

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE THE THEME OF TALMAGE'S DISCOURSE.

The Eloquent Preacher Pays a Fine Tribute to England's Beloved Ruler and Enforces the Lesson of Her Life—The Greatest Coronation.

Dr. Talmage has been attending the Chautauqua at Beatrice, Neb. He lectured Saturday and preached Sunday. Text, Esther vi. 3. "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

This question, which was asked of a queen thousands of years ago, all civilized nations are this day asking of Queen Victoria. "What wilt thou have of honor, of reward or reverence of service, of national and international acclamation? What wilt thou, the queen of the nineteenth century? All nations praise God for the beautiful and the glorious reign of this oldest queen amid many centuries. From 5 o'clock of the morning of 1837, when the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed the embarrassed and weeping and almost afflicted girl of 18 years with the startling words, "your majesty," until this sixtieth anniversary of her enthronement, the prayer of all good people on all sides of the seas, whether that prayer be offered by the 200,000,000 of her subjects or the larger number of millions who are not her subjects, whether that prayer be solemnized in church or rolled from great orchestras or poured forth by military bands from forts and battlements and in front of triumphant armies all around the world, has been and is now, "God save the queen."

Beginning with that scene at 5 o'clock in the morning in Kensington palace, where she asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to pray for her, and they knelt down, imploring divine guidance until this hour, not only in the sublime liturgy of her established church, but on all occasions, she has directly or indirectly declared, "I believe in God the Father, Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, his only begotten Son." I declare it, fearless of contradiction, that the mightiest champion of Christianity today is the throne of England. I believe that no throne since the throne of David and the throne of Hezekiah and the throne of Esther has been in such constant touch with the throne of heaven as the throne of Victoria. From what I know of her habits she reads the Bible more than she does Shakespeare. She admires the hymns of Horatio Bonar more than she does Byron's "Corsair." She has not knowingly admitted into her presence a corrupt man or dissolute woman. To very distinguished novelists and very celebrated prima donnas she has declined reception because they were immoral. All the coming centuries of time cannot revoke the advantages of having had sixty years of Christian womanhood enthroned in the palaces of England. Compare her court surroundings with what were the court surroundings in the time of Henry VIII, or what were the court surroundings in the time of Napoleon, in the time of Louis XVI, in the times of men and women whose names may not be mentioned in decent society. Alas! for the revelries, and the worse than Babelian feasts, and the more than Herodian dances, and the scenes from which the veil must not be lifted. I hail her, the Christian daughter, the Christian wife, the Christian mother, the Christian queen, and let the church of God and all benign and gracious institutions the world over cry out, as they come with music and banneted host, and million voiced huzzas, and the benedictions of earth and heaven, "What wilt thou, Queen Esther?"

Another thing I call to your attention in this illustrious woman's career, that she is a specimen of high life uncorrupted. Would she have lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation and the seventy-eighth anniversary of her birthday, had she not been an example of good principles and good habits? While there have been bad men and women in exalted station and humble station who have carried their vices clear on into the seventies and eighties and even the nineties of their lifetime, such persons are very rare. The majority of the vicious die in their thirties and never reach the forties, and they are exceedingly scarce in the fifties. Longevity has not been the characteristic of the most of those who have reached high places in that or this country. In many cases their wealth leads them into indulgences, or their opportunities of doing wrong are multiplied into the overwhelming, and it is as true now as when the Bible first presented it, "The wicked live not out half their days." Longevity is not a positive proof of goodness, but it is prima facie evidence in that direction. A loose life has killed hundreds of eminent Americans. A loose life is now killing hundreds of eminent Americans and Europeans. The doctors are very kind and the certificates given after the distinguished man of dissipation is dead, says, "Died of congestion of the brain," although it was delirium tremens, or "Died of cirrhosis of the liver," although it was a round of libertinism, or "Died of heart failure," although it was the vengeance of outraged law that slew him. The temptations of social life among the successful classes have been so great that every winter is a holocaust of human nerves, and the beaches of this tossing sea of high life are constantly strewn with physical and mental and moral shipwreck. Beware, all ye successful ones.

Queen Victoria's habits, self-denying and almost ascetic, under a good Providence, account for her magnificent longevity. It may be a homely lesson for a sexagenarian anniversary in British palaces, but it is worth all the millions of dollars the celebration will cost, and the laborious convention of the representatives from all the zones of the planet. If the nations will learn the salutary lesson of good hours, plain food, outdoor exercise, reasonable abstinence and common sense habits, that which Paul said to the jailer is just as appropriate for you and for me—"Do thyself no harm." And how let me say to people outside of Great Britain ought to be more interested in this queen's jubilee than our nation. The studies of most of our ancestors were confined to Great Britain. They played in childhood on the banks of the Thames or the Clyde or the Shannon. Take from them the Welsh blood and the Scotch blood, and the streams of my life would be pure. Great Britain is our grand-

ried the genius of American independence, and for awhile there was bitter estrangement, but the family quarrel has ended and all has been forgiven, and we shake hands across the seas.

A Long Reign.
Again, this international occasion impresses me with the fact that woman is competent for political government when God calls her to it. Great fears have been experienced in this country that woman would get the right of suffrage, and as a consequence after awhile woman might get into congressional chair and perhaps after awhile reach the chief magistracy. Awful! Well, better quiet your perturbation, as you look across the sea, in this anniversary year, and behold a woman who for sixty years has ruled over the mightiest empire of all time and ruled well. In approval of her government the hands of all nations are clapping, the flags of all nations waving, the batteries of all nations booming.

Look here! Men have not made such a wonderful success of government that they need be afraid that women should ever take a turn at power. The fact is that men have made a bad mess of it. The most damnable corrupt thing on earth is American politics after men have had it all their own way in this country for 121 years. Other things being equal—for there are fools among women as well as among men—I say other things being equal, woman has generally a keener sense of what is right and what is wrong than has man—has naturally more faith in God and knows better how to make self-sacrifices and would more boldly act against intemperance and the social evil, and worse things might come to this country than a supreme court room and a Senate chamber and a House of Representatives in which womanly voices were sometimes heard. We men had better drop some of the strut out of our pompous gait and with a little less of superciliousness thrust the thumbs into the sleeves of our vests and be less apprehensive of the other sex, who seem to be the Lord's favorites from the fact that he has made more of them. If woman had possessed an influential and controlling vote on Capitol Hill at Washington and in the English Parliament, do you think that the two ruffian and murderous nations of the earth could have gone on until this time with the butcheries in Armenia and Cuba? No. The Christian nations would have gone forth with bread and medicine and bandages and military relief until Abdul Hamid would have had no throne to sit on, and Weyler, the commanding assassin in Cuba, would have been thrust into a prison as dark as that in which they murdered Dr. Ruiz. I do not advocate for female suffrage, and I do not know whether it would be best to have it, but I point you to the queen of Great Britain and the nation over which she rules as proof that woman may be politically dominant and prosperity reign. God save the queen, whether now on the throne in Buckingham palace or in some time to come in American White House.

Another Coronation.
But I invite you not to the anniversary of a coronation, but to a coronation itself—aye, to two coronations. Brought up as we are, to love as no other form of government that which is republican and democratic, we, lying on this side of the sea, cannot so easily as those living on the other side of the sea appreciate the two coronations to which all up and down the Bible you and I are urgently invited. Some of you have such morbid ideas of religion that you think of it as going down into a dark cellar, or out on a barren common, or as a flagellation, when, so far from a dark cellar, it is a palace, and instead of a barren common it is a garden, atoss with the brightest fountains that were ever rainbowed, and instead of flagellation it is coronation, but a coronation utterly eclipsing the one whose sixtieth anniversary is now being celebrated. It was a great day when David, the little king who was large enough to thrash Goliath, took the crown at Rabbah—a crown weighing a talent of gold and encircled with precious stones—and the people shouted, "Long live the king!" It was a great day when Peter, surrounded by twelve patriotic youths clothed in scarlet, received from a senator the laurel crown, and the people shouted, "Long live the poet!"

It was a great day when Mark Antony put upon Caesar the mightiest tiara of all the earth, and in honor of divine authority Caesar had it placed afterward on the head of the statue of Jupiter Olympus. It was a great day on which the greatest of Frenchmen took the diadem of Charlemagne and put it on his own brow. It was a great day when, about an eighth of a mile from the gate of Jerusalem, under a sky pallid with thickest darkness and on a mountain trammelled of earthquake, and the air on fire with the blasphemies of a mob, a crown of spikes was put upon the pallid and agonized brow of our Jesus. But that particular coronation, amid tears and blood and groans and shivering cataplasms, made your own coronation possible. Paul was not a man to lose his equilibrium, but when that old missionary, with crooked back and inflamed eyes, got a glimpse of the crown coming to him, and coming to you, if you will by repentance and faith accept it, he went into ecstasies, and his poor eyes flashed and his crooked back straightened, as he cried to Timothy, "There is laid up for me a crown of righteousness," and to the Corinthians, "These athletes run to obtain a corruptible, we an incorruptible crown." And to the Thessalonians he speaks of "the crown of glory," and to the Philippians he says, "My joy and crown." The apostle Peter catches the inspiration and cries out, "Ye shall receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away," and St. John joins in the rapture and says, "I will give thee a crown of life," and elsewhere exclaims, "Hold fast that no man take thy crown." Crowns, crowns, crowns! You did not expect in coming here to-day to be invited to a coronation. You can scarcely believe your own ears, but in the name of a pardoning God and a sacrificing Christ and an omnipotent Holy Spirit and a triumphant heaven I offer each one a crown for the asking. Crowns, crowns! How to get the crown? The way Victoria got her crown, on her knees. Although eight duchesses and marquises, all in cloth of silver, carried her train, and the windows and arches and roof of the abbey shook with the "Te Deum" of the organ in full diapason, she had to kneel, she had to come down. To get the crown of pardon and eternal life, you will have to kneel, you will have to come down. Yes, history says that at her coronation not only the entire assembly wept with profound emotion, but Victoria was in tears. So you will have to have your dry eyes moistened with tears, in your case tears of repentance, tears of joy, tears of coronation, and you will feel like crying out with Jeremiah, "Oh, that my head

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

SENTIMENT FAVORS INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

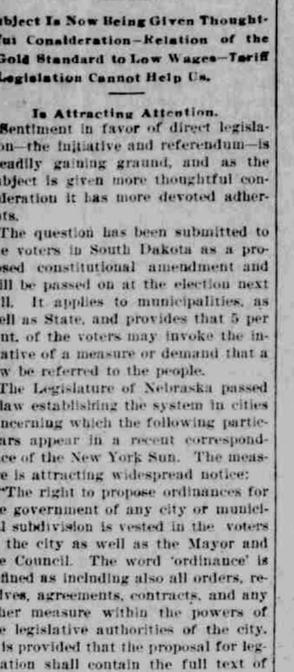
Subject Is Now Being Given Thoughtful Consideration—Relation of the Gold Standard to Low Wages—Tariff Legislation Cannot Help Us.

It is attracting attention. Sentiment in favor of direct legislation—the initiative and referendum—is steadily gaining ground, and as the subject is given more thoughtful consideration it has more devoted adherents. The question has been submitted to the voters in South Dakota as a proposed constitutional amendment and will be passed on at the election next fall. It applies to municipalities, as well as State, and provides that 5 per cent. of the voters may invoke the initiative of a measure or demand that a law be referred to the people. The Legislature of Nebraska passed a law establishing the system in cities concerning which the following particulars appear in a recent correspondence of the New York Sun. The measure is attracting widespread notice: "The right to propose ordinances for the government of any city or municipal subdivision is vested in the voters of the city as well as the Mayor and the Council. The word 'ordinance' is defined as including also all orders, resolves, agreements, contracts, and any other measure within the powers of the legislative authorities of the city. It is provided that the proposal for legislation shall contain the full text of the ordinance proposed, and, to be mandatory, must be signed by at least 15 per cent. of the voters of the city making the same. At least ten of the persons signing the proposal shall make oath before a competent officer that they are duly qualified voters and that they believe all the other persons who signed the proposal are qualified and that the signatures are genuine. This proposal shall be filed with the City Clerk; but if 20 per cent. of the voters shall request that the ordinance proposed shall be submitted to the voters to be voted on at a special election, the Clerk shall obey their wishes and call the election. If no special election is asked for, the proposal shall be submitted to the voters of the city at the first regular election held after the expiration of thirty days from the filing of the proposal, unless the council meanwhile makes it a law. If the proposal receives a majority of the votes it shall become a law. This is the initiative. "It is provided, for the referendum, that no ordinance for the government of any city, except as specially provided, shall go into effect until thirty days after the passage of the same. If in the interim a petition signed by at least 5 per cent. of the voters of the city is filed requesting its submission to a vote of the people, it shall be submitted. If the number of signers represents 10 per cent. of the voters, a special election shall be held within twenty days; if less not until the next regular election. Excepted from the operation of this section are all ordinances relating to the immediate preservation of public peace or health or items of appropriation for current expenses of the department of the city which do not exceed the corresponding appropriations of the preceding year, all of which must be passed by a unanimous vote. "The Mayor and Council shall have no power to enact any ordinance which shall in any manner alter, modify, repeal or render nugatory ordinances enacted by a direct vote of the people, except by a two-thirds vote, and then not until a year after enactment. The Mayor and Council have power to submit to a vote of the electors at a special or general election any ordinance they may initiate. Any one falsely certifying to the qualifications or signature of signers shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than one year. Similar punishment is to be meted out to the man who signs any proposal knowing that he is not a qualified voter. Any clerk who fails to comply with the provisions requiring his official action in submitting ordinances is liable to a fine of \$5,000. As a saving clause, however, it is provided that this act shall not become operative in any city until accepted by the voters in the manner provided for the submission of ordinances. Authority, however, is given to the Mayor and Council of any city to adopt it by a majority vote without submission." The Legislatures of Kansas and Montana failed by a few votes to pass any direct legislation law, but in both of these as well as several other States the issue is assuming such proportions that the people will at no distant day demand of their legislators this right. It is the first foundation principle of a government by the people, and wherever agitated it is bound to win.

Populists for Principle.
Republicans and Democrats must certainly be impressed with the earnestness and courage of the rank and file of the Populist party. The masses of the old parties never complain, no matter what their prominent officers and leaders do. Here in Missouri Gov. Stevens vetoes a bill to require the rich money-lenders to give in their property to the Assessor. Not even a whisper of a complaint from Democrats anywhere. The Missouri Legislature defeats the bill to prevent the demonization of silver by private contract. No word of complaint from the Democrats, notwithstanding the Chicago platform declared against such contracts. Other Democratic legislatures defeated similar bills. No complaint. But the rank and file of the Populist party are in the reform movement in dead earnest, and hence it is that there

HE'S DOING SOME HARD THINKING.

McKINLEY AND PROSPERITY!



is so much criticism of prominent Populists by the masses of the People's party. Let no Populist fear that this will deter men from joining us. The people who want reform will be glad to know that Populists are not meek followers of men, but brave followers of principle.—Missouri World.

Tariff Cannot Help Us.
Republican financiers pretend to have great faith that the Dingley tariff bill will prove a potent power in bringing prosperity to this country. With a naive disregard for the teachings of history they are congratulating themselves that prosperity is waiting "just around the corner," and when the tariff bill becomes a law this land will flow with milk and honey. They refuse to investigate the true causes of business depression, and foolishly believe that by contracting the currency and enlarging the taxes they can set the wheels of industry in motion.

Let us glance a moment over the pages of recent history and see what lesson they have in them. Bradstreet gives facts and figures which show that the decline of values in this country is coincident with the decline of silver.

When the McKinley tariff went into effect in 1890 the decline in values had set in. The tariff was high, the highest ever made up to that date. Did it stop the decline in prices? When the McKinley law was passed Bradstreet's indication of values was 114.171. In three months it fell to 101.741. After nine months had elapsed it had gone down to 97.853. When an entire year had passed it stood at 95.051. In October, 1892, it had sunk to 83.574. A year later, in October, 1893, the record was 85.280, and in October, 1894, it had tumbled to 77.501.

It does not appear from these incontrovertible statistics that a high tariff brings increase of values. There can be no doubt that the tariff remedy is a quick nostrum, and the stronger the dose the weaker the patient becomes.

The currency is all wrong, and that is the cause of business depression. Discrediting silver and trying to force this great nation to a gold standard are back of all this decline in values. The remedy cannot be found in high tariff, for not only history but common sense acknowledges that no nation can grow rich through taxation. Establishing the gold standard will simply make matters worse, for men cannot do business on a limited capital. The free and unlimited coinage of silver is the only thing that will bring back prosperity, restore values and set the millions of idle and suffering men in this nation once more hopefully and successfully at work.—Farm News.

Gold and Low Wages.

There are many wageworkers in the Republic party; there should not be one. Every vote cast for Republicanism is a vote for lower wages. To demonstrate this assertion it is only necessary to quote the language of leading Republican organs. The Boston Commercial Bulletin in a recent editorial says: "It looks as though, in spite of the efforts of one great political party, wages in this country were slowly but gradually getting down to the European basis. The fall in commodity values, cheap foreign labor and the disappearance of large profits in business because of the big trusts or combinations of capital are making this decline in wages not only possible, but inevitable."

What the Bulletin says is true and the result will be as it prophesies under continued Republican rule. The single gold standard is the standard of Europe, and that is the standard which the Republicans are laboring to establish in the United States. If wageworkers want European wages and desire to be reduced to the level of European laborers they will continue to cast their votes for Republican candidates. If, however, they desire a return to the system of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work; if they wish to be considered as men and not as machines; if they wish their children to have an opportunity to rise in the

WHICH IS PATRIOTIC?

The new tariff says that I shall pay \$2.50 tariff for the privilege of buying a knife worth \$1. Congress says I will become prosperous by paying \$2.50 for a \$1 knife. If I buy a knife like it, made in this country, I do not pay the \$2.50 to the Government, but pay it to the home monopolist, who can charge the same sum if he pleases. Now what am I to do—be patriotic and buy the home article and let the Government starve or support the Government by buying the foreign article and let the home monopolist starve? Is the man a patriot who supports the Government, or must he support a corporation to be a patriot? Darned if I know where I am at. And then, again, suppose a fellow is too poor to buy a knife at all—what is he?—Appeal to Reason.

Medical Effects of Electricity.
In a recent communication to the Societe-Internationale des Electriciens concerning the therapeutic and physiological effects of high-frequency currents, Mr. d'Arsonval showed the powerful inductive effects which can be obtained with these currents. A striking experiment consists of placing three lamps in tension, allowing the current to pass through the body. These currents cause no sensations, and a man placed in a circuit does not feel that he is traversed by the currents, which brilliantly illuminate the lamps. The principal results of this electrification are an augmentation of the oxidations in the organism and an increase in the production of heat. A subject who, under ordinary condition, eliminates seventeen to twenty-one liters of carbonic acid per hour throws off thirty-seven liters after having been submitted to this action. High-frequency currents do not act solely upon the surface of the body, but also profoundly upon the interior. All of these results have been obtained upon a number of subjects by Mr. Apostoll and Mr. Charria.

Mr. d'Arsonval cited, in closing, the action exercised upon microbes and bacteria by these currents. The microbes and bacilli are modified, and the toxins are killed and transformed to vaccine. Mr. d'Arsonval and Mr. Charria hope by this method to arrive at a direct treatment for the interior of the bodies of patients suffering with rymotic disease, and experiments to this end have begun.—Electrical World.

The All-Conquering Wheel.

The subjoined letter, published by the American Field, is said to be an order sent by a Kansas man to a bicycle company: "Dear sir: I live on ml farm near Hamilton, Kas., am 57 years old and just a little sporty. My nephew in Indiana bob himself a new bicycle and sent me his old one by frate, and I've learned to ride some. Its a pile of fun, but my bicycle joits considerable. A feller come along yesterday with a bicycle that had hollow injun rubber tires stuffed with yind. He lect me try his, sen and ml, it run like a kushin! He told me you sell injun rubber just the same as bisson. How much will it be to fix mine up like bisson? Mine is all iron wheels. Do you punch the hollow hole thre the injun rubber, or will I have to do it myself? How do you stek the ends together after you got it done? If your injun rubber is already holler will it come any cheaper empty? I can get all the wind I want out here in Kansas free. "EBERNEZER Y. JENSON. "P. S.—How much do you charge for the doodad you stuff the wind into the rubber with and where do you start?"

The 5-cent Silver Piece.

The 5-cent silver piece, familiar to our fathers, was authorized by Congress April 2, 1792, and its coinage was begun the same year. Its coinage was discontinued Feb. 12, 1873.

The eye of the vulture is so constructed that it is a high-power telescope, enabling the bird to see objects at an almost incredible distance.