### TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A NATION AT PRAYER" LAST SUNDAY'S SUBJECT.

From the Following Text: "I Exhort, Therefore, That, First of All, Supplientions, Prayers, Intercession and Giving of Thanks."-I Tim., 2:1.



HAT which London is to England. Paris to France, Berlin to Germany. Rome to Vienna to Austria. St. Petersburg to Russia. Washington is to the United States republic. The people who live here see more of the chief men of the nation than

any who live anywhere else between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. If senator, or member of the house of representatives, or Supreme Court justice, or secretary of the cabinet, or representative of foreign nation enters a public assembly in any other city, his coming and going are remarked upon, and unusual deference is paid to him. In this capital there are so political chieftains in our many churches, our streets, our halls, that their coming and going make no exeitement. The Swiss seldom look up to the Matterhorn, or Jungfrau, or Mt. Blanc, because those people are used to the Alps. So we at this capital are so accustomed to walk among mountains of official and political eminence that they are not to us a great novelty. Morning, noon and night we meet the giants. But there is no place on earth where the importance of the Pauline injunction to prayer for those in emthent place ought to be better apprectated. At this time, when our pub-Mc men have before them the rescue of our national treasury from appalling deficits, and the Cuban question, and the Arbitration question, and in many departments men are taking important positions which are to them new and untried, I would like to quote my text with a whole tonnage of emphasiswords written by the sacred missionmy to the young theologian Timothy "I exhort, therefore, that, first of all, supplication, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men; for hings, and for all that are in authority."

If I have the time, and do not forget some of them before I get through, I will give you four or five reasons why the people of the United States ought to make earnest and continuous prayer

for those in eminent place, First, because that will put us in proper attitude toward the successful men of the nation. After you have prayed for a man you will do him jus-There is a bad streak in human nature that demands us to assail those are more successful than oursolves. It shows itself in boyhood, when the lada, all running to get their side on the back of a carriage, and one gets on, those failing to get on shout so the driver, "Cut behind!" Unsuccessful men seldom like those who in any department are successful. The ery is, "He is a political accident," or "He bought his way up," or "It just Sappened so," and there is an impatient waiting for him to come down more rapidly than he went up. The best cure for such cynicism is prayer. After we have risen from our knees we will be wishing the official good insteed of evil. We will be hoping for him benediction rather than maledic-If he makes a mistake we will east it a mistake instead of malfeasence in office. And, oh! how much happier we will be; for wishing one evil in diabelic, but wishing one good is enintly, is angelic, is God-like. When the Lord drops a man into depths beroad which there is no lower depth he allows him to be put on an investigating committee with the one hope of finding something wrong. In general assemblies of the Presbyterian Church. m conferences of the Methodist Church, memventions of the Episcopal Church, in House of Representatives, and in Senate of United States there are men always glad to be appointed on the Committee of Malodors, while there are these who are glad to be put on the Committee of Eulogiums. After you have prayed, in the words of my text, for all that are in authority, you will Brethren, Gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, excuse me from serving on the Committee of Malodors, for last night just before I prayed for those in emiment position, I read that chapter in Serinthians about charity which "heneth all things" and "thinketh no "The Committee of Malodors is important committee, but I here declare that those are incompent for its work who have, not in irit of conventionality, but in spirit cornect importunity, prayed for in high position. I cannot help but I do like a St. Bernard better an a bloodhound, and I would rather a humming-bird among honeysuckthan a crow swooping upon field

Another reason why we should pray se those in eminent place is because have much multiplied perplexi-This city at this time holds hune of men who are expectant of erment, and United States mailas never before, are full of appli- birth of the twentieth century. Let me say I have no symwith either the uttered or printat what are called "officeevery minister of the Goswished to schieve a which all good men on both sides the see see ought to be every day praying.

state or United States government. Those governments are the promptest in their payments, paying just as well in hard times as in good times, and during summer vacation as during winter work. Beside that, many of have been paying taxes to city, and state, and nation, for years, and while we are indebted for the protection of government, the government is indebted to us for the honest support we have rendered it. So I wish success to all earnest and competent men who appeal to city or state or nation for a place to work. But how many men in high place in city, and state, and nation, are at their wits' end to know what to do, when for some places there are ten applicants and for others hundred! Perplexities arise from the fact that citizens sign petitions without reference to the qualifications of the applicant for the places applied for. You sign the application because the applicant is your friend. People sometimes want that for which they have no qualification, as we hear people sing "I want to be an angel," when they offer the poorest material possible for angelhood. Boors waiting to be sent to foreign palaces as ambassadors, and men without any business qualification wanting to be consuls to foreign ports, and illiterates, capable of; but I will send her a deed to a in one letter of wrecking all the laws house and lot, to be hers forever." So of orthography and syntax, desiring God does not in all cases answer in to be put into positions where most of the way those who sent the prayer the work is done by correspondence. If divine help is needed in any place in the world it is in those places where So prayers went up from the North patronage is distributed. In years and the South at the time of our civil gone by awful mistakes have been made. Only God, who made the world out of chaos, could, out of the crowded pigeon-holes of public men, develop symmetrical results. For this reason pray Almighty God for all those in authority.

Then there are the vaster perplexitles of our relations with foreign governments. For directions in such affairs the God of Nations should be implored. The demand of the people is sometimes so heated, so unwise, that it must not be heeded. Hark to the boom of that gun which sends from the American steamer San Jacinto a shot across the bow of the British merchant steamer Trent, November 8 1861. Two distinguished southerners. with their secretaries and familes, are on the way to England and France to officially enlist them for the southern confederacy. After much protest the commissioners, who had embarked for England and France, surrendered, and were taken to Fort Warren, near Bostion. The capture was a plain invasion of the laws of nations, and antagonistic to a principle for the establishment of which the United States government had fought in other days. However, so great was the excitement that the secretary of the United States navy wrote an applauditory letter to Captain Wilkes, commander of the San Jacinto for his "prompt and decisive action." and the House of Representatives passed a resolution of thanks for "brave, adroit and patriotic conduct," and the millions of the north went wild with enthusiasm, and all the newspapers and churches joined in the huzza. England and France protested, the former demanding that unless the tains, topped and turreted and domed an invisible chain around the feet of

distinguished prisoners should be surrendered and apology made for insult to the British flag within ten days, Lord Lyons must return to London, taking all the archives of the British legation. War with England and France seemed inevitable, and with England and France at that time would have made a restored American nation impossible for a long while, if not forever. Then God came to the rescue and helped the president and his secretary of state. Against the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the north the distinguished confederates were surrendered, the law of nations was kept inviolate, the Lion's paw was not lifted to strike the Eagle's beak, and perhaps the worst disaster of centuries was avoided.

You see there are always in places

of authority unbalanced men who want war, because they do not realize what war is, or they are designing men, who want war for the same reason that wreckers like hurricanes, and foundering ships, because of what may float ashore from the ruins. You see that men who start wars never themselves get hurt. They make the speeches and others make the self-sacrifices. Notice that all those who instigated our civil war never as a consequence got so much as a splinter under the thumb-nail, and they all died peacefully in their beds. I had two friends as thorough friends as old men can be to a young man-Wendell Phillips and Robert Toombs. They were not among those who expected anything advantageous from the strife, but took their positions conscientiously. They both had as much to do with the starting of the war between the north and the south as any other two men. A million brave northern and southern dead were put in the grave trenches, but the two illustrious and honest men I have mentioned were in good health long after the ending of things at Appomattox, and if those who advocated measures recently that would have brought on war between our country and Spain or England or Turkey, had been successful in bringing on the wholesale murder, they themselves would now have been above ground, as I hope they will be, to celebrate the God had not interfered we would have had three wars within the last two years—war with England, war with If I had not already re- Spain, and war with Turkey, this appointment as Minister Pleni- last joined by other nations from the High Court of Translantic. To preserve the peaceful equipolse which such men are disturb-I had at my back a fam- ing, we need a divine balancing, for

see seek than city. Again, prayer to God for those in

authority is our only way of being of any practical service to them. Our personal advice would be to them, for the most part, an impertinence. They have all the facts as we cannot have them, they see the subject in all its bearings, and we can be of no help to them except through the supplication that our text advises. In that way we may be infinite reinforcement. The mightiest thing you can do for a man is to pray for him. If the old Bible be true, and if it is not true it has been the only imposition that ever blessed the world, turning barbarism into civilization and tyrannies into republics,-I say if the old Bible be true, God answers prayer. You may get a letter, and through forgetfulness or lack of time not answer it, but God never gets a genuine letter that he does not make reply. Every genuine prayer is a child's letter to his Heavenly Father, and he will answer it; and though you may get many letters from your child before you respond, some day you say: "There! I have received ten letters from my daughter, and I will answer them all now and at ence, and though not in just the way she hopes for, I will do it in the best way, and though she asked me for a sheet of music, I will not give it to her, for I do not like the music spoken hoped for, but he in all cases gives what is asked for or something better. war and they were all answered at Mason and Dixon's line as north of it. a house and lot are worth more than a sheet of music. There is not a good and intelligent man between the Gulf of Mexico and the St. Lawrence river. who does not believe that God did the best thing possible when he stood this nation down in 1865 a glorious unity. never to be rent until the waters of street railroad grant of a franchise. the Ohio and the Savannah, the Hudson and the Alabama, are licked up by the long, red tongues of a world on fire. Yea! God sometimes answers prayers or a large scale. In worse predicament nation never was than the Israelitish nation on the banks of the Red Sea, the rattling shields and the clattering hoofs of an overwhelming host close after them. An army could just as easily wade through the Atlantic Ocean, from New York to Liverpool, as the Israelites could have waded through the Red Sea. You need to sail on its waters to realize how big it is. How was the crossing effected? By prayer. Exodus 14, 15: "And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." That is, "Stop praying and take the answer." And then the waters began to be agitated and swung this way and that way, and the ripple became a billow, and the billow climbed other billows, and now they rise into walls of sapphire, and in-

. . . The prayer that the great expounder wrote to be put in the corner-stone at the extension of the Capitol, I ejaculate as our own supplication: "God save the United States of America!" only adding the words with which Robert South was apt to close his sermons, whether delivered before the ccurt at Christ Church Chapel, or in Westminster Abbey, at anniversary of restoration of Charles the II., or on the death of Oliver Cromwell amid the worst tempest that ever swept over England: "To God be rendered and ascribed, as is most due, all praise, might, majesty and dominion, both now and forever. Amen."

visible trowels mason them into firm-

ness, and the walls become like moun-

with erags of crystal, and God throws

those mountains, so that they are

obliged to stand still, and there, right

before the Israelitish army, is a turn-

pike road, with all the emerald gates

swung wide open. The passing host

did not even get their feet wet. They

passed dry-shod, the bottom of the sea

as hard as the pavement of Pennsyl-

vania avenue, or New York's Broad-

way, or London's Strand. Oh! What

God they had! or, I think I will

change that and say, "What a God we

#### Refused Without Proposing.

Few women, outside of royalties ever "popped the question" to a man, and perhaps only one has had the experience of being rejected by a man without having proposed to him. There was one, and the Hon. L. A. Tollemache tells the story in his "Personal Memoir of Benjamin Jowett," master of Balliol, Oxford. The master's personality was potent and penetrating. and good women felt its fascination. An undergraduate was ill at Ballio College, and his sister, coming to Oxford to nurse him, was invited by Dr. Jowett to stay at his house. She received from him the utmost kindness and attention, and when leaving said. with much hesitation, that she would venture to ask a very great favor. She again hesitated; the master graw uneasy and looked interrogative.

"Will you marry me?" at last she

He paced up and down, blushed deeply, and replied, "That would not be good either for you or for me."

"Oh! oh!" exclaimed the young lady, blushing even more deeply. "I meant to say I am going to be married, and would you perform the service?" She had been refused, poor girl, without having proposed.

When there is a coffin in the konse there is a welcome for the presched

# OUR SPRINGFIELD LETTER.

The Humphrey Bill.

Now that the elections are over there is some hope that the legislators will get a move on them and commence to | ments. do something in the way of legislative work. All those schemes and pieces of elegant literature which were intended to have an effect on the Chicago election can be thrown into the legislative waste basket and something more valnable can take their places. The department store can take a rest, and the bleycle can take its place on the tired, or retired, list.

Of course, the Humphrey bills will come in for the blame, in a large measure, for the vote in Chicago, and yet I venture a guess that not one in a hundred of the Chicago voters knew what the Rumphrey bills propose to effect, and not one in a thousand know what they will effect if passed. For the last few years the continuous outcry of the Chicago press, of the reform variety, has been that a corrupt city council does little else than give away valuable franchises. Now when it is proposed to take that business out of the hands of the corrupt council, the same press is furious about it and charges the rascals in the legislature with shutting the rascals in the city council out of their boodle jobs. To me it is very good evidence that these bills are not very vicious, that neither the press, the people, nor the street railroad men Gettysburg. You cannot make me be- of Peoria, the second city of the state, lieve that God answered only the seem to care a fig whether they are Northern prayers, for there were just passed or not. Mr. Humphrey himself as devout prayers answered south of seems to be in about the same state of mind. There are votes enough to pass and God gave what was asked for, or it in the senate, but he has consented, something as much more valuable, as apparently willingly, to every postponement which has been asked for, and savs he does not know whether they can pass the house or not, and does not seem to care very much. there are any trades being worked up to get more votes for it they are not apparent. There are two sides to every

> Rights of the Prople. The one is that the streets belong to the public and should not be turned over to a corporation without due equivalent. This is true enough, but the people who live out one, two or three miles believe that cheap, safe, quick and comfortable travel to their places of business, with transfer conveniences such as the street railroads

of Chicago, Peoria and Springfield afford, is sufficient equivalent. Especially is this the fact when franchises are granted to new companies which are proposing to divide the territory with old established and well-paying lines. When I can start at the western city limits of Chicago and ride seven miles to State street for 5 cents in thirtythree minutes, I naturally feel that cents is small enough compensation. especially when I know that the company which is supplying the good easy cars in which I ride has cut the wages of all its employes to the very lowest on which they can live, has discharged nearly half their help, and is yet in the hands of a receiver because ft cannot pay the interest on its bonds after inducing the bondholders to scale the bonds down 40 per cent. There may be these who think this company ought to have been bled by the city at the rate of 10 per cent on its gross receipts for its franchise, but I do not

Every poor man living out five miles

is willing to pay 5 cents for quick tran-

riage and a boy on a wheel, if they

A rich one may ride in his car-

Foreign Department Stores. I had a pleasant talk yesterday with gentleman who had spent the winter of a year ago in Italy and southern Europe. Speaking of one branch of their social-political life, he said: "The war which united Italy, under French help, left the country with such heavy debt, with few resources, that all the various means of taxation known to the countries were taken hold of to get a sufficient income. Systems which we old-fashioned Democrats in this country would kick at are piled one on the other like Ossa on Pellon, to get revenue. Each city has its tax gatherer at every gate and no one can bring anything into it without paving its impost duties. Every truck gardener and every fruit grower stopped at the gate, his back-load of vegetables, fruits, onions or herbs is counted, tax estimated and paid before he can go in to sell them. When we took the last train on our journey to that sunny land we had provided ourselves with lunches. I had eaten mine all, but an associate traveler, Mr. Avery of Buffalo, had a few wiches and cakes which he had failed to devour. He had to pay an impost duty on them before he could go to

his hotel. "They have carried the plan of department stores clear beyond anything we have dreamed of in this country. A big mercantile combine has taken a long lease on every store for blocks. They divide off about ten or twelve feet of the front of these stores and partition them off into booths about six feet wide. In each of these booths they place some person who is a worker in some particular line, a lacemaker, an artist, a shoemaker, etc. The company fills the shelves with goods ane compensates the talent, so-called, by permitting him or her to make and sell their own particular line of wares and retain all the profits on the company goods to the company exchequer. Every morning the company wagon comes around and takes account of stock, fill in some more, and receive a check for the cash receipts of the day before. Later a collector comes around and takes up the cash. Another tax demand is an income tax of 58 per centum which every poor man

which permits a deduction for betterments. They put all the income they can into new buildings and improve-

More About Hurd.

Mr. Harry B. Hurd, of when: I wrote a few days ago, called my attention to my omission to say anything about his being for a time, when he first came to Illinois, a Peorlan. Before going to Chicago he was for some time a student at Jubilee College, which in the forties was a college under the control of Bishop Chase, of the Episecpal Church. Mr. Hurd is not forgetful of the schooling he got then, nor of the influence on his subsequent life which the atmosphere of the good bishop's institution conferred.

This Jubilee enterprise had entirely gone from my memory until recalled by Mr. Hurd. I had known something about it at the time of his attendance there. Prof. Gale, the founder of Knox College, in a history of that institution, written in 1845, speaks of Jubilee as being the only one of some half dozen colleges which had received oharters from the legislature within a radius of fifty miles from Knox which had been put into operation. There must be some interesting reminiscences in regard to that Peoria county religious enterprise which it would worth while hunting up.

Visiting Familiar Scenes. Maj. E. A. Routhe, who was an early Illinois and Indiana newspaper man. having established the Danvill's commercial soon after returning from the war, and who was afterward for some years a comrade of mine in this legislative reporting list, is back here to inspect the town and the legislature after several years' absence out at sopkane, Wash. The major has become a sort of mining expert, and is interested in several enterprises on the line of British Columbia, where some very rich veins have been recently opened. The worst I can wish him is that he may become as rich and prominent in his new fields of operation as his character for worth, intelligence, honesty and fairness will warrant.

#### A Strange Conversation.

I overheard a remark which passe between two high ranked life insurance officials, that is, made by one and indorsed affirmatively by the other, which opens up a singular, and to me, exceedingly interesting condition. or rather change in conditions. The statement was this: Fifty years ago we had in every community decrept old men and women, who got around with great difficulty with canes, and often needing the help of some relative or friend to get around. They were lame and drawn over, bent and weakly. So common was it that such experiences as this were standard in the literature of the day, and are still used "bent with age," "crippled," "hobbling along," "worn out body" and like expressions. You could not attend church in any village or in the country without seeing from one to half a dozen such worshippers, usually noting that their religious fervor was in inverse ration to their powers of navigation. Where are they now? You meet every day, and at every meeting or assemblage, old men and women past 80 who are as straight and walk as readi

things in the hands of the aged. That rheumatism has not disappeared is known, yet you will seldom see one so crippled up from its effects that he or she cannot walk erect. exception of those who have been crippled in railroad accidents, or by threshing machines, or some of our modern machinery, you will hardly see a cripple from one week's end to another. They have disappeared like the old lady's false front braid, or the old gentleman's wig, which were so common in the long past.

On the very morning of the day that

ly as they did at 20. Seldom do you

see one hobbling, and canes are rare

this conversation was heard I talked with three old residents, all very well known here. Mr. Payne, the bookbinder, who has been in business fifty rears, as erect and as firm of step as when I first knew him, who with his good wife some years ago celebrated heir golden wedding. Mr. Jacob Bunn, 83 last week, starting to his daily business as brisk and as straight as he was at thirty, the best specimen of well-preserved manhood for one who has always been a busy man, that know of. See what that old man has gone through since he came to Springfield. The third was ex-Senator John M. Palmer, the only one who shows age as he walks. Now, the interesting question is why this improved condition of the aged? We know that the modern science of sanitation has lengthened life. Statistics which may be relied on, for they come from modern hospitals which are accurate in their daily records, show that modern treatment saves a greater proportion o those suffering from infantile diseases that more children live past the fifth year than formerly; that a very much greater percentage of cases of those afflicted with contagious diseases are saved, and the number protected from contagious diseases is very much greater. The progress in the art of surgery within the past twenty-five years is simply surprising. But why this almost entire absence of the crippled condition of those who have become aged? Is the world growing better?

He-They say, dear, that people who live together get to looking alike. She has to pay, but the rich get around it | - Then you must consider my refusal by taking advantage of that clause as final .- Detroit Free Press.

## Spring Humors

Those unsightly eruptions, painful boils, annoying pimples and other affections, which appear so generally at this season, make the use of that grand Spring Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, a necessity. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you wonderful good. It will purify your blood, give you an appetite, tone your nerves, strengthen your stomach, and cure all Spring humors. Be sure to get only Hood's."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. Price, \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient an 1

A Railroad Without Cars.

In the forest of the Bridal Veil Lumbering Company, at Bridal Veil, in Oregon, there is a railroad which does business without cars. Hauling great logs from a log-pond to the saw-mill is the nature of the business and the train, so-ealled, is made up of an ordinary locomotive and a string of logs, each one as large in diameter, and some even larger, than the boiler of the engine. Boards are nailed to the sleepers between the rails and on these the logs slide. Except on descending grades, the boards are greased, and the train moves at good speed. Where the road is level or slightly ascending the engine pulls the logs and where it is descending it holds them back. At the mills of the company the manufactured lumber, regardless of size, is run into a flume, and this is carried about two miles to the planing mill and shipping-yard, the flume descending about 1,200 feet in that distance. Economy in rolling stock seems to have been carried to a maximum on this road, but the service is quite as well performed as the conditions demand. -Cassier's Magazine.

#### Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Poot-Ease, a powder for the feet It cure-, painful, -wollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in .tamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

#### Helpless.

Wittimuff-"Poor fellow! He held he championship in heavy-weight pugilism for some years, then he was neapacitated by an operation." Fisticuff-"Amputated one of his

arms. I suppose?" Wittimuff-"No; his tongue."-Philadelphia Press.

#### In Accordance.

"He's a very small man, isn't he?physically, I mean. Yes, and not seriously out of pro-

portion, either. - Detroit News. A Hill (N. H.) man has eaten nothing but milk, graham rolls and wheat biscui: for twenty years.

Andover, Me., voted to buy a hearse, and thinks it "a good move in the right direction."

FITS support free and permanently cored. No fire Seud to Da. Kassa, 334 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

The population of Massachusetts in 15.50 was 2,238,943. Of this number, 1,-302,479 have bank accounts.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me large doctor bills .- C. L. Baker, 4234 Regent Sq . Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 8, '93.

A man never knows what he can de till he doesn't get the chance.

Coe's Cough Baleam Is the object and heat. It will break up a cold quicker than anything eles. It is always reliable. Try it.

Japan has more hot springs than any other country in the world. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

or cliff-tern teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammatten, sivar s pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.

The consular service of the German empire includes 691 posts.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The price of a camel varies in Arabia from \$15 to \$1,000,



stone of a woman's Her fondest hopes rest upon this tender emotion; her highest pride is in her capacity to awaken the love which makes a happy wife; her noblest ambition is to become a loved and loving mother. Any weakness or

disease which incapacitates her to fulfill the exalted function of motherhood is the saddest blight which can come upon a wo-

man's life. But there is no reason in nature why any hindrances or derangements of this kind should continue to

exist. Ninety-nine times in a hundred they are completely overcome in a perfectly natural and scientific way by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which gives healthy power and capacity to the special organs; reinforces the nerve-centres and makes natural, healthy motherhood possible, safe and comparatively easy.

It makes the coming of baby almost free from pain; gives strength and cheerfulness to the mother, and constitutional vigor to the child. It is the only medicine in the world devised for this one purpose by an educated physician, a skilled and experienced specialist in this particular field of practice.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Prescription, as it has done me a world of good, and has, undoubtedly saved my life," writes, Mrs, Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. " I miscarried four times; could get no medicine to do me any good. I concluded to try
the 'Favorite Prescription' and after taking
several bottles of it I made my husband a present
of a fine girl. I think it is the best medicine in

the world." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets: One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.