

# BLAINE'S VIEWS.

DEMOCRATS SHOULD BE ABRAHAMED UPON  
MCKINLEY TARIFF, RECIPROCI-  
TY AND CURRENCY—A MASTERLY LET-  
TER.

James G. Blaine has written a letter to Chairman Manley, of the Maine Republican State Committee, in which he defines very clearly the three main issues upon which to meet the Democrats in the pending contest. It is a masterly presentation of the Republican argument and a telling expose of the unpatriotic Democratic attitude on the questions of the McKinley tariff, reciprocity and the National currency. Following is the full text of the letter:

BAR HARBOR, Sept. 9, 1893.  
Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, Etc.,  
Augusta, Me.

My Dear Sir—Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign, I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being the strongest for the Republicans to urge before the people.

### THE STRONGEST ISSUES.

1. The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports, and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed a general enactment known as the McKinley tariff, which for a time failed to meet with popular approval, and was regarded with a certain degree of distrust by those who had always upheld the protective system.

But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff by experience. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, and export and import, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and the extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperous, and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the McKinley tariff by an impressive and undeniable series of facts.

### THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Against this tariff the Democratic Party has taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a fraud and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic Convention, against the report of the Committee on Resolutions, by a two-thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man in the convention.

Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in haste, or just when the convention is adjourning it may fail to receive the attention of the members; but this resolution was debated, pro and con, adopted after a contest and was perfectly understood by the members of the convention. It is contained in these words:

"We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

### CALHOUN'S NULLIFICATION SCHEME.

If any one will take the trouble to read the resolutions by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his Nullification scheme in 1833, he will find the tariff platform of the Democratic Party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry followers in South Carolina were of a more comprehensive character than those contemplated in the Democratic resolution of 1833.

The Democrats are in the habit of naming Jefferson as the founder of their party; and yet on the subject of tariff they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administration the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus, and the question was, "What should be done? Should the tariff be reduced or should this surplus be maintained?"

### JEFFERSON WANTED IMPOSTS.

Jefferson pointedly asked: "Shall we suppress the impost and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufacturers?" For himself he recommended that "the impost be maintained," and the surplus created "should be appropriated to the improvement of the roads, canals, rivers and education."

If the Constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified, and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

### DEMOCRATS ONCE PROTECTIONISTS.

2. When the principle of reciprocity trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system, the Democrats showed a most generous appreciation of the question, and gave it their support so long as the Republicans refused to accept it; but when the Republicans came to approve it the Democratic support vanished, and instead of favoring we find the Democratic National Convention passing a resolution hostile to the system.

But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained through reciprocity a new and valuable trade, and the system

has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of all duties in the McKinley bill, but instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several Nations interested what they would give to have these articles made free.

We found that the privileges which we were about to give without cost and without charge would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward Islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, in Santo Domingo and the five Central American States, and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany—all in exchange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit.

### WAGE EARNERS' TARIFF FREE LIST.

The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States if every article, before it was put on the free list, had been made the subject of inquiry to see what we could get in exchange for it? We omitted to do so for many years.

And that neglect has cost the Government advantages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It is very plain and very simple. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The Democratic Party think they can discredit it, and they make the effort, apparently for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it.

### NATIONAL CURRENCY.

3. With all its calamities, the war brought us one great blessing—National currency. There are many who will say that it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so auspicious a result to capital and labor. Prior to the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened Nation in the world. The State banks, with some exceptions, were thoroughly irresponsible. They existed by thousands throughout the United States.

Whenever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bills, and they were generally found scattered in the pockets of the laboring man, to whom they were a total loss without any redemption whatever. Of the State banks it was often truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits.

They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars among the poor. Since the close of the war all this is different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United States behind it as guarantee. All the banks that exist are under the control of the National Government, and if they fail as financial institutions the Government has taken care that their bills shall be paid by securities deposited in Government vaults.

### SURPRISING CONDUCT OF DEMOCRATS.

Under these circumstances it is a matter of extraordinary surprise that the Democratic Convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the revival of State banks. The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If State banks are adopted, and their circulation attain a large issue, no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes.

How the Democratic Convention came to make such a declaration, who was its author, what intelligent purpose was in it will remain a mystery. I have heard the argument advanced that we would keep the money at home if State banks were instituted; but we should keep it at home because it would be so worthless that nobody would take it abroad.

### EVIL OF STATE BANKS.

Were the system of State banks revived we would again have discounts at the State lines, large charges for drafts on financial centers, and general suspension of every bill offered in payment, with a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills, and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks.

The three issues which I have given are the issues on which I would arrange the Democratic Party. I would not multiply issues not to be diverted by our opponents to a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance.

Very sincerely yours,  
JAMES G. BLAINE.

### Protection for Our Farmers Found in the McKinley Tariff Law.

At various times since the passage of the McKinley tariff law, we have given facts and figures showing the beneficial influence that law has had on American agriculture; how, by decreasing importations of competing farm products it has increased the demand for our own productions, while at the same time still further extending the farmer's market by opening up new opportunities for employment to our people in manufacturing industries, and thus creating a larger consuming class for the farmer's products. But those figures have necessarily been incomplete owing to the short period of time during which the new law had been in operation. Now, however, that an entire fiscal year has elapsed since the enactment of the tariff of 1890, it is possible to make a fairly accurate calculation as to the larger value of the farmer's market due to McKinley protection. This we have done by comparing imports of competing agricultural products—or products which in some form or other compete with those of our farmers—during the years ending June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1892, the two years immediately preceding and succeeding the passage of the McKinley act. The statistics are taken from the "Summary Statement of Imports and Ex-

ports" issued by the Treasury Department, and they show clearly the benefits of the new law to agriculture.

### PROTECTION FOR OUR FARMERS.

Articles	Imports 1890	Imports 1892
Animals	\$3,970,377	\$9,576,811
Broadstuffs	5,084,273	4,681,806
Eggs	2,074,912	325,244
Flax and hemp	9,339,977	2,645,972
Fruits, other than tropical	4,320,738	2,210,408
Hay	1,148,445	715,151
Hops	1,335,916	833,701
Provisions (meat and dairy products)	2,011,314	1,796,090
Seeds (linseed or flaxseed)	2,839,057	1,000,412
Tobacco leaf	17,936,192	10,331,174
Tobacco manufactured	4,108,262	2,223,851
Vegetables	4,435,372	2,833,237
Totals	\$58,648,491	\$83,449,837

### Larger market for American farmers.

It requires neither theoretical knowledge nor broad philosophy to understand the meaning of this table. One fact stands out strong and clear: The McKinley law has decreased the importation of articles competing with the products of American farms by \$26,199,634. In other words, in the first fiscal year of its operation, it has made the farmer's home market more valuable by exactly that amount. This, however, is but a small part of its work. When we remember the new industries established, the old ones expanded, the larger number of laborers employed, the wages increased and the greater purchasing power on the part of all classes of our people which so prominent a free-trade statistician as Edward Atkinson says exists, it is safe to say that double that figure scarcely measures the value of the McKinley tariff to our agriculturists. And the effects of this larger market, of this stimulated industry, we see all around us. Not for a long time have our farmers been so prosperous and contented. There is no kind of a chance for calamity howlers in the great agricultural sections of the West; and the farmers of those great and growing districts can be depended on to roll up their usual large majority for the farmer's policy and the farmer's candidates on the 8th day of the coming November.—American Economist.

### The Beginning of a Great Era.

The Nation has entered upon a wonderful career of prosperity. We have laid the foundation of a policy which will give us a greatness beyond our most sanguine dreams. To continue the present administration is to realize its fruits. To overthrow it is to arrest the advance and plunge into uncertainty. With such a choice the people cannot hesitate.—Philadelphia (Penn.) Press.

### Why the Tariff Does Not Tax.

If the tariff is a tax, the average citizen doesn't pay a cent of it, because the average citizen uses only American-made goods, upon which there is no tariff, and he buys them cheaper than he ever did under free trade or low tariff administration.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

### HOMEMADE COMFORT.

Serviceable Awning Made at an Expense of a Few Cents.

Spending the summer recently in a farm-house in the country, we found the absence of wooden blinds or shutters a very serious inconvenience when the sun reached its highest point in the heavens, writes a correspondent. It was decided to seek a way out of the difficulty by constructing homemade awnings.

A frame was made of laths and short screws, on the plan shown in the illustration, and covered with striped awning cloth. This cloth happened to be of just the right width to cover the top and front of the frame. The triangular side pieces were cut from one length of cloth, thus economizing material. The coverings were tacked on with lined tacks, as these are less likely to rust than others; and the awning, completed, was fastened with small wire nails to the inside of the window-casings, in the manner shown in the cut.

It took about two yards of cloth for each window, and the entire cost, including the frame and screws, was about 25 cents for each window.

The results were so satisfactory that we should have preferred awnings in hot weather, even though the house had been provided with blinds, since the blinds, when closed, shut out the light and make the interior gloomy, while awnings admit an abundance of cheerful light and yet deflect the heat very satisfactorily.

### Not Telephone Machines.

Two California inventors have devised a toll-collecting apparatus for telephones. It consists of the usual coin-in-the-slot device, with the addition of a clockwork apparatus that automatically cuts out the telephone when the time for talk has expired.

# SOLDIERS' COLUMN.

## PEACH TREE CREEK.

Both Armies Got Mixed up and "Pap" Thomas Comes to the Rescue.



Knowing that your readers relish reminiscences of the late war, and which have not been made known heretofore, I address myself to them at this time as a soldier of the Union army "mixed up" in the carnage I am about to relate upon the memorable field of Peach Tree Creek, in the Georgia campaign.

Wednesday, July 24, 1864, found the lines of the Union army in front of Peach Tree Creek not everywhere complete. A gap of nearly two miles was held by the skirmish-lines of New York's Division, of the Fourth Corps, and Col. Banning of the 121st Ohio, of Palmer's (Twenty-third) Corps; but how well they did it we shall presently see. The situation was a dangerous one, and Pap Thomas, with his accustomed wisdom and promptness, immediately commenced a series of movements for the purpose of closing this gap, and, as the sequel shows, statements of rebel prisoners made afterward revealed the fact that the enemy were aware of the existence of this gap, and were actually hunting to find it when they made their furious assault upon the Union forces in the evening, but most providently they failed to find it.

About noon on the 20th Thomas' design of closing up this "gap" culminated in an order to New York's Division to prepare to advance from the bank of the creek in order to relieve the 89th of Wood's division, which would tend to shorten the line between Newton and Wood.

The enemy made repeated efforts from noon till 2:30 o'clock to ascertain the positions of our forces. There was heavy skirmishing all along our front, as well as along the skirmish line which, stretching across the great gap, connected the left of Newton with the right of Wood. Then came that memorable lull, which was temporary and short. It was 3:30 when the enemy's skirmishers, advancing as if to reconnoiter, gave unmistakable notice that something was impending.

Our line had halted longer than was expected, and was just on the point of resuming the advance when this appearance of the rebels determined Newton to remain behind his hastily constructed works on the hill, and Hooker to march his "troops" at once from the low ground in front of him, so that he might connect with Newton's right.

The order to advance was scarcely given when from the high ground north of the stream all Hooker's batteries and part of Howard's broke forth in a simultaneous peal of thunder. The rebel guns were pointing forth from the woods beyond the open fields at the top of the ridge, and pressing forward, rank behind rank, in startling and magnificent array, seemed resolved to crush at one blow whatever might oppose them. This spectacle the artillerists upon the elevated ground north of the creek could plainly see, but the infantry climbing up the hill on the south side could not. A moment later and a savage yell upon the left, followed by the clang and clatter of 10,000 muskets, announced that Newton's forces had been assailed by the foe. The enemy did not wait to push forward a skirmish-line, but charged at once in lines of battle two and three deep.

Our skirmishers in the advance gave way like a whirlwind as they came rushing back, and came very near throwing Newton's extreme right into confusion; but for the moment caused it to give way. Here General Division, of Hooker's Corps, considers by in advance of both Williams and Ward, and temporarily shattered. Both these center divisions were pushed from their positions after a short and desperate resistance, and were hurried down the hill nearly to the banks of the creek. The wary old Kentuckian imagined that he saw both Newton and Geary overthrown. He was about to send them assistance when to his astonishment the whole scene was changed as if by magic. Newton's line became firm as a rock and, without another sign of wavering, continued to pour into the rebel host a steady, uninterrupted and deadly fire.

At this time the 89th Ill. of Wood's Division, under a withering fire from the enemy, while a couple of his batteries were directing their pieces fall at the right flank of the enemy, drove them back, tearing in pieces their ranks with a tornado of shot and shell. The advancing of the 89th and 32nd Ind. caused an indentation in our lines, which became a pit of death, into which hundreds of maddened rebels rushed only to die or fall wounded and bleeding upon the sod. Not one inch did these gallant regiments give, but advanced slowly and stubbornly, without doubt saving the day for the Union forces. It was just as Wood became convinced that all was going well with Newton and Geary that his own line reached the edge of the table-land I have described only to find itself confronted at a distance of 30 paces with the flower of the rebel army. With the 89th Ill. and 32nd Ind. in the advance, the tumult that once bore forth was such that no man could tell which portion of it was the roar of musketry and which the fierce, indig-

nant, defiant yell that each host hurled at the other. Both were surprised. My regiment (the 89th Ill.) and the balance of the Third Division scarcely knew that the enemy had emerged from the opposite woods, why they found themselves full in their presence.

The rebels, disappointed elsewhere, supposed they had certainly reached their long-looked-for gap, but found instead a line of battle and a sheet of vindictive fire! Both lines instantly charged forward, pouring the leaden hail full into each other's bosoms. They stood like brave heroes—as both lines were—only 15 feet apart, and still hurling death into each other's faces. They charged again and the men intermingled and fought hand to hand! In places the lines crossed each other and wheeled round, only to renew the combat, the rebels facing Atlanta and we of the North facing Peach Tree Creek.

When the storm broke upon Willrich, of Wood's Division; the 89th Ill. had advanced upon its part of the line, and the veterans were struggling through a dense forest and striving to form connection with the balance of the old division, when suddenly the woods in front of them were filled with fierce yells and spurts of fire and whizzing missiles, as if each tree had held

A spirit prisoner in his breast, which had first stroke of coming strife Had started into hideous life!

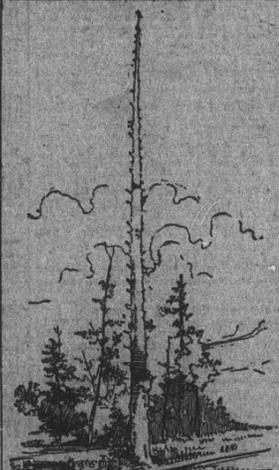
The incident deserves more notice even than I have given it. So intense was the interest among our men to repel the rebels in our immediate front that they did not perceive a small column had passed around entirely to the left and penetrated the right of that long line of weary skirmishers, which I have alluded to, as alone holding the huge gap between Newton and Wood until they heard the noise of conflict immediately in their rear. Pap Thomas was overlooking the progress of the fierce fight. The moment he perceived the body of the rebels he hastily got together a force consisting of the pioneers and the straggling skirmishers who had fled before the first rebel onset and a couple of pieces of artillery. Taking immediate personal command of this novel battalion he assailed the astonished rebels, and killed or captured the entire body.

Although the Union army lost about 3,000 killed and wounded in this engagement, there is much of interesting and momentous history connected with it. Here the famous rebel commander, Joe E. Johnston, was deprived of his command, and the fiery and intrepid Hood placed at the head of Bragg's old veterans. He it was who knew of the gap between Thomas and Schofield, and with desperate promptness attempted to throw his massed strength into it, but met Hooker and defeat. Had he succeeded he would have struck right and left in detail. Schofield was virtually cut off, but the foolish intrepidity of the free-booter failed to see his chance, and he let it slip; and therefore the battle of Peach Tree Creek virtually gave us Atlanta. And although the Union forces were in terrible melee in this peculiarly-fought engagement, the failure of Kennesaw Mountain was redeemed here, and the prestige of the heroic but dashing freebooter Hood was broken with his first blow in and around Atlanta.—I. K. YOUNG, in National Tribune.

### WONDERFUL FEAT.

Isaac Myers Stands Upon One Foot on a Tree 178 Feet High.

Jacob Myers, of near Fortuna, Cal., was photographed recently while he stood upon one foot on the top of a leafless tree, 178 feet high and 14 inches in diameter at the top. Mr. Myers, it is claimed, performed the



TREE TRIMMED BY JACOB MYERS, FORTUNA, CAL.

wonderful feat of dancing a jig on the top of the tree. "Few people," says Mr. Myers, "like to go up so high, but I have never yet seen a place too high for me. It is no trick at all for me in these great red woods to climb a tree, cut off the top, and stand on it. I have stood on the extreme top of an electric tower in Tipton, Iowa. The tower was 159 feet high, and I stood on a one-inch rod with one foot. Or this you can get proof from Tipton. I was a stranger there, but you can find that I did so by asking the people of Tipton."

"I TELL YOU," he said disconsolately, "women are altogether too business-like nowadays." "What's the matter?" "I proposed to the belle yesterday." "Did she accept you?" "No; she took out her notebook, wrote my name and address in it and said she would consider my application."—Washington Star.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## LESSON FOR SUNDAY OCTOBER 2.

"Saul Converted," Acts 1:20, Golden Text: John, III, 8. Commentary.

The text of the lesson is so long, and the space allotted me is so short, that I cannot quote the verses, and must therefore urge the reader to read the notes with the Bible open at the place.

1. This verse takes us to chapters vii., 28; viii., 1, 3, and also for Paul's own testimony as to his former life to chapters xxiii., 3, 4; xxvii., 9-11; and Gal. i., 13, 14. He thought that Jesus of Nazareth was an impostor and a deceiver, and that he in this persecutions was doing right in the sight of the God of Israel.

2. With letters of authority from the high priest he started for Damascus that he might arrest and bring as prisoners to Jerusalem any whom he might find worshipping Jesus. Observe in the margin, and in the Revised Version of this verse that the "vision of Jesus is spoken of as 'The Way.'" See also chapters xxiv., 22, and xxix., 9, 23, R. V. It is the same expression that Jesus used in John xiv., 6, "I am the way."

3. The Lord who rules in heaven and on earth allowed him to come near, but not to do, Damascus with his murderous intentions. Not even the devil can go on steps beyond God's permission (Dan. iv., 35; Job xxxviii., 11, 12). It was at midday that this light from heaven, brighter than the sun, shone upon him (xxvii., 13).

4. He fell to the earth, as did those Roman soldiers in Gethsemane (John xviii., 6). Compare 2nd Cor. v., 7, 8; Rev. iv., 17, and remember that these were holy men, but Saul was an ungodly man, and consider what you will do before such light. This voice was in the Hebrew tongue (xxvii., 14). When Saul touched a believer in Jesus he touched Jesus Himself, for all believers are members of His body.

5. What a revelation to Saul to hear from heaven the voice of the man whom he thought to have been a deceiver, to have been lawfully executed and to have gone to the place of the living! So shall Israel be surprised some day when they shall see this same Jesus coming.

6. Jesus going alive and in heaven, Saul sees in a moment, by the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit, that he has been all wrong in his thoughts of Jesus; he at once acknowledges Him as Lord (1 Cor. xii., 3), and he asks what he is to do. In a moment he has changed masters and has become the obedient servant of Jesus Christ.

7. The men who were with him saw the light and heard the sound of the voice, but heard not the words, neither did they see Jesus. Compare chapter xxii., 9; John xii., 17, 28; Dan. x., 7. That Saul saw Jesus is evident from verse 17 and 1 Cor. xv., 8.

8. What Jesus said to Saul was commanded him to rise and stand upon his feet is fully stated in Paul's testimony before Agrippa in chapter xxvii., 16-18. The glory of the light from heaven so blinded Saul that he had to be led by the hand into the city. What a contrast between the humble and for the present helpless, disciple, and the recent proud blasphemer!

9. Three days blind and fasting, the world shut out, the body mortified, dying to self, God dealing with his soul. Some day he may tell us about those three days. It is a period of death preceding resurrection (Gen. xxii., 4; xlii., 17; Jonah ii., 17; Hos. vi., 2; John ii., 19; Rev. xi., 11).

10. One of God's chosen ones at Damascus, a willing and obedient one, for so his prompt reply is selected to be the Lord's messenger to Saul. Paul testifies that this Ananias was a devout man and of good report of all the Jews (chapter xxii., 13). His reply to the Lord's call reminds us of the boy Elisha and also of the prophet Isaiah (1 Sam. iii., 4, 8, 10; Isa. vi., 9).

11. We have here some light upon the manner in which Saul passed his three days of blindness. He gave himself to prayer; he was a season of his penitence; he had communion with God, more of it would be good for every Christian, for unless we are much alone with God we shall never be much used by God. As to Paul's after conduct in this respect, see Gal. i., 15-19.

12. The Lord regarded Saul's prayers and graciously gave him a vision of the same Ananias coming to him and laying his hands upon him. As to other visions which God gave this His servant, see xxiii., 17, 18; v., 9. We may not expect visions from God, for we have the completed word, and we are more blessed at present than eight (John xx., 29).

13. Saul and his doings seem to have been well known even at Damascus, and also his present mission and authority. It is probable also that the saints at Damascus had given themselves to prayer that God would save them from the power of Saul, and possibly they had prayed for his conversion, but like the saints at Jerusalem, in chapter xii., 14, 15, the answer was too good not to be true, now wonderful is our lack of confidence in God.

14. The Lord graciously bears with Ananias in his objections and repeats His command to go, adding that Saul is a vessel of His choice to bear His name before Jews and Gentiles, great and small. In Gal. i., 15, 16, Paul testifies that God had seen him apart from his birth to reveal His Son in him. In Eph. i., 4, we read that the elect were chosen before the foundation of the world.

15. Saul is not only chosen to bear the name of Jesus, but also to suffer for the sake of that name. The two are inseparably connected in this present age, for it is an evil age, and the whole world lieth in the wicked one (Gal. i., 4; 1 John v., 19, R. V.). See also John xv., 18, 19; xvi., 33; Tim. ii., 12; iii., 12; but be encouraged by Rom. viii., 35.

16. Ananias is obedient, searches out Saul, calls him brother, and in the name of Jesus lays hands upon him that he may receive his sight and be filled with the Spirit. Natural sight is restored to him, but he has now a new sight, a spiritual vision; old things are passed away, all things are become new.

17. The scales fall from his eyes, and at the command of Ananias he is baptized and confesses Jesus as Lord (Acts xxii., 16). His sins are all forgiven; he is now to be a witness unto all men of what he has seen and heard. This, too, is your glorious privilege if you are a believer in Christ.

18. He now receives food that his body may be strengthened and continues some days with the disciples at Damascus. 19. Being filled with the Spirit (verse 17) he goes even into the synagogues, and instead of talking against Jesus he fearlessly proclaims that He is the Son of God. The Jews are confounded and seek to kill him (verse 23), but God cares for His servant. He goes to Jerusalem and is tried by the charges of the disciples toward him, but Barnabas proves a true son of consolation.—Lesson Helper.

### LIVES IN A GLASS HOUSE.

The King of Siam, according to the London News, has chosen a unique and effective method of keeping cool. He has recently had built for himself, by a Chinese architect, a pavilion of glass. Walls, floors and ceiling are formed of slabs of different thicknesses of glass, joined by impermeable cement.

By one door only can the King enter, and this closes hermetically when he comes in, and ventilator valves in tall pipes in the roof open, as does also a sluice beside a large reservoir in which the glass house stands. The transparent edifice then becomes submerged, and the King finds himself in a cool and perfectly dry habitation, where he passes the time in a manner pleasing to himself.