

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest Intelligence by Telegraph and Cable.

Five Men and Four Race Horses Killed in a Collision.

The Boston express freight ran into the Brattleboro freight, bound south, about a thousand feet south of the flag station at Harrison's Landing, Conn., on the New London Northern Railroad. The engines came together head on, and a frightful wreck was the result. The first car of the southbound train contained four racehorses bound for the races at Croton. Four of the five men in charge of the horses were killed outright, and one was so fearfully injured that he died a few minutes after reaching New London.

The men killed were as follows: Charles Hiney and William Ballou of Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Edward Moore, of Norwich, Connecticut; McKenna, residence unknown. Of the fifth man nothing was known and there was nothing upon his person which would tend to identify him.

The racehorses killed were Teddy R., Broadway, Wonderful Cure and Jennie Maynard. The car which carried the horses and men was carried, after the collision, over the engine of the northbound train and then fell over on its side. Other cars of the train were also thrown over and to the side of the Boston freight.

The cause of the accident has not yet been determined and no one can be found who will venture a theory. The railroad officials have nothing to say. The coroner and medical examiner were at work in the case, and the engineers, firemen and other train hands and railroad officials were put upon the stand. The train dispatcher of the road was declared to be the person at fault, and he was placed under arrest by the coroner.

Cheyenne Snow Bound.

A disastch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says: The Wyoming capital has just been snow bound for three days. It was the worst storm ever known here. But little can be learned from the outside. A mail carrier who came back after making only four miles in five hours, said that the drifts would make travel impossible for some days, and that the dead horses on the road were a sight to see. Any flock of sheep caught out in the storm would be a total loss.

In Cheyenne there is scarcely a telegraph, electric light, or telephone pole up and thousands of trees are broken. A few small buildings collapsed, but no personal injuries were reported. The town is in darkness west and north, with all wires down and the railways blocked. Trains are simply lost. For twenty miles any way not more than one telegraph pole in a hundred is standing. Snow plows, shovellers, and linemen are being worked as hard as possible.

Reports are being received of immense losses of cattle and horses in Northern Colorado and in Wyoming. Thousands of dollars' worth of these animals are reported to have perished. It is estimated that almost a third of the cattle and horses on the ranges have been destroyed by the storm.

An unknown man was found dead by the side of the railroad track near Greeley, Col. He had perished from the effects of the storm.

Le Hung Chang's Queer Doings.

The statement is made by passengers arriving at San Francisco, from China by the steamer Oceanic that Le Hung Chang, Prime Minister of China, has manifested symptoms of insanity.

As is the custom in China, all audiences he grants are public. For the head of Government to slap the face of an officer in the presence of an inferior is considered a deadly insult, and the man who is struck loses caste forever. Yet this is what Chang is said to be doing daily. Almost every one to whom he grants audiences is kicked and cuffed in front of servants and retires in disgrace.

According to the passengers, affairs came to a culminating point just before the steamer sailed. One of the generals of the Chinese Army appeared before Le Hung Chang to make his official report. The Viceroy, with no apparent cause, struck the General in the face. The General was only prevented by the attendants from falling on the Viceroy.

Miners Killed and Injured.

The number of men killed and injured by the explosion of a mine at Philadelphia and Reading Company's Sterling Run colliery at Shamokin, Penn., is now known to be eleven. Of these five are dead and the remaining six were so badly burned and mutilated that small hopes for their recovery were entertained.

When the explosion occurred it was accompanied by a very heavy fall of coal, rock and debris, which entombed five of the miners. A rescue band was at once organized, but owing to the unsafe condition of that part of the mine in which the explosion occurred and the presence of black damp, their progress was necessarily slow.

Relief bodies were formed, and early in the morning the last body was reached and brought to the surface. Many narrow escapes were made by miners working in parts of the mine near where the explosion occurred, but all the men are now out.

Storms in England.

Very heavy gales prevailed over the northern part of England, Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lincoln, and Norfolk being the worst sufferers by the storm. The reports from along the coast bring tidings of wrecks. It was supposed that a number of lives were lost by the foundering of vessels off shore.

The mail boats plying between England and Ireland have been greatly delayed. Large tracts of land in the north of Wales have been flooded and the crops still in the fields have been ruined. Several rivers in Westmoreland and Derbyshire have overflowed their banks and adjacent low lands were submerged.

During the gale at Wicklow, Ireland, three men who were trying to pass a line to a schooner in distress were washed from a pier and drowned. The Drogheda packet boat has grounded on the coast of Ireland.

Mexican Exports.

The publication of the statistics on exportation for the fiscal year ended in June last goes to support the statements of the continuing progress of Mexico. The exports amounted to \$75,467,000, a gain over the previous year of more than \$12,000,000. The largest gain was in precious metals, and gains were also made in tobacco, lead, zinc, iron, woods, marble, skins, wheat and vanilla. There was a decrease in coffee, copper, chicle and henequen. This year there will be larger exports of coffee and henequen. The report is regarded by bankers as demonstrating the continued prosperity of the country. The United States takes sixty-six per cent. of all Mexican exports.

He Paid High For Timber.

The Ontario (Canada) Government sold a section at Toronto, the other day, 637 square miles of timber lands in the Nipissing, Algoma and Thunder Bay districts. The limits consist principally of pine, on which there was realized the sum of \$2,308,475. The largest lot was bought by G. W. Pack, of Alpena, Mich., who purchased thirty-five and a half square miles at the rate of \$10,000 a mile or a total of \$375,000. This is believed to be the largest price ever paid for a timber limit on the continent of America.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PRESIDENT HARRISON is fond of baseball. CINCINNATI has released Pitcher Meakin. This has been a year of bitter disappointment.

JOYCE, of the Brooklyn, is a failure as an outfielder.

BROTHERS, of Brooklyn, is the only one left of the famous Detroit "Big Four."

PITTSBURG now has a very fast outfield—almost equal to Boston's or Cleveland's.

ANSON, of Chicago, has been in active service on the diamond for eighteen years.

HARRINGTON, Cincinnati's cast-off catcher, has the best average of all the League batters.

CHILD, of Cleveland, has made more runs than any other League player, and Brothers, of Brooklyn, more hits.

BROTHERS has lost a great share of his popularity in Brooklyn, and may not ever first base there next season.

RICHARDSON leads all the short stops of the League in fielding, and is the only Washington player who leads in any position.

It is a long time since the big League has seen a left-handed throwing Third Baseman such as New York's new man, Kesler, is.

ANSON, of Chicago, is in favor of doing away with bunt hits and gloves for every one except the first baseman and a catcher.

NEW YORK has five remarkable base runners in Fuller, Doyle, Keeler, Burke and Lyons. McMahon is the only real slow runner on the team.

CAPTAIN COMSKEY has had the laugh on his old team this season. In each fall Cincinnati has won six out of seven games from St. Louis, or a total of twelve out of fourteen games played.

ONE feature of the make-up of the Cleveland team to watch credit enough is not given to the number of all-around players. By O'Connor and Tabeau are three particularly valuable men in this respect.

UNOFFICIAL averages show that Keefe, of Philadelphia, and Young and Cuddy, of Cleveland, are the most effective pitchers in the League. Boston's crack pitchers, Staley and Shiveck, rank as excellent and twelfth.

DARLEN, of Chicago, in fielding averages is dead in the water above the third basemen in the League, but Shindle, of Baltimore, leads them all in the chances, with Nash, of Boston, and Farrell, of Chicago, next.

BASEBALL interest everywhere denials is that the game in New York be revived at once. Anson's transportation from Chicago to the metropolis would be the surest mode of securing such a result, for he is immensely popular with New York patrons of the National game.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.
Cleveland	52	23	St. Louis	38	37
Pittsburg	48	26	Cincinnati	37	37
Baltimore	43	33	Louisville	33	41
Brooklyn	42	33	Baltimore	26	44
Philadelphia	41	35	St. Louis	25	51
New York	39	37	Washington	23	50

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The oldest British soldier is Sir Patrick Grant, aged eighty-eight.

MICHAEL ERLANGER, the well-known French financier, is dead.

WILLIAM II., of Germany, is at this moment the richest sovereign of Europe.

KING OTTO, of Bavaria, has been placed in a straitjacket despite his royal protest.

LOUIS KOSUTH, the Hungarian patriot, is losing his mental faculties through extreme age.

THOMAS WOOLNER, the eminent sculptor, is dead in London at the age of sixty-six years.

GENERAL CRESCO, the Revolutionary leader, has been proclaimed President of Venezuela.

EMANUEL LASKER, the famous Berlin chess player, is a dapper-looking young gentleman with a studious air.

DURING thirty-five years' service on the police force of New York Inspector Henry V. Sifers, retired, never had a charge preferred against him.

GEORGE C. GREER, who was the engineer of the Monitor in the engagement with the Merrimac during the late war, died a few days ago at Charleston, S. C.

The grandson of Don Pedro has brooded over an ambition to secure the Brazilian throne, but he has become a howling lunatic, strait-jacketed in a padded cell.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts has resolved to go to the Chicago Fair; her husband will come with her. Age sets lightly upon her brow and has not yet touched her vivacity. She is nearly eighty.

PROBABLY the tallest G. A. R. veteran is William Boyne, of Green County, Pennsylvania, who stands seven feet in his stockings. During the war he was a private soldier in the Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The greatest pleasure the King of Greece had during his visit to Paris was to slip out from behind his suite behind, and to peep into the show windows and make purchases just as if he were an ordinary member of the human family.

The ink with which all the Government paper money is printed is made only by James Eddy, of Troy, N. Y., who alone has having been given to him by his father, the inventor of the ink, on his deathbed. The making of it results in a profit of \$50,000 a year.

The German Emperor is fond of hunting, particularly of following the bear, the sport in which his forefathers excelled. The Kaiser rides a white horse when he goes hunting, and silver spurs jingle on the heels of his top-boots. He is a good marksman, and has a record of putting three balls from a revolver in the bull's eye of a small target fifteen paces distant.

MUCH MONEY AND STAMPS.

Report of the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The annual report of Captain William M. Meredith, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, says that the Bureau accomplished another successful year's work. There were completed and delivered during the year 13,728,494 sheets of United States notes, Treasury notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, bonds and National bank notes, having the enormous face value of \$799,790,800; 36,496,196 sheets of internal-revenue stamps, containing 1,943,826,244 stamps, and having a value of \$154,000,000; 528,625 sheets of customs stamps, containing 2,051,250 stamps, and 2,015,123 sheets of drafts, checks, certificates, etc., together with miscellaneous work for the various departments of the Government, costing \$68,579,121.

The number of securities, stocks, etc., delivered during the fiscal year 1891 was larger than for a period of fourteen years prior thereto. The number delivered during the year 1892, however, exceeds that number by 6,130,077 sheets, or slightly more than thirteen per cent., while the expenditures for 1893 exceed those of 1891 by only four per cent. This large amount of work, representing in the aggregate a value of over \$865,000,000, was handled throughout the various processes necessary to its completion without the loss to the Government of a single dollar.

A KITE flying tournament took place at Rouen, France, at which the winner of the prize was thirty-seven feet high, rose in the air 2816 yards, and required three men to hold it. "Kite flying" is an art very much cultivated by the upper classes.

A BAD RECORD.

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION UNDER INDICTMENT—EXTRAVAGANCE, CORRUPTION AND UTTER DISREGARD OF SOLEMN PLEDGES.

The issue in this campaign is the Republican record of the last four years.

It is a very bad record. It is a record of wrong-doing, of unfair favoritism in legislation and of scandalous misconduct in administration; a record of reckless squandering; of the debauchment of the public service; of corruption in office and in getting office, and of shameful malpractices in the attempt to retain power regardless of the popular will.

The Administration and the Fifty-first Congress came into power by plain purchase. The Republican Party in 1888 secured its triumph by selling legislation short.

Abandoning all that it had professed and all that its leaders, living and dead, had taught concerning the limitations of right in tariff legislation, it framed a platform in Chicago in which it offered to monopolists such tariff rates as they should desire for their enrichment at the expense of the people, in return for contributions to the campaign fund.

The offer was accepted. The money was paid, and with it the notorious embezzler and corruptionist, Matthew Quay, with his lieutenant, Dudley, was set to buy the election. When the funds ran low John Wanamaker purchased an option on a Cabinet office by securing an additional contribution of \$400,000 from the buyers of legislation upon a margin.

When the Congress thus elected came together the Republican majority was too narrow and uncertain to do the work it had promised. It could not deliver the legislative goods it had sold to monopolists without resort to further unfairness and wrong. It proceeded to unseat members of the minority whom the people had elected and to seat Republicans whom the people had refused to elect, and not a man in all the majority was brave or honest enough to raise a voice in protest.

When the time came for debate the majority decided not to permit debate, lest the truth be made plain to the people.

The rules of the House were revolutionized. A dictator of peculiarly arbitrary will was placed in the chair who suppressed discussion, overrode all considerations of fairness, changed the House from a deliberative body into a mere machine for recording his determination, and thus enacted the measures of monopoly which the party had been paid in advance to pass.

In two short years this Congress squandered an enormous surplus, reduced the treasury to the bare straits, laid heavy burdens upon the people and upon industry and made a determined, though fortunately a fruitless, effort to rob the several States of the right of free elections in order to secure for the Republican Party a longer lease of power. It sought to buy votes for the future by pension legislation of the most reckless and unjust character, whose shadow hangs like a pall over the finances of the country and must embarrass its prosperity for a generation to come.

The Administration thus elected delivered to Wanamaker the Cabinet office he had bought, put Tanner into the Pension office, with his exultant exclamation, "God help the surplus!" not upon his lips, and when his scandalous misconduct made his removal a necessity, put Rum there instead, to work still larger mischief in less vociferous fashion, and to fill the office with speculations, peculations and scandals so shameful that even the Reed Congress could not be dragged into palliating them. And, in spite of further and more flagrant exposure, Rum is in office still!

The Administration came into power protesting most solemnly its purpose to enforce the Civil Service law in letter and spirit, and to extend its scope and influence. It straightway set Clarkson at work to head postmasters at a rate wholly unprecedented. The President openly farmed out the Federal office as spoils to such bosses as Quay and Platt, and quartered his own relatives and partners and chums upon the public service. When the Civil Service Commission discovered the most flagrant and shameless abuses in Baltimore and urged the removal of numbers of persons by name for proved misconduct amounting to criminality—misconduct perpetrated in the name and on behalf of the Administration—the whole matter was jauntily put aside by Wanamaker, and the President in no way interfered to redeem his pledge or to free himself from the shame of it all.

Dudley was one of the agents in the purchase of Mr. Harrison's election, and he was found out. Mr. Harrison has since refused to hold intimate personal relations with the "Blocks of Five" statesman, but through his Attorney-General and former law partner he has interfered with the administration of justice in Dudley's case, has caused a judge upon the bench to shield and protect crime, and has since rewarded that judge for his corrupt subservience by elevating him to a higher judicial position.

And within these later months the country has seen the President organize the Civil Service into a political machine, and with it compel his own nomination for a second term.

From the very beginning Mr. Harrison has used the appointing power as a means of securing a second term for himself. He resorted at the outset to a device justly denounced by the elder President of his name as wrong and dangerous. He muzzled the press of his own party so far as criticism of his administration was concerned. He made sure of the support of the prominent Republican newspapers for all his ambitions by putting their editors under obligations to himself for high office, carrying with it pecuniary rewards, political advantages or social distinction, according to the known need and desire of each of his beneficiaries.

In certain directions he filled the foreign service with incapable men to oblige unworthy interests. He sent Mizner to Central America, and kept him there long after the country had given expression to its disgust and humiliation with the conduct of an American Minister who, in the interest of a speculative syndicate, sacrificed the honor of the Nation and the flag.

He sent Egan and McCreery to Chile, with results grievously hurtful both to the good name and to the commercial interests of the country.

To Wanamaker he has added Elkins as a Cabinet officer—Elkins, a political adventurer and speculator, who had grown rich out of politics without having won respect enough anywhere to make his name suggestive even of possibilities in connection with honorable office. He made Porter the Superintendent of the Census, knowing him to be an already discredited manipulator of statistics, a foreign adventurer destitute of convictions and in search of a market for his peculiar abilities, a man at that very time conducting business as a vulgar wine tout in combination with politics and ready to placard his advertisements in the Executive Mansion itself. He permitted this man to falsify the census of great States by way of robbing them of their just representation and thus increasing the chances of that party's success to whose service he had hired himself.

It is a sad and shameful story of pledges broken; of fiscal legislation bartered for campaign funds; of elections secured by the purchase of votes; of high office made the subject of vulgar traffic; of the public service, including the most honorable places, prostituted to the promotion of the President's personal ambitions; of a court converted into a sanctuary for the protection of a scoundrel; of judicial subservience rewarded with high judicial place; of debate suppressed in Congress; of a surplus squandered, and of the enormous increase of the people's tax burdens that the proceeds might flow into the coffers of favored monopolists willing to share their spoil with the political organization that made its collection possible.

It is a grievous indictment that is here made, but it is perfectly true and it covers but a part of the truth. The specifications will come later in the course of these letters. The facts will be given upon which every accusation rests. The whole record will be laid bare—that record which the people by their votes in November are to approve or condemn.

And this is not a mere recalling of old errors, a recurrence to offenses repeated. The courses that condemn this Administration have been continuous. Rum is still at the head of the Pension Bureau, and that bureau is not reformed or purified. Marshall Airey still holds office in Baltimore, notwithstanding Commissioner Roosevelt's report as to his organization of the postoffice and Custom House employes there into a band of political ruffians, his use of them to carry primaries in the Administration interest by wholesale cheating and by actual physical violence, in which he personally participated. Neither he nor Postmaster Johnson nor any of their subordinates have been removed, though their conduct was fully set forth and their removal strongly urged by Mr. Roosevelt, a Republican member of the Civil Service Commission; though some of them, according to Mr. Roosevelt's report, deliberately testified to lies; though many of them openly confessed to cheating; though all of them set at naught the law against political assessments, and though they all professed with more or less of candor the creed of lying, cheating and ballot-box stuffing which the testimony showed that they had practiced.

These men who, as one of them put it in his testimony, believe "in doing anything to win," are still in office by grace of Mr. Wanamaker's favor and Mr. Harrison's neglect of duty. And they still constitute the Administration machine in Baltimore and Maryland politics.

In brief, the Administration is what it has been. It profits still by the practices for which honest men in both parties have condemned it in the past. It protects its scoundrels and its law-breakers. It keeps them in office. It uses them in politics. It sanctions their creeds and their performances. It sent them and such as them to Minneapolis to nominate Mr. Harrison for a second term in spite of any desire the Republican Party might have for some other candidate.

It still looks to the monopolies it has fostered for the money with which to carry the election. In their behalf it has not only made laws, but has neglected and refused to enforce such laws as there are on the statute books adverse to them.

The coal conspiracy has been formed during this Administration. Without le or hindrance it has levied a tribute upon the people in face of the anti-trust law. That law makes it the imperative duty of the Attorney-General, through the District Attorneys, to bring criminal prosecutions against all the conspirators; but no District Attorney has moved, and the Attorney-General weakly protests that he has no information touching the conspiracy.

In the interest of good government it is necessary to chastise official misconduct by defeat. The men and the party now in power must be sent into retirement for the public good. Our public life is in need of disinfection. It is time to restore legislation to its proper service of all the people.

The simple facts of these four years' history constitute the most conclusive reasons for refusing to intrust this Administration or the party it represents with a further lease of power.—New York World.

THE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.

A Pennsylvania Democrat writes the Courier-Journal for information upon the following points:

1. How does the tariff affect the grain farmers as compared with the cotton growers?

2. How are tariff rates regulated?

3. What articles of trade, either produced on the farm or manufactured, can be sold in the English market cheaper than in the American market? I mean American goods.

1. The tariff affects grain farmers and cotton growers alike in this, that it robs both. It is true that there is a tariff on corn, wheat and oats, on the pretense of protecting them, but they need no protection, because they are exported in large quantities and sold in competition with the grain of other countries. Whenever a commodity can be exported in large quantities, it is because it is produced more cheaply here than it is abroad. In the last fiscal year we exported 157,000,000 bushels of wheat, worth \$161,000,000, besides 15,000,000 barrels of flour, worth \$55,000,000; also 75,000,000 bushels of corn, worth \$41,500,000, and nearly 3,000,000,000 pounds of cotton, worth \$258,000,000. We were enabled to do this because these commodities were cheaper in the United States than in the countries to which they were sent; the price abroad, less freight, commission and other charges, being the price realized for them here. It is nonsense to talk of protecting cheap goods against those that are dearer; by the natural laws of trade commodities seek the markets where prices are best. Cotton is on the free list, while wheat is nominally protected by a duty of twenty-five cents a bushel; but cotton is as effectually protected by its cheapness as wheat, and neither is protected by the tariff.

Where the robbery comes in is in the tax on the goods which farmers receive for their grain and cotton. We sent abroad last year, in round numbers, \$800,000,000 worth of products of agriculture of all kinds. What did we get in return? Did we get our pay in gold? No; we exported more gold and silver than we imported. We had to take foreign merchandise in exchange, and on all dutiable goods the tariff exacted a duty of nearly fifty per cent. Thus, of the \$161,000,000 worth of wheat exported, the farmers, if paid in dutiable goods, would get back only about \$110,000,000 worth, the remainder being necessary to pay the duties. It is true that all imports are not dutiable; but it is also true that the farmers pay to domestic manufacturers much higher prices for goods obtained from them than similar goods would cost abroad; so that a reduction of one-third from the purchasing power of our agricultural exports does not by any means represent the exaction which the tariff makes of the farmers.

2. When imported material is used in the manufacture of an article, ninety-nine per cent. of the duties paid on such material is refunded when the article is exported.

3. Many agricultural implements, sewing machines, and many other articles, are sold abroad at lower prices than at home. This has been denied, but it has been proved beyond question; and some protectionists admit and defend it as proper. The rebate of duties on imported material contributes to render this possible; but it also happens in the case of articles on which no rebate is paid, because high tariffs enable the manufacturer to exact excessive profits at home, while abroad, where the tariff gives him no advantage, he is compelled to take a reasonable profit.—Courier-Journal.

IT IS A STIMULANT.

Mr. Mason, one of the Republican stumpers, declares that "the tariff is not a tax but a stimulant."

A true word.

The tariff stimulates campaign contributions from its beneficiaries, the protected millionaires. The fat-friers know this.

It stimulates Carnegie to buy castles in Scotland and to set up as a money lord in England while reducing wages at home.

It stimulates manufacturers to shoddyize their goods and raise their prices.

It stimulates the tariff and the usurer to collect the debts of its victims.

It puts the stimulant of necessity upon workmen to secure the extra cost of their necessities due to exactions.

Mr. Mason is only half right. The tariff is both a tax and a stimulant.

THE RESULT OF TARIFF TAXATION.

Experts estimate that during the last thirty years upwards of five billion dollars have been paid into the United States Treasury as the result of tariff taxation. The same authorities tell us that for every dollar thus paid into the Treasury, from \$3 to \$5 profit has gone into the pockets of the protected home manufacturers, or, altogether, the enormous sum of thirty-one billion dollars. Is it any wonder that twenty-five thousand individuals now own one-half of all the property in this country? Who will question the necessity of relief to the toiling millions from such burdens as these?

The new system of electric street lighting which is to be introduced on Fifth Avenue, New York City, will employ two instead of one arc lamp on each post. In this way more effective light and better diffusion are expected, so that shadows will not be as noticeable. The wires are to be concealed from view and connected underground to the low voltage mains of the Edison Company. Each lamp will take about fifty volts and the pair will be connected in series and the system is multiple, so that no wire will carry over 110 volts electric pressure.

The Government has ordered all steamers to have lifeboats ready for an emergency. Their life-preservers ought also be sufficient in quantity and quality for the maximum number of passengers carried, and, what is equally important, be within easy reach.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 23.

Lesson Text: "Peter at Caesarea," Acts x., 30-48—Golden Text: Acts x., 43—Commentary.

30. It seems to be a Scriptural principle that if we would obtain definite blessing from God in any form we must seek it with the whole heart. "Ye shall seek Me and find Me when ye shall search for Me with all your heart" (Jer. xix., 10). Jesus also taught that certain diseases could be overcome by prayer and fasting (Math. xvii., 21). Cornelius being thus in earnest receives a visit from an angel.

31. The angel brings tidings from heaven that both Cornelius and his wife have been heard and regarded by God. Compare Daniel's fasting and praying and the message sent to him by an angel (Dan. x., 12, 19). See also Zacharias and the angel Gabriel (Luke i., 13). The angels are ministering spirits who wait upon the heirs of salvation (Heb. i., 14).

32. Behold the intimate acquaintance of angels with our name, the house we live in, the town in which we sojourn, our occupation, etc. Observe how plain and full the directions given to the servants. Both the law of God and the visions of God are written plainly (Deut. xxviii., 8; Hab. ii., 3) that the one who reads may obey. See also Ps. cxviii., 11.

33. Cornelius having briefly replied to Peter's question, "For what intent have ye sent for me?" (verse 29) and having gratefully commended him for his promptness, then adds, "Now therefore are we all here present before God to acceptance of our case that are commanded thee of God." It is God and not Peter whom Cornelius expects to hear from, it is the presence of God, not of Peter, that saves them.

34. If a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons. Thus Peter began his address. He might have learned this from the law (Deut. x., 17; II Chron. xix., 7; Job xxviii., 3) but he needed a vision to convince him. Some people now would need a vision to convince them that God actually can and does love and work through those who don't belong to their church.

35. "In every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." For Peter to put a Gentile on a level with a Jew as to acceptance of God was surely the Spirit speaking in Peter, for a little while before he thought very differently. See verse 28.

36. Although the peace preached by Jesus Christ was first for Israel, yet Isaiah had hinted at its being for Gentiles when he wrote, "Peace, peace to him that is far off and to him that is near" (Isa. lvii., 19). And Paul so preached it in Eph. ii., 13, 14; Col. i., 20, insisting that "the same Lord our God is rich unto all that call upon Him" (Rom. x., 12).

37. Peter insisted that they knew this word which began to be preached in Galilee and afterward in all Judea, but he could not have added that it was because of the Father's command that he should go to every creature and the apostles' faithfulness in obeying it.

38. Here is a most concise and yet comprehensive statement of the commission, power and work of our Lord Jesus Christ. Here is clearly set forth the testimony of Father, Son and Holy Spirit unitedly working on behalf of opposed humanity and against the devil.

39. The Bible is the great and wholly inspired (yet, even verbally inspired) record of God and His Son, and the testimony of those who possess the Bible, care much or know much about its testimony. Therefore God has appointed living men and women who shall be living, walking, speaking Bibles, known and read of all men, filled with the Spirit, honoring the Lord Jesus Christ (II Cor. iv., 11).

40. Our verbal testimony is to the great fact that Jesus died and rose again—delivered for our offenses, raised again for our justification (Rom. iv., 25). The testimony of our lives is, or should be, to the fact that we died with Him, by faith in Him, and are now alive unto God walking in newness of life, our affections set upon things above (Rom. vi., 6; Gal. ii., 20; Col. iii., 1, 2).

41. Jesus, after His resurrection, appeared some ten or eleven times, but only to all of the disciples, and perhaps not to all of them. Many know that Jesus died for them who know little or nothing of the power of His resurrection, and to whom He is as one outside the door, standing for entrance to His own house (Rev. iii., 20).

42. The same Jesus who died and rose again is to be our Judge. He offers Himself to all now as their Saviour, promising to cast out none who come to Him (John vi., 37), but as surely as He is a Saviour now, He will soon be Judge, first of His redeemed, then of the living nations and lastly of all the rest of the dead. It will be a day of a thousand years beginning and ending with judgment (Acts xvii., 31; Rom. xiv., 10; Math. xxv