

myself." To this Festus courteously replied :
"To-morrow thou shalt hear him."

On the next day Agrippa and Bernice and the chief men of the city being assembled in the place of hearing, "at Festus' command Paul was brought forth," and Festus, in a few clear, terse sentences, sets the case of the prisoner before them. A brief silence would ensue, and all eyes would be turned towards the diminutive, pale, blear-eyed, wrinkled, grey-haired old man who stood there a prisoner before them, and relative to whom the Jews had given the procurator much trouble. Agrippa broke the silence by telling the prisoner that he was permitted to speak for himself. The chains clanked as Paul rose, yet was there not something in his bearing which convinced all present that he was no ordinary man? Would not both king and procurator, despite their efforts to appear unmoved, quail before him? But if they were convinced of Paul's superiority as they merely looked upon him, how were these convictions heightened as he proceeded in an address of almost unrivalled eloquence! The address "may be compared to a great tide ever advancing irresistibly toward the distant shore, but broken and rippled over every wave of its broad surface, and liable at any moment to mighty refluxes as it foams and swells about opposing sandbank or rocky cape."*

Of this address, so universally and so justly

* Farrar's Life of Paul, p. 67.