LAUNCH OUT.

Dr. Talmage Discourses on Christ's Barthly Work

Why He Chose the Disciples He Did and How He Urged Them to Launch Out-Searching the Scriptures For Light.

In a late sermon at Brooklyn Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached from Luke v. 4: "Launch out into the deep." He

Christ starting on the campaign of the world's conquest, was selecting his staff officers. There were plenty of students with high forcheads, and white hands, and intellectual faces, and refined tastes in Rome and in Jerusalem. Christ might have called into the apostleship twelve book worms, or twelve rhetoricians, or twelve artists. Instead, he takes a group of men who had never made a speech, never taken a lesson in belles lettres, never been sick enough to make them look delicatetheir hands broad, clumsy and hard knuckled. He chose fishermen, among other reasons, I think, because they were physically hardy. Rowing makes strong arms and stout chests. Much climbing of ratlines makes one's head steady. A Galilee tempest wrestled men into gymnasts. The opening work of the caurch was rough work. Christ did not want twelve invalids hanging about Him, complaining all the time how badly they felt. He leaves the delicate students at Jerusalem and Rome for their mothers and aunts to take care of, and goes down to the seashore and out of the toughest material makes an apostleship. The ministry needs more corporeal vigor than any other class. Fine minds and good intentions are important, but there must be physical force to back them. The intellectual mill wheel may be well built and the grist good, but there must be enough blood in the mill race to turn the one and to grind the other

He chose fishermen, also, because they were used to hard knocks. The man who cannot stand assault is not fit for the ministry. It always has been and always will be rough work; and the man who at every censure or caricature sits down to cry had better find some other work. It is no place for ecclesiastical doll babies. A man who cannot preach because he has forgotten his manuscript or lost his spectacles ought not to preach at all. Heaven deliver the church from a ministry that preach in kid gloves and from sermons in black morocco cover. These fishermen were rough and ready. They had been in the severest of all colleges. When they were knocked over by the main boom of the ship they entered the "Sophomore;" when washed off by a great wave they entered the "Junior;" when floating for two days, without food or drink, on a plank, they came to the "Senior;" and when at last their ship dashed on the beach in a midnight hurricane they graduated with the first honor.

My text finds Jesus on shipboard with these bronzed men, Simon by name. This fisherman had been sweep-ing his net in shoal water. "Push out," is all populated, just waiting for the sweep of your net. Launch out into

The advice that my Lord gave to Simon is as appropriate for us all in a spiritual sense. The fact is that most Tus are just paddling along the shore. We are afraid to venture out into the great deep of God and Christian experi-

ence. We think that the boat will be upset, or that we cannot "clew the mizsen topsail" and our cowardice makes dozen of them sitting in the same seat us poor fishermen. I think I hear the voice of Christ commanding us as He did Simon on that day when bright Galilee sat among the green hills of Pales-tine like water flashing in an emerald cap: "Launch out into the deep."

This divine counsel comes, first, to all those who are paddling in the margin of Rible research. My father read the Bible through three times after he was eighty years of age and without spectacles, not for the mere purpose of saying he had been through it so often, but for his eternal profit. John Colby, the brother-in-law of Daniel Webster, learned to read after he was eighty-four years of age in order that he might become acquainted with the Scriptures. There is no book in the world which demands so much of our attention as the Bible. Yet nine-tenths of Christian men get no more than ankle deep. They think it is a good sign not to venture too far. They never ask how or why, and if they see some Christian be-coming inquisitive about the deep things of God they say: "He careful; you had better not go out so far from shore." My answer is: The further you go from shore the better, if you have the right kind of ship. If you have mere worldly philosophy for the hulk, and pride for a sail, and self-conceit for the helm, the first squall will destroy you. But if you take the Bible for your craft the farther you go the better; and if you have gone 10,0000 furlongs Christ will still command: "Launch out into the deep." Ask some such question "who is God?" and go on for ten years Ask some such question as asking it. Ask it at the gate of every parable; amidst the excitement of every miracle; by the solitariness of every patriarchal threshing floor; amidst the white faces of Sennacherib's slain turned up into the moonlight; amidst the chariots of the Golden City. Ask who Jesus is, and keep on asking it of every Bible Illy, of every raven, of every star, of every crazed brain cured, of every blind man come to sunlight, of every coin in a fish's mouth, of every loaf that got to be five loaves, of every wrathful sea pacified, of every pulse-less arm stretched forth in gratulation; ask 15 of His mother, of Augustus, of Herod, of the Syrophonician woman, of the damed that woke up from the death sleep; of Joseph, who had Him baried; of the angel posted as sentinel at His tomb; of the dumb earth that hook, and grouned, and thundered

A missionary in France offered a Bible in an humble dwelling. The man took it, tore out a dozen pages and with them began to light his pipe. Some years after the missionary happened in the same house. The family had just lost their son in the Crimean war, and his Bible had been sent back home. The missionary took it up and saw that It was the very same Bible that he had left in the house and from which the leaves had been torn. The dving soldier had written on one of the leaves of the Rible: "Rejected and scoffed at, but finally believed in and saved." The Bible may be used to light the pipe of witticism by some, but for us is a staff in life, a pillow in death and our joy for eternity.

Walk all up and down this Bible domain! Try every path. Plunge in at the prophecies, and come out at the epistles. Go with the patriarchs, until you meet the evangelists. Rummage and ransack, as children who are not satisfied when they come to a new house, until they know what is in every room, and into what every door opens Open every jewel casket. Examine the skylights. Forever be asking questions. Put to a higher use than wa intended the Oriental proverb: "Hold all the skirts of thy mantle extended when Heaven is raining gold."

Passing from Bonn to Coblentz on the Rhine, the scenery is comparatively tame. But from Coblentz to Mayence it is enchanting. You sit on deck, and feel that the last flash of beauty must exhaust the scene; but in a moment there is a turn of the river, which covers up the former view with more luxuriant vineyards, and more defiant castles, and bolder bluffs, vine wreathed, and grapes so ripe that if the hills be touched, they would bleed their rich life away into the bowls of Bingen and Hockheimer. Here and there, there are streams of water melting into the river, like smaller joys swallowed in the bosom of a great gladness. And when night begins to throw its black mantle over the shoulder of the hills and you are approaching disembarkation at the Mayence, the lights along the shore fairly bewitch the scene with their beauty, giving one a thrill that he feels but once, yet that lasts him forever. So the river of God's word is not a straight stream, but a winding splendor -at every turn new wonders to attract, still ripe vintage pressing to the brink and crowded with castles of strength (Stol zenfels and Johannisberger as nothing compared with the strong tower into which the righteous run and are saved), and our disembarkation at last in the evening, amidst the lights that gleam from the shore of Heaven. The trouble is that the vast majority of Bible voyagers stop at Coblentz, where the chief glories begin.

The text is appropriate to all Christians of shallow experience. Doubts and fears have in our day been almost elected to the parliament of Christian graces. Some consider it a bad sign not to have any doubts. Doubts and fears are not signs of health, but festers and carbuncies. You have a valuable house or farm. It is suggested that the title is not good. You employ counsel. You have the deed examined. You search the record for mortgages, judgments and liens. You are not satisfied says Christ; "what is the use of hugging the great seal of the state, assuring you compassionate the father. Do you the shore in this boat? Here is a lake the great seal of the state, assuring you say that you are too bad? The twelve miles long and six wide and it that the title is good. Yet how many leave their title to Heaven an undecided matter! Why do you not go to the records and find out? Give yourself no rest, day nor night, until you can read your title clear to mansions in the skies.

Christian character is to come up to higher standards. We have now to hunt through our library to find one Robert McCheyne, or one Edward Payson, or one Harlan Page. The time will come when he will find half a with us. The grace of God can make a great deal better man than those I have mentioned. Christians seem afraid they will get heterodox by going too far. They do not believe in Christian perfection. There is no danger of your being perfect for some time yet. I will keep watch and give you notice in time if you get too near perfection for the safety of your theology. Onehalf of you Christians are simply stuck in the mud. Why not cut loose from everything but God? Give not to Him that formal petition made up of "Os"—"O Lord!" this, and "O Lord!" that When people are cold and have nothing to say to God they strew their prayer with "O," and "Forever and ever, amen," and things to fill up Tell God what you want, with the feeling that he is ready to give it, and believe that you will receive, and you shall have it. Shed that old prayer you have been making these ten years. It is high time that you outgrew it. Throw it aside with your old ledgers and your old hats and your old shoes. Take a review of your present wants, of your present sins and of your present blessings. With a sharp blade cut away your past half-and-half Christian life, and with new determination and and new plans and new expectations launch out into the deep.

The text is appropriate to all who are engaged in Christian work. The church of God has been fishing along the shore. We set our net in a good, clean place and in sight of a fine chapel, and we go down every Sunday to see if the fish have been wise enough to come into our net. We might learn something from that boy with his hook and line. He throws his line from the bridge; no fish. He sits down on a log; no fish. He stands in the sunlight and casts his line, but no fish. He goes up by the mill dam and stands behind the bank where the fish cannot see him and he has hardly dropped his hook before the cork goes under. The fish come to him as fast as he can throw them ashore. In other words, in our Christian work, why do we not go where the fish are? It is not so easy to catch souls in church for they know that we are trying to take them. If you can throw your line out into the world, where they are not expecting you, they will be captured. Is it fair to take men by such stratagem? Yes. I would like to cheat 5,000 souls

The whole policy of the church of Father Martin, a Spaniard, was God is to be changed. Instead of chiefly ed the new general of the Jesuita.

into the Kingdom.

looking after the few who have become Christians, our chief efforts will be for those outside. If after a man is converted he cannot take care of himself I am not going to take care of bim. If he thinks that I am going to stand and pat him on the back and feed him out of an elegant spoon and watch him so he does not get into a draft of worldliness, he is much mistaken. We have in our churches a great mass of helpless, inane professors who are doing nothing for themselves or for others, who want us to stop and nurse them! They are so troubled with doubt as to whether they are Christians or not. The doubt is settled. They are not Christians. The best we can do with these fish is to throw them back into the stream and go after them again with the gospel net.

"Go into the world and preach the Gospel," says Christ; into the factory, the engine house, the club room, into the houses of the sick, into the dark lane, into the damp cellar, luto the cold garret, into the dismal prison. Let every man, woman and child know that Jesus died, and that the gate of Heaven is wide open. With the Bible in one pocket, and the bymn book in another pocket, and a loaf of bread under your arm, launch out into the great deep of this world's wretchedness.

The text is appropriate to all the unforgiven. Every sinner would come to God if he thought that he might come just as he is. People talk as though the pardon of God were a narrow river, like the Kennebec or the Thames, and that their sin draws too much water to enter it. No; it is not a river, nor a bay, but a sea. I should like to persuade you to launch out into the great, deep sea of God's mercy. I am a merchant, I have bought a cargo of spices in India. I have, through a bill of exchange, paid for the whole cargo. You are a ship captain. I give you the orders and say: "Bring me those spices." You land in India. You go to the trader and say: "Here are the orders," and you find everything all right. You do not stop to pay the money yourself. It is not your business to pay it. The arrangements were made before you started. So Christ purchases your pardon. He puts the papers, or the promises, into your hand. Is it wise to stop and say: "I cannot pay for my redemption?" God does not ask you to pay. Relying on what has been done launch out into the deep.

The Bible's promises join hands and the circle they make will compass all your sins, and all your temptations, and all your sorrows. The round table of King Arthur and his knights had room for only thirteen headquarters; but the round table of God's supply is large enough for all the present inhabitants of earth and Heaven to sit and for the still mightier populations that are yet

Do not sail coastwise along your old habits and old sins. Keep clear of the shore. Go out where the water is deep est. O, for the midsea of God's mercy! 'Be it known unto you, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you forgiveness of sins." I preach it with as much confidence to the eighty-year-old transgressor as to the maiden. Though your sins were blood red, they shall be snow white. The more ragged the prodigal, the more high water mark of God's pardon is higher than all your trans gressions. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Do you say that your heart is hard? Suppose it were ten times harder. Do you say that your iniquity is long continued? Suppose it were ten times longer. Do you say that your crimes are black? Suppose that they were ten times blacker. Is there any lion that this Sampson cannot slay? Is there any fortress that this Conqueror cannot take? Is there any sin this Redeemer cannot pardon?

It is said that when Charlemagne's host was overpowered by the three armies of the Saracens in the pass of Roncesvalles, his warrior, Roland, in terrible earnestness, seized a trumpet and blew it with such terrific strength that the opposing army reeled back with terror, but at the third blast it broke in two. I see your soul flercely assailed by all the powers of earth and hell. I put the mightier trumpet of the Gospel to ray lips and I blow it three times. Blast the first: "Whosoever will let him come." Blast the second— "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." Blast the third-"Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salva-" Do not the host of your sins fall back? But the trumpet does not, like that of Roland, break in two. As it was handed down to us from the lips of our fathers, we hand it down to the lips of our children, and tell them to sound it when we are dead, that all the generations of men may know that our God is a pardoning God—a sympathetic God-a loving God; and that more to Him than the anthems of Heaven, more to Him than the throne on which He sits, more to Him than are the temples of celestial worship, is the joy of seeing the wanderer putting his hand on the door latch of His Father's house. Hear it, all ye nations! Bread for the worst hunger. Medicine for the worst sickness. Light for the thickest darkness

Harbor for the worst storm. Dr. Prime, in his book of wonderful interest entitled "Around the World," describes a tomb in India of marvelous architecture. Twenty thousand men were twenty-two years in erecting that and the buildings around it. Standing in that tomb, if you speak or sing, after you have ceased you hear the echo coming from a height of 150 feet. It is not like other echoes. The sound is drawn out in sweet prolongation, as though the angels of God were chanting on the wing. How many souls in the tomb of sin will lift up the voice of penitence and prayer? If now they would cry unto God the echo would drop from afar-not struck from the marble cupola of an earthly mausoleum, but sounding back from the warm heart of angels flying with the news, for there is joy among the angels of God over one sinner that repent th.

Father Martin, a Spaniard, was elect

CULLOM SPEAKS.

The Illinois Senator Addresses Republicans at Kansas City.

He Defends the Protective System-The Benefits of the McKinley Bill to the People-Grover Cleveland's Position Ridlegled.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5.- The republican open air meeting last night in the Exposition driving park was an enthusiastic one. The attendance numbered between 2,500 and 3,000.

The speakers were Senator Shelby M. Culiom, of Illinois; Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Hon. William Warner and Hon. Webster Davis. Senator Cullom spoke as follows:

"I came here more for the purpose of becom-ing acquainted with you and seeing your mag-nificent city than to deliver a set speech. Now milicent city than to deliver a set speech. Now I come from Illinois, just across the Mississippi river. We live side by side. The interests of Illinois and M ssouri are identical, and whatever is good for the people of the one is good for the people of the other. When I say that there is no citizen in public life who is the superior of Benjamin Harrison, the president of the United States, I believe what I say. He is the peer of any man in intelligence, in courage and in statesmanship.

"Now, as to Whitelaw Reld. When I first went to the national house of representatives. Whitelaw Reid was a correspondent of a Cheinnati paper, and I never imagined that he would ever be our candidate for vice president. He illustrates the possibilities of our civilization and has r sen from a poor boy in Ohio to the

proud position he now occupies. "Now let us talk about the tariff. When the American colonies were in their infancy Great Britain sought to compel them to carry every-thing in British vessels. It ther , 'seed an embargo upon their commerce So, my friends, in the colonial days we began the struggle for protection, and finally, after we got through with Great Britain, we began it with the democratio party. But we process now to settle it by ad-ministering a death blow to free trade. We will put the doctrine of protection to American industries upon a permanent basis and take it out of politics.

"The democratic party has raised a new cry, After making an unsuccessful fight ar single the doctrine of projection to American industries or many years, they have now set up the claim hat a protective tariff is unconstitutional." The speaker told how Samuel Randall, who was a protectionist, succeeded in preventing a declaration for free trade in the democratic na-tional platform in 1831, and how Cleveland in 888 brought about his defeat by declaring that the platform of 1834, rightly interpreted, meant

In regard to the assertion made by Cleveland that the duty is added to the cost of the articles on which it is placed, he said: "I venture to say that there is not an article sold in the tores of Kansas City that is not sold cheaper than in 189). If the duty is not added to the cost of the article what becomes of the claim of Cleveland that the tariff imposes burdens

"Even if we are selling the goods in some instances less than the cost of manufacture, we still want the tariff so that the manufacturers in oreign countries cannot swoop down upon us with their ship loads of goods made by cheap labor and by so doing to break down our tries and close up our manufactories, as they

have done before." Senator Cullom told about an investigation made by a committee of congress which showed that the cost of living had gone down, while wages had increased in many industries. "Now you laboring men, you mechanics, democrats or anybody else, what more do you want to convince you of the benefits of a protective tariff! I say to you that if you put the democratic party in power and the McKinley bill is re-pealed, one of two things will happen. You will either have your wages cut down or the mill or manufactory in which you are employed

will close up.
"You cannot, if you know your own interest,
wote for a party that is pledged to the repeal of

the McKinley bill." Senator Cullom read extracts from Cleveand's letter of acceptance, in answer to hypothetical questions in regard to the tin plate and cotton tie industries. "The letter means nothing," said he. 'Cleveland neither declares for gainst anything. It's all twaddle fact is Dave Hid, who is a very shrawd man, had got in ahead of Cleveland and declared for protection. Cleveland knowing that Hill had declared for protection did not dare to declare famous message to congress, which startled the country, had become a coward. He wrote a letter of acceptance that is neither for free trade nor protection, nor against free trade nor

"Under the teadership of Grover Cleveland the democratic party is a little tepid. It is neither hot nor cold on the tariff question. "I call upon you to stand by a party that stands by its colors. No one can truthfully say that the republican party has ever gone back on an issue that it has made. It has in the past, and will in the future, protect the industries of this country. I tell you that if the democrats ever succeed in getting free trade

and in breaking down protection your mills and four factories will be closed up and you will find yourselves out of employment Senator Cullom also told how the democ of the Cleveland stripe, falling to refute ator Cullom also told how the democrate gures of Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, in his recently published report trying to put him in the penitentiary. He also discussed the tin plate and the steel rail industries, showing conclusively that the tariff had developed those dustries. He also showed how breaking down of American manufacturing establishments would compel millions of persons now making their living working in those establishments to go to farming. The farmers would thus find themselves ruined by over competition and without home markets for their

The national debt, he said, had been reduced down to \$581,000,000 and the country had the safest banking system. The democrats in their platform had declared for state banks, wildcat and red dog money. He told about the good old democratic tariff for revenue only when he used to go town with his father and sell corn for 10 cents a bushel and take money issued upon banks that were liable to suspend business be

fore the next morning.
"If ever a party seemed to be doomed to com mit hari-kari upon itself it is the democratic party. Repeal the Mckinley bill, establish state banks and a wild cat currency and the

state banks and a wild cat currency and the devil take the hindermost.

'Bismarck says the United States is the greatest country on the globe and that protec-tion makes it. Nobody goes away from America Everybody comes here to participate it our prosperity."

To Be Hanged. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 5 .- The su-

preme court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of William McCoy, charged with the murder of the colored woman, Mollie McGruder, and sentenced him to be hanged on Thursday, November 24. The murder occurred in the hollow near the Priests of Pallas hall, on the night of April 5, 1891.

Mrs. Harrison Depressed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5 .- Mrs. Harrison to-day showed the fatiguing results of the loss of the comforting rest she en joyed last week. To-day was a repetition of yesterday, inasmuch as no spec-ial change for the better has occurred in her condition. She has had but broker sleep the past three nights, nor was she able to rest well during the day yes terday. Naturally, therefore, she is not

feeling as strong and the accounts from the sick room are not as cheering. From the president down to the humblest em-ploye there is a feeling of depression that nothing but a more encouraging state-ment of her condition can dispel. TARIFF TRUTHS.

What the Policy of Protection Has Done for This Nation.

At a republican mass-meeting under the auspices of the Hamilton club at Battery D, in Chicago on the night of September 29, F. X. Schoonmaker, the distinguished authority on the tariff question, spoke on that subject as fol-

"The democratic party is committed in this ampaign to free trade against the express wish and the express attempts of the northern democrate to get a plank in the Chicago plat-form for protection. Now, what does the party say about the tariff? Cleveland says, and has said for eight years: 'The tariff is a tax to the American consumer upon a competing product. The tariff raises the price of competing products by the amount of the tariff.

"What is a competing product and what is the tariff? The tariff is a duty levied upon those things brought from abroad to be sold here which our people have to use. Now, those things which come in here, those things which the Americans need, for instance, but which they cannot either raise or produce, are permitted by the republican party to come in free They are non-competing products. You remember when the democrats were in power there was a tariff on tea and on coffee. The Americans could not raise these, they were non-competing products, and they were put upon the free list. The republican party tried to make sugar a competing product. It failed. We could not raise 10 per cent. of what we needed, so sugar remained a non-competing product and it was put upon the free list.

"But the policy of the republican party is to invariably make any foreigner pay a tax who attempts to sell in this country anything that an American has to sell of the same kind, and that is the tariff tax. Now, Cleveland says that that tax falls upon the American consum er: that it raises the price of competing prod-ucts by its amount. What I do sa/, my friends, speaking authoritatively for the republican party, and I wish to be absolutely frank and to drive this question home, I say that the tariff never is a tax to the America sumer upon a competing product. I say that the tariff does not raise the price of competing products by the amount of the tarff or any other amount, and I can go further than that, and I say the higher the tariff the lower the price. When there was no tariff prices were highest of all, and if you raise the tariff so that it will be absolutely prohibitory, so that no foreigner could bring saything to sell here that we ourselves can raise or make, that prices would be

"Whenever an American starts in to manufacture anything there is always a Yankee across the way watching him, and when that Yankee sees this one making money he says: "There is money in that and I guess I will go in and get my spoonful of the pudding. If he goes in how does he get along? Why, by underselling the first, and a third watches them both and goes in and undersells them both. higher the tax the less margin of profit the foreigner has to break you up by underselling

"Honest men differ on this question and I will tell you the reason why My friends, we are a young people in this republic, we are an English ig people, and being young and English speaking we have not produced much literature of our own. Therefore we take our literature from Great Britain. The free traders say we are all the children of the same father; let us do business upon a Christian basis. How lovely that seems, how beautiful. Now let me see John Bull, stand up. I would like to ask you one or two questions. You preach to the world that we are all the children of God. Let us do business on a Christian basis. Now, John. how did you do business 112 years ago? You were doing it at the old stand.

"What kind of a Christian basis was it that you fixed up for the colonists on this side of the water to stand upon, John? Did they like it? No, they fought, John: they struggled with you eight long years to get off of the Christian basis that you fixed up for them. In 1812 you fixed up another Christian basis. You impressed into your service every seaman that you could find who had been born on British soil, claim-ing that once a British subject always a British subject. We had another row with you, John, four long years. We had a row with our brethren of the south a few years ago, and it was simply terrible. John. It cost us 500,000 lives and four billions of money. Now, John, you were still at the same old stand, doing business in the old way. How did you behave during all that trouble of ours? Ah. John. you stood with your long sharp, strong kuife firmly grasped in your hand ready to put it into us ar to the hilt and turn it if you could get the

"Did we raise any wool in the old democratic days of a tariff for revenue only? Lots of it rer? Six per cent., and the balance we sold to John Buil, and he turned it into fabries and then sold it back to us at such prices that a man who owned a broadcloth suit of clothes was known to be a rich man.

"Then we put a tariff of 6) per cent. upon im ported woolen goods. We took these men off the farm, the railway and the truck and put them into the mills at their own trades. Now. then, what happened? Did John Bull quit selling woolen goods here? No. Did he raise the price? No. He paid a tariff of 60 cents and continued to sell and did not raise the price. Why didn't he? Because he did not dare to. Why didn't he dare to? Because the Yankee making fabrics at the market rate and if John Bull had raised the price Yankee would have had a monopoly of the market to himself. Now, then, what happened broke the foreign monopoly on woolen is. We started the Yankees into compet-

ing with each other.
"Competition took off the profit. Improve ments were devised in the method of manufac ture. Cleveland says that the tariff upon broad cloth and upon woolens raised the price. never does. It broke the foreign monopoly.

comes here he must pay for this market the price that we pay-patriotism and reeruits. remain in England and to have this market at a less price than an Englishman patronized here. Since free trade has ruled in Ireland has become poor. The first principle which Par-neil wished enforced was protection of Irish in-dustries, and that is what the grand old man Gladstone is now trying to procure. Why shouldn't the Irishmen vote for protection here? We cannot realize what a free country we have until we go abroad. When we return, after viewing the foreign lands and seeing how the working man fares there, we then know how to worship the stars and stripes.

"It is now God's own country, but it was not always so. In slavery times we called ourselves Christians. We went to church and the preacher told us that God made the black man as well s the white. In the meantime human beings, because they were black, were put upon the block and sold as chattels. The democrats, as a rule, upheld this policy. When the war came the English culogized the southerners in print and in fact did everything except to go down there and let the loyal Yankees pour lead into their treacherous hearts. There are 200,000 old soldiers who fought to save this country who are now government pensioners and 300,000 more patriots are asking congress to give them

Now, let me ask you to show your patriot ism in helping to save this country again from the disastrous results of free trade, and by your votes perpetuate those principles that have

A LESSON IN HISTORY.

MOHAMMED began the Koran at thirtv-five. THIMBLES made of lava are used

Naples. THE folding envelope was first used in the year 1839.

English books were first printed by Caxton in the year 1474. DIAMOND cutting by machinery was

first done in Holland in 1489. APPLES were worth from one shilling to two shillings each in the reign of Henry VIL.

SHERMAN ON THE TARIFF.

Protection and Honest Money Warmly Indorsed.

Senator John Sherman spoke on Sep tember 30 to five thousand people at North Fairfield, O., a town in Center county away from any railroad. He favored protection and honest money, denounced the "wildcat state banks scheme," indorsed E. J. Johnson for congress, paid glowing tribute to Harrison's administration and said nothing about Cleveland's letter of acceptance. The meeting was a great success from republican standpoint.

Among other things Senator Sherman

said: "The republican party may not always have lone what it ought to have done, but its record of deeds from Lincoln to Harrison is the brightst page of American history. Compare the United States of America as it is with what it was in 1864 and you have the work of the repub-Hean party. During all this time what has the democratic party done to justify your suffrages? Nothing. Their record is a record of failuresattempts to do what they have not done. And now their effort is to repeal the McKinley tariff law for the protection of American industries. to reduce t c standard of value and to restore the use of state bank paper money in the place of national money. It is these three proposi tions I wish to present to you very different indeed from the questions I discussed with your

fathers. "The most important, is, perhaps, the tariff prestion. The reputitions party has this great saventage on the careff question: It was not entmitted ; the Leas of either the whig or democratic party, but, as a new party, founded mainly on the slavery question, it could, and did, when it assumed the government of the country, adopt that line of public policy in imposing duties on imported goods as would yield the necessary revenue and at the same time foster and protect American industries. The first law which the republican party put upon the statute books was the Morrill tariff law of 1861, passed after Lincoln was elected, in the last days of Buckanan's administration, when southern senators and members open-ly revolted and deserted their scats

congress. This act is the basis of all the tariff acts since thet. The principle adopted was to levy such duties en imported goods as would furnish enough revenue to support the government, and second, that in levy ing such duties it should be so done as to foster and protect all American industries impartially. As the duty was levied upon the foreign article and not upon the domestic article the domestic article has the advantage and protection of the duty. The object was to induce our people to enter into every branch of manufactures for which we had the raw materials. The reason for this policy was that our laboring men under free institutions needed better food and clothing and could not or ought not to com-pete with the pauper labor of Europe at th same wages and mode of living.

"The duty imposed on foreign goods would enable the home manufacturer to pay higher wages consistent with American citizenship. and yet compete in many branches of industry with his foreign rival. The great object of this policy was to secure a diversity of employments and productions which are indispensable to our independence as a nation. The laborers em-ployed in new industries would furnish a home market for the produce of the farm.

"As the result of this policy we now manufacture in the United States nearly every article essential to human life. The growth of American industry in the last thirty been warvelous-more than three-fold.

"This policy of protection has had another ef-fect. It leads to free trade in all articles that cannot be produced in this country. Formerly, duties were imposed for revenue on tea, coffee, sugar and various productions not suited to our climate. Now we are able to produce from ar-ticles that compete with home industries all the revenue needed, and to repeal all duties on all articles which we cannot produce.

"Besides this, by treaties of reciprocity we have made arrangements with nearly all the countries that produce tea, coffee, sugar and such articles so as to secure a greatly enlarged market for American productions. We now adported into this country free of all duty. If free trade is a blessing we have conferred it upon the people, but we have taken care to doit so as not to affect any American industry.

"In levying duties care has been taken that they should not be so high as to give the American manufacturer a monopoly in production. They have only been sufficient to compensate for the difference in the rates of wages and cost of production in the two countries, but not so high us to prevent full and fair competition with other nations. We have also guarded against trusts and combinations in articles imperted, so as to prevent their advance in cost to the people beyond the actual cost of produc-

"The protection that is afforded by our taciff laws extends to all industries. The old rule was mainly to contine it to manufacturers, but now all industries, of every name and nature, are protected from undue foreign competition by wise discriminating duties. The farmer has the full benefit of protection on his wool, his grain, his borses and on every article which has to compete with foreign productions. Fortu-nately our country is so favored that in colon, wheat and many other productions we have no competitors that can rival us on equal terms. As to these the farmer has only the competition of other farmers, and all he has to fear is quer

"It is for you, fellow citizens, to sax whether a public pelicy that has been maintained so long and so successfully, that has produced such wo derful results upon the history and prosperity of our country, that has already advanced us to the richest farming country and the greatest manufacturing country in the world, shall be abandoned in order to carry out the ideas of the confederate states and the free-trade notions of commercial cities and of professional dudes whose only idea is that it is not English, yo

"There is another question of public policy which, though not entirely political, illustrates the devious ways and changing opinions of the democratic party. It is the silver question. Last year they resolved in the Ohio convention in avor of the free coinage of silver. that any holder of 3714 grains of pure sliver, or multiples of that sum, might present it to the mint and demand \$1 for it. Silver is worth in the markets of the world about \$5 cents an ounce of 480 grains, or the silver consained in the silver dollar is worth 67 cents. The result would be that gold would be demonstrated and silver alone would be the standard of value, or that the United States would pay 50 that the United States would pay 50 per cent more for silver than it is worth. The result of free coinage would be disastrous to all industries, and would be especially hard upon the laborer and the poor. They would be deluded by the hope of naminally increased wages but of less purchasing power. I can scarcely discuss this question with patience when I recall the old adage of: 'Gold for the government and rags for the people.' Now we have a currency every dollar of which is as good as gold."

A PERT REPLY.

The Answer of a nussian Noblewoman to. Her American Escort.

One evening during a diplomatic reception at the white house, among the guests was a woman whose perfect neck and arms were the admiration of everyone. Mme de Struve's escort, in justifiable pride at the loveliness of his own country woman, commented as she passed: "There goes a perfect type of American beauty." Without hesitating, the minister's wife, looking down at her own dark-hued neck, responded: "And I represent a perfetype of Russia leather."