## ALLEN AND CUBA.

THE GREAT POPULIST LEADER ALWAYS CUBA'S FRIEND.

## STEADFAST FOR FREEDOM.

THE SENATOR'S PAST AND PRESENT POLICY.

A Great Heart Touched by Brutal Wrong-- Would Help a Growing People--Revolution an Upward Step in Life -- Cuba will Be Free.

Washington, D. C., April 19 .- On March 31, the senate having under consideration the following resolution reported from the committee on foreign

Resolved, That the president be re quested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the senate all of the consular correspondence relating to the conduct of the war in the Island of Cuba, the condition of the people, and other matters relating thereto

Mr. Allen said: Mr. President-My zeal for Cuban independence is not new born, nor the growth of a mere night. I spoke for the liberation of the Cuban people when it was by no means a popular thing to do, and I recall very distinctly at this time that several years ago the then senior senator from Florida (Mr. Call) and I were apparently the only persistent and outspoken friends of the Cuban people in this chamber. We were indefatigable in our advocacy of independence and intervention. We were so persistent that we incurred the displeasure of many senators, some of whom I am now glad to know have become the sincere and fearless advocates of independence. That I may prove the correctness of my statement, I will refer briefly to the record.

ALLEN'S CUBAN RECORD. December 4, 1895, I introduced a resolution, of which this is a paragraph; "That the government of the United States of America should promptly rec-ognize the revolutionists of Cuba, who are now honestly struggling to secure their independence of the Spanish government, as composing an independent nation and possessing the rights there-of according to the law of nations." And in speaking in its support at

that time, I said, among other things:
"I am of the number who believe that this government should promptly recognize the revolutionists of Cuba and assist them in all lawful ways to secure their independence of the Spanish government and enable them to establish an independent republic. I would not have this government plunge headlong into a needless quarrel with the Spanish government, but I would lend every asssistance that could be lawfully and properly given to the aspirations of the people of Cuba for a republican form of government.

DOCTRINE OF OUR COUNTRY. "I believe it to be the true policy and the true doctrine of our country that whenever a people show themselves desirous of establishing a republican form of government upon any territory adjacent to us they should receive our en-couragement and support. If our form of government is the correct one-and of that I have no doubt-then its recognition or establishment in other lands should be encouraged and, when an opportunity shall present itself to us to lend this encouragement it should be promptly and effectually given Speaking to the same resolution December 11, 1835, I urged its adoption.

February 26, 1897, 1 said: "What is there to prohibit this government, by proper act of congress, whether it be in the form of a joint or concurrent resolution, from declaring the acknowledgment of the existence of the Cuban republic; and would not that be a recognition of the independency of that republic, although as a matter of fact it may not yet have succeeded in repelling the power that

WOULD RECOGNIZE CUBA. February 28 I introduced this resolu-

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to issue a proclamation recognizing the republic Cuba as it exists under the constitution and form of government proclaimed at Jimaguaya, under President Cisneros, in the month of May, A. D. 1895, as a free and independent nation, and according the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of said republic all the rights and privileges accorded to the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the govern-ment of Spain."

And in its support said: "The Cubans have an established re-public. It may be feeble, it is true, but certainly these people are in possession of three-fourths of that island and its life is maintained by their valor.

"When we declare that the republic of Cuba is an independent and sovereign nation, it becomes such in the meaning of international law, so far as we are cocerned, although its complete independence of Spain may not have been accomplished. If the conclusion reach ed by the senator from Delaware and the senator from California is to be accepted as final, there are no circumtances under which a struggling people can be recognized as independent until, unaided and alone, they are able to maintain a government independent of those against whom they are in revolt. This is not the independent government spoken of and recognized by international law."

A HELPING HAND. And again:

Mr. President, I would go farther in the interest of humanity than these resolutions propose to go. I would not only recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba, but I would establish her as one of the republics of the earth. If need I would muster every man in the United States and every war vessel necessary to the accomplishment of the task, and I would erect on the ashes and ruins of Spain's control of that island a republic modeled after the institutions of our own. Sir. I would not only lie that, but, if I had it in my power, I would admit the minister of the republic of Cuba, feeble as it may be, unimportant in the eyes of the world as it may be, to the diplomatic circles at this capital upon terms of equality with the minister from Spain."

The same day, the senate having un-der consideration a concurrent resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations, declaring:

"That the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

And-That the friendly offices of the Unit-

Ment to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba

THE VOTE THAT KILLS. I offered as a substitute the resolution I have just quoted. A motion was made by Mr. Sherman of Ohio, to lay my amendment on the table, and in support of it a yea-and-nay vote was taken, and the amendment was defeat-

ed—yeas 52, nays 17. March 19, 1896, in discussing the constitutional power and the duty of the government to recognize Cuban inde-pendence, I said, in reply to the senator from Louisiana (Mr. Coffery):

The senator from Louisiana, as I said, is talking upon a very important question. Let it be conceded that authority may be found in international law applicable to the case of a kingdom or an empire, where the power of the executive is undoubted; but has the senator any authority applicable to a government like ours, where the governing power rests in three co-ordinate departments, which would lead him to believe that this high power is exclusive in the executive department?" Again, March 20, 1896, in combating

the contention of the senator from Louisiana that the supreme court had furisdiction to determine a question of belligerency, I declared:

That the power to recognize the belligerency or political independence of a people is a purely political question with which the supreme court has no concern."

THE RIGHT TO DO. And I held, as I now hold, that it belongs to congress, or, possibly in some instances, to congress and the executive together.

Yet, again, March 23, 1896, in discussing the Cuban question somewhat at length, I said:

"Certainly a state of war exists in the island of Cuba. What is war? Mr. President, it is simply an armed conflict between nations or between parts of nations. It must be something that rises above a riot; it must be a rebellion; and so far as Cuba is concerned it is a rebellion, with a regular military organization upon the part of the insur-If that is not a state of war in fact, then I am entirely mistaken in my conception of what constitutes publie war.

And further along:
"My understanding is that about twothirds of the island of Cuba, possibly three-fourths, is under the dominion of the insurgents under the command of Gomez and Maceo and their followers. There is a distinct portion of that territory that has on its face as well equipped armies as could be expected under the circumstances, where the republic of Cuba has absolute control and dominion over life and property. That is a portion of the territory through which the Spanish forces do not march and over which they do not exercise control. There are well equipped and drilled armies in the field under martial law. I have the number of troops here, to which I am going to refer in a moment. If that does not con-stitute a state of war, according to the definitions of the books-if war is to be fought according to books-then I am mistaken in my understanding of what the books define to be necessary to constitute war.'

And again: "Are we to stand here until the Spanlards cut the threats of the Cubans, and until the bloody events pass into the permanent history of the country, before we take any notice of what is transpiring there? We know that a state of war exists there, and the only question, in my judgment, is whether we have the patriotism to say that those people in Cuba who are struggling for their liberty shall be recognized as belligerents and have equal opportunities with the people of Spain in this country and in the ports of this

country. And again:

THE RIGHT KIND OF RECOGNI-TION. "If the struggling patriots of Cuba are entitled to any recognition what-ever at our hands, why not give them that kind of recognition which will be of benefit to them? Why say to the people of Cuba who are waging this war for the preservation of their political rights, for the preservation of their homes, for the preservation of their wives and children, 'We sympathize with you, but we can not extend to you aid under these circumstances?"

"Mr. President, it occurs to me that it would be no more cruel to place water within the sight of a dying man upon a desert and say to him. 'We sympathize with you, but we can not give you the water.' If we stand here and suffer Spain to apply the knife to the throats of the Cubans, we will be justly chargeable in the eyes of the civilized world with impotency and with cowardice. Why not put these resolutions in the form of a joint resolution? Why not send them to the president of the United States and say to him, 'Sign these resolutions, make them a part of the law of the country, or take the responsibility of inviting the adverse criticism of your countrymen?"

"A few days ago senators in this chamber, to use a phrase which is not altogether parliamentary, were falling over one another to vote for the reso-lution. There was a wonderful burst of patriotism and patriotic sentiment here, among democrats and republicans alike-and populists were inspired a little, too-in order to demonstrate to the world by our votes that we not only sympathized with Cuba, but that we were willing, if need be, to afford her substantial aid under the distressing circumstances.

"Yet our patriotism has been sifting out from that moment to this, until it is very doubtful whether the resolutions can pass today. First came the senior senator from Maine (Mr. Hale), antagonizing the resolutions, then the hon-orable senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), and finally the chairman of the committee on foreign relations, I guess, has concluded that it is about time for him to retreat, and we are offered the resolution now before the senate to recommit the Cuban resolutions for further consideration. I suppose that is the end of it

February 24, 1897, I introduced the

following resolution "Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that the president should speed lly and effectually protect the lives liberties of peaceable American citizens residing or sojourning in Cuba, and that he should promptly insist that Spain in her war against the colonists in the island of Cuba, should conduct the same on principles of civilized warfare, eliminating all unusual and unnecessary cruelty and barbarity; and for the enforcement of these reasonable and just requirements United States battleships should be sent without de-lay to Cuban waters."

DEBAUCHING CUBAN GIRLS.

And on the following day, in discuss ing and urging its passage, remarked: "It seems to be conclusively estab-lished that the Spanish military authorities in Cuba are gathering up the little girls of that island and selling them into a species of slavery. the worst conceivable in the human mind, selling them to lives of shame. Above that and beyond that, it seems to be conclusively established that Spanish soldiers have in one or more instances ed States should be offered by the pres. taken little infants by the heels, held

them up, and hacked them to pieces with the deadly machete in the pres-ence of the mothers and the fathers. then have destroyed the mothers and fathers themselves.

"But it seems to be absolutely humiliating that a government of 72,000,powerful government on the face of the earth, with all the means in its hands to settle this question, will ait idly and supinely here and make no effort protect these people, these innocent little girls and children, who are being treated with this extreme barbarity from day to day. Here is this decaying monarchy of Spain, a blot upon the map of the world, a disgrace, Mr. President, to the present civilization of Europe, a disgrace to the civilization of the western bemisphere; and here is congress, with this conduct going on almost within 100 miles of our shores, and not a substantial effort is put forth to check it. Mr. President, the time will come, and come speedily, unless we take prompt action in this matter, when a man will have to hang his head in shame for being an American citi-

Again, February 25, 1897, I said: "For the purpose of testing the ques-tion whether we shall have war or peace, and whether there is any sincerity in these resolutions, I move that the Indian appropriation bill be temporarily laid aside and that the joint resolution with reference to Julio Sanguilly be taken up for consideration.

May 11, 1897, the senator from Ala-bama (Mr. Morgan), having introduced a resolution declaring that a condition of public war existed in Cuba, and that neutrality should be maintained, I ob-

ADMINISTRATION A STUMBLING BLOCK.

"The world knows that Spain has been guilty of atrocities that no civilized nation can sustain either directly or indirectly. The cruelties have been without a precedent in the last hundred years of the world's existence. This government has sent special agent after special agent to Cuba to ascertain the truth, and yet when we information from the state department we have to seek it as supplicants, not as senators charged with a public duty and capable of discharging that duty, We have to appeal to the state department or to the executive branch of the government for information. Repeatedly the senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) has told us what the facts are, and he is a member of the committee on foreign relations; and yet constantly we have this delay

"Is it possible that the United States by this indirection is willing to commit itself to the Spanish policy of

atrocity and cruelty? "It is possible that the president of the United States, or those who may represent him in this chamber, are willing that these cruelties shall go on and that the senate shall not voice its conviction of Spanish cruelty in Cuba? If that is the policy, Mr. President, I feel confident that the people of the United States will condemn it. If that is the policy. It is a cowardly policy for any administration to adopt. joint resolution ought to be adopted unanimously, without a dissenting

December 8, 1897, I introduced this

resolution: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the senate that congress should, with all due and convenient speed, acknowledge by appropriate act the political independence of the Republic of Cuba," And, in support of it, said:

FULL POLITICAL LIBERTY. "Notwithstanding the president has urged the contrary in his message, I vould not be content or satisfied with a simple acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the people of that island, but I would demand absolute and unconditional political liberty and recognition of the government they themselves have formed and to whose sovereignty they owe allegiance.

"The American people believe in political and religious liberty, and they are anxious to accord to others what they themselves believe the rthright of all, and I am confident they will not be content with the course advised by this, as they were not with that pursued by the preceding, administration in withholding from Cuba that priceless blessing."

And farther along: "We have declared our unchangeable devotion to the doctrine that this continent shall be free soil and be trodden alone by freemen, and yet we sustain the hold of a tottering and cruel monarchy, the institutions of which are passing into decay and which is satisfled only when inflicting on a civilized people, struggling for their political independence, the most cruel torture. In his own good time, God will call us to account for such rank hypocrisy and

such a flagrant neglect of public duty."
February 8, 1898, in speaking on the subject of Cuba, I remarked:

HORRIBLE DEATH RATE. "My attention has been called to the fact that since the opening of hostilities between the republic of Cuba and the Spanish forces in that Island, 300,000 pacificos have died by starvation and lisease generated and directly traceable to the lack of food and sanitary conditions. I had a conversation a few days ago with a gentleman who is very familiar with the island and the conditions existing there, whose word can not be doubted, in which he informed me that it was the custom of the Spanish government to herd hundreds of families together in sheds and exposed positions, without any sanitary condiions whatever, starving them until disease, as a result of their starvation, intervenes, and that over 300,000 of them had died in consequence of that

treatment." ALLEN'S FAITH IN CUBA

Mr. President, I have quoted freely rom my resolutions and remarks, not o exalt myself in the eyes of any one, but to show that in the years that have gone by I have steadfastly advocated the political independence embraced in the present discussion. I have never wavered in the belief nor lost faith in the fact that ultimately Cuba, by force of the public sentiment of this country and of the civilized world, and by the gallantry of her soldiers, would win her free free and add her name to the republics of this continent. I have at or later she would stand forth, perhaps weak at first, but ultimately strong, a splendid young republic added to the grand galaxy of republics of the earth. In the hour of her deepest political night, when there did not seem a ray of hope or a gleam of light, I felt confident that in the providence of God she would wrest her liberty from Spain and proudly take her station in the ranks of self-governed peoples. ONE OF THE GREATEST HEROES.

Gomez, advanced in years, frail of body, but stout of heart and resolute f purpose, can justly be ranked among the great commanders and revolutionists of the century. Almost any other man at his time of life would have sought repose rather than war, but he se the field of giory whereon liberty is to be won or lost forever for his countrymen. He spurned bribes and offers of position at the hands of a cowardly Spanish dynasty. He is the firm and steadlest friend of his people, and has

smitten the rock that will cause political freedom to gush forth and save a famishing nation.

AMERICA CAN FIGHT IF NEED BE. I rejoice to know that the American people have become aroused to the exis just and when the enlightened judgof the duties imposed upon us, or that orated, is the human ear. our people are lacking in spirit. We at all times seek peace rather than war, but not that kind of peace that is to be purchased at any price, nor peace with Cuba in chains. In the language of the study of its arches, its walls, its floor. English ballad-

"We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too.'

SPAIN MUST FREE CUBA. If Spain will hunt down and execute the deadly assassin who, under cover of darkness, sunk the battleship Maine and sent, without warning, 266 souls into the presence of their Maker; if she call the ear is only the storm door of will relinquish her occupancy of Cuba, the great temple clear down out of take down her flag from this continent

a flag whose only claim to public attention is that it is stained with twenty

the great temple clear down to the immortal soul.

Such scientists as Helmholtz and tention is that it is stained with twenty centuries of innocent blood, cruelty and crime-and leave American soil forever, we will be content. We have no greed for Spanish territory nor for Spanish gold. Our policy is that of a contented, domestic people. We do not ears on each side of the head—the exwant Cuba. We do not even desire to ternal ear, the middle ear, the internal be her guardian. But we are deter- ear, but all connected by most wondermined she shall be free and that for all ful telegraphy. time we shall be rid of the close prox-

imity of a nation whose chief occupa-

tion is the shedding of innocent blood.

WHAT ALLEN WOULD LIKE TO DO.

Sir, if I could have my own way, I at Washington his passport. I would close forever the political, financial and commercial relations of the two nations, and not again permit an armed Spaniard to set foot on American soil. Mr. President, it is well known that I am thoroughly and unalterably opposed to the president in most of his policies. It would be impossible for us to be brought tegether unless he should cease to be a republican and become a populist, a thing he probably will not do. I have no faith that our country can ever become permanently prosperous by an application of the domestic policies he

would enforce. ALLEN'S CONSCIENCE HIS GUIDE. Sir, in all I have said in behalf of Cuban independence in the years gone by, from the time the subject first came to the notice of congress to this moment, my conscience has been my sole It has been-

"A lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." I have said for the Cubans what I would say for any other nation under like circumstances, and what I would want them to say for my country if positions were changed.

Mr. President, I believe Cuba is free. I believe but a few more days and we will witness the flag of the new repub-lic, consecrated by thousands of human lives, by so much blood, by the tears and groans of her people, the wailing of her womanhood and the sacrifice of her childhood, waving in triumph from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba. Then we will be able to exclaim, as did one of old:

"The spirit of the Lord is upon me because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

Afraid to Show Their Patriotism. "Stand up! Stand up! If you don't

stand up I'll punch your nose This is how an Englishman, and he hadn't been naturalized, either, taught us patriotism the other day.

It was at the last concert of the Third regiment band that this young scion of Briton gave us a lesson in patriotism. The concert had met with unusual approbation and both audience and band was feeling well pleased with themselves, when, at the end of the program, Dr. Hienr, the director of the band, raised his baton a moment, and as it descended the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" burst forth. That it reached the soul of every American in the audience and sent the blood throbbing like fire through his veins, was attested by the flushed cheeks and eyes kindling with the fire that pictured in dim distance, the smoke of the battlefield, the sputtering fire of a thousand muskets and the heavy roar of artillery.

But this negative display of patriot ism did not meet the idea of the young Englishman. True, he was only a reporter on a local newspaper, but dear old England, when the national "God Sove the Queen," was sung, he was wont to rise to his feet and sing with the flery enthusiasm that marks the Englishman the world over. To him the "Star Spangled Banner" was the national air of the union, and when Americans sat coldly through it with out an outward sign of appreciation his blood boiled.

He had risen to his feet at the firs note, and now his voice rose in a mighty roar that reached the uttermost corner of the opera house "Stand up! Stand up!! If you don't

stand up I'll punch your nose"' Wonderingly the young man in front of him arose, and then he yelled to the people yet further away: "Why don't you stand up; don't you know enough?"

The patriotism that blazed in his eve and cozed from every pore of his flushed face ,seemed to then attack the audience, and as one man they rose up. and with the Englishman beating time for them, they sang the second verse of "The Star Spangled Banner" with with frenzied enthusiasm that made the walls tremble.

At the conclusion of this grand old air, many a kindly glance was thrown at the young Englishman who had giv-Americans a lesson in patriotism Not that Americans are not patriotic but they seem to possess a childish fear of giving vent to their love for the dear old stars and stripes.

The lesson may bear its fruit.

John Hancock used to wear a red velvet cap, within which was one of fine linen, turned up two or three inches over the edge of the velvet. He also wore a blue damask gown lined with velvet, a white stock, a white satin embroidered waistcoat, black satin small-clothes, white silk stockings and red morocco slippers, yet he was not thought at all bizarre.

Mickey (defiantly)-Any time ye want ar night me dis is where I live (indiating himself). Right here's where I ive, remember dat. Swipsey (scornfully)-Well, I can't say dat I t'ink much of yer residence. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

Architecture is one of the most fascinating arts, and the study of Egyptian, Grecian, Etruscan, Roman, Byzantine, tent that they will no longer listen to ing, has been to many a man a sublime Spanish lying or give ear to Spanish life-work. Lincoln and York cathethreats. We are not a nation of brag-drais, St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and or with any other country. We will Alahambra and Parthenon are the resort to arms only when our cause monuments to the genius of those who Arch of Titus, and Theban temple and ment of the American people and of the world will approve our conduct. But, window they lifted, or any transept wir, because we are people loving. sir, because we are peace loving, it Corinthian column they ever crowned must not be thought we are unmindful or any Gothic cloister they ever elab-

Among the most skillful and assid-uous physiologists of our time have its canals, its aqueducts, its galleries. its intricacies, its convolutions, its divine machinery, and yet, it will take another 1,000 years before the world comes to any adequate appreciation of what God did when he planned and exscuted the infinite and overmastering scope breaks down in the attempt at experation. The cartilage which we

Buck have attempted to walk the Applan way of the human ear, but the

The external car in all ages adorned by precious stones or precious metals. temple of Jerusalem partly built by the contribution of earrings, and Homer in the Iliad speaks of Hera, "the three bright drops, her glittering gems would promptly recall our minister suspended from the ear;" and many of from Madrid and give Spain's minister the adornments of modern times were suspended from the ear," and many of only copies of her ear jewels found in Pompelian museum and Etruscan vase. But while the outer ear may be adorned by human art, the middle and the internal ear are adorned and gar-nished only by the hand of the Lord Almighty.

The stroke of a key of yonder organ sets the air vibrating, and the external ear catches the undulating sound and passes it on through the bonelets of the middle ear to the internal ear, and the three thousand fibres of the human brain take up the vibration and roll the sound on into the soul. The hidden machinery of the ear by physiologists called by the names of things familiar to us, like the hammer, something to strike—the anvil—something to be smitten—like the stirrup of the saddle with which we mount the steed-like the drum, beaten in the march-like the harpstrings, to be swept with music Coiled like a "snail shell," by which one of the innermost passages of the ear is actually called—like a stairway, the sound to ascend-like a bent tube of a heating apparatus, taking that which enters round and round-like a labyrinth with wonderful passages into which the thought enters only to be lost

in bewilderment. The ear, so strange a contrivance that by the estimate of one scientist, it can eatch the sound of 73,700 vibrations in a second. The outer ear taking in all kinds of sound, whether the crash of an avalanche, or the hum of a bee. The sound passing to the inner door of the outside ear halts until an-other mechanism, divine mechanism, encamping under the curtains of memother mechanism, divine mechanism, passes it on by the bonelets of the middle ear, and coming to the inner door of that second ear, the sound has no power to come further until another divine mechanism passes it on through into the inner ear, and then the sound the stirrup of the ear.

Are you ready now for the question are you ready now for the question. branchlet, and rolls on and on until it comes to sensation, and there the curtain drops, and a hundred gates shut, and the voice of God seems to say to all human inspection: "Thus far and no

In this vestibule of the palace of the soul, how many kings of thought, of medicine, of physiology, have done penance of lifelong study and got no further than the vestibule. Mysterious home of reverberation and echo. Grand Central Depot of sound. Headquarters to which there come quick dispatches, part the way by cartilages, part the way by air, part the way by bone, part the way by nerve—the slowest dispatch plunged into the ear at the speed of 1,900 feet a second. Small instrument of music on which is played all the music you ever heard, from the gran-deurs of an August thunderstorm soft breathings of a flute. Small instrument of music, only a quarter of an inch of sur-face and the thinness of 1-250th part of an inch, and that divided into three layers. In that ear musical staff, lines, spaces, bar and rest. A bridge leading from the outside natural world to the inside spiritual world; we seeing the abutment at this end the bridge, but the fog of an unlifted mystery hiding the abutment on the other end the bridge. Whispering gallery of the soul. The human voice is you really God's eulogy the ear. That voice ca-pable of producing 17,592,186,044,415 sounds, and all that variety made, for the regalement of beast or bird, but for the human ear.

For the conquest of the ear Haydn struggled on up from the garret where he had neither fire nor food, on and on until under the too great nervous strain of hearing his own oratorio of "Creation" performed, he was carried out to die, but leaving as his legacy to the world 118 symphonies, 163 pieces for the baritone, fifteen masses, five oratorios, forty-two German and Italian songs, thirty-nine canons, 365 English and Scotch songs with accompaniment, and 1,536 pages of libretti. All that to capture the gate of the body that swings in from the tympanum to the ocean of the immortal soul.

To conquer the ear, Handel struggled on from the time when his father would ot let him go to school lest he learn the gamut and become a musician, and from the time when he was allowed in the organ loft just to play after the audience had left, to the time when he left to all nations his unparalleled oratorios of "Esther," "Deborah," "Samp son," "Jephthah," "Judas Maccabeus, "Samp-Israel in Egypt," and the "Messiah, the soul of the great German composer still weeping in the Dead March of our great obsequies and triumphing in the raptures of every Easter morn

To conquer the ear and take this gate of the immortal soul, Schubert composed his great "Serenade," writing the staves of the music on the bill of fare in a restaurant, and went on until he could leave as a legacy to the world over 1,000 magnificent compositions in music. To conquer the ear and take this gate of the soul's castle Mozart struggled on through poverty until he came to a pauper's grave, and one chilly, wet afterneon the body of him who gave to the world the "Requiem" and the "G-minor Symphony" was crushed in on top of two other paupers into a grave which is today epitaphless.

How surpassingly sacred the human ear. You had beter be careful how you let the sound of blasphemy or uncleanness step into that holy of holies. The bible says that in the ancient temple the priest was set apart by the putting

of the blood of a ram on the tip of the ear, the right ear of the priest.

But, my friends, we need all of us to have the sacred touch of ordination on the hanging lobe of both ears, and on the arches of the ears, on the Eustachian tube of the ear, on the mastoid cells of the ear, on the tympanic cavity of the ear, and on everything from the outside rim of the outside ear clear in to the point where sound steps off the auditory nerve and rolls on down into the unfathomable depths of the immortal soul. The bible speaks of "dull ears," and of "uncircumcised ears," and of "rebellious ears," and of "open ears," and of

those who have all the organs of hear-ing and yet who seem to be deaf, for it cries to them: "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." To show how much Christ thought of the human car, he one day met a man who was deaf, came up to him, and put a finger of the right hand into the ori-fice of the left ear of the patient, and put a finger of the left hand into the orifice of the right ear of the patient, and agitated the tympanum, and startled the bonclets, and with a voice startled the bonclets, and with a voice that rang clear through into the man's soul, cried: "Ephphatha!" and the polyphoid growths gave way, and the inflamed auricle cooled off, and that man who had not heard a sound for many years, that night heard the wash of the waves of Galilee against the

limestone shelving. To show how much Christ thought of the human ear, when the apostle Peter got mad and with one stash of his sword dropped the ear of Maichus into the dust, Christ created a new external ear for Malchus corresponding with the middle ear and internal ear that no sword could clip away.

And to show what God thinks of the

ear we are informed of the fact that in the millennial June which shall reseate all the earth, the ears of the deaf will be unstopped, all the vascular growths gone-all deformation of the listening organ cured, corrected, changed. Every being on earth will have a hearing apparatus as perfect as God knows how to make it, and all the ears will be ready for that great symphony in which all the musical instruments of the earth shall play the accompaniment, nations of earth and empires of heaven minging their voices, together with the deep bass of the sea and the alto of the woods and the tenor of winds, and the baritone of the thunder:

'Alleluiah!" descending.
Oh, yes, my friends, we have been looking for God too far away instead of looking for him close by and in our own organism. We go up into the ob-servatory and look through the telescope and see God in Jupiter, and God in Saturn, and God in Mars; but we could see more of him through the No king is microscope of an aurist. satisfied with only one residence, and in France it has been St. Cloud and Versailles and the Tuileries, and in Great Britain It has been Windsor and Balmoral and Osborne. A ruler does not always prefer the larger. The king of earth and heaven may have larger castles and greater palaces, but I do not think there is any one more curously wrought than the human The heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and yet he says he finds room to dwell in a contrite heart, and I think in a Christian car,

We have been looking for God in the infinite-let us look for him in the infinitesimal. God walking the corridor of the ear, God sitting in the gallery of the human ear, God speaking along auditory perve of the ear. God dwelling in the ear to hear that which comes from the outside, and so near the brain and the soul he can hear all that brane. Palace of the Almighty in the human ear. The rider on the white horse of the Apocalypse thrusting his foot into the loop of bone which the physiologist has been pleased to call

of my text? Have you the endurance to bear its overwhelming suggestiveness? Will you take hold pillar and balance yourself under the semi-omnipotent stroke? "He tha planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Shall the God who gives us the ap paratus with which we hear the sounds of the world, himself no be able to catch up song and organ and blasphemy and worship? Does he give us a faculty which he has not himself? Drs. Wlid and Gruber and Toynbee invented the accumeter and other instruments by which to measure and examine the ear, and do these instruments know more than the doctors who made them? "He that planted the ear, shall he not hear?" Jupiter of Crede was always represented in statuary and painting as without ears, suggesting the idea that he did not want to be bothered with the affairs of world. But our God has ears. His ears are open to their cry.

The bible intimates that two workmen on Saturday night do not get their wages. Their complaint instantly strikes the ear of God: "The cry of those that reaped hath entered the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth." Did God hear that poor girl last night as she threw herself on the prison bunk in the city dungeon and cried in the midnight: "God have mercy?" Do you really think God could hear her? Yes, just as easily as when fifteen years ago she was sick with scarlet fever, and her mother heard her when at midnight she asked for a drink of "He that planted the ear, shall water. he not hear?"

When a soul prays, God does not sit bolt upright until the prayer travels immensity and climbs to his ear. The bible says he bends clear over. more than one place Isalah said he bowed down his ear. one place the psalmist said he inclined his car, by which I come to believe that God puts his ear so closely down to your lips that he can hear your faintest whisper. It is not God away off up yonder; it is God away down here, close up, so close up that when you pray to him, it is not more a whisper than a kiss.

Ah! yes, he hears the captive's sigh and the plash of the orphan's tear, and the dying syllables of the shipwrecked sailor driven on the Skerries, and the infant's "Now I lay me down to sleep," as distinctly as he hears the fortissimo of brazen bands in the Dusseldorf fesartillery when the thirteen squares of English troops open an the et once at Waterloo. He that planted the ear can hear.

Just as sometimes an entrancing strain of music will linger in your ears for days after you have heard it, and just as a sharp of pain I once heard while passing through Bellevue hospital clung to my ear for weeks, and just as a horrid blasphemy in the street sometimes haunts one's ears for days, so God not only hears, but holds the songs, the prayers, the groans, the worship, the blasphemy.

How we have all wondered at the phonograph, which holds not only the words you utter, but the very tones of your voice, so that 100 years from now, that instrument turned the very words you now utter and the very tone of your voice will be reproduced. Amazing phonograph: But more wonderful is God's power to hold, to retain. Ah! what delightful encouragement for our prayers. What an awful fright for our hard speeches. What assurance of warm-hearted sympathy for all our griefs. "He that planned the ear, shall he not hear?" he not hear?"