encounter that creature with the beady

brown eyes, forked tongue, and teeth

all pointing inward-the wrong way

for an assallant. Up to that point

if we had been seeking a lost piece of

Fortunately the floor boards of the

cook house were nine inches wide, and

in a short time one of them was re-

moved. Down went four heads, and

all four came up again, very hastily;

Close beside the opening in the floor

lay about a bushel of big brown and

yellow colls, and above the pile hov-

ered the massive head of the python,

threatening to strike the first living

thing that came within reach. The

noise and jar of the carpenter's efforts

in removing the board had greatly ir-

Mr. Ditmars, our curator of reptiles,

had provided himself with a large bag

of heavy cloth, hoping to be able to

throw it moutht downward over the

collstof the serpent-the usual way of

capturing snakes at large. But there

was not sufficient space between the

floor and the serpent to carry this plan

into effect; and moreover, the serpent's

head was amogether too threatening

Pending further efforts, we procured

boards and endeavored to cut off the

The python waited until we had

placed the boards to the best possible

advantage, then uncoiled himself,

shoved the boards out of position as

if they had been so many straws put

there for his amusement, and quickly

disappeared under the ant-eater's cage

The carpenter fell to work again to

remove several other boards of the

floor, while the messenger boys were

stationed outside the building to see

that our quarry did not get out and es-

In a short time the python's head

again appeared at one of the long.

narrow openings made by the carpen

ter, but as Mr. Ditmars took a favor-

ture by the neck, close up to the jaws,

"Look out!" cried some one, em-

Clearly, it would not do for any of

our men to be seized by that savage

creature; for although the python was

of course not poisonous, and although

we might even prevent it from wrap

ping itself around any one of us the

laceration of a man's hand by that big.

muscular mouth, filled with four rows

of hook-like, backward-pointing teeth,

Presently the snake left its place un-

its head that I forbade the men to

As its five yards of length semicir-

cled around the cook-stove, part of its

body passed under one of the floor

and triumphantly hauled up about six

How big and muscular it was! Its

in and gleamed with rainbow irides-

grasp, and pulled downward with such

power that it required all the strength

retain any portion of it within our

trary, inches were drawn away from

All this time Mr. Ditmars kept trying

whatever. It was evident that with

master that savage creature without

Bidding a keeper take my place at

Mr. Merkel and Mr. Munzie, red in

were clinging desperately to the last

whenever it seemed possible to reach

a man, and manifesting great willing-

ness to fight any one. At the same

time, however, it most cunningly kept

I readjusted the loop of my line at

the end of my stick and put it close

to the python's head, expecting the

snake to make a strike through the

noose. He refused. I waited pateint-

Inch by inch the tail was going

us in spite of all we could do.

grasp. We braced ourselves, heaved

would have been a serious matter.

it struck at him most viciously.

cape to the forest.

phatically.

take risks.

python's escape, front and rear.

There he is!"

ritated the reptile.

## TROUBLE WITH A PYTHON.

By William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park

HE superb reptile-house of the | the touch of a serpent's body seems to New York Zoological Park create in them an entire new system was rapidly nearing comple- of nerves, and I wondered how my tion. Its great main hall was men would act if we should really swarming with workmen, who were concreting the alligator pool, finishing the big wall cases, dividing the central "installation" for turtles, and doing a hundred other things. The opening day was relentlessly drawing searer and nearer, and we were anxicusty assembling live beasts, birds oft reptiles with which to fill the wirlous installations that would be bened to the public on that occasion.

Down at Bartel's place we anxiously examined his stock of live serpents, and made many purchases. The most important acquisition was a blackalled python, between fourteen and ifteen feet long, fresh from some East indian jungle; chosen because its size, ats perfect condition and ravenous ap getite combined to make it a genuine In a collection a snake which feeds freely is worth about twice as much as one which does not, for it will live twice as long as one which requires to have its food forced down its throat with a rampod.

Pending the completion of our rentile-house, bird-house, small mammals' house, bear dens and a dozen other things, we quartered all our live stock in a closed yard at the rear of the storchouse. A cleaved space in the forest about one hundred feet square had been enclosed by a tight board fence, and in this were dozens of temporary cages and pens of all sizes, filled wild creatures, impatiently awaiting the opening day-and better quarters. In one corner of this yard we had hurriedly erected a cook bouse, which in appearance was similar to a Western claim shanty. It stood low upon the ground, and the most conspicuous object within it was a live ly, great ant-eater, whose wire house extended quite across one end of the

In that portfon of the yard where several dozen glass-fronted snake-boxes were arranged under a shed one of our carpenters built for the python, under Mr. Ditmars's direction, a large box cage, with a front of wire netting able position for grabbing the crea and glass. Compared with the other snake-boxes it was a very pretentious affair, as befitted the "star boarder,"

The python was expected by express on a certain day, but when I left the park at nearly seven o'clock, it had not arrived, and seemed very unlikely to do so that nigna.

I reached the park the following morning at half past seven o'clock, and was just opening my desk, when in came my office boy, red in the face and breathless from running.

"Good morning, sir! Mr. Ditmars would like to have me help hunt for the sunke. May I go now?"

"The big snake. It escaped last the door, alert, aggressive, and so night!"

What! That big python?" "Yes, sir."

"Horrors!" said I; and we turned and ran.

Words could not do the situation justice. The stupid carpenter who openings. This was our opportunity, built the python's cage had left a big and in an instant two of us seized it hole, four inches square, carefully concealed behind a rafter in an upper feet of the serpent's body and tail. corner of the box. The serpent had arrived late the previous evening, and skin was as smooth and glossy as satduring the night had found this opening and joyously glided through to cence. It writhed and worked in our

To think of that big serpent at liberty in the Zoological Park! I had no of the chief forester and myself to great fear that it would harm any one, but the publicity! The busy place was humming with gossipy workmen hard, and by main strength tried to from all parts of the city; the report- pull the python out backward; but not ers would surely learn of the python's one inch could we gain. On the conescape; before my mental vision rose columns upon columns of newspaper articles headed: "Terror in the Bronx!" lieve that ten men could not have "Mouster Serpent Loose!" "Panic in pulled that python out backward, althe New Zoo!" and the thought of all though they might possibly have torn this was more appalling to me than it in two. the countenance of any wild beast I had ever met. Great would be the to seize the python by the neck, but it surprise and chagrin of the Zoological was constantly alert, anxious to seize ciety, and the humiliation would be him, and gave him no opportunity almost unbearable. Truly, this was a pretty way to start a new Zoological our unaided hands we never could

At the animal yard I found a dozen an accident to some one. men and boys at work very quietly. like sensible fellows, trying to find the "tall hold" and hang on with all the vanished python. My first act was his strength, I ran to the storeroom, to send for several more men and and with two yards of mason's line start them searching systematically, a long, thin hammer-bandle of hickory but without any noise or fuss, through and a staple hurriedly driven into the every square yard of the low bushes | end of it for the line to pass through, Their orders were to search I quickly made a very serviceable in ever widening circles, discover the noose Back I ran to the cook-house. snake if possible, and in the event of doing so, silently to mark the spot and the face and perspiring profusely, word to me. Leaving this part of the hunt in full progress, I returned two feet of the python's tail; and the to the yard.

he yard,
seemed probable that the python ed to and fro under the half-demolhad crawled under some one of, the ished floor, striking out viciously many cages, platforms or buildings, under several of which it could easily have found refuge. If it had gone un-der anything else than the big, spreading storehouse building, which was its head under cover, thirty-five feet wide by one hundred I readjusted the loo and thirty feet long, we might find it before it could escape into the forest. If, however, it had hidden under that extensive building, we were in a

The men continued to look up

off." cried Mr. Ditmars, in real alarm for the safety of our prize snake Better let me cut it!" He whipped out his knife and poised the open blade over my precious bit of line.

strength.

Don't cut it. We've got to control his head this way or we'll never master him without hurt. Let go the tall and grab up the oody through that next opening." 

of my line and then held him by main

"That small line will cut his head

This new move again brought up the original six feet of body and tall which that reptile had, by sheer strength, pulled out of the grasp of two strong young men. The snake now moved forward once more and as he came I pulled in my line through the staple until presently I coaxed and pulled the head into an opening, holding it quite safely at the end of my Instantly Mr. Ditmars seized the neck with both hands, and the snake was our. Dropping my line and stick I, too

ook hold close behind the head and we began to walk away with our captive. As that magnificent and wonder the search had gone on as quietly as fully powerful body emerged from un der the floor, the other men laid hold of it at intervals and bore it along.

"Keep it out straight, boys, and don't give him a chance to get a coll around any of us!"

Truly, it must have, been an oddlooking procession that we made as we marched across the yard with that big snake and dumped it into its cage. The hunt had lasted nearly an hour No one had been bitten and the snake was quite unhurt.

"Now, boys," said I, "let's say nothing about this little incident for the

present." They did keep quiet and the unexpected happened. Not one of the newspapers of New York heard a word of the affair until fully three months had elapsed, and then the story was so old that as a sensation it was as dead as Rameses, and the zoo did not suffer a bit from reference to it.

To-day that python occupies the sec ond cage from the alligator pool, and is the handsomest, although not the largest, of our many constrictors. Youth's Companion.

As They Chose.

While waiting for the train the bride and bridegroom walked slowly up and down the platform.

"I don't know what this joking and guying may have been to you," he remarked, "but it's death to me. I never experienced such an ordeal."

"It's perfectly dreadful," she swered. "I shall be so glad when we get away from everybody we know." "They're actually impertinent," he went on. "Why, the very natives-

At this unpropitious moment the wheezy old stationmaster walked up to them. "Be you goin' to take this train?" he

nsked. "It's none of your business," retorted the bridegroom, indignantly, as he guided the bride up the platform, where they condoled with each other over the impertinence of the natives. Onward came the train, its vapor curling from afar. It was the last to their destination that day; an express -nearer, it came at full speed, then in a moment it whizzed past and was

"Why in thunder didn't that train

stop!" yelled the bridegroom. 'Cos you sed 'twarn't none of my bizness. I has to signal if that train's to stop."

And as the old stationmaster softly der the ant-eater's cage, gliding along stroked his beard there was a wicked the side of the building farthest from twinkle in his eye .- London Spare Moready to strike any one who came near ments.

The Colonel's Apology. A curate up North, having preached a very clever sermon on the Sunday, called upon a certain Colonel on the Monday especially to ask his opinion. "How did I like the sermon?" said the Colonel. "Very much, indeed. It's one of my favorites."

"One of your favorites?" stammered the curate, slightly puzzled. "I do not understand."

The Colonel regarded him with a but I knew very well that you stole it, and also where you stole it from." "Sir," said the curate, and he spoke from out the whirlwind of his righteous indignation. "I am not in the habit, sir, of stealing my sermons. I fear you are laboring under a mistake,

must ask you to apologize." The Colonel was silent a moment. Then he said: "It may be that I have nade a mistake. Wait a moment. I

and-er-forgetting yourself, sir.

will make sure." Going to his bookcase he took down a massive tome of sermons-a rare and almost forgotten work. He turned to certain page, and an apologetic, humble look came upon his face as he glanced up at the curate. "I beg your pardon," he sald. "I apologize. did not steal it, after all, for I find it is still here. My mistake, sir; my mistake."-Modern Society.

A Cemetery For Pets. London and Paris have long had emeteries for dogs and cats, but New York has been without one until lately. Now, however, a burial-ground of three of four acres has been opened at Hartsdale, in Westchester County, and is being immediately taken advantage of by the bereaved owners of pets nearly seventy burials having already taken place there. The woman with the pet cat was foremost. "Toby," a splendid Augora, rests in peace in the new cemetery, in a plush-lined mahogany casket (costing some \$50), and upder a marble headstone commemorat ing his pedigree and his virtues. An other pedigreed pet, a French poodle, was buried with his silver collar and leader beside him, an embroidered blanket about his aristocratic form, and a silver bracelet upon his leg, as in life. Two or three carringes not infrequently accompany the dead canine or feline to the grave.—Harper's Bazar,

The men continued to look under various things, likely and unlikely; and presently they discovered a broad mark which seemed to be the trail of the serpent, leading under the cookhouse. A close examination confirmed this theory, and then it was also reported that no similar trail could be found leading out. A carpentar was hurriedly sent for to remove the hoards from the floor.

Now many courageous men have such an inborn avorsion to snakes that

COTTON TRADE-SCHOOLS

IMPORTANCE SINCE THE DEVELOP MENT OF MILLS IN THE SOUTH.

Start of a Movement Which Promises to Produce Better Skilled Labor - How Workmen Are Trained For the Textile Industries-Designing Taught.

The development of the cotton mill in the Southern States has been so rapid in the last ten years that whole sections of the land have been completely changed in an agricultural and industrial sense. The most important effect of this change has been the employment of Southern people in mills who formerly made an uncertain and inadequate living in tilling the soil. In the Carolinas a measure of prosperity has been obtained in the cotton mill districts never before realized, and the growth of the new industry has with out-doubt been a great benefit to the sections in which the mills have been established. The Southern movement of the cotton mills is no longer an experiment, but a demonstrated success and the cotton manufacturing of this part of our country promises to develop indefinitely.

One of the problems that confronted. and is now confronting. Southern mill men is that of the relative supply of skilled labor. But there is the beginning of a new era now which promises to produce better skilled labor in the South, and to make up for a deficiency that has long been apparent to close observers. If the South is to be a great cotton manufacturing centre, trade and textile schools and colleges are almost essential. The remarkable construcin the last few years has more than ever emphasized the importance of this. With more spindles the demand for skilled labor grows more urgent. Under past conditions the development of the cotton manufacturing industry of the South would be seriously handlcapped, and no one realizes this more than the mill men and public educa tors.

One of the noteworthy features of the South's industrial progress is the establishment of trade and industrial schools, and their future promises as much for the South as the cotton mills which first created a demand for them. The mills hardly provided the neces sary training and education that were needed for the skilled worker in the textile world, and the Southern trade schools were founded to make up for this deficiency. The trade schools of New England and of Germany had demonstrated the value and necessity of such institutions for textile manu facturing centres, and the fact that the South has awakened to the responsibilities which have come in the wake of her cotton mills argues well for her future industrial career. The training of workmen for textile mills, and of engineers for operating the machinery is a work that is now being profitably done in several industrial schools of the South, and the curriculums of these institutions are liberal enough to prove of value to the practical and theoretical workers in the fields.

There are practically only two wellequipped cotton trade schools in the South to-day, but they are the beginning of a group of institutions that have been planned (and must eventually spring up all over the cotton belt for the technical training of students in spinning, weaving, carding and designing. The oldest and first of these cotton trade-schools is connected with the Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, and it is so complete in all departments that it presents to the students the very latest and most lmroved features of mill construction and gives a thorough course in all de partments of cotton manufacture and textile spinning and designing. This school was first opened in the season of 1898-99, and it is called "The A. French Textile School," because of the endowment of Aaron French, of Pittsburg, who made good the deficiency of funds necessary to secure the \$10,000 appropriation of the State on the condition that a like sum should be raised by the friends of the institwinkle at the back of his eyes. "Of tution. The school is pretty thoroughcourse, I won't say a word," he said, ly equipped for the work it has in view, and it will give to the South in a few years a crop of earnest, educated, skilled textile experts that should greatly broaden the cottonmanufacturing industry of that sec

The other textile-school of the South is the Ciemson College Textile School, which opened nearly two years ago. at Clemson, South Carolina, for the purpose of supplying that State with more experts in textile manufacturing. This school aims to supply a general training for students wishing to engage in manufacturing wool, silk, and linen products. In the Georgia school the aim is simply to train experts for cotton weaving and designing. The equipment of the South Carolina institution is also complete enough to give the students a thorough practical mill and laboratory experience. The carding and spinning departments are as thorough as could be desired, and the dyeing and weaving departments have no superior. Here the latest methods are taught according to the most approved sys tems, and the students are brought into daily contact with the best work-

men the country affords. The idea of both of these textile schools is to provide the students with a broader understanding of the textile manufacturing industry than they can pick up in the mills. In the lat ter their knowledge is apt to be limited to one or two departments, and there is less chance for learning in a broad sense all there is to know in the manufacturing of textile products. The student who understands mill practice and all kinds of machinery, and the relative importance of different systems of dyeing, spinning and weav ing, is much more apt to develop and improve an industry that to-day occu-ples the attention of all who have the future of the South at heart. Mill manufacturers welcome the appear ance of the textile school in the South and they admit that the studies pur-sued there prepare the students for better work than actual mill practice without the preliminary training and

Estimated national wealth at the be-

study.-Harper's Weekly.

CURIOUS FACTS.

The first white child born on the sland of Manhattan is said to have been one Jean Vigne, who saw the light in 1614. The corroboration of this interesting historical episode comes from the memoirs of Jasper Danker and Peter Sluyter, Labadist missionaries, who in 1679 visited Manhattan Island, saw Vigne, then sixtyfive years old, heard his story and sat isfled themselves that it was true.

Now that the use of boiled drinkingwater has become common, it is interesting to be reminded that a similar method of guarding against disease was practiced in ancient times. Herodotus tells how Cyrus had his drinking water boiled and carried in silver vessels, and Pliny the elder relates that Nero had water boiled and afterward cooled for drinking by placing it in glass flasks surrounded with snow

"A snake's tail never dies till after sundown." That is an article of rural faith. By way of reinforcing it it mny be said that with some species of snake a severed head bites an hour or even two after cutting off, and further that the headless body will often leap its own length if irritated upon the raw. That is not, however, quite so strange as that the leap is made toward the irritator, as though the body could still measure distance and direction without eye, ears or brain.

Living representatives of four generations of one family are not very uncommon in the United States, but living representatives of four generations who all have the same birthday tion of mills and spindles in the South anniversary are surely not frequently met with. This is said to be true of the family of Mrs. Edith Ford, who resides on a farm near Greensburg. Ind. She is the great-grandmother, was born in Scott County, Ky., and is now eighty-six years old. Her husband dled about ten years ago. Her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Strawback, is fifty-six years old; the next representative of the family is thirty-six years old, and the fourth member is three years old. Their birthdays all fall on

Naturalists in Germany are much interested in a wonderful old tree which has been discovered near Homburg. It is an oak, and is notable not only on account of its great bulk, but also for the fact that at the base of the trunk it is entirely hollow. The trunk, indeed, is not more than eight or nine feet in circumference. Some idea of the size of its interior may be gathered from the fact that four persons recently found ample room in it. In winter the old oak looks very bare and gaunt, but, according to peasants in the neighborhood, who have known it for many years, it regularly puts forth new twigs and foliage every spring. so that, ancient and decayed though its trunk may be, it is nevertheless crowned and surrounded with masses of green leaves, just as it was in the days of its youth. The people of Homburg are very proud of this natural curiosity, and it is safe to say that many tourists will have a look at it during the summer.

The New Baby-Carrier.

It has made its appearance at last, and it is quite in keeping that Brooklyn should be its birthplace. But what will the comic weeklies do since it has displaced the perambulator?

Passengers on a Fifth avenue "L" train the other night witnessed its ndvent when a man boarded the train at the Bridge street station. In one hand he carried an umbrella, in the other a sachel, while dangling in front, apparently without human support, was baby.

The people in the car gaped with wonder, then there was a snicker, followed by a general laugh. For on closer investigation it was found that the child was resting on a wicker seat much resembling the top of a vegetable basket. To this was securely clamped two steel hoops, which held the child in firmly, while a leather strap was fastened to these hoops and passed around the father's neck.

"Say, that feller could give a squaw a point or two on carrin' a pappoose, couldn't be?" remarked a fat man in the corner, and all agreed that he could.-New York Mail and Express.

The Electric Ecl's Victim

At the Zoological Gardens a large electric eel was swimming in its tank with more activity than usual, when a big cockroach fell into the water, and in its efforts to get out made a disturbance of the surface, which attracted the attention of the cel. The eel turned round, swam past it, dis charged its battery at about eight inches off, and the cockroach instantly stopped stone dead. It did not even move its antennae after. The eel then proceeded to swallow its victim, and the narrator goes on to point out the curious circumstance that the fish, which weighed about twelve pounds, should find it worth while to fire its heavy artillery at a creature an inch and a half long, when it could easily have swallowed it sans facon.—Cham-

Minerals in the Land of Oranges. Florida is rich in minerals. In addi tion to phosphate, of which the world already knows, she has immense deposits of clays of every kind-knolin, ochres, fire and aluminum clays, gypsum and Fuller's earth of great extent and finest quality. She has stone excellent for building purposes and a soft magnesian limestone that produces a cement in every respect equal to the best imported. Iron of high grade and value is known to exist in several localities; so also are indications of petroleum, natural gas and soft coal and asphalt to be found in several portions of the State; and yet with one or two exceptions the fields containing these ores are undeveloped. -Baltimore Sun.

Sensible Germans.

The Germans are not too proud to learn from other nations. They are now buying American locomotives with a view to ascertaining in what respect they differ from their own make. The administration of the Royal Bavarian Railway have ordered four engines from the United States, and the German manufacturers are agitated as this account.—London Engineer.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments For June 9.

Subject: Jesus Appears to Paul, Acts will 6-16--Golden Text, Acts xxvl., 19-- Memory Verses, 6-8 -- Commentary on the Day's

C. "As I made my journey." Paul, whose Hebrew name was Saul, was on his way to Damascus, with letters from the high priest granting him authority to arrest the Christians and bring them bound to Jerusalem. "Damascus." The oldest city in the world, situated one hundred and forty miles northeast of Jerusalem. In Paul's time it contained about forty Jewish synagogues, and between 40,000 and 50,000 Jews. At present it is under Turkish rule and has a population of about 150,000, chiefly Mohammedans. "About noon." When the sun was shining so there could be no deception. "A great light. It was "above the brightness of the sun."—Chap. 26: 15. It was in the midst of this glory that Christ was seen by Saul (1 Cor. 15: 8), so that he could enumerate himself among those who had beheld the Lord after His resurrection.

7. "Fell unto the ground." The whole company fell to the earth. Acts 26:14. "Heard a voice." In the Hebrew tongue. The voice was clear and distinct to Saul, but to those with him it was only a mysterious around. See on v. 9. "Why persecutest thou Me." Canst thou give any good reason for it? Must I afresh be crucified by thee? Those who persecute the saints, persecute Christ Himself, and He takes what is done against them as done against Himself.

8. "Who are Thou!" Jesus knew Saul before Saul knew Jesus. "Lord." Used to denote respect for some unknown, august person. "I am Jesus." He takes the name which was the object of Jewish hate. The enmity is against Me and My

to denote respect for some unknown, august person. "I am Jesus." He takes the name which was the object of Jewish hate. The enmity is against Me and My religion. He whom you persecute is the Lord of life and glory; not simply poor fugitive disciples. It was at this point that Jesus said to him, "It is hard for thee to kick against the goad." Acts 26: 14. R. V.

14. R. V.

9. "They heard not the voice." We are told by Luke (Acts 9:7) that those with him heard the voice. What is meant is clearly that they did not hear the words as words—could attach no meaning to the sounds. We say that a person is not heard, or that we do not hear him, when, though we hear his voice, he speaks so low or indistinctly that we do not understand him.

10. "What shall I do?" Where is now the fury of the oppressor? Convinced

the fury of the oppressor? Convinced that he had in reality persecuted Christ the Lord, and that his religious views and that he had in reality persecuted Christ the Lord, and that his religious views and character were wrong, and knowing not what the future held in store for him, he submits himself to the will of Him who had arrested him in his blind career; as though he would entreat Him to be his guide and ruler, with the consent that he would be obedient to all His directions. Being all wrong, he must be entirely changed. Who could work this in him, but Him who saw the utter hopelessness of his case without divine help? "Go." Go into Damascus to be instructed by a disciple whose life and happiness you had hoped to destroy. By this Paul would learn that the disciples had that same forgiving spirit that their Master had. This requirement would test Saul's real sincerity and faith; it also gave him something to do. "Which are appointed." Saul was a chosen vessel unto the Lord (Acts 9: 15), and through him the gospel was to be carried to the Gentilea and to kings as well as to the chill.

pointed." Saul was a chosen vessel unto the Lord (Acts 9: 15), and through him the gospel was to be carried to the Gentiles and to kings, as well as to the children of Israel.

11. "Could not see." He was blind for three days (Acts 9: 9), so thing that time was so fully absorbed to the his spiritual condition that he neither ate nor drank, but spent the time in fasting and praying. Without doubt this was a season of intense inward condition, and in darkness. Could he give up all his ambitious hopes? Could he leave rank, wealth, honor, friends? Could he leave rank, wealth, honor, friends? Could he enter the service of One so despised, and suffer reproach and danger and death? And all for what? Gradually the conflict ceased, and light dawned into his soul. "The blindness of Saul was no doubt mercifully intended by providence to cause him to attend to the great matter of his soul's salvation."

12. "One Ananias." We know nothing about this man except what we find in this verse and in chapter 9: 10-17.

13. "Came unto me." Ananias had received explicit directions in a vision from the Lord. Saul had also seen in a vision a man named Ananias coming in and restoring his sight, "Brother Saul." Knowing to what sacred office the Lord had chosen Saul (verse 15), Ananias felt a respect for him and an interest in his salvation. "Received thy sight." And immediately there fell from his eyes as it had been scales. This shows that the blindness as well as the cure was supernatural. At this time Saul also received spiritual sight. "Looked up upon him." The verb signifies not merely to look up, but to recover sight; the clause might be translated, I received sight and looked up on him.

14. "Hath chosen thee." "Hath appointed thee." (R. V.) God chose as the pointed thee." (R. V.) God chose as the second of the core was and the second of the core was and the second of the core was and the core was a permanent of the core was and the core was and the core was and

signifies he herely to look up, but to recover sight; the clause might be translated, I received sight and looked up on him.

14. "Hath chosen thee." "Hath appointed thee." (R. V.) God chose and appointed Saul because Saul had chosen the Lord. Saul might have rejected Christ instead of accepting Him. "Know His will." Was Saul favored above others! No, all who will come to Christ with the whole heart may "know" God's will. "See that Just One." Here is conclusive proof that Jesus actually appeared to Saul. I Cor. 9: 1; 15: 8. He heard "a voice from his mouth." (R. V.)

15. "His witness." The preaching of the gospel must be backed up by the experience of the preacher in order to be really effective. God's people are a witnessing people. They are ready to testify in behalf of the One who has saved them. "Unto all men." To the Gentile, to governors and kings.

16. "Baptized." He was baptized by Ananias. "Wash away thy sins." In Luke's account before Saul was baptized Ananias said that the Lord had sent him that Seul might receive his sight and "be filled with the Holy Ghost." The baptism or cutward washing could not wash away his sins; the spiritual regeneration and the renewing in the Holy Ghost had already taken place before the baptism. Baptism was a public profession of faith in Christ, and in taking this step Saul proved his sincerity, and the settled conviction he had of the truthfulness of Christianity. "Call on—the Lord." It is the Lord and every sinner should call mightily on Him for complete deliverance from all sin. We should trust to no cutward ordinance for salvation. I desire to emphasize the fact that at this time the Holy Spirit was given to Saul, through the imposition of the hands of Ananias (9: 17), and, thus qualified and prepared for work, Saul immediately entered the synagoues and "proclaimed Jesus" 9: 20, R. V.) as the Messiah, the Son of God.

Little Georgie likes to hear stories. but he has a choice as to what kind. Bear stories always come first, and after that Indian and fairy stories thrill him with interest. Not long ago his father varied the story program by telling him a ghost story, which was the first the child had ever heard. It was about a ghost dressed in white which walked about a lonely grave-yard at night. Georgie was interested in the ghost story, but he could not forget about the dreadful thing, and it was noticed that he was afraid to go to bed alone that night. A few ever ings afterward found him again on his father's knee asking for a story: papa," said Georgie, "please don't tell me anymore ghost stories, cos they make my back all cold."

Stock Exchange S-at Setts for \$32,000.

It is said that \$58,000 was paid for a seat in the stock exchange in New York Monday. The prediction is made that if the present activity in stocks continues, \$60,000 will be paid for a single seat.

EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS. June 9-- How to Enter Christ's Family--Matt.

xii., 46-50. (Children's Day.)

In the reference for tals study we have a beautiful illustration from Christ's own lips of what he was always trying to do. He came into the world not to divide, but to unite; not to break down, but to build up. It is true that he once said that he that hateth not als father and mother, wife and children, for his sake and the Gospel's cannot be a disciple. But in saying this the Lord was not seeking to divide families, but to unite them under the one bond through which there could be any real union. The Christian home is a home just so far as it is Christian. All other homes are such only in name, mere stopping places, not homes in fact. And these homes are but parts of the one great family, whose members are the true disciples of Ch sit.

What is Christ's Family?—Christ's family, as already stated, is composed vorld not to divide, but to unite; not

family, as already stated, is composed of all his true followers, who, though scattered here and there, are united in him because they recognize him as not only the source of their life, but their Head-"Our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named."

It is a blessed privilege to know that we are bound together, by the most enduring of ties, to the thousands on earth who belong to Jesus Christ. Whatever their color, or lan-guage, or social position, if they belong to Christ they belong to us. We belong to them. All who work with God, following Jesus Christ, are workers together. This is the true unity ers together. This is the true unity which one day will express itself in a new organization of believers an organization which will take in all Christian denominations, and ultimately break down all denominational

Its Privileges .- All who belong to Christ, and so members of his family. must in time become "conformed to the image" of Christ. We are all to bear the image of the heavenly. "The resemblance is not complete in this world, but it is real."

Terms of Entrance. Our Lord states those terms in brief when he says, "For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother and sister and mother." These are the only terms upon which Christ can receive members to his family, as they are the only terms on which they can be kept. For every family, as for every nation and or-ganization, there must be some gov-erning will. For the Christian family there is but one will—the will of Christ, which is the will of God. Our Lord said to his disciples, "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I com-mand you." The contrary is also true. He that will not do the will of Christ cannot be his friend, and of course cannot belong to his family.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR TOPICS.

June 9-- How to Enter Christ's Family--Matt. xil., 46-50. (Children's Day.)

Scripture Verses-John xv. 4, 5; 14, 15; Heb. II. 11; Matt. xxIII. 8-12; Rom. vill. 16, 17; Gal. iii. 26-29; 1 John iii. 10; John xii. 35, 36; Eph. v. 6-8. LESSON THOUGHTS.

"Nothing is more close than the connection of Christ and his believers. The tie of human relationship is physical and temporal; the tie to Christ is spiritual and eternal. And we see from this passage how absurd is the idea that Mary is our intercessor with Christ or God. The connection of any saint with Jesus by faith is greater than this tie of blood in itself is."
"Our boast of eminent ancestors.

and important kinsmen, is usually foolish and vain. The only question of consequence is how nearly we our selves are related to Jesus."

"The home should be a type of the church; the pure but earthly family, of the perfect heavenly family." SELECTIONS.

A poor but pious woman called upor two wealthy and truly refined young ladies. Of course they received her with Christian affection, and they sai down in the drawing room to enjoy a delightful conversation. While thus employed a dashing youth by connec entered, and appeared astonished to them instantly started up and ex-claimed: "Don't be surprised, brother-this is a king's daughter, though she has not yet got her fine clothing!

All true Christians are brothers and sisters of Christ, and heirs with him of God, his Father. His riches are their riches; his joys, their joys; hit character, their character; his home their home.

When one enters a family by mar-riage, he becomes responsible for its honor. So when you join the church, the family of Christ, your dishonor becomes the dishonor of the great family, and your honor becomes to

RAMS' HORN BLASTS



HUNDER in the pulpit does not lighten the world. Holiness sur-

passes morality as love surpasses He who dishonors his Cre-

ator. God gives richwhen our hearts

Great men are those who apply the measures of heaven to the matters of The heretic hunter tries to make

the flowers of truth by blowing the dirt from their roots.

When you keep your preacher worrying over his grocery bills you can hardly expect him to feed you with the bread of life. The man who has eaten too heartly to enjoy the sermon is sinning in ex-actly the same way as the drunkard

lying in the alley.

The kingdom of heaven will not come till men come to make its laws supreme and His will greater than the

Spirituality is not spasm

Your soul cannot eat by proxy. Self-seekers do not find salv The fear of God cures the fear of

You may always suspect the su He is poor indeed who cannot live

When the devil presches leave yourse at home.