Ver. is, "having more exact knowledge concerning the Ver. is, "having more exact knowledge concerning the way," that is, the Gospel, and its followers. From this, and from his desire to hear Paul "concerning the faith in Christ," it is evident that Felix knew more than most Roman rulers about Christianity. He was living a C cut the addition of the the and formething the sould create C cut the addition of the the and formething the sould create the cut the sould create the addition of the sould create the sould cr at Cesarca, where a Gentile Church find been founded among Roman soldlers (Acts 10), and the rapid growth of the Gospel was now making it prominent in the em-pire. **Deferred them**. Adjourned the case until the chief captain Lysias, who had arrested Paul in the tem-ple, could bring more information. This may have been only a pretext, for he could easily see that the charges against Paul had not been sustained.

Can get regarder that has not not be summarian.
23. Commanded a centurion. The centurion. (Rev. Ver., probably the one who had brought him from Jerusaiem. To keep Paul. It was responsible for his safety, and probably keep. Let him channed to a soldier, but not confined Ver., indivigence, with such favor as would be requaintance. We may picture the visits of Let but have liberty. The approximation of its time wrote his Gospel, or Let him the properties of the other sum and end of Philip and his family, who lived in Cesarea.

24. With his wife Drusilla. She was the sister of the "King Agrippa" of the next chapter, and like all the Herodian women, handsome, wickled. She is called the wife of Felix by the him. She perished in the emption of vert being, but him. She perished in the emption of vert being, but him. She perished in the event of the second second second second second called the wife being but for Paul. From idle curiosity to learn concerning the Gospel from its leading advo-cate, mingled, perhaps, with a slight quickening of con-returns which were held by believers in Christ. (8) In-quirpy may lead to salvation, or it may only load the in-quirper with greater guilt.

25. He reasoned. In public Paul treated Felix as a judge; in private he preached to him as a sinner. **Bighteousness**. This refers to all moral duties, both toward God and man, in which Felix was utterly want-

HOME READINGS.

- HUMBE READINGS, ACT 24, 10-27, 79, Tertallis's speech. Acts 24, 10-27, 79, Tertallis's speech. Acts 24, 1-9, 70, Tertallis's speech. Acts 24, 1-9, 70, Actor Conscience. 1, Pet. 3, 13-22, 71, Law of love. 1, John 3, 18-24, 8, No fear of man. Dan. 6, 10-17, 8, True worship. Psa, 29, 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.

A conscience void of offense toward God, and toward men. Acts 24. 16.

LESSON HYMNS.

No. 58, Dominion Hymnal.

Come, every soul by sin oppressed, There's mercy with the Lord, etc.

No, 59, Dominion Hymnal.

Give up all for Jesus, Weary child of sin, etc.

No. 107, Dominion Hymnal.

Stand up ! stand up for Jesus ! Ye soldiers of the cross, etc.

TIME.-This lesson extends through two years, from A. D. 58-60.

PLACE .-- Cesarea, the Roman capital of Palestine. FLANTS.-C-CENTER, the ROMAN CAPITAL OF FARSAME RULLERS.-While Paul was a prioner Felix was re-called, and Porcins Festus was impointed Procurator of Palestine: Ananias was deposed from the high-priest-hood, and Ishmael took his place: Quadratus, Prefect of Syria, died, and was succeeded by Corbulo; Nero, the wickedest of the emperors, was still reigning at Rome

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION .- The power of conscience.

ing. Temperance. Here meaning self-control, or the mastery over passion, appetite, and lust; a bold mes-te come. He warned the unjust governor, whose hands were stained with blood, of a trial when Feiks binnedf would stand before a 3 duge whose sentence should be for eternity. Paul's sermon was bold, prac-tical, and adapted to the character of his hearers. (6) *He trion on high.* (10) *The turn should be proceedings of the courage that come from on high.* (10) *The turn should be proceedings of the courage that come ibed.* "It was an inward trembiled, Hev. Ver., "What ten-fueld or the was not angry with Paul for his fath-fulness, but he was not angry with Paul for his fath-fulness, but he was not angry with Paul for his fath-fulness, but he was not willing at Ω convenient sen-son for hearing, not for rependence, for there was no sign of true penelence in his conduct. (11) There are solin many Felizes in the congregation listening to ser-mons. mons.

26. He hoped also that money. He knew that Paul was a leader among the Christians, that he had brought money to Jerusalem, and that there was a strong bond or union amougt the disciples, but he had no thought of the high principles inculeated in the Gospel, which would forbid Jribery. Given him. Though to receive a bribe was contrary to Roman law, yet it was thoroughly in accord with the despicable character of Felix, as drawn by all the historians of that day.

27. After two years. Two years of weary impris-onment for the apostle. It is remarkable that we have no episitles written at that time. Perhaps his frame needed its enforced rest, or he may have needed Lake in the preparation of his Gospel. **Porchas Festus.** He succeeded Felix in 60 A.D., and was a just and fair rul-er, but died in less than two years. Show the Jews a **plenaure**. Rev. Ver., "desiring to gain favor with the Jews." His desire was to escape accusation before the emperor for his misrule, but the failed, was charged with crime by the Jews, and would have been condemned but for the influence of his brother Failes. Lett Paul bound. Chained to a soldier, but not all the time con-fined to a cell. fined to a cell.

QUESTIONS FOR SENIOR STUDENTS.

- ULATIONS FOR SECTOR DE CORS 1. A Good Confession, v. 10-16. Before whom was Paul brought ? What charges were preferred against Paul ? How did Paul answer to the first charge ? How does he reply to the second ? In what did he profess belief ?
- A Plain Statement, v. 17-21. To what charge does Paul now reply ? For what did Paul go to the temple ? Whom did be say should have appeared against him ? Of what was their absence a proof? a To whom did Paul allude in verse 20 ? What only thing could they bring against him ?
- A Long Delay, v. 22-97. On what pretext did Felix postpone the case? On what did Paul discourse ? Why did not Felix release Paul ? Still later. why did he leave him a prisoner ?

Practical Teachings.

How does this lesson show-

1. The advantage of a good conscience ? 2. The advantage of right-doing ? 3. The advantage of the truth ?

QUESTIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOLARS.

- 1. A Good Confession, v. 10-16. At whose invitation did Paul speak ? What encouraged him ? Where had Paul been ?

- What charges did he deny ? What confession did he make ?
- What hope sustained him ?

What motive ruled him 5

A Plain Statement, v. 17-21. On what errand had Paul gone to Jerusalem ? 2 Whose absence did he censure ? What challenge did Paul give ? What did he admit ?