less  
painful, the discharge becomes less and if the  
proper treatment has not been administered,  
the case runs into the chronic form which is  
known as Gleet, a disease that often leads to  
Stricture, Nervous Debility, Impotence and  
other wasting nervous diseases.

Common diseases which follow at the pen-  
alty of neglecting Gonorrhoea and Gleet, are  
Inflammation of the Bladder, Prostate Gland,  
Kidneys, Orchitis, (inflammation of the Tes-  
ticles), Buboes, which occur with both Syphilis  
and Gonorrhoea, Piles, etc., as well as Lost  
Manhood and various maladies of the sexual  
system.

The large experience of the staff of the  
American Medical Institute enables them to  
prescribe for these cases so as to effect rapid  
cures and avoid for their patients all manner  
of subsequent afflictions. Those so afflicted  
will always find that the best course to pursue  
is to obtain the best skill at the start, or as  
soon afterwards as the discovery is made that  
the proper progress toward cure is not being  
made.

Gonorrhoea and Gleet, together with the many diseases which follow them when they are not properly treated, are fruitful sources of Seminal and Nervous Debility and Impotence and those so afflicted should take warning in time and obtain treatment that is no experiment but will cure at once to stay cured.

The confidences of patients are safely secret at the American Medical Institute.

### GRATEFUL PRAISES.

#### SYPHILIS.

Case 53,796.

Circleville, O.

The eruptions on my face and chest, where they were the worst, are all gone, and I must say that my confidence in your treatment has doubled. I was nearly discouraged after I had taken treatment from the best doctor in town and got worse right along, but ever since the third week after taking your treatment I have gained in strength and appearance.

Case 54,672.

Upton, Mo.

My hair is coming in nicely this last month, and have had no more sore throat or tongue. Your medicines certainly took hold of my case from the start. I want you to send your big book to a friend of mine, who has Syphilis, as I have told him about you and he will take treatment. I cannot spread the good news to too many. Send the medicines as soon as you prepare them, as I do not want to miss a day.

Case 43,625.

Bristol, Tenn.

Every one around here is as surprised as I am to see that old sore on my knee completely cured, and I am doing something I have not been able to do for some three years, working eight hours a day, and feel fine. Those

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Case 46,754.

My wife is entirely wel  
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those old sores would  
nose is all healed up, an  
nails have not bothered  
I cannot make words ex  
your Board of Physician  
you have given my case  
those eruptions go away  
and never come back.

Case 52,332.

It has been about four  
but I want to tell you t  
wife presented me with  
and without a blemish.  
of thanking you again,  
done for us and our chil  
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Bristol, Tenn.

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dry scaly spots on my arm and legs do not come out  
anymore like they did last year before I took your treat-  
ment and I know that you have relieved me of my  
curse. You remember I told you that the doctors here  
said I had gone too long to be cured now, so I went  
around to our family doctor several times last month and  
he had to acknowledge that the work you have done was  
wonderful. I am gaining weight, and have cheeks as  
rosy as an apple. I want to thank you doctors for what  
you have done, and hope I can get up to see you this fall  
after all the crops are in and everything done on the  
farm, although I suppose a grateful old man like myself  
is no new sight to you.

Case 46,754.

Ramford, R. I.

My wife is entirely well, and was last month, but she  
wanted to take another month's medicines to be sure that  
those old sores would not break out again. Now my  
nose is all healed up, and the cracks around her finger  
nails have not bothered her for six weeks. For myself  
I cannot make words express what I feel of gratitude to  
your Board of Physicians for the care and attention that  
you have given my case. I tell you I was happy to see  
those eruptions go away, and the old sore slowly dry up  
and never come back.

Case 52,332.

Ridgeway, S. C.

It has been about four months since you heard from me,  
but I want to tell you the good news. Last week my  
wife presented me with a fine twelve pound boy, perfect  
and without a blemish. We both take this opportunity  
of thanking you again, gentlemen, for what you have  
done for us and our children to come, when you drove  
from our blood the monster that was a terror by day and  
by night, and from which we gained no relief until you  
purged our systems and made our lives bearable. How  
happy I am to tell every sufferer what we have gained  
through your intelligent and scientific medication.

**IMPORTANT  
SPECIAL  
NOTICE**

It is important that all those afflicted with any form of SPECIAL OBSTINATE and VITALITY DESTROYING DISEASE of the NERVES and BLOOD, or with any form of SPECIAL DISEASE of SPECIAL ORGANS of the body, should know of the great personal advantages possessed by the staff of the American Medical Institute.

The chief consulting Specialists and others of this staff have studied and made diligent research, having several times taken special courses of study abroad, with the view of excelling all in the acquirement of knowledge regarding the SPECIFIC MALADIES which afflict the human race, and their successful treatment.

Every case is given due attention and care, and the purest remedies which can be procured in the world are skillfully prepared and combined to meet the special indications in each and every case.

The physicians of the American Medical Institute have two reasons in particular for furnishing their own remedies, one for the sake of unquestioned purity, and the other to protect patients so that no one may know any thing of their infirmities.

Patients at a distance from New York may write the American Medical Institute for free

advice with perfect confidence that their unfoundedly respected

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SPECIAL HOME and treatment  
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**SPECIAL  
HOME  
TREATMENT**

It occasionally happens that  
cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY  
and those of blood disease are so  
complicated as to require the per-  
sonal professional attention of the doctors on  
the staff of the American Medical Institute, but  
their experience has been so vast that the ma-  
jority of cases which apply to them for treat-  
ment are curable without the necessity of the  
patient leaving home.

Immediately upon the receipt of a letter  
from a victim of disease, the Chief Consulting  
Physician and others of the staff carefully con-  
sider every point concerning the case, and when  
treatment is ordered, the treatment furnished is  
that which will meet every indication and ac-  
complish a perfect cure in the quickest possible  
time. These physicians have become so ex-  
pert that they are uniformly successful in the  
treatment of patients by correspondence.  
Their success has been so great that they have  
established a SPECIAL DEPARTMENT for  
the diagnosis and treatment of the afflicted by  
mail, and the services of this skilled medical  
staff are in this way extended to sufferers  
throughout the entire country who could not  
otherwise be cured of their distracting mal-  
adies.

If after a careful examination, a cure does  
not seem possible, we tell you so frankly,  
rather than risk our reputation in the slightest.

The full medical board, in consultation  
meeting assembled examine all facts submitted  
in connection with every case and from the

conclusions reached, determine upon the treatment needed.

Patients may consult us either personally or by letter, in French, German, Swedish, Norwegian or English. We make a thorough chemical and microscopical analysis of the urine, as it is the only way to determine the extent and the gravity of the disease; also, in order to give the patient some idea of the length of time required to establish a permanent cure. The urine, passed immediately upon rising in the morning should be used to dip the litmus paper in, that we furnish with each question blank, free of charge. The litmus paper is especially prepared, having absorbing qualities whereby any unnatural secretions of the generative organs are deposited sufficient for a microscopical examination and chemical analysis.

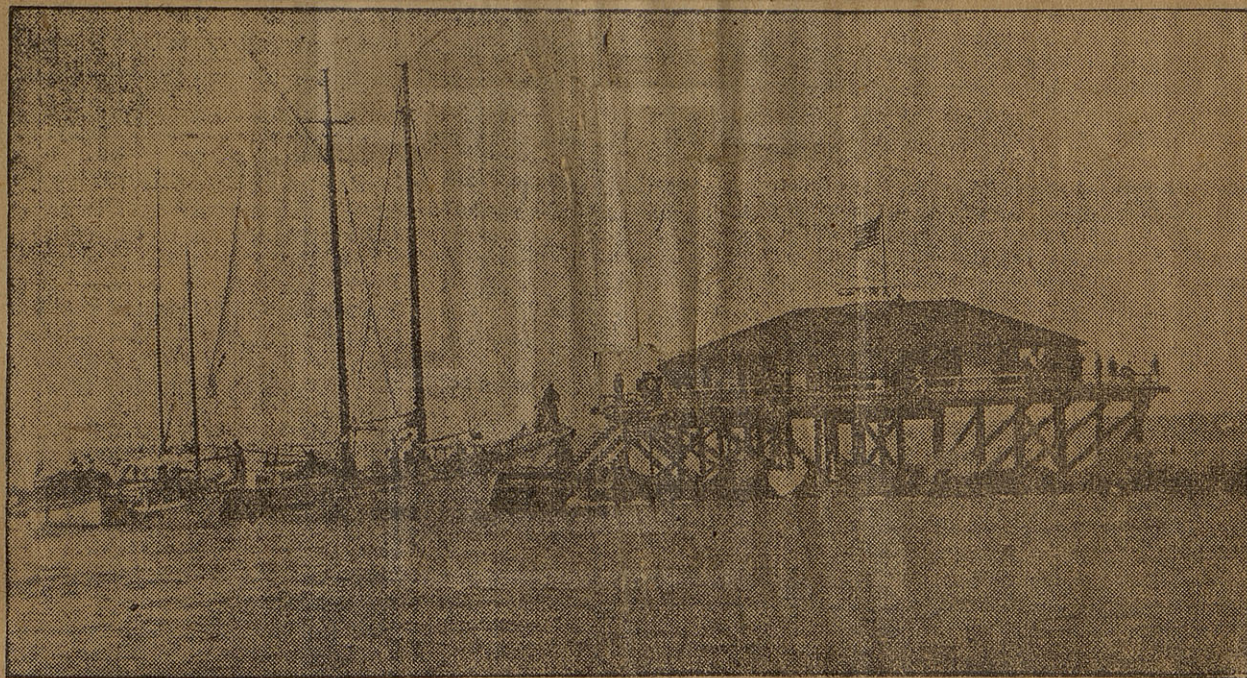
In regard to correspondence, remember to sign full name and address and all samples for examination properly enclosed.

Please do not ask the price of our treatment before we are thoroughly informed as to the nature of your ailment. After we receive the question blank properly filled out we will render free of cost a full and complete diagnosis together with our terms of treatment free of cost.

Address all communications to AMERICAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE but for secrecy or private address you may write our secretary

JOHN GOOD,  
500 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 42nd Street,  
NEW YORK.

## The Bettison Fishing Pier



BETTISON'S FISHING PIER, ON THE NORTH JETTY, AS IT APPEARED LAST YEAR.

—Photo by Maurey

J. B. EARTHMAN

TELEPHONES 49

J. L. McCARTY

Earthman-McCarty Undertaking Co.

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PHONE M. 6057

NEW ORLEANS

Mr. John. L. Schilling  
Compliments of  
W. L. Tabb  
and Family

## BIBLE CONFERENCE.

### Close of Meetings Held Under Dr. A. C. Gaebelin.

Dr. A. C. Gaebelin closed the Bible conference last night with a study of Romans viii, which divides itself as follows: (1) The new law of the spirit delivers, makes righteous. (2) Conflict of the spirit with the flesh.

When you ascend a mountain you look back and see your trail. The eighth chapter of Romans is the summit, and we look back. We see ourselves as sinners lost and guilty before God, and God leads us higher. Here we read that God has put us in Christ. He has supplied us with righteousness and life. He could give us nothing higher than that. See: "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus." The latter part of this first verse is an interpolation. That would upset all the teaching of the previous part of Romans. Our standing before God does not depend upon our walk. Christ paid for all of our sins.

Then in the contrast between the flesh and the spirit where are we as Christians? Here is the answer: "But ye are not in the flesh, but in the spirit, if so be that the spirit of God dwell in you." We fail. Sometimes the old nature gets the better of us. God sees his people in the spirit.

Then the full result of the Gospel: (1) The believer, a son and heir. (2) The creation, delivered from suffering and death, kept for the sons of God. (3) The spirit an indwelling intercessor. (4) The unfailing purpose of God through the Gospel. (5) The believer secure.

It is a bad thing to be a Christian if your religion depends on your feelings. Your feelings sometimes depend on your digestion. The spirit witnesses in the word—belief. Your faith rests upon the word of God, not upon your feelings. Then don't fear what can happen to you. Let suffering come, glory is to follow. We have two intercessors, one in heaven, Christ; and one in us, the holy spirit. Justification and sanctification are both in Christ. If you are justified you are sanctified and glorified. We are one with Christ. That is our security.

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### BIBLE CONFERENCE.

#### **Dr. A. C. Gaebelien Continues His Course of Lectures.**

The subject today at 3:30 p. m., "Studies in Isaiah; Coming Glories." At 7:45 p. m., lecture on Romans, chapter vii.

This Bible conference is nondenominational.

In the early lessons from Romans we have seen the depth of wickedness in the heart of man, how man turned from the light of God and went down. God came and searched out fallen man and procured for man a righteousness in the death of his son. God is able to justify every man who believes in the son. The blood of Christ has paid the whole bill of indictment.

The epistle to the Romans is the most difficult part of the Bible. God tells us what he has done with sin. Sin is our evil nature. Our sins are the results of that nature. By one man, Adam, sin entered into the world. What is the result of sin? Physical death. Does God hold man responsible for having a sinful nature? No. He holds us responsible for the sins we commit. God sent a second Adam who bestows righteousness and life on those who believe.

The new life gives the power of God to be above the things of the flesh. Now if we want to use that power we can get it. Use your will power and pray and that which troubles you will have no more power over you and you will be dead to sin.

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N. P. V., Trenton, N. J. Is there any Scripture to substantiate the fact that God has a purpose to carry out in each of his children's lives?

Yes, there are many passages bearing on the subject. The divine purpose in the lives of each of us is clearly set forth in God's revealed Word. It is that we should live clean, upright, holy, useful lives, obeying God's laws, trusting in his word, accepting his Son as our Saviour and invoking divine strength to guide and protect us through life; that we should dwell at peace with all men, love one another, be just, generous and charitable, help the needy, sympathize with the suffering and, as far as lies in us, follow Christ's example in our daily acts and keep close in touch with him through prayer; that we should forsake not the assembling of ourselves for worship and endeavor to do our whole duty to our friends, our neighbors, and for the advancement of God's kingdom on earth.

"Anxious," Rutledge, Tenn. I am trying to live a Christian life the best I can, but I do not feel as I want to or think I ought to. When at church the pastor asks the Christians to stand, if I do so my conscience tells me I have done wrong. Sometimes I feel as though I had committed the unpardonable sin. I have come to the Lord in just as humble and contrite a way as I know, but it seems hard for me to believe he has pardoned my sins. It seems to me that I am willing and want to work for the Lord if I can only be made to feel that he accepts me as one of his children. I surely love the Lord, but it seems I cannot have peace.

Although this reader asks for a reply by letter, the inquiry is one that is upon so many lips that we are publishing what we feel to be the sure and only answer to all such troubled souls. We should like to be able to go to these distressed folks, one by one, and taking them by the hand say, as Paul said to the lame man at Lystra: "Stand upright on thy feet." They must get to work immediately at trusting Jesus. They have all the facilities and faculties for believing him, but they are not doing it. Faith is like the clutch that grips the shafting and so brings power to the machine that would otherwise stand idle. Let your faith grip God and you will feel his power coming into your troubled spirit. Of course if there is some definite wrong that you are clearly convicted of you must do what you can to make the wrong right. But the thing that brings the victory is simple faith in Jesus. It is really such an

easy thing to trust Christ that we are tempted to try to find some harder thing to do. But there is nothing to do but trust him. Whatever shape your doubts, fears or anxieties take, it is possible to drive them all and trust God. He says he will receive you when you come; you must believe it. He says he will forgive all your sins; you must believe it. He says he will cleanse your heart; you must believe it. As you trust his word you will find the torments vanishing. As to the "unpardonable sin," THE CHRISTIAN HERALD has been glad to say at other times that those who are grieved lest they have committed it may be very sure they have not. That very grief is a sign that God is near you and is calling you to himself. You say you love God and love his church. Do not doubt any longer that you are his child.

## On Bible Study

A Letter to a Friend

By Howard A. Kelly, M. D., LL. D.

Dr. Kelly is a physician of world-wide reputation, author of many valuable books and professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The following is taken from Our Hope:

Dear Friend—You ask me for some book which will help you and make the way easy in taking up the Bible for regular study. You feel, just as I did some years ago, doubtful whether you can make any substantial progress in understanding the Bible, unless some one undertakes to make the way plain, and to guide and interpret it to you. I have often noticed that one who consents to study the Bible, always expects that some book or books will be recommended, which will map out a course of study, and at the same time furnish explanations and make its teachings plain. It is indeed true that God our Father thus constantly does use his servants to interest and instruct others in his word, and he often uses their writings, too, but in the end let me assure you most earnestly, every soul in need of instruction must be thrown back on him, and on him alone, to find food and strength without outside aid, resting simply and solely in God's word. And I am sure, too, dear friend, that it is best to begin the Christian life this way at the very outset, in most instances. You object that you "can not understand the Bible without help," nor can you draw from it that light and refreshment which others seem to find. True, you can not, and it is clear, too, that you need a teacher, and just here comes one of the first great tests as to the reality of the new life into which you have entered. Do you honestly want the truth? You answer, "Yes." Then let me ask you further, if God has provided a simple clear way of his own, and a teacher of his own, are you willing to advance one step further in the path of faith, and to say "I am resolved to take that way, and depend on that teacher if I can discover him?" Now, a most important question, "Are you enough in earnest to be patient, with the assurance of those who have gone over this ground before you, that there is indeed a way, and that you will surely find that which you seek if you will only show your sincerity by persistence; if you will simply show that energy and persistence which you apply to any earthly object you are really interested in?"

I assume just here that you pause to reflect for a moment as you count the cost of this and I trust that you secretly turn to our father who hears and answers prayer to ask for grace and strength to make and to carry out any fresh resolution, and then I trust you answer decisively, "Yes."

What does the Bible say about guidance, let us appeal to it as our final authority. Turn now to the Gospel of John, and underline every passage which speaks of the activities of the Holy Spirit, and write down, as best you can, what we are here taught as to his work. We want to note among other things these important facts:

Is the Holy Spirit spoken of as a person?

In what way was he connected with the life and work of Christ?

Has he any connection with our lives?

What may we expect him to do for us?

After you have made this little study with prayer for light and understanding, let us together see what we can make out of it. Take a word of advice from one who has made a few notes while traveling, by the way. Don't make up your mind as you study the Bible, or indeed in any of your dealings with God, as to just what must be the outcome. Throw to the winds prejudices and preconceived notions. Remember you are in God's presence, and wait humbly and patiently upon him, for he always has wonderful surprises in store for his children. Then, too, be patient, let me say it again, be very patient, wait upon him, bide his time, and be satisfied with the portion he gives you, be it large or small, and be very sure of this that you are sometimes gaining most when you think you have got least.

Now having studied what John says about the Holy Spirit, you are ready to make the request which our Lord has invited you to make in Luke xi, 13.

Is your answer "No, I can not quite say that?" Then why not, what is your difficulty? Ah, I forgot to ask at the outset, "Are you really a Christian?" I do not mean by that are you a member of a church; that has no necessary connection with being a "Christian." Nor do I mean, do you repeat the Apostles' Creed? Still less do I mean, do you believe in God? Or, least of all, do you keep the golden rule and live a blameless life before your fellowmen?

Have you ever come as a repentant

sinner to Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the savior of sinners, and put your trust in him as your savior. If you thus believe in him you henceforth belong to him by right of purchase, for he has redeemed you from the power of the great enemy by his own precious blood on the cross. He died that you might live by him forevermore.

If you can say, "Yes, I am his, not because of any merit in me, but because of his great grace in calling and redeeming one of the chief of sinners," then do not hesitate to lay claim at once to the promise of his spirit as your guide and teacher, and you will at once begin to grow up in that endless life, which is destined to go on through all the ages of eternity.

Now, with the spirit as your teacher, you will never open your Bible again for study without first uttering some such brief prayer as this: "Father, I can not myself unfold or grasp the precious truths scattered richly through the pages of this Thy Word, so I now depend wholly upon thee to teach me by thy Holy Spirit. In thy great grace I ask in the name of Christ my Lord to give me my portion of spiritual food today. I ask this of thee, that I may by Thy Word be transformed into Christ's image, and that his name may be known and glorified even in such a weak, imperfect vessel as I am."

Thus equipped, you are like a miner, with all the necessary implements in his hands, put in possession of a great gold mine. Dig and help yourself, according to your need, and grow richer day by day, "and my God shall supply every need of yours, according to his riches in glory in Christ Jesus." (Phil. iv. 19.)

### THE CLAYS OF TEXAS.

#### A New University Bulletin on the Tests That Have Been Made.

Bulletin No. 102, just issued by the University of Texas, bears the title, "The Clays of Texas." It contains the results of an exhaustive study of the economic value of the various clays of the state by Dr. Heinrich Ries, professor of economic geology in Cornell University, and author of "Clays, Their Occurrence, Properties and Uses."

The growing importance of clays in the manufacture of both common and pressed brick, portland cement, terra cotta and stoneware as well as ordinary pottery, led the recently discontinued University of Texas Mineral Survey to devote considerable attention to the clay resources of Texas in order to supply the land owner with some knowledge of the value of his surroundings and to acquaint the prospective manufacturer with the character of the material to be found within our borders. The results of this investigation are embodied in the present bulletin.

The clays especially studied are of the tertiary formation, both refractory and semi-refractory, extending from San Antonio to Texarkana; of the cretaceous formation, semi-refractory, lying farther to the west; and of the carboniferous, as in Erath County.

The report consists of two parts. Part 1 is entitled the "Origin and Occurrence of Clays," and part 2 deals with the "Economic Geology of the Texas Clays." There are 316 pages, ten full-page plates, and the book is bound in paper.

Samples collected from many clay deposits in the state have been subjected to numerous physical tests and chemical analyses in order to bring out their values. These tests have demonstrated the existence of a large number of deposits adapted to various economic uses. An important belt of fire clay is shown to extend from Bexar County to Bowie County, while in the bituminous coal region of Northern Texas there are shaly clays well adapted to the making of paving brick.

This bulletin will be of special value to all clay workers, whether brick makers, portland cement manufacturers or potters. That the University of Texas should endeavor to develop the resources of the state by the publication of this report is in strict accord with the modern view that a university should serve the public to a greater degree than is afforded by the classroom.

A copy of the bulletin has been sent to each well-established public and institutional library in the state, and a copy will be sent to anyone on receipt of the price, \$2. Address the University of Texas Bulletin, Austin.

#### Estherwood Drain Box Ordinance.

Special to The News.

Estherwood, La., Oct. 10.—The city aldermen of Estherwood passed an ordinance that all drain boxes under railroad canals and within the corporate limits of Estherwood shall be at least two and one-half feet high and six feet wide and ten inches below level of land where used within the incorporated limits of the town, and that any one not complying with this shall be fined \$25 and not more than \$50, and that the fine may be enforced every month for noncompliance, to be effective at once. A party by the name of Jones was arrested in town for stealing a goose valued at \$1 and the case is up for examination.

#### MORNING-GLORY.

(John P. Sjolander.)

'Neath the gleam of moon and star  
I sat by you in the night,  
And your house was without light,  
As if you had gone afar.

And I followed in a dream  
Where the thorny brambles grew,  
All night long I followed you,  
And ne'er caught the faintest gleam.

But, on waking, here you are,  
With your purple portals wide,  
Sunshine outside and inside,  
And not journeying afar.

Morning-glory, how content  
Were we all if taught by you,  
If with open hearts we, too,  
Smiling took what heaven sent.

Subscriber, Detroit, Mich. Do you think a person who is a strict Christian and is trying to live a good life, but who feels timid about speaking personally to the unsaved about salvation, will be lost? The person referred to tries to exert a good influence on all people, but is naturally timid and not gifted in debating questions with others.

People are apt to approach this problem of "personal work" from the wrong point of view. We do not do this sort of work to save our own souls, but to save the souls of others. And to be successful in it we must have an intense desire to win souls for Christ, we must love him so much that we shall be anxious to please him by trying to save those for whom he died. Loving him supremely we shall love all men, and do all we can to save everybody. But our own salvation and peace depend not upon our service and sacrifice, but upon our faith in the sacrifice of Christ. If we are not careful we keep slipping back into the heresy of "salvation by works." Of course we must promise to obey God when he makes a duty clear, but what saves us is not our promises to him, but his promises to us. Young Christians are very often puzzled sorely by this same problem that is bothering you. The way out of the difficulty is to trust Christ fully to cleanse your heart and baptize you with the Holy Spirit for service. He does not ask us to do unreasonable things. Work done under pressure of condemnation and bondage is not likely to do much good. The unsaved are not apt to be won by a joyless, burdensome testimony. The message that wins others is the testimony that Christ has forgiven our sins, cleansed our hearts and filled us with joy and love.

## BIBLE CONFERENCE

### Study of One of the Knotty Chapters of Romans—A Personal Ex- perience.

At the continuation of the nondenominational Bible conference today Dr. A. C. Gaebelien will take for his subject at 3:30 studies in Isaiah, "Spiritual Lessons for the Believer in Isaiah," and at 7:45 lecture on Romans, chapter viii, "A View From the Heights."

Thursday night's conference dealt with a parenthesis, a personal experience chapter. In the first part of the epistle to the Romans we are in the deep valley of despair. The way out is only through God. In the third chapter he shows us the way out, the way of faith. Then we ascend in this epistle. The seventh chapter is a parenthesis. Our old nature brings forth fruit (sin) and we are ashamed of that fruit. God has given to us a new nature, a sinless nature. God expects a fruit corresponding to that nature. Can we obtain this fruit by the use of the law? By the parable of the law of marriage the point is enforced, that the marriage law holds good only until death comes in. What happened to us as sinners saved by grace? We died with Christ. The fruit comes from being married to another whom God raised from the dead. The law has nothing to do with it. We are given identification with Christ.

Verses 14-25 of chapter vii have troubled many Christians. The apostle describes the experience of a man, but it is not his own experience. The man described is certainly a man who is saved. This man says he delights in the law, but he is ignorant of the full deliverance, that identification with Christ which puts away the old man. The Christian should get comfort out of this chapter. It is our own experience. The I appears forty times. The man is looking to himself and expecting something from himself. That means defeat. The eighteenth verse of this seventh chapter is the greatest discovery in the Bible, next to the gospel. It is this: "I know that in me (that is, in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing; for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." To will is given us by the spirit; to perform we have not power. So with the new nature I serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin. You are a double being. When you walk after the flesh you follow the law of sin. When you walk after the spirit you follow the law of God. We must watch and fight the old nature. Learn to walk in the spirit step by step.

that if he ever finds who was responsible for that absence of towel there'll be a neck wrung, and it won't be his.

---

credit him five years more. If he doesn't pay you it will be because he doesn't have to."

• • •

#### WHICH?

Lometa Reporter: The practice of borrowing money and buying extravagant and expensive clothes, 5c cigars, etc., indulged in by some young men, is one that will ruin them. It is just about as easy to work and get the money in hand to buy what they need, and if they would all work and be a little more saving they would always have money in the bank to pay as they go. Boys, don't go in debt. It's a bad plan.

Let us tarry long enough to inquire if the Reporter considers smoking 5c cigars an extravagance. Isn't it more like suicide? However, his warning is timely and his advice is sound.

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#### SNAP SHOTS

The average man likes to seem to have the courage of his convictions even when he hasn't any convictions.

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If the statistics were available probably it would be found that ninety-nine men out of every hundred who go fishing get there after the fish have quit biting.

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Sometimes a woman is so hard up for something to boast of she will brag on a husband who carries a comb for his whiskers.

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Our idea of a model wife is a woman who can get a one-piece dress out of a two-dollar bill.

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The reason a bore is a bore is because you didn't tell him so.

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One of the strangest things in this world is how a plump woman can look at the pictures in a fashion magazine and not despair.

---

"What I'm mostly afraid of," said Admiral Noah as he plunged forward with his hands on the steering wheel, "is that one of them pesky sword fish'll puncture my tire."

---

## BIBLE CONFERENCE

### Dr. Gaebelstein Deals With the Different Phases and Results of Justification.

Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, studies in Isaiah, "Things to Come."

At 7:45 p. m., lecture on Romans, chapter v, 12, vi.

This Bible conference is nondenominational. All are invited.

The lecture Tuesday night dealt with justification by faith in Christ crucified, the alone remedy for sins, under the following heads:

1. Justification defined.
2. Justification a universal remedy.
3. Justification by faith honors the law.
4. Justification by faith illustrated in Abraham.
5. Justifying faith defined.
6. Justification is apart from ordinances.
7. Justification is apart from the law.
8. The results of justification.

In the first three chapters of Romans we learn the condition of man. God sounds the depth of the human heart. It is a dark picture indeed. There is not one that doeth right. It is a blessed thing for us that God does know how wicked we are, for he has made provision for our salvation. Yet before the foundation of the world, knowing all our fitness, he loved us.

Coming to the lesson of Tuesday night: Redemption cost God everything. All he exacts of us is acceptance of what God has done. Christians flounder be-

tween justification by faith and justification by works. Where James speaks of the latter he means justification is also shown by works in the presence of men of that which you profess, works before men, not before God. If you claim to be a Christian let your life show it before men. There are two aspects of one truth. Paul speaks of that which justifies man before God, viz., faith alone, wholly apart from works; James speaks of the proof before men, that he who professes to have justifying faith really has it. Paul speaks of what God sees—faith; James of what men see—works as the visible evidence of faith.

The righteousness of God is neither an attribute of God nor the changed character of the believer, but Christ himself who fully met in our stead and behalf every demand of the law.

Redemption is to deliver by paying a price. Redemption is by sacrifice and by power. Christ paid the price, the Holy Spirit makes deliverance actual in experience. Propitiation means mercy seat. Christ is the mercy seat (that which propitiates), sprinkled with his own blood.

The righteousness of God is the consistency of God by which he forgives sins. Abraham's faith is accounted for righteousness in place of works. If we want to be justified we must take our place with the ungodly. God only gave Abraham the sign of the covenant after he had faith. Abraham was a Gentile, just one of the Chaldeans, when he first placed his faith in God. His righteousness was there by faith. Abraham in

Genesis first laughed in unbelief, later he laughed in belief. The only righteousness which man can do is to have faith.

Peace with God has nothing to do with our works on earth. That peace gives us access to God because we belong to him and he to us.

The term Holy Ghost appears for the first time in the Bible in the fifth chapter of Romans. He comes to shed abroad the love of God. Rejoice that we are at home with God. He hath settled our account in the death of his son.

### Brought Back From Houston.

City Detective John F. Bowe returned to Galveston from Houston on Tuesday evening, having in custody the cashier of the Galveston branch of a Houston firm who, as announced in The News of Tuesday, was arrested in Houston with \$625 in his possession out of approximately \$1,700 in cash and checks that he had started out to deposit in Galveston.

Detective Bowe also brought back with him from Houston a negro who, it is alleged, had been stealing crockery belonging to the Harvey House cafe in the Union Station at Galveston, until the house eventually missed about two barrels of miscellaneous china.

Coin and bill purses, card, pass and dressing cases, money belts. R. H. John.

## About God's Gifts

By Rev. Charles F. Weedon



**W**HAT am I made for? This is often a perplexing question. So contrary do affairs appear, so far away seems life's ideal, that in the grand and mighty tide of events we are like a mere leaf or grain of sand tossed hither and thither, blown over the field and whirled down the road with apparently no object in life and of little use. Yet we feel that there is some place in the great world for us. Nothing is useless. There must be one leaf to cover a beautiful tree with many leaves; an aggregate of sand-grains builds a towering mountain, the sum of tiny flakes banks the country in snow.

Besides a place, there is a reason for everything. Men forget to think and get careless about life. Our Lord, when He worked among men, taught in the parable of the ten virgins the danger to those who took life too easy. In the parable of the "Talents" He shows the peril of neglect because we think life is too hard. He likens the kingdom of heaven to a lord going into another country and delivering his goods to his servants according to their several abilities. We use the word talent in two different senses: The talent of the parable was money worth, in Attic silver, about \$1,200. It was, therefore, of great value. We also use the word talent as measuring natural endowments, as a gift for music, for carpentry, for business, for farming. As the lord of the household gave talents of silver, so the Lord of heaven has given talents of body, mind and spirit for his servants to use. There is the obligation on men's part to act as best they may according to their ability. We are all then represented in this parable of the ten talents. First, there is the

### Person of Marked Ability

It is undoubtedly true that God has bestowed upon some a larger share of natural ability than upon others. We should not be jealous, but cautious here. Let us recollect two things: that the natural ability of another came into usefulness through severe discipline, discipline apportioned to the gift, and that when much ability is given, a great work will be required. He that received the five talents was to gain not one, but five more. Edison is an untiring worker as well as a man of genius. He experiments in his laboratory day and night without food or sleep. We can never estimate of ourselves the capacity God has put into our being. A farmer once showed me with just pride wood that he had piled perfectly square. I could not have done it. It was his ability. I recall, too, as a city-bred young man, having heard of "hills" of corn. Later I built little hills of soil in my parsonage garden and planted therein the kernels of corn. My neighbor and senior deacon happened along and with the toe of his boot (and a smile) demolished my "corn-hills," much to my dismay. He knew how to plant, and I did not.

Real worth is unconscious of its noble deeds. They are performed from very necessity and in all modesty. No one can use the ability given him and not feel the pressure to use it to the uttermost. The obligation is never lessened. A senator will have more at stake than a cowboy—both are in duty bound to do their best. The measure of our faithfulness is in doing the utmost in our power. God will never give us more than we can do. He will never be satisfied with less than we can do.

Then there is the

### Person of Moderate Ability.

He did not stop to complain that his lord had given him but two talents, but trusted the wisdom of his lord that he would give him all that could be cared for. God takes all things into account. There is stimulus in the varying degrees of excellence. If all could do the same thing equally well, life would be tame. Fair rivalry is healthful. You may not have a Webster's fifty-six-ounce brain, but you have a mind that will do wonderful things in its own way and sphere. Believe in yourself. Respect yourself for what God made you. Keep yourself at your best. There is no disgrace in honest defeat. Genius is in working harder than ever after failure. At every earnest endeavor toward high aims and right purposes character grows stronger. Do the little well and more will be given. Every life is a plan of God. Our calling is where we can do our best.

There is much significance in the fact that these two faithful servants at once made use of their lord's trust. The use of the two talents was just as important in the eyes of the lord of the servants as the five talents. The reward is the same, "Well done. I will set thee over many things." God requires of His children that they be faithful, not profitable, servants. In the third place there is the

### Person of Little Ability

This is the most dangerous class of all. President Taft evidently has his job before him, but the path is not so clear in humbler life. Some shrink from work and duty and call it modesty, when really it is nothing but laziness or lack of interest. You rarely hear busy people complaining that life is too hard. Not if our ambition is moderate. It is always the one who has little to do who finds lions in the way. Great work coins great men and promotes industry. Probably the one-talented man did something, but in other directions than his lord had bidden him. Neglect is self-direction, and self-direction is sure destruction. Our safety is in seeking divine guidance. It will not do to hide our talent in the world any more than it will to dig in the earth, bury our gold and expect an increase.

Finally, the real trouble lies deep. The parable teaches that "good times" are not so much needed as that men shall understand that the successful life is in

### Service for Christ

Here is truly the noblest employment of our talent. The neglectful servant was charged with slothfulness not because he was not busy in the world, but because he was not busy in his lord's work. To be a Christian is the safeguard. No amount of Christianity will ever make one a Marconi. Nevertheless, you may do some things that the greatest inventor or philosopher or scientist may never do. Talent for doing good is the best of all. In brotherly service for our fellow men is the realization of the highest talent. How can I be fair toward my neighbor and helpful to him? This is the way God would have his children occupied on earth. Some ask, "Have I any talent at all?" Of course, you have. Everybody has, only some have buried it. Enterprise and industry will discover a lot for you. But to be like Christ is to realize the value of your gift and to bring it to light. Imitating Him, we are employing the gifts which God has given to their full extent. Our natural ability will be of permanent usefulness and blessing when we employ it through prayer and Christian principles. If you do not clearly recognize any good that you are doing, all the better. It were well that all our good deeds, our helpfulness, be done unconsciously and so unselfishly. For the Christian the parable is one of encouragement. "My little gain for the Master? What can I profit Him?" Obey Him. Trust Him, love Him! In His hands our service is magnified. The Christ-follower has not one talent, nor two, nor five, but talents a hundredfold!



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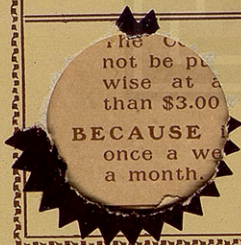
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Jan 25-

1912

Received of

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Dues, Oct. 1911 to Dec. 1911,

\$ 7.25

Fines

Assessments

1.00

\$

[SEAL]

No. 54

J. H. Bourlay

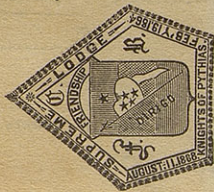
Master of Finance.

Signature  
of Holder:

W. J. Schilling

**OFFICIAL RECEIPT.**

*Attest:*



*W. B. D. D. D.*

S. K. R. S.

**Extract from Supreme Statutes.**

234 Any member of the order, upon payment of any indebtedness to his subordinate lodge for dues, fines or assessments, shall be entitled to an official receipt showing such payment. The official receipt shall be signed by the master of finance, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge and the seal of the subordinate lodge issuing such receipt. It must bear the signature of the holder.

Malcome Lodge No. 428, K. P.

Gedat Bapou Dupont 1912

Received of Sup. L. Schilling

Dues Jan 1 1912 to Dec 31 1912, \$ 4.00

Fines \_\_\_\_\_,

Assessments \_\_\_\_\_,

No. 56 [SEAL] L. M. Gourlay \$ 4.00

Signature of Holder: [Redacted] Master of Finance.

**OFFICIAL RECEIPT.**

*Attest:*



*W. D. Buchanan*

S. K. R. S.

**Extract from Supreme Statutes.**

234 Any member of the order, upon payment of any indebtedness to his subordinate lodge for dues, fines or assessments, shall be entitled to an official receipt showing such payment. The official receipt shall be signed by the master of finance, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal and the Great Seal of the Supreme Lodge and the seal of the subordinate lodge issuing such receipt. It must bear the signature of the holder.

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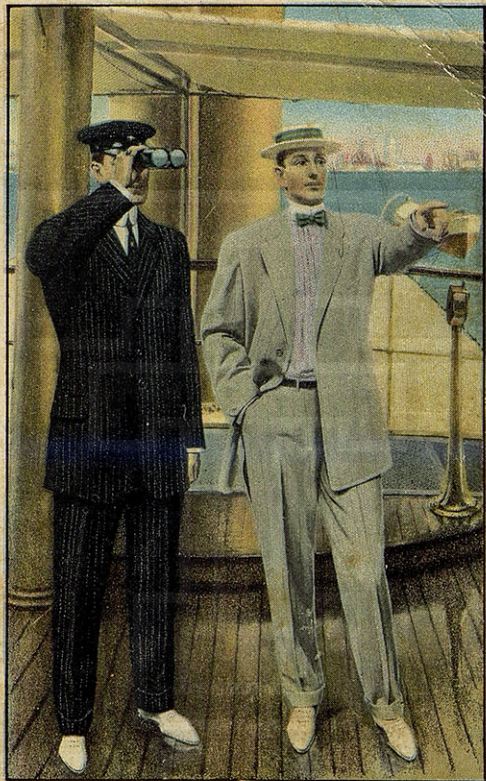
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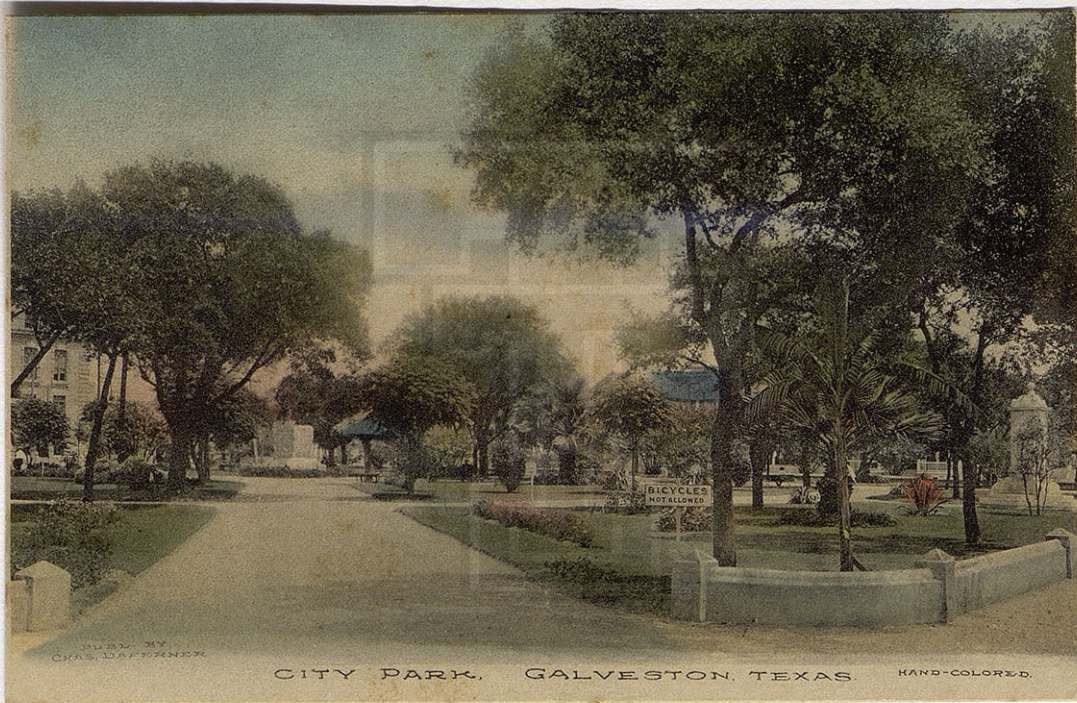
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Test Prob No. 4. 8 L.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right)}{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} &= \frac{\frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2}}{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2}} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2} \div \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2} \times \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{(x)(x)} \times \frac{\cancel{x}(\cancel{x})}{x^2 + y^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ ans.} \end{aligned}$$

Test Prop. No. 5. 8 L.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{x+y}{y} + \frac{y}{x+y}\right) \div \frac{x+y}{x-y} &= \\ \frac{\frac{x+y}{y} + \frac{y}{x+y}}{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} &= \frac{\frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{y(x+y)} + \frac{(y)(y)}{y(x+y)}}{\frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{y(x+y)}} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + y^2}{xy + y^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2}{xy + y^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2}{xy + y^2} \times \frac{xy}{xy} = \frac{x^3 + 2x^2y + 2xy^2}{x^2y + 2xy^2 + y^3} \\ &= \frac{xy(x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2)}{y(x^2 + 2xy + y^2)}, \text{ ans.} \end{aligned}$$

Test Prob No. 6 L.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 7x + 12} \div \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2 - x - 6} &= \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{x^2 - 7x + 12} \times \frac{x^2 - x - 6}{x^2 + x - 2} \\ &= \frac{(x-2)(x-1)}{(x-4)(x-3)} \times \frac{(x-3)(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{x-2}{x-4}, \text{ ans.} \end{aligned}$$