"CONTRARY WINDS" THE SUB-JECT LAST SUNDAY.

From the Following Text, "The Wind Was Contrary"-Matt. 14:24-The Voice of Christianity the Only Altermative lu Misfortune.



the winds are opposing. There are hand: I hate to part with you. You people who all their life seem sailing have done me a good service for many in the teeth of the wind. All things years, but it seems you must go. Goodseem against them. It may be said of bye." their condition as of that of the disciples in my text: "the wind was contrary."

up, until he gets wide awake. Many of you have taken a large draught of the poison of discouragement, and I come out by the order of the Divine Physi-

they were doing a good thing. Sometimes at the baptism of children, while I have held up one hand in prayer, f have held up the other hand in amazement that parents should have weighted the babe with such a dissonant and repulsive nomenciature. I have not so much wondered that some children beaven. Arise from your discourageshould ery out at the christening fout as that others with such smiling face should take a title that will be the burden of their lifetime. It is outrag ous to afflict children with an undesirable name because it happened to be possessed by a parent or a rich uncle from whom favors are expected, or some prominent man of the day who may end his life in disgrace. It is no excase, because they are Scripture names, to call a child Jehoikim, or Tiglath-Pileser. I haptized one by the name Bathsheba! Why, under all the circumambient heaven, any parent should want to give to a child the name of that loose creature of Scripture times I cannot imagine. I have often felt at the haptismal altar, when names were annonneed to me, like saying, as did the Rev. Dr. Richards, of Morristown, N. J., when a child was handed nim for baptism and the name given: "Hadn't you better call it something else?"

Impose not upon that babe a name suggestive of flippancy or meanness. There is no excuse for such assault and battery on the cradle when our language is opulent with names musical and suggestive in meaning, such as John, meaning "the gracious gift of God:" or Henry, meaning "the chief of a household;" or Alfred, meaning "good counsellor:" or Joshua, meaning "God, our salvation;" or Ambrose, meaning 'immortal;" or Andrew, meaning "manly;" or Esther, meaning "star;" or Abigail, meaning "my father's joy;" or Anna, meaning "grace;" or Victoria, meaning "victory;" or Rosalle, meaning "beautiful as a rose;" or Margaret, meaning "a pearl;" or Ida, meaning "godlike;" or Clara, meaning "illustrious;" or Amelia, meaning "busy:" or Bertha, meaning "beautiful," and hundreds of other names just as good, that are a help rather than a

hindrance. But sometimes the great hindrance in life in not in the given name, but in the family name. While legislatures are willing to lift such incubus, there are familles that keep a name which mortgages all the generations with a great disadvantage. You say: "I wonder if he is any relation to So-and-30." mentioning some family celebrated for crime or deception. It is a wonder to me that in all such families some spirited young man does not rise, saying to his brothers and sisters: "If you want to keep this nuisance or scandalization of a name, I will keep it no longer than until the quickest course of law I can slough off this gangrene." The city directory has hundreds of names the mere pronunciation of which has been a life-long obstacle. If you have started life under a name which either through ridiculous orthography or vicious suggestion has been an encumbrance, resolve that the next generation shall not be so weighted. It is not bemeaning to change a name. Saul of Tarsus became Paul the Apostle. Hadassah, "the myrtle," became Esther, " the star." We have in America, and I suppose it is so in all countries, names which ought to be abolished, and can be, and will be abolished for the reason that they are a libel and a slander. But if for any reason you are submerged either by a given name or by a family name that you must bear, God will belp you to overcome the outrage by a life consecrated to the good and useful. You may erase the curse from the name. If it once stood for meanness,

you can make it stand for generosity.

If once it stood for pride, you can

make it stand for humility. If it once

stod 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 multitutdes 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 S I well know by faculty. We want our two eyes, our experience on Lake | two ears, our two hands, our two feet. Galilee, one hour our eight fingers and two thumbs. Yet all may be calm what multitudes of people have but and the next hour one eye, or but one foot! The ordinary and casualties of life have been quadrupted. waves will be so quintupled, sextupled, aye, centupled, boisterous that you in our time by the Civil War, and at are in donot as to the North and South a great multitude whether you will are fighting the battle of life with hall. or on the bottom of armaments. I do not wonder at the the deep. The disciples in the text pathos of a soldier during the war, who, were caught in such a stress of yeather; when told that he must have his hand and the sails bent and the ship plunged amputated, said: "Doctor, can't you for "the wind was contrary." There save it?" and when told that it was imis in one of the European straits at possible, said, with tears rolling down place, where, whichever way you sail his cheeks: "Well, then, good-byc, old

A celebrated surgeon told the of a scene in the Clinical Department of one of the New York hospitals, when a A great multitude of people are un- poor man with a wounded leg was der seeming disadvantage, and I will brought in before the students to be today, in the swarthlest Anglo-Saxon operated on. The surgeon was pointthat I can manage, treat their cases; ing out this and that to the students, not as a nurse counts out eight or ten and handling the wounded leg, and was drops of a prescription, and stirs them about to proceed to amputation, when in a half-glass of water, but as when the poor man leaped from the table a man has by a mistake taken a large and hobbled to the door, and said, amount of strychnine, or Paris green, "Gentlemen, I am sorry to disappoint or belladonna, and the patient is walk- you, but by the help of Cod I will die ed rapidly round the room, and shaken with my leg on." What a terrific loss is the loss of our physical faculties!

Put to full use all the faculties that remain, and charge on all oppostag circian to rouse you cut of that lethargy, cumstances with the determination of First, many people are under the dis- John of Bohemia, who was totally advantage of an unfortunate name blind, and yet at a battle cried out, "I given them by parents who thought pray and beseech you to lead me so far into the fight that I may strike one good blow with this sword of mine. Do not think so much of what faculties you have lost as of what faculties remain. You have enough left to make yourself felt in three worlds, while you help the earth, and balk hell, and win ments. O men and women of depleted or crippled physical faculties and see what, by the special help of God you can accomplish

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. So Alexander clutched him by the bridle, and turned his head away from the shadow, and toward the sun, and the horse's agitation was gone, and Alexander mounted him and rode off, to the astonishment of all who atood by. And what you people need is to have your sight turned away from the shadows of your earthly lot over which you have so long pondered, and your head turned toward the sun-the glorious sun of Gospel consolation, and Christian hope, and spiritual triumph

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 beard 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. But I would rather have him pray for me if I were sick or in trouble, than any Christian man I know of, and in that church all the people preferred him in exhortation and prayer to all others. Why? Because he was so thoroughly pious and had such power with God he was irresistible; and as he went on in his prayer sinners repented and saiats shouted for joy, and the bereaved scem ed to get back their dead in celestial companionship. And when he had stopped praying, and as soon as I could wipe out of my eyes enough tears to see the closing hymn, I ended the meeting, fearful that some long-winded prayer meeting bore would pull us down from the seventh heaven.

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 cchoolhouses 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 mightler for good than any who went through the curriculum Harvard, or Yale, or Oxford, yet never graduated in the school of Christ. When you get up to the gate of heaven no one will ask you whether you can parse the first chapter of Genesis, but whether you have learned the fear of the Lord, which is the beginning of wisdom; nor whether you know how to square the circle, but whether you have lived a square life in a round world. Mount Zion is higher than Mount Par-

under other disadvantages! Here is a has been saved by the men who work 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 inch, causing them great suffering. 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 criticises him for | produce and £10,000 in sovereigns,-

not giving fifty cents. I must do jus-

tice and publicly thank God that never proposed at home to give anything for any cause of humanity or religion but the other partner in the domestic firm approved it. And when it seemed beyond my ability and faith in God was necessary, she had threefourths the faith. But I know men who, when they contribute to charitable objects are afraid that the wife shall find it out. What a withering curse such a woman must be to a good

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 land on the shore or less than half the needed physical they have to get trusted. And the Bible was right when it said: "the destruction of the poor is their poverty."

Then there are those who made a mistake in early life, and that overshadows all their days. "Do you not know that that man was once in prison," is whispered. Or, "Do you know that that man once attempted suicide?" Or, "Do you know that that man once abscondea?" Or, "Do you know that that man was once discharged for dishonesty?" Perhaps there was only one wrong deed in the man's life, and that one act haunts the subsequent half century of his existence.

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-mirch that causes the impression of insincerity.

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, 'he | The board selects the judges and clerks 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 corn 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. You cannot be any worse off than that Christian young woman who was in the Pemberton mills when they fell some years ago, and from under the fallen timbers she was heard singing: "I am going home to die no more."

. . .

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. 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 overpow ering 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 imm nse host fell back, and the small number marched on. Have faith God, and though all the allied forces of discouragement seem to come against you in battle array, and their laugh of definance and contempt resounds through all the valleys and mountains. you might by faith in God, and importunate 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 voices of your adversaries, human and satan ic, shall be covered with confusion. while you shall be not only conqueror. but more than conqueror, through that grace which has so often made the fallen helmet of an overthrown antagonist the footstool of a Christian vic-

Deep Diving to Recover Treasure.

The greatest diving feat ever tempted was that of the raising treasure that sank with the steamer rear Seal Rocks, New South Wales News has been received that every box But what other multitudes there are of sovereigns that went to the bottom ed under the sea at a depth of twentyseven 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

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 San Francisco Examines.

INOIS LEGISLATURE

REPORTED BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

and the coming of July 1 now prevent | ing. the owners of warehouses from buying and selling grain. Notwithstanding the active opposition of prominent 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 al lowed to fatten their private bank accounts by placing the funds out at interest now rests with Governor Tanner. Representative Merriam's bill, rcw. 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 Kochersperger and other prominent republican officials affected by the bill confidently expect a veto. Whether one will be forthcoming the next few days will decide.

May. 26. 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. 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 au thorizing the West Park commission ers to issue \$300,000 of bonds was ad vanced to second reading and made 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, May 27.

When the house convened this morning, with Mr. Selby in the chair, the opponents of the Allen street rail way 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. Perrotett'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 (Mc-Kinlay's) authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the positions occupied by Illinois troops in the battle of Shiloh was

Allen street railway bill the house ad-Only the signature of the governor journed to 9 o'clock to-morrow morn-

Senator Mahoney's bill to provide for the vaccination of school children was called up on its passage as a spemembers of the Chicago Board of cial 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-mor-

Among the bills passed were the fol-

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

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. Fright 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

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 etiffly 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, thinks I, 'I'm a-going to lose my rension, sure!" "

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

THE BOSTONESE OF IT His Wife Never Told Him to Build the

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 plasses 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 moraing. 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.

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

For Judges of the Circuit Court. ABNER SMITHRepublican 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. TUTHILL ... Republican THOMAS G. WINDES.... Democrat JOHN GIBBONS Republican

For Judge of the Supreme Court. BENJ. D. MAGRUDERRepublican

None of these judges have hau 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 sufe 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 judical election. And it is of the greatest importance that good judges should be kept in the public service.

Eyes of Children.

Great care should be taken in exposing the child's eyes to the light; see that the light does not shine directly in its eyes as it lies in the lap. The light shining into the child's eyes when it is in the baby carriage not only affects the eyes, but the nerves. The cover of the umbrella of the carriage should be dark, and it is better to have the light reach the eyes from the side rather than from above. The care of the eyes is particularly important during this first year of life. Do not stand back of the child in talking to it. The muscles of the eyes are weak, and the child is in danger of straining them in turning, and crossed eyes may be one of the results. Do not hold things too near the eyes of the child. This is a cruelty to which many children are subjected. Bright colors are all very well at a distance, but do not dangle a brightcolored object directly in front of the

WOMEN OF NOTE

Mme. Kralewska, the first female physician in Dolna-Tuzla, in Boants said in a recent lecture that she has in the course of three years, tree nearly 20,000 patients, mostly Moham medans.

Sylvia Du Maurier, one of Ge Maurier's daughters, appre self to Mrs. Nettleship, a don dressmaker, for a