Talmage in Washington.

till Interested in New York Affairs-Charities-What He Thinks of Certain

Everybody knows that the illustrious divine, who made the Brooklyn Tabernacle famous throughout the world, has recently been called to a pastorate in



Washington. His church is the First Presbyterian_ church of that city, and while in former years a very prominent institution, it latterly had been favored with but small audiences, composed principally of men

T. DEWITT TALMAGE, and women who remained loyal to the old church even though now surrounded largely by business houses. A marvelous change, however, has suddenly come over this time-honored landmark, and to-day the First Presbyterian church of Washington, owing to the wondrous eloquence of its newly installed pastor, is every Sunday besieged by multitudes, many of whom stand there frequently hours in dvance of the opening of the service in hopes of being able to wedge their way in somehow or other, and to listen 2, the matchless eloquence of Ameris foremost pulpit orator.

People all over the country are wonring whether Dr. Talmage, in movthe to the National Capital, and in exchanging his Brooklyn residence for a house in Washington, has actually diverced himself from all connection with the east. Dr. Talmage was recently interviewed on this subject by a reporter of this paper, and the reverend gentleman said that as long as his editorial chair had two legs in New York and two legs in Washington he could never be considered as having severed all his connections with the metropolis. "The

ristian Herald," he said, "with its e circulation, is a tremendous power good," and as long as the Lord gave health and strength he would write hat paper-in fact, he would be in Aditorial chair at the Bible House frequently now than ever. Conleng, the genial preacher said: "There is no paper in America that wields a more potential influence for good than The Christian Herald, with a circulation of nearly two hundred thou-

sand copies weekly. Nothing but death shall separate me from it. Dr. Klopsch, its proprietor, is a man of extraordinary Interprise. This year besides printing he Christian Herald every week in beautiful colors, a veritable enchantment for the eve, he offers as a premium a complete library, consisting of ten eplendid volumes, full of interest and full of entertainment, with an elegant bookcase, delivered free of all expense, together with the paper itself, fifty-two times, for the moderate sum of \$3. Hereafter let no home in America be without a library.

I asked Dr. Talmage whether he could recommend the library to people who contemplated securing it, and he said unhesitatingly, "I know every book. They were carefully and thoughtfully prepared, either specially written or compiled by most eminent literary men, and there is not a weakling among

"How are the people to secure this great library, and this wonderful paper "Simply by sending \$3 to The Chris-

tian Herald at 888 to 895 Bible House, New York City, and by return mail they will be delighted with the result. Ever nce my boyhood, I've had a passion r books; I love them still-couldn't e unless surrounded by them. So I'm something of a judge of good literature. And in my whole life I have never seen a better selection in small compass than these ten books which Dr. Klopsch has had prepared for his subscribers. It's a perfect library of information, entertainment and amusement, and is the climax of the wonderfully enterprising and far-seeing management that has placed The Christian Herald ahead of all competitors as a Christian home journal. Do you know," con-

at home and abroad?" Just then Miss Talmage came in to call her distinguished father to dinner, and the interview ended. Remember the address, 888 to 895

tinued Dr. Talmage, "that this paper

has in less than six years expended

nearly \$700,000 in various beneficences

Bible House, New York City.

GREAT THOUGHTS.

Mentally only, man is the superior

Economy is half the battle of life; it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well .- Spurgeon.

Every good and commanding move- | est of all debtor nations. ent in the annals of the world is the jumph of enthusiasm.-Emerson. To endure is the first thing a child

ought to learn, and that which he will have most need to know.-Rousseau. I wonder many times that ever a child of God should have a sad heart. considering what the Lord is preparing

for him .- S. Rutherford. Where Christ brings his cross, he brings his presence; and where he is. none are desolate, and there is no room for despair.-Mrs. Browning.

ODD, QUEER, CURIOUS.

Flying frogs are numerous in Borneo. Sunflower stocks are now converted The cultivation of tobacco is prohib-

fied in Egypt. Blotting paper is made of cotton rags boiled in soda.

Edison's laboratory costs \$20,000 a year to maintain.

The pay of an admiral in the Brith Havy is \$9,125 a year. Queen Maria Pia of Portugal is clever billiard player.

MAKES A LUCID PLEA.

The Demonetization of Silver in 1873 Has Reduced Values Just One-Fig1f-If Good Times Return to Us It Will Be Through Bimetallism.



He who does not appreciate the fact that the industrial and business situamust be a careless observer indeed.

Everybody knows that in 1893 this country was struck by a financial cyclone that had never been equaled in its history. Money vanished from sight, and credit utterly collapsed. Factories closed, mines suspended, millions of honest workmen were turned idle into the streets. Business was tion of the bare necessities of life. tion has lasted until the present time. What was the cause?

The republican protectionist generaltrade platform. Some of them intisisted that the main cause was the threat of free trade.

Mr. Cleveland and the gold wing of the democratic party took the position broadly that while high protection was in a degree responsible, the chief cause was that "infamous measure" known as the "Sherman law."

The United States government was currency in treasury notes based upon fairs has been changed. Instead of flamed condition of the mucous sursilver bullion, and this addition to the notes were of full par value, sometimes | than 40 per cent. even commanding a small premium, and yet it was seriously urged that the people had no confidence in them; which lack of confidence had plunged us into financial convulsions.

We were told in the most dogmatic way that the repeal of that law would immediately restore confidence, stop the exports of gold, and send a floodtide of prosperity rolling over the land. The whole power of the administration was brought to bear to force the repeal. The democratic party broke in two under the pressure. The republicans voted strongly with the gold wing of the democracy, and the last vestige of legislation sustaining and upholding date, and that the improvements have silver as a money metal was swept from the statutes of the United States.

Two years have passed since then, and still the flood-tide of prosperity lags on its way. It is not pretended by anybody at this time that the repeal of the "Sherman law" restored prosperity. But it is loudly proclaimed that good times are now coming by leaps and bounds. This, however, is merely a prediction, and it may be laid tenderly away with many others coming from the same source, for future

consideration. The question recurs, then, What was

the cause of the great panic of 1893? The trouble with the reasoning of the gold sophists was that they took too narrow a view of the situation. The financiers and business men of New York, oppressed by the difficulties which surrounded them, looked only at the immediate present, forgetting that during the previous four or five years almost every civilized country on earth had passed through the same ordeal. For years the storms of financial disaster had been sweeping over Europe, shaking the Bank of England to its foundations, and carrying desolation even into far-off Australia. Finally it burst in all its fury upon us. The shock was heavier here than in any other country, because of the enormous magnitude of our productive enterprises and the extent to which they are conducted upon the basis of credit. The United States is in fact the great-

Our gold went abroad, not because we were purchasing silver, but because other nations, driven to extremity, had to have the gold.

It is commonly assumed by the opponents of silver that everything was all right in a monetary way until about | currency each month, and again came the beginning of 1893. This shows a a slight advance of prices. But finanvery superficial understanding of the cial troubles were abroad. The great real situation. The truth is, and it is house of Baring had just failed, the recognized by every leading economist Bank of England was in imminent danon both sides of the Atlantic and upon | ger, and nearly every monetary center both sides of the silver question, that of Europe was struggling for gold. As the entire period from 1873 down to before stated, the United States was the 1893, with only temporary spurts of ap- greatest debtor nation in the world. It parent prosperity, had been one of ex- also had a larger stock of gold than any traordinary business depression. In other except France. England, in her 1886 the Queen of England appointed a distress, unloaded great blocks of commission to investigate the situa- American securities and took away tion, and after the most exhaustive re- from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 of our search the commission made its report, gold. Thus the storms from other in which it was shown that nearly every | countries converged upon us, and we industry in the United Kingdom was were compelled to withstand their comin a most grievously depressed and un- bined shock. Wall street was in dishealthy condition; that vast numbers | tress, and was appealing to the United of workmen were unemployed, and that States treasury for help. the prices of nearly all the staple products of the country had so fallen that that for a time that great money centhere was almost no profit in business. ter nearly forgot its opposition to sil-It was also observed as significant facts | ver.

WHAT IS THE MATTER that this depression had set in about the year 1873 and that it existed in all the leading commercial nations, differ-Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for EX - CONGRESSMAN BARTINE ing only in degree. The United States commissioner of labor in his annual report for that year (1886) adverted to the same state of facts, and laid stress upon the circumstance that while England had been the greatest sufferer, this country stood second on the list in the order and extent of the depression. The most conspiruous feature of this strange condition was the circumstance (denied by nobody) that nearly all of the great staples of commerce had lost about one-third of their money value. This decline has continued until now the wholesale prices of commodities in general are from 40 to 50 per cent below those of 1873. It surely requires no argument to show that business depression must inevitably follow a steady and general fall of prices. Theorists may talk airily about the beauty of cheapness, but no practical business man ever yet gathered comfort from a fall in the price of the goods in his hands. Nor has any producer ever been benefited by a cheapening of his product. A fall of prices means retion is unnatural and unsatisfactory, duced profits. Reduced profits mean a curtailing of expenses. This in turn means a discharge of employes, a cutting of wages, and retrenchment in every possible way. Discharged employes and those who have suffered a eduction of wages, must themselves economize, and in some cases they became an actual burden upon others. So the effects spread from one individcompletely paralyzed, and everything | ual to another and from one industry was at a standstill except the product to another until the whole community feels the blight. Sooner or later con-Even these were sold at prices ruinous stantly falling prices are certain to proto the producer, and the hardest kind duce a financial crash. All debts must of hard times held the nation and its be ultimately paid out of products, and people in a grasp of iron. With its se- if the prices fall too much the debts verity only slightly abated, this condi- simply cannot be paid. When the crash does come it is bound to be a severe one, because it strikes people at a time when their ability to pay has already ly claimed that it was the advent of the been crippled by the low prices of what democratic party to power upon a free they have to sell. When the storm finally clears away it is found that mulmated that the "Sherman law" may titudes of struggling debtors have been have been a very slight factor in de- ruined, that tens of thousands of small stroying public confidence, but all in- estates have been wrecked, while a few gigantic fortunes have been built up at the money centers, which always

> everybody else. It is worthy of note in this connection that the period from 1850 to 1870 was one of almost universal progress and prosperity. During that period prices, out and this tube restored to its normal upon an average, rose about 20 per cent. adding about \$4,000,000 a month to the But since then the whole aspect of afcontinuing to rise, or even remaining faces. money supply was actually (so it was stationary, the trend has been ever said) producing a money famine. These | downward, the fall amounting to more

protect themselves at the expense of

Now, it is clear that about the year 1873 something took place that affected values and business in an extraordinary way.

It is equally clear that it must have been something of a very general character to affect so many different nations and peoples so far removed from each other. What was it? Was the industrial system of the world revolutionized by the invention of machinery? Certainly not. Everybody who can read ought to know that inventions and improvements in machinery had been going on with great activity for more than half a century before that been no greater since.

Were methods of transportation so changed as to produce any marked effect? The answer must again be, No! Even then we had nearly 80,000 miles of railroad in the country, and the ocean was bridged by lines of steamers.

The most rigid scrutiny will bring to light just one thing that occurred in 1873 which was calculated to materially affect the general business and finances of the world.

The standard of value was changed by the demonetization of silver.

No amount of fine-spun theories, special pleading, or juggling with words will dispose of the cold historic fact that in 1873 the United States and Germany both demonetized silver and adopted the gold standard. That such action on the part of these two nations largely increased the demand for gold and correspondingly enhanced its value must be obvious to any person who does not blindly close his eyes to the great economic law of "supply and demand." Gold being made the standard, and its value rising under the increased demand, other values which were measured in gold fell in exact proportion. Other nations followed the example of the United States and Germany, gold rising higher and higher with the everincreasing demand, and prices falling lower and lower as gold went up.

In 1878 the Bland-Allison act was passed, under which 2,000,000 silver dollars were coined each month. For a time the fall in prices was checked, but other elements of currency contraction were at work and the decline soon began again. In 1890 the "Sherman law" was passed, by which something over \$4,000,000 was added to the

Such was the monetary stringency

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bedroom Rugs

motif of the wall paper, and represents out resources. He has two more aunts." timothy grass, redtop and clovers, painted effect. Golden and brown but- in court. terflies are poised here and there, and a busy bumble bee almost buzzes, head

down, in a great clover bloom. The rugs are edged with a flax \$5,000? fringe, in the shade of the burlap. In painting grasses and leaves a mistake frequently made by amateurs is to have them all too much of a color. Shade effects should be introduced by having those at the back in faint grays, and in sah, and s'ports de hull family, sah."much lighter tones of all the colors Youth's Companion

The Fashionable Magpie Contrast. name given to the effect when black and white are brought together, is well ing the season. The small, rather low crown is of white satin felt, the tiny strips being braided in basket fashion. The narrow brim is of softly-twisted black relation to the certainly and thoroughly than from Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. a renovant particularly adapted to recruit the exhausted force of nature. Use also for dyspepsia, kidney, liver and rheumatic ailments. black velvet, cut out at the back so that the hair shows below, while there are falling over it two of the long,

Deafness Can Not Be Curea

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When the tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken condition, hearing will be destroyed forby Catarrh, which is nothing but an in-

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deainess (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists; 75c.

Hall's Family Pills, 25c. How to Set Up a Christmas Tree. As generally set up the Christmas tree is a rather shaky affair, top-heavy. and in constant danger of being tipped over when it is touched. If you want a substantial base for it, but one that will allow of its being moved easily without any danger of its being upset, go to some hardware store and borrow a set of stove trucks. Cover them with boards fastened securely to their frames. In the center make a hole large enoug to admit the base of your tree. Fasten strips of wood from each corner of the trucks to the tree, in such

you to move the tree easily and safely. Gloves. Gloves must fit well. They may not lie in loose folds or "bag" in the fingers. Neither may they fit so tightly as to cause the buttons to burst, the seams to rip, the palm to split, the anything-he must take a dozen or more. blood to congeal and other unpleasant things to happen. A tight glove is to the hand what a tight shoe is to the druggist for it. Price 15 cents. foot. It enlarges the knuckles, makes the hand misshapen and gives it a mot-

The casters under the frame will allow

tled, purplish hue. Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for a currency, as are cocoanuts and eggs.

IT OFF" FROM RETURNING. THAT'S BUSINESS.

Easy Circumstances.

And the Band Played On.

messenger, "is burning." The Emperor

Nero evinced interest. "The conflagration is general," continued the officer;

whereat the monarch raised himself on

his elbow. There was a period of si-

lence. "The populace," ventured the

herald, finally, "is making for the open

country." The master of the world

rose to his feet. "In that event," he

will practice the concerto for the E

string, which came near getting me im-

Throat Irritation caused by Cold or use of

the voice. The genuine sold only in toxes.

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If the Baby is Cutting Teetn.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mus.

KNOWLEDGE

tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with

less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to

the needs of physical being, will attest

the value to health of the pure liquid

laxative principles embraced in the

Its excellence is due to its presenting

in the form most acceptable and pleas-

ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly

beneficial properties of a perfect lax-

ative; effectually cleansing the system,

dispelling colds, headaches and fevers

and permanently curing constipation.

It has given satisfaction to millions and

met with the approval of the medical

profession, because it acts on the Kid-

neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all dru;

gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-

ufactured by the California Fig Syrup

package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,

and being well informed, you will not

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ASSINIMOIA, ALBERTA or the SAS-

L. A. HAMILTON, Land Commissioner.

KATCHEWAN, ap ly for particulars to

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remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Brings comfort and improvement and

A cat farm has been established in Cin-

WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP for Children Teething-

cinnati. Its purr-puss is to raise fur.

"Brown's Bron hial Troches" re ieve

The more worthless a man, the more

Has any inventor ever tried to evolve a

peached, you remember.'

"visiting" he does.

smokeless parlor lamp!

said, "you may bring me my fiddle.

"Rome," announced the imperial

A pretty little amateur artist has A young man inherited \$50,000 from made for herself a pair of charming an aunt. and by a course of extravabedroom rugs. The material is bur- gance and speculation was pretty soon laps, lined with old carpets, to give it at the end of his fortune. "However," body. The design is taken from the said one of his friends, "Bill isn't with-

Like this, but different was the case painted in shades of olives, tans, browns of a colored man, concerning whom, acand old pink, the colors greatly diluted, cording to the Yankee Blade, a neighso as to give a printed, rather than a bor of his own race was called to testify

"Witness," said the opposing lawyer, "you speak of Mr. Smith as 'well off." Just what do you mean? Is he worth

"No, sah?" "Two thousand?"

"No, sah; he ain't worth 25 cents."

"Then how is he well off?" "Got a wife who is a washerwoman,

Confinement and Hard Work

The magpie contrast, which is the are far more prejudicial to health than ex-Hard sedentary workers are far too weary displayed in a bonnet intended for ercise in the open air. They often need a evening wear at concert or opera dur-

First to Enter a College.

Miss Hypatia Boyd is of the first deaf hornlike-shaped rosettes so much fan- and dumb girl to enter a college in this cied, daintily made of fine duchesse country. She passed the Wisconsin lace. A narrow twist of white satin is university entrance examination with just above the velvet at the edge of the honor and began the regular course crown, and on one side there stands up this fall. Miss Boyd lost her hearing a ten-inch white pompon, while on the when she was a year old, and the powother is a star-shaped buckle of Rhine- er of speech soon after. She was one stones. Velvet ties come with this bon- of the first pupils at the Milwaukeeschool for the deaf and dumb, where the oral method is used exclusively. So effective did this method prove in Miss Boyd's case that when she was graduated from the school in 1891 she was able to enter the regular high school and to understand her teachers by following the movement of their lips.

A FAMOUS PAPER.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION has become famous because there is hardly a famous man or woman in Great Britain or the United States who does not contribute to the paper ever; nine cases out of ten are caused each year. The writers engaged for ison promise to make the paper more attractive than ever before.

those who subscribe at once, sending ening them and it is perfectly free from \$1.75, the Publishers make an extraordinary offer,—to send free a handsome four-page calendar, 7x10 in., lithographed in nine bright colors, retail price of which is 50 cents. The Companion free every week to Jan. 1, 1896, the Thanksgiving, Chrismas and New Year's Double Numbers free, and The every objectionable substance. Co. only, whose name is printed on every COMPANION a full year, 52 weeks, to Jan. 1, 1897. Address The Youth's Companion, 199 Columbus Ave., Hoston.

accept any substitute if offered. There is a new disease known as "pokerain." A man who plays cards all night

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Ever since the Lord made the world he has heard nothing but fault found with it.

a manner as to brace it firmly in place.

The casters under the frame will allow then you can walk and run and jump as you like. The women are good looking in spite of We think Piso's Cure for consumption is

the only medicine for Coughs-Jennie Pickard, Springfield, Ills., Oct. 1, 1894.

"Hanson's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your

Billiard table, second-hand, for sale cheap. Apply to or address, H. C. AKIN. 511 S. 12th St., Omaha, Ne's.

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About two years ago its publishers, determined to bring The Weekly Bee into every farmhouse in the west, especially in its own state and the states immediately adjoining Nebraska, put the price down to 65 Cents per year, an unheard of figure for a 12-page weekly publication. This price still prevails Not content with this, the publishers of The Bee cast about for some additional first class publication of national reputation, to offer with The Bee at a price that would not exceed the figure usually charged for a single weekly paper. Last year the New York Tribune, (Horace Greeley's paper) was secured, and this paper was offered with the Weekly Bee for 90 Cents per year. A similar arrangement has been made this year. In addition, a similar contract has been made with the Cincinnati Enquirer, a paper that ranks as high among the Democratic publications of this country as the New York Tribune does among the Republican newspapers

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