

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE CAUSE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS FLOURISHING.

A Discourse from the Text: Lamentations, Chapter III, Verse 39—"Wherefore Doth a Living Man Complain?—Better Days Are Near at Hand."



CHEERFUL inter-rogatory in the most melancholy book of the Bible! Jeremiah wrote so many sad things that we have a word named after him, and when anything is surcharged with grief and complaint, we call it a Jeremiah.

Jeremiah. But in my text Jeremiah, as by a sudden jolt, wakens us to a thankful spirit.

Our blessings are so much more numerous than our deserts that he is surprised that anybody should ever find fault. Having life, and with it a thousand blessings, it ought to hush into perpetual silence everything like criticism of the dealings of God. "Wherefore doth a living man complain?" There are three prescriptions by which I believe that our individual and national finances may be cured of their present depression.

Much of that responsibility I put upon men in comfortable circumstances, who, by an everlasting growling, keep public confidence depressed and new enterprises from starting out and new houses from being built. You know very well that one despondent man can talk fifty men into despondency, while one cheerful physician can wake up into exhilaration a whole asylum of hypochondriacs.

are parsimonious! We keep back from God that which belongs to him, and when we keep back anything from God he takes what we keep back, and he takes more. He takes it by storm, by sickness, by bankruptcy, by any one of the ten thousand ways which he can employ.

I had a relative whose business seemed to be falling. Here a loss, and there a loss, and everything was bothering, perplexing and annoying him. He sat down one day and said, "God must have a controversy with me about something. I believe I haven't given enough to the cause of Christ."

So, there are men who go on in life—a fine voyage they are making out of it. All is well, till some curvilinear of business disaster comes upon them, and they go down. The bottom of this commercial sea is strewn with the shattered hulks.

People quote as a joke what is a divine promise: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it will return to thee after many days." What did God mean by that? There is an illusion there, in Egypt, when they sow the corn, it is at a time when the Nile is overflowing its banks and they sow the seed corn on the waters, and as the Nile begins to recede this seed corn strikes in the earth and comes up a harvest and that is the illusion.

Prescription the third, for the cure of all our individual and national financial distresses; a great spiritual awakening. It is no more theory. The merchants of this country were positively demented with the monetary excitement in 1857. There never before nor since has been such a state of financial depression as there was at that time.

Christ is no foe to successful business; it is its best friend. And if there should come a great awakening in this country, and all the banks and insurance companies and stores and offices and shops should close up for two weeks, and do nothing but attend to the public worship of Almighty God—after such a spiritual vacation the land would wake up to such financial prosperity as we have never dreamed of.

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The Daily Task. We are not apt enough to think of our daily work as the Good Shepherd's pasture field. We are too apt to give heed to a miserable distinction between the sacred and secular and to seek to get out from what we call the secular into what we call the sacred, that we may find spiritual pasture fields.

Children and Church-going. The fault may lie in some cases with the minister, but much more often the fault is with the fathers and mothers. In the matter of church attendance the parents and the pastor must combine.

In a home for sandwich men in London there are said to be several university graduates and medical men, and a Scotchman who ran through \$50,000 in three years.

WHAT DO THE BIRDS WHISPER?



Grover—"Do the winds whisper through the trees the doom of our 'Perfidy and Dishonor' to American industries?" Wilson—"I'm afraid so. And what will our English friends do?"

IMPORTERS ARE AT IT.

HAVE SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR "STOCKING UP."

Tables Showing Increased Exports During the Spring of 1897 Over That of 1896—May Delay Prosperity for Many Days.

Washington, D. C., July 21, 1897. The completion of the tariff bill by the senate has given the importers a much more accurate idea of what its final provisions are to be and they now seem to be engaged in the final round of gathering into their warehouses every article upon which the proposed new law is likely to increase the rates of duty.

This means, of course, that the revenue during the first few months of the new law will be light. Careful estimates made by experts lead to the conclusion that much more than a year's supply of foreign wools have been brought into the country in the past four months and that in many other articles the requirements for a year are now in warehouses, duty paid.

No other tariff law in the memory of the present generation has offered this

"Hurrah for the Dingley Bill."



special advantage in the period of its preparation to those desiring to profit by advance importations of a large class of articles. The various tariff acts which have been passed since the war have been in every case a reduction in general terms, and consequently have not stimulated the importations prior to their final enactment.

goods in hand and as a consequence, very light importations during several months of its early history.

A few examples will indicate to some extent this enormous increase of importations during the past few months. The monthly summary of Finance and Commerce just issued shows the May importations of dutiable cattle to be 46,975 in number against 10,067 in May of last year, while the April importations of cattle in 1897 were 62,849 against 13,411 in April of last year.

The following tables show the importations of dutiable and non-dutiable goods during March, April, May and June of the present year compared with the corresponding months in last year.

Importation of articles free of duty March to July, 1896-97.

Table with 2 columns: Month and 1896, 1897. Rows for March, April, May, June.

Importation of dutiable articles March to July, 1896-97.

Table with 2 columns: Month and 1896, 1897. Rows for March, April, May, June.

Some idea of the loss of revenue of the Dingley bill occasioned by these large importations will be shown by the increased customs receipts March, April, May and June of 1897 as compared with those months of the preceding year.

Custom receipts March to July, 1896-1897.

Table with 2 columns: Month and 1896, 1897. Rows for March, April, May, June.

J. H. WILLIAMS.

South American Ignorance.

The imports from the United States to the Argentine Republic in 1896 amounted to \$11,210,475. The exports from the Argentine Republic to the United States amounted to \$4,401,362. These official figures show the difference between your country and mine of \$6,809,113 against the Argentine Republic.

Japanese Protection.

A special dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, says that the Bundesrath has refused to ratify the commercial treaty with Japan, owing to the prohibitive duty placed upon clocks and watches.

REPUBLICAN HOT SHOT.

Indications now warrant the assertion that the new tariff law will be sufficient to meet the running expenses of the government after the first few months of its operation.

The bounty on beet sugar was the closing proposition of the Republican senators at Washington. All other work upon the tariff bill had been completed. A proposition to pay a quarter of a cent per pound bounty on all beet sugar produced in the United States during five years after the enactment of the pending tariff bill was offered by Senator Allison, and would have been promptly passed but for the threat of Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee and other Democratic senators, who announced that they would delay the passage of the bill indefinitely rather than allow the insertion of this provision of the bill.

Thank You, Mr. President.



of the United States are so greatly interested.

"It is in such times as these that demagogues thrive; it is in just such times that they should be shunned. They can lead men astray, but they can not correct a single real or imaginary grievance under which men suffer. There is too much demagoguery abroad in the land; there is too much false doctrine taught pertaining to governmental functions; there is too much encouragement of the spirit of socialism, and all that it implies, including communistic and chimerical schemes for a 'social democracy,' so-called; there is too much toleration of disrespect for courts and constituted authorities; there is too much clamor for class legislation; there is too much incultation of the idea that men can become rich without effort—by the mere fiat of the government instead of earning wealth in the good old-fashioned way; and there is too much attention paid to cranks, blatherskites, and political adventurers, entitled to no consideration, but who seem to have obtained the public ear, and are seeking to pull down the pillars of society."

Indications warrant the belief that the new tariff law will be satisfactory to a larger number of people than any other tariff measure ever put upon the statute books in this country.

The prosperity already visible among the farmers and the prospect that it is to be continued has been recognized by the financiers of the east, who have just issued orders to their representatives in the Mississippi valley to return to the liberal business methods which existed prior to the present depression by making farm loans freely at low rates of interest.

Silver leaders are quarreling among themselves, Mr. Bryan having indicated great dissatisfaction over the fact that all features of the Chicago platform, except that of 16 to 1, are being neglected by the Democrats in many states, while Mr. Towne, on the other hand, is reported as urging that this course be followed and all features of the Chicago platform, except silver, ignored.

The new tariff law will thoroughly meet the popular demand, changes made by the conference committee being such as to bring it thoroughly in line with the wishes of the people, especially those features relating to sugar, wool, and other agricultural interests.

It is rumored that Mr. Bryan will find himself so busy in Nebraska during the coming campaign that he will not have time to go to Ohio for those three hundred speeches which he promised. The fact is, the Ohio convention gave William J. a cold shoulder by omitting to do anything for him except to give him "three cheers" when his name was brought to the front. Whether Ohio is tired of Bryan, or Bryan is tired of Ohio, is a little uncertain, but there is, nevertheless, a possibility that they may not pull together in harmony.