TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A TRIBUTE TO LAWYERS IN LAST SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE.

From the Text: "Bring Zenas the Lawyer"-Titus Chapter 3, Verse 13-Trials, Temptations and Triumphs of the Profession.



HE profession of the law is here introduced, and within two days in the capital city 303 young men joined it, and at this seain various parts of the land other hundreds are taking their diplomas for an illus-

trious profession, and is it not appropriate that I address such young men from a moral and religious standpoint, as upon them are now rolling the responsibilities of that calling represented in the text by Zenas the lawyer.

We all admire the heroic and rigorous side of Paul's nature, as when he stands coolly deliberate on the deck of the corn ship while the jack-tars of the Mediterranean are cowering in the cyclone; as when he stands undaunted amid the marbles of the palace, before thick-necked Nero, surrounded with his twelve eruel lictors; as when we find him earning his livelihood with his own needle, sewing hair-cloth, and preaching the gospel in the interstices; as when we find him able to take the thirty-nine lashes, every stroke of which fetched the blood, yet continuing in his missionary work; as when we find him, regardless of the consequence to himself, delivering a temperance lecture to Felix, the government inebriate. But sometimes we catch a glimpse of the mild and genial side of Paul's nature. It seems that he had a friend who was a barrister by profession. His name was Zenas, and he wanted to see him. Perhaps he had formed the acquaintance of this lawyer in the court-room. Perhaps, sometimes, when he wanted to ask some question in regard to Roman law, he went to this Zenas, the lawyer. At any rate, he had a warm attachment for the man, and he provides for his comfortable escort and entertainment as he writes to Titus: "Bring Zenas the lawyer."

This man of my text belonged to a profession in which are many ardent supporters of Christ and the Gospel. Among them, Blackstone, the great commentator on English law; and Wilberforce, the emancipator; and the late Benjamin F. Butler, attorney general of New York; and the late Charles Chauncey, the leader of the Philadelphia bar; and Chief Justices Marshall, and Tenterden, and Campbell, and Sir Thomas More, who died for the truth on the scaffold, saying to his aghast executioner: "Pluck up courage, man, and do your duty; my neck is very short; be careful, therefore, and do not strike awry."

Among the mightlest pleas that ever have been made by tongue of barrister. have been pleas in behalf of the Bible and Christianity-as when Daniel Webster stood in the supreme court at Washington, pleading in the famous Girard will case, denouncing any at tempt to educate the people without giving them at the same time moral sentiment, as "low, ribald and vulgar delam and infidelity;" as when Sampel L. Southard, of New Jersey, the leader of the forum in his day, stood on the platform at Princeton College commencement, advocating the literary excellence of the Scriptures; as when Edmund Burke, in the famous trial of Warren Hastings, not only in behalf of the English government, but in behalf of elevated morals, closed his speech in the midst of the most august assemblage ever gathered in Westminster Hall, by saying: "I impeach Warren Hastings in the name of the house of commons, whose national character he has dishonored; I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights and liberties he has subverted; I impeach him in the name of human nature, which he has disgraced; in the name of both sexes, and of every rank, and of every station, and of every situation in the world, I impeach Warren Hastings."

No other profession more needs the grace of God to deliver them in their temptations, to comfort them in their trials, to sustain them in the discharge of their duty. While I would have you bring the merchant to Christ, and while I would have you bring the farmer to Christ, and while I would have you bring the mechanic to Christ, I address you now in the words of Paul to Titus: "Bring Zenas the lawyer." By so much as his duties are delicate. and great, by so much does he need Christian stimulus and safeguard. We that on the intervening Sabath he saw all become clients. I do not supose there is a man fifty years of age, who listening to the Rev. Dr. Gardiner has been in active life, who has not Spring. I do not know whether, on been afflicted with a lawsuit. Your the following day, Rufus Choate won name is assaulted, and you must have his cause or lost it; but I do know that legal protection. Your boundary line his Sabbatic rest did not do him any is mivaded, and the courts must re- harm. Every lawyer is entitled to one er cablish it. Your patent is infringed | day's rest out of seven. If he surrenmon, and you must make the offend- ders that, he robs three-God, his own it a manufacturer pay the penalty, soul, and his client. Lord Castlereagh Your treasures are taken, and the thief and Sir Thomas Romilly were the leadn ist be apprehended. You want to ers of the bar in their day. They both n ske your will, and you do not want | died suicides. Wilberforce accounts for to follow the example of those who, their aberration of intellect on the for the sake of saving \$100 from an at- ground that they were unintermittent terney, imperil \$250,000, and keep the in their work, and they never rested on generation following for twenty years Sunday. "Poor fellow!" said Wilberquarreling about the estate, until it is force, in regard to Castlereagh. "Poor al; exhausted. You are struck at by an fellow! it was non-observance of the as sassin, and you must invoke for him Sabbath." Chief Justice Hale says: the penitentiary. All classes of persons in course of time become clients, Lord's day, all the rest of the week and therefore they are all interested in is unhappy and unsuccessful in my the morality of the Christian integrity | worldly employment." I quote to-day of he legal profession. "Bring Zenas from the highest statute book in the

the nawyer." But how is an attorney decide as to to keep it holy." The legal gentleman New York World. wh are the principles by which he who breaks that statute may seem for should conduct himself in regard to his awhile to be advantaged; but in the cleats? On one extreme, Lord Broug- long run, the men who observe this law ham will appear, saying: "The inno- of God will have larger retainers, vast-

cence or guilt of your client is nothing to you. You are to save your client regardless of the torment, the suffering, the destruction of others. You are to know but one man in the worldyour client. You are to save him though you should bring your country into confusion. At all hazzards you must save your client." So says Lord Brougham. But no right-minded lawyer could adopt that sentiment. On the other extreme, Cicero will come to you and say: "You must never plead the cause of a bad man," forgetful of the fact that the greatest villain on earth ought to have a fair trial and that an attorney cannot be judge and advocate at the same time. It was grand when Lord Erskine sacrificed his attorneygeneralship for the sake of defending Thomas Paine in his publication of his book called "The Rights of Man," while, at the same time, he, the advocate, abhorred Thomas Paine's irreligious sentiments. Between these two opposite theories of what is right, what shall the attorney do? God alone can direct him. To that chancery he must be appellant, and he will get an answer in an hour. Blessed is that attorney between whose office and the throne of God there is perpetual, reverential, and prayerful communication. That attorney will never make an irreparable mistake. True to the habits of your profession, you say: "Cite us some authority on the subject." Well, I quote to you the decision of the supreme court of heaven: "If any lack wisdom, let him ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not, and it shall be given him."

There are two or three forms of temptation to which the legal profession is especially subject. The first of all is scepticism. Controversy is the lifetime business of that occupation. Controversy may be incidental or accidental with us; but with you it is perpetual. You get so used to pushing the sharp question "Why?" and making unaided reason superior to the emotions, that the religion of Jesus Christ which is a simple matter of faith, and above human reason, although not contrary to it, has but little chance with some of you. A brilliant orator wrote a book, on the first page of which he announced this sentiment: "An honest God is the noblest work of man:" Scepticism is the mightlest temptation of the legal profession, and that man who can stand in that profession, resisting all solicitations to infidelity. and can be as brave as George Briggs, of Massachusetts, who stepped from the gubernatorial chair to the missionary convention, to plead the cause of a dying race; then on his way home from the convention, on a cold day, took off his warm cloak and threw it over the shoulders of a thinly clad missionary saying: "Take that and wear it, it will do you more good than it will me;" or, like Judge John McLean, who can step from the supreme court room of the United States on to the anniversary platform of the American Sunday School Union, its most powerful orator-deserves congratulations and encombon. Oh, men of the legal profession, let me beg of you to quit asking questions in regard to religion, and begin believing. The mighty men of your profession, Story, and Kent, and Mansfield, became Christians, not through their heads, but through their hearts. "Except ye become as a little child, ye

shall in no wise enter the kingdom of

God." If you do not become a Chris-

tian. Oh, man of the legal profession,

until you can reason this whole thing

out in regard to God and Christ and

the immortality of the soul, you will

never become a Christian at all. Only

Another mighty temptation for the

legal profession is Sabbath breaking

The trial has been going on for ten or

fifteen days. The evidence is all in

believe. "Bring Zenas the lawver."

It is Saturday night. The judge's gay el falls on the desk, and he says: "Crier, adjourn the court until ten o'clock Monday morning." On Monday morning the counsellor is to sum up the case. Thousands of dollars, yea. the reputation and life of his client may depend upon the sucress of his plea. How will be spend the intervening Sunday? There is not one lawyer out of a hundred that can withstand the temptation to break the Lord's day under such circumstances. And yet, if he does, he hurts his own soul. What my brother, you cannot do before twelve o'clock Saturday night, or after twelve o'clock Sunday night, God does not want you to do at all. Besides that, you want the twenty-four hours of Sabbath rest to give you that electrical and magnetic force which will be worth more to you before the jury than all the elaboration of your case on the sacred day. My intimate and lamented friend, the late Judge Neilson, in his interesting reminiscences of Rufus Choate, says that during the last case that gentleman tried in New York, the court adjourned from Friday until Monday, on account of the illness of Mr. Choate; but the chronicler says Mr. Choate in the old "Brick Church," "When I do not properly keep the universe: "Remember the Sabbath day

er influence, greater professional success than those men who break the statute. Observance of the law of God pays not only spiritually and eternally, but it pays in hard dollars, or bank

Another powerful temptation of the legal profession is to artificial stimulua. No one except those who have addressed audiences knows about the nervous exhaustion that sometimes comes afterward. The temptation to strong drink approaches the legal profession at that very point. Then a trial is coming on. Through the illventilated court room, the barrister's health has been depressed for days and for weeks. He wants to rally his energy. He is tempted to resort to artificial stimulus. It is either to get himself up, or let himself down, that this temptation comes upon him. The flower of the American bar, ruined in reputation and rulned in estate, said in his last moments: "This is the end, I am dying on a borrowed bed, covered with a borrowed sheet, in a house built by public charity. Bury me under that tree ir the middle of the field, that I may not be crowded; I always have been crowded."

Another powerful temptation of the legal profession is to allow the absorbing duties of the profession to shut out thoughts of the great future. You know very well that you who have so often tried others, will after a while be put on trial yourselves. Death will serve on you a writ of ejectment, and you will be put off these earthly premises. On that day, all the affairs of your life will be presented in a "bill of his return from his adventurous jourparticulars." No certiorari from a ney to Spain, is said to have brought higher court, for this is the highes: court. The day when Lord Exeter was tried for high treason; the day when the house of commons moved for the impeachment of Lord Lovat; the days when Charles I and Queen Caroline were put upon trial; the day when Robert Emmet was arraigned as an insurgent; the day, when Blennerhauset was brought into the court room because he had tried to overthrow the United States government, and all the other great trials of the world are nothing compared with the great trial in which you and I shall appear summoned before the Judge of quick and dead. There will be no pleading there "the statute of limitations;" no "turning state's evidence," trying to get off yourselves, while others suffer; no moving for a nonsuit." The case will come on inexorably, and we shall be tried. You, my brother, who have so often been advocate for others, will then need an advocate for yourself. Have you selected him? The Lord chancellor of the universe. If any man sin, we have an Advocate—Jesus Christ the righteous. It is uncertain when your case will be called on. "Be re also ready."

A THRILLING REMINISCENCE. Forty-Niner's Tale of Escape from the

Apaches. From the Detroit Free Press: " 'Bout th' closest call I ever had," said the long-legged man on a backless chair in front of the grocery, "wus when I wus emigratin' to Californey in '49. There was 'bout fifty of us started together. but didn't agree very well, so ten of us sep'rated frum th' rest, an' run a experdition of our own. We got along all right till we got among them Apaches. They was soon hangin' on our trail an' one day they s'rounded us. They look for'ard to wus to die fightin'. gittin' nearer all th' time, an' no stan'in with our backs together waitin' till we center shoot to kill. Jist when we was a whisperin' good-bye to each other them red devils took to their heels like th' United States army was arter them. It was an airthquake done it,

an' we wasn't troubled no more." "Was they a volcaney there?" asked the little man with high shoulders and | change, weazened face.

"Naw! What'er you talkin' 'bout vol-

caneys? I said airthquake."

"I heerd you. But I went through that same deestrick that year. Them Apaches got after us an' we hustled them up into th' crater of a volcany so as to stan' 'em off. We built a kin' of a platform inside an' they couldn't a took us in a thousand years if we'd hed grab. One mornin' when we was jist about starved, that ole volcaney kim to life, cut loose like a dynermite explosion an' we was blowed ninety miles to th' west afore we landed in a san' hill. Not a durn one of us had a scratch." The long-legged man reached for his weazel skin, took on a sickly grin and said: "What'll you fellers take?"

Depew and the Scotchman. Scotchmen do not like to be reminded of the saying that it requires a surgical operation to make them see a joke, and, as a matter of fact, they are as susceptible to the influence of most good stories as anybody else. Dr. Denew, however, seems hardly to believe this, though he has many warm friends among Scotchmen, including Ian Maclaren himself. Once at a Scotch dinner the doctor said that if the jokes uttered by him that evening were not instantly appreciated they surely would

"I don't think that's a very funny thing to say," was the growling comment of a handsome old Scot sitting

be by the time the next annual dinner

"Oh," said Depew, "that's all right, You'll see the fun of it a year from now."-Exchange.

Unhandy Savings Bank. "He says that he intends to lay up treasures in heaven." "I wonder why he doesn't put them

where he can get them some time."-

who speak English is larger than in all any other country of the world.

SEDAN CHAIRS COME AGAIN. London's Fashionable Women Will Try to Make Them Popular.

While New York is trying to accustom itself to the novelty of the horseless carriage there has commenced in London a demand for the sedan chair as a vehicle of fashionable travel, says the New York Herald. One firm, according to a newspaper paragraph, is busy in the manufacture of these relics, which of recent years have proved useful only as ornaments or on the stage. The new chairs are not to be decorated as of old, with paintings or gilded moldings, but the colors popular for the decoration of ordinary vehicles will be used. They will be painted black, dark green, blue or mareon, with light yellow, green and red for trimmings. The chairs will be very light and the promoters of the scheme | Chicago 10:30 p. m. Office, 211 Clark St. are said to expect their profit from the use of the vehicles for evening parties, dinners or other gatherings where the distance to be traveled is not far. Other passengers will not be carried and the interior of the chairs will this way be kept perfectly clean and wraps or dresses of light colors are not likely to be soiled. Sedan chairs are said to have got their name from the town of Sedan, where they were first used. They were used in London about the beginning of the seventeenth century, but the first person of note to use one was the duke of Buckingham, tht favorite of King James I., and his son Charles. Prince Charles, on back three curiously carved sedan chairs. The palmy days of the sedan chain in England were the earlier decades of the last century. In 1710 there were 200 in London and the number remained much the same until the reign of George III. Besides these publie chairs there were very many which belonged to private owners and were elaborately carved and luxuriously fitted. As the eighteenth century neared its end the number of chairs began to decrease, while the number of hackney coaches was largely increased. The use of sedan chairs, however, died hard. In many country towns they remained in use until a period well within the memory of men still comparatively young. At Newcastle one was still extant in 1885 and at Bury St. Edmund's in 1890. They are still in use in some places abroad. Mention to made of such conveyances at Geneva in 1882; in 1888 the archbishop of Seville was carried forth in one. In the streets of Bahia, in Brazil, sedan chairs borne by stalwart negroes may be seen in use at the present day.

Jury Laws.

So much difficulty is experienced in getting twelve men in a jury box to look at a case from the same point of view that several states, Utah among them, have passed laws permitting verdicts to be rendered in civil cases by a majority vote of jurors. The supreme court of the United States has just set aside a verdict; but as the case was one that arose while Utah was a territory, the decision does not touch the validity of a majority verdict under a state form of government. The court grounded its objection on the seventh amendment to the constitution, which guarantees the right of trial by jury. and on the general law which confirms was fifty to our one an' all we could the statutes of territories "so far as they authorize a uniform course of pro-They kep' a circlin' an' a circlin' an' a ceeding in all cases," The court beld that uniformity is a prerequisite in all territorial cases.

> The Villron. "Papa, are we descended from monkeys?" asked a small boy, who had heard some one expounding certain scientific opinions. "No, my son, not on this side of the house," was the father's very improper answer,-Ex-

> > MISCELLANY.

Twelve thousand feet of lumber waunloaded from a railroad car and piled up in twenty minutes at Gardiner, Me., the other day.

One sixty-four-year-old resident of Pettis, Mo., says that he has never worn a pair of overshoes, a watch, or a paper collar.

A meeting of 2,000 persons over seventy years of age is annually held in Leicester, England, and of these 400 die before the next anniversary.

In times of scarcity the South African natives sometime rob the nests of the termites, and as much as five bushels of grain have been taken from a single

Mary-Does it ever occur to you that Mr. Smithers is acting a part? Harriet-No. Smithers always seemed to me to think himself the whole thing .-Truth.

The towns of Woodsdale, Moscow, Springfield and Fargo, in Kansas, which had a population of eleven hundred in 1890, have now only a population of eighteen. Flies are infested with parasites

which prey upon them and destroy them, and these, in turn, as has been shown by the microscope, are killed by still smaller parasites,

Nibbs-What a perfect poem the count's rich wife is. Dibbs-Yes: the count is the only man I know of who can make poetry pay him thirty thousand a year.—Tit-Bits.

Little Boreham (relating his Alpine adventures)-There I stood, the abyss yawning at my feet- Cropper (yawning portentous'y)-'Scuse me, B., but the thing's infectious.-Household Words.

When a man realizes that he can't pay his debts, and has got to ask for an extension of time, the first thing for him to do is to go to a fashionable taflor and get him a new suit clothes. Creditors are seldom lenient The proportion of people in Norway | with a seedy man. -Somerville Jour-

(Rev.) Thos. F. Pierson, Champaign, Ill., rites: "I have been troubled with constipation for several years, and have had two slight attacks of rheumatism. Dr. Kay's Renovator has acted very favorably

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Both Crasy.

She-"Have you forgotten that you proposed to me last night?" He-"Did you accept me?" She-"No." He-"Good heavens, we must both have been crazy!"-New York Tribune.

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Motherhood.

A mother who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution. The child fairly drinks in health from its mother's robust constitution before birth, and from a healthy mother's milk after. Is not that an incentive to prepare for a healthy

maternity? Do you know the meaning of what

is popularly called those "longings," or cravings, which beset so many women during pregnancy? There is something lacking in the

mother's blood. Nature cries out and will be satisfied at all hazards. One woman wants sour things, another wants sweets, another wants salt things, and so on.

The real need all the time is to enrich the blood so as to supply nourishment for another life, and to build up the entire generative system, so that the birth may be possible and successful. If expectant mothers would fort-

ify themselves with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which for twenty years has sustained thousands of women in this condition, there would be fewer disappoints

at birth, and they would not experience those annoying "longings." In the following letter to Mrs. Pinkham, Mrs. Whitney demonstrates the power of the Compound in such cases. She says:

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"I am so thankful that I used your medicine, for it gave me the culture health to transmit to my child. I cannot express my gratitude to your never expected such a blessing. Praise God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetal Compound, and may others who are suffering do as I did and find relief, and may many homes be brightened as mine has been."-Mrs. L. Z. Warrang, George St., E. Somerville, Mass.

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W. N. U. CHICAGO, NO. 27, 1897.