

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

"CONTRARY WINDS" THE SUBJECT LAST SUNDAY.

From the Following Text. "The Wind Was Contrary"—Matt. 14:24—The Voice of Christianity the Only Alternative in Misfortune.



As I well know by experience on Lake Galilee, one hour all may be calm and the next hour the winds and waves will be so boisterous that you are in doubt as to whether you will land on the shore or on the bottom of the deep.

A great multitude of people are under seeming disadvantage, and I will today, in the swarthe Anglo-Saxon that I can manage, treat their cases; not as a nurse counts out eight or ten drops of a prescription, and stirs them in a half-glass of water, but as when a man has by a mistake taken a large amount of strychnine, or Paris green, or belladonna, and the patient is walked rapidly round the room, and shaken up, until he gets wide awake.

Put to full use all the faculties that remain, and charge on all opposing circumstances with the determination of John of Bohemia, who was totally blind, and yet at a battle cried out, "I pray and beseech you to lend me so far into the light that I may strike one good blow with this sword of mine."

The skilled horsemen stood around Bucephalus, unable to mount or manage him, so wild was the steed. But Alexander noticed that the sight of his own shadow seemed to disturb the horse.

Now, suppose a man finds himself in mid-life without education, what is he to do? Do the best he can. The most effective layman in a former pastoral charge that I ever heard speak on religious themes could, within five minutes of exhortation, break all the laws of English grammar, and if he left any law unfractured he would complete the work of lingual devastation in the prayer with which he followed it.

Not a word have I to say against accuracy of speech, or fine elocution, or high mental culture. Get all these you can. But I do say to those who were brought up in the day of poor school-houses and ignorant schoolmasters, and no opportunity: You may have so much of good in your soul and so much of heaven in your everyday life that you will be mightier for good than any who went through the curriculum of Harvard, or Yale, or Oxford, yet never graduated in the school of Christ.

But what other multitudes there are under other disadvantages! Here is a Christian woman whose husband thinks religion a sham, and while the wife prays the children one way the husband swears them another. Or here is a Christian man who is trying to do his best for God and the Church, and his wife holds him back and says on the way home from prayer-meeting, where he gave testimony for Christ: "What a fool you made of yourself! I hope hereafter you will keep still!"

And when he would be benevolent and give fifty dollars, she criticizes him for not giving fifty cents. I must do justice and publicly thank God that I never proposed at home to give anything for any cause of humanity or religion but the other partner in the domestic firm approved it.

Then there are others under the great disadvantage of poverty. Who ought to get things cheapest? You say those who have little means. But they pay more. You buy coal by the ton, they buy it by the bucket. You buy flour by the barrel, they buy it by the pound. You get apparel cheap, because you pay cash. They pay dear because they have to get trusted.

Others have unfortunate predominance of some mental faculty, and their rashness throws them into wild enterprises, or their trepidation makes them decline great opportunity, or there is a vein of melancholy in their disposition that defeats them, or they have an endowment of over-might that causes the impression of insincerity.

And for fraud, you can make it stand for honesty. If once it stood for wickedness, you can make it stand for purity. There have been multitudes of instances where men and women have magnificently conquered the disasters of the name inflicted upon them.

Again, many people labor under the misfortune of incomplete physical equipment. We are by our Creator so economically built that we cannot afford the obliteration of any physical faculty. We want our two eyes, our two ears, our two hands, our two feet, our eight fingers and two thumbs.

A celebrated surgeon told me of a scene in the Clinical Department of one of the New York hospitals, when a poor man with a wounded leg was brought in before the students to be operated on. The surgeon was pointing out this and that to the students, and handling the wounded leg, and was about to proceed to amputation, when the poor man leaped from the table and hobbled to the door, and said, "Gentlemen, I am sorry to disappoint you, but by the help of God I will die with my leg on."

Others have a mighty obstacle in their personal appearance, for which they are not responsible. They forget that God fashioned their features, and their complexion, and their stature, the size of their nose, and mouth, and hands, and feet, and gave them their gait and their general appearance; and they forget that much of the world's best work and the Church's best work has been done by homely people; and that Paul the Apostle is said to have been hump-backed, and his eye-sight weakened by ophthalmia, while many of the finest in appearance have passed their time in studying killing attitudes, and in displaying the richness of wardrobes—not one ribbon, or vest, or sack, or glove, or button, or shoe-string of which they have had brains to earn for themselves.

In the way of practical relief for all disadvantages and all woes, the only voice that is worth listening to on this subject is the voice of Christianity, which is the voice of Almighty God. Whether I have mentioned the particular disadvantage under which you labor or not, I distinctly declare, in the name of God, that there is a way out and a way up for all of you.

Take good courage from that Bible, all of whose promises are for those in bad predicament. There are better days for you, either on earth or in heaven. I put my hand under your chin, and lift your face into the light of the coming dawn. Have God on your side, and then you have for reserve troops all the armies of heaven, the smallest company of which is twenty thousand chariots, and the smallest brigade one hundred and forty-four thousand, the lightnings of heaven their drawn sword.

An ancient warrior saw an overpowering host come down upon his small company of armed men, and mounting his horse he threw a handful of sand in the air, crying, "Let their faces be covered with confusion!" And both armies heard his voice, and history says it seemed as though the dust thrown in the air had become so many angels of supernatural deliverance, and the weak overcame the mighty, and the immense host fell back, and the small number marched on. Have faith in God, and though all the allied forces of discouragement seem to come against you in battle array, and their laugh of defiance and contempt resounds through all the valleys and mountains, you might by faith in God, and impetuous prayer, pick up a handful of the very dust of your humiliation, and throw it into the air, and it shall become angels of victory over all the armies of earth and hell.

The greatest diving feat ever attempted was that of the raising of treasure that sank with the steamer near Seal Rocks, New South Wales. News has been received that every box of sovereigns that went to the bottom had been saved by the men who worked under the sea at a depth of twenty-seven fathoms. The names of the divers are Briggs and May. At times they were subject to a pressure of seventy to seventy-five pounds to the square inch, causing them great suffering.

The Catterthun was wrecked in August, 1895, while on the voyage from Sydney to Hong Kong. Fifty-four of her crew and passengers lost their lives, including brave Captain Shannon. The vessel's cargo consisted of produce and £10,000 in sovereigns.—San Francisco Examiner.

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ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE

REPORTED BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Only the signature of the governor and the coming of July 1 now prevent the owners of warehouses from buying and selling grain. Notwithstanding the active opposition of prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade, the house, by a vote of 102 to 27, granted the warehousemen the desired permission by passing the bill to that effect which the senate transmitted to it two weeks ago with a favorable vote of 34 to 10.

Whether or not the custodians of public funds shall continue to be allowed to fatten their private bank accounts by placing the funds out at interest now rests with Governor Tanner. Representative Merriam's bill, which passed the house recently, repealing the law authorizing such public officials to loan the funds in their keeping, and making it a penal offense to make such loans, was approved by the senate and now awaits the signature of the governor. Friends of State Treasurer Hertz, County Treasurer Koehersperger and other prominent republican officials affected by the bill confidently expect a veto. Whether one will be forthcoming the next few days will decide.

The senate reconsidered its hostile vote on Senator Crawford's primary election bill, and passed it by a vote of 36 to 7. In making the motion to reconsider Mr. Crawford said he believed the republican members could do no better thing for their party than to pass a compulsory primary election law. Following is the gist of the first named bill: "The primary election machinery is placed under the control of the board of election commissioners. The board selects the judges and clerks from the regular election judges and clerks; it designates the election precincts, which are to be grouped together into primary districts; it locates the polling places, and provides compensation for the judges and clerks. Any city, town or county may, by popular vote, accept or reject the plan. By its provisions it will be voted for by Chicago in the fall election of 1898. Each of the leading political parties is given two primary elections each year—one in the spring and one in the fall. These primaries are held on different days. Each primary election is under the control of the judges and clerks of the party which holds the primary." By a vote of 34 to 8 the senate today passed the house bill to establish a branch appellate court in Cook county. Other bills of importance were passed as follows: House bill providing that the county clerk of Cook county shall receive 10 cents for noting on collectors' warrants tax sales subject to redemption, to be paid by either the person making redemption from tax sales, the person surrendering the certificates of sale for cancellation, or the person taking out the tax deed. House bill raising the age in which children may be maintained at the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal from 14 to 16 and in certain cases to 18. House bill providing that the heirs to estates shall be notified before the will is probated. Senator Kingsbury's bill to provide for the appointment of food and scale inspectors in cities, towns and villages failed to pass by a vote of 4 yeas to 35 nays. The house bill relating to fraternal beneficiary societies was advanced to third reading and made a special order for tomorrow. In the house Mr. Jcy's bill to authorize the trustees of state hospitals for the insane to require patients of sufficient ability to pay the just charges of their support was passed by a vote of 95 to 19. Mr. Sherman's bill increasing the salary of the warden of the Joliet penitentiary from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per annum was also passed—yeas, 95; nays, 39. Sullivan spoke in favor of the bill, while Sharrock opposed it. The senate bill providing for a state board of pardons was advanced to third reading, as was Mr. Boyd's police pension bill. The bill of Mr. Murray of Sangamon, increasing the minimum age of school teachers to 18 for women and 19 for men was killed by striking out the enacting clause. The senate bill authorizing the West Park commissioners to issue \$300,000 of bonds was advanced to second reading and made a special order for tomorrow. The senate bill to revise the law in relation to the commitment and detention of lunatics was taken up on second reading, and after considerable debate the enacting clause was stricken out.

When the house convened this morning, with Mr. Selby in the chair, the opponents of the Allen street railway bill resisted all attempts to dispense with the reading of the journal, and it was read in full. Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Bryant complained they had been incorrectly recorded on the vote Tuesday making the Allen bill a special order for to-day, and after a brief controversy they were allowed to set themselves right. Morey's bill to fix a standard of analysis for milk was passed—yeas, 110; nays, 5. The tax levy bill, on motion of Mr. Thomas, was read a second time and made a special order on third reading for tomorrow. Mr. Perrotetti's bill providing for the supervision of the warehouses at East St. Louis was advanced a third reading and made a special order for 11:30 to-morrow. The senate bill (McKinlay's) authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh was passed. After the contest over the

Allen street railway bill the house adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Senator Mahoney's bill to provide for the vaccination of school children was called up on its passage as a special order and caused a warm debate. The bill was finally recalled to second reading for the purpose of amendment. Mr. Fuller's anti-butterine bill was reported from the house and caused a lengthy discussion, Senator Landrigan moving that the rules be suspended, the bill read a first time and referred to the committee on farm drainage. The motion was beaten, lacking but one vote of the necessary two-thirds. The senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the bills passed were the following: Senator Crawford's, providing for the construction of a driveway from Lake Park to Jackson Park and for the location of the Field museum on the lake front; vote, 28 yeas to 7 nays. Those voting in the negative were Senators Aspinwall, Baxter, Berry, Harding, Hull, McConnell and Payne. The house bill (Hammer's) authorizing the county board of supervisors to name the judges of election for each precinct at their July meeting; the supervisor to be one of the judges, and that no more than two of the remaining judges shall belong to one party. This bill prevents the collector and assessor from being ex-officio judges of election. The house bill (Avery's) relating to fraternal beneficiary societies (Modern Woodmen bill). Senator Crawford's, increasing the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court from \$5,000 to \$7,000 per annum. Senator Lundin's, to prevent the buying and selling of passes and fraudulent use of the same.

NIGHT TERRORS. In childhood the sleep is sometimes disturbed by what are called night-terrors. A child that has gone to bed apparently well and for an hour or two has slept soundly, or perhaps been slightly restless, suddenly starts with a piercing cry. He is found, seemingly wide-awake, sitting up in bed or standing in the middle of the room, trembling, screaming and looking intently at some imaginary object. His skin is moist and his hands clutch each other or anything within reach; and when spoken to he does not appear to understand. He calls for his mother or nurse, but does not know them when they come, and often alternately clings to and repulses them.

After a time, lasting from a few minutes to an hour, or even longer, the child recognizes those about him; and gradually falls into a sleep from which he does not awake until morning. These attacks may vary in frequency; they may occur every night, every few nights, or at a longer and somewhat irregular intervals. The conditions which cause them are sometimes easily discovered, but frequently no immediate cause can be found. As a rule, however, night-terrors occur in children who are delicate and excitable.

An attack is often caused by a disturbance of the digestive organs, resulting from a weak digestion or improper food. Other frequent causes are a catarrhal condition of the nose or throat, enlarged tonsils, morbid excitement of the mind during the day, fever, worms, teething, irritation of the skin, and ill-ventilated sleeping-rooms. Frigh is one of the least common causes of this disturbance. Night-terrors of themselves result in little, if any, serious harm; but as an indication of a nervous organization they are most valuable. They have been likened to the "slacken speed" signal of the engineer, a signal which must always be heeded.

An essential part of the treatment of this disturbance, then, is a strict attention to the child's surroundings and a careful supervision of his training to prevent, as far as possible, any undue mental or nervous strain. Equally important is it that his food should be easily digested and nutritious, but not stimulating, and that an effort should be made to improve his general health by bathing and exercise in the open air.

Narrow Escape. An old gentleman, once a resident of Portland, Maine, says that his mother used to tell of an old revolutionary soldier who was employed by various people in Portland to do small jobs about the house. It was said that he had done brave work during the revolution, and had been at one time in the service of Washington. He had a small pension, of which he was very proud, and by doing such work as he could, he secured a sufficient income to provide for his modest wants. As time went on his brain became somewhat clouded, but he was still able to do many small jobs for the families which regularly employed him. One day he slipped, in one of the houses, at the top of a flight of stairs, and fell almost to the bottom. The mistress of the house hurried to him in great alarm, and asked if he thought he was seriously injured. "I guess not, ma'am," he said, rising stiffly to his feet and gasping with fright. "I don't think I'm killed. But when I was half-way down the stairs, ma'am, I think I, I'm a-going to lose my pension, sure!"

In twenty years the cultivated area of New England has diminished from 11,150,000 acres to 10,740,000.

THE BOSTONESE OF IT.

Half a dozen or more department clerks, who for the sake of exclusiveness and other advantages reside in one of the beautiful suburbs adjacent to the most beautiful capital on the globe, were seated around the piazza of the home of one of them last Sunday in the pleasant sunshine, conversing, says the Washington Star.

After a discussion of the Greco-Turkish wrestling match, the house-senate wrestle with the tariff bill and a few other stirring questions of that kind they got down to plain, everyday domestic doings.

"By George," said one, "I've been married seven years and I think my wife is the finest woman on earth. Anyhow, she is for me."

"That's what I think of mine," said another, "but I wish incidentally to add that I have a mental reservation as to her dear mother."

"Several of the men smiled, but no one ventured any further. "Well, my wife is a daisy," added a third; "but I must say that when she loses her temper occasionally I wish she would lose it permanently and never find it again."

"Aw," said a fourth, "they can't help that you know. A woman has got to have some snap or she ain't worth shucks. Now, my wife—"

"So's mine," interrupted a sympathizer; and everybody understood and laughed.

"The only objection I have to my wife," proceeded a man who looked strong and healthy, "is that she will insist on my making the fire every morning. I've tried to break her, but regularly every morning I'm awakened with the same old thing: 'John, John, get up and build the fire.'"

Every man looked at every other man, as if these words were the exact echo of what was throbbing in his own bosom. At least every one except one. "Mine never says that to me," he said, with more or less pride, while the others gazed at him as if to say: "Would that heaven had made us such a wife." "You know, or if you don't, I'll tell you now, that my wife is a Boston woman, and she always says: 'Henry, Henry, arise and erect a conflagration!'"

However, this explanation did not prevent the resolution from passing unanimously.

VOTE JUNE 7

For Judge of the Superior Court. THEODORE BRENTANO...Republican

For Judges of the Circuit Court. ADNER SMITH...Republican FRANCIS ADAMS...Democrat OLIVER H. HORTON...Republican FRANK BAKER...Democrat ELBRIDGE HANECY...Republican MURRAY F. TULEY...Democrat EDMUND W. BURKE...Republican EDWARD F. DUNNE...Democrat ARBA N. WATERMAN...Republican RICHARD W. CLIFFORD...Democrat CHARLES G. NEELY...Republican RICHARD S. TUTTILL...Republican THOMAS G. WINDES...Democrat JOHN GIBBONS...Republican

For Judge of the Supreme Court. BENJ. D. MAGRUDER...Republican

None of these judges have less than two years of experience on the bench, and most of them have been holding court for more than five years, a number more than ten years, and one for over eighteen years. No person can impugn the honesty or ability successfully of any of these men. Some are Democrats and some Republicans, and all are honorable, able and industrious, and deserve the continued confidence of the people.

Be sure to see that all these names are on the ticket you approve and vote on June 7th, and be sure to vote. No election is more important than a judicial election. And it is of the greatest importance that good judges should be kept in the public service.

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