



LIES

THIS arousing discourse by Dr. Talmage will excite interest by the manner in which it assails some of the great evils now abroad. The subject is "Enemies Overthrown," and the text Psalms lxxviii, 1, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered."

A procession was formed to carry the ark, or sacred box, which, though only 3 feet 9 inches in length and 4 feet 3 inches in height and depth, was the symbol of God's presence. As the leaders of the procession lifted this ornamented and brilliant box by two golden poles run through four golden rings and started for Mount Zion all the people chanted the battle hymn of my text, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered."

The Cameronians of Scotland, outraged by James I., who forced upon them religious forms that were offensive, and by the terrible persecution of Drummond, Dalziel and Turner, and by the oppressive laws of Charles I. and Charles II., were driven to proclaim war against tyrants and went forth to fight for their religious liberty, and the mountain heather became red with carnage, and at Bothwell bridge and Aird's Moss and Drumlogie the battle hymn and the battle shout of those glorious old Scotchmen was the text I have chosen. "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered."

What a whirlwind of power was Oliver Cromwell, and how with his soldiers, named the "Ironsides," he went from victory to victory! Opposing enemies melted as he looked at them. He dismissed parliament as easily as a schoolmaster a school. He pointed his finger at Berkeley castle, and it was taken. He ordered Sir Ralph Hopton, the general, to dismount, and he dismounted. See Cromwell marching on with his army and hear the battle-cry of the "Ironsides," loud as a storm and solemn as a death-knell, standards reeling before it and cavalry horses going back on their haunches, and armies flying at Marston Moor, at Wincheby Field, at Naseby, at Bridgewater and Dartmouth—"Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered!"

What Battleries.
So you see my text is not like a complimentary and tasseled sword that you sometimes see hung up in a parlor, a sword that was never in battle and only to be used on general training day, but more like some weapon carefully hung up in your home, telling its story of battles, for my text hangs in the Scripture armory, telling of the holy wars of 3,000 years in which it has been carried, but still as keen and mighty as when David first unsheathed it. It seems to me that in the church of God, and in all styles of reformatory work, what we most need now is a battery. We raise our little standard and put on it the name of some man who only a few years ago began to live and in a few years will cease to live. We go into contest against the armies of iniquity, depending too much on human agencies. We see for a battery the name of some brave Christian reformer, but after awhile that reformer dies or gets old or loses his courage, and then we take another battery, and this time perhaps we put the name of some one who betrays the cause and sells out to the enemy. What we want for a battery is the name of some leader who will never betray us and will never surrender, and will never die.

All respect have I for brave men and women, but if we are to get the victory all along the line we must take the hint of the Gideonites, who wiped out the Be-douin Arabs, commonly called Midianites. The Gideonites had a glorious leader in Gideon, but what was the battery with which they smote their enemies into the worst defeat into which any army was ever tumbled? It was "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Put God first, who ever you put second. If the army of the American Revolution is to free America, it must be "The sword of the Lord and of Washington." If the Germans want to win the day at Sedan, it must be "The sword of the Lord and of Moltke." Waterloo was won for the English because not only the armed men at the front, but the worshippers in the cathedrals at the rear, were crying, "The sword of the Lord and of Wellington."

God First.
The Methodists have gone in triumph across nation after nation with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Wesley." The Presbyterians have gone from victory to victory with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of John Knox." The Baptists have conquered millions after millions for Christ with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Judson." The American Episcopals have won their mighty way with the cry, "The sword of the Lord and of Bishop M'Ilvaine." The victory is to those who put God first. But, as we want a battery suited to all sects of religionists and to all lands, I nominate as the battery of Christendom is the approaching Armageddon the words of my text, sounded before the ark as it was carried to Mount Zion, "Let God arise; let his enemies be scattered."

As far as our finite mind can judge, it seems about time for God to arise. Does it not seem to you that the abominations of this earth have gone far enough? Was there ever a time when sin was so defiant? Were there ever before so many fetters lifted toward God, telling him to come on if he dare? Look at the blasphemy abroad! What towering presumption! Would it be possible for any one to calculate the number of times that the name of the Almighty God and of Jesus Christ are every day blasphemously on the lips? Presumably, it is so much forbidden by the law, that it is not possible to know how many times it is said. It is so much forbidden, yet who can tell how many times it is said? It is so much forbidden, yet who can tell how many times it is said? It is so much forbidden, yet who can tell how many times it is said?

Then look at the impurities of these great cities. Ever and anon there are in the newspapers exposures of social life that make the story of Sodom quite respectable. "For such things," Christ says, "were more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah than for the Churches and Beth-elms of greater light. It is no unusual thing in our cities to see men in high positions with two or three families, or retired ladies willing solemnly to marry the very swine of society if they be wealthy. The Bible all aflame with denunciation against an impure life, but many of the American ministry uttering not one point blank word against this iniquity lest some old libertine throw up his church pew. Machinery organized in all the cities of the United States and Canada by which to put yearly in the grinding mill of this iniquity thousands of the unsuspecting of the country farm houses, one process confessing in the courts that she had supplied the infernal market with 150 victims in six months. Oh, for 500 newspapers in America to swing open the door of this lazar house of social corruption! Exposure must come before extinction.

CRIME OF THE AGE

CLOAKED UNDER THE TERM, "SOUND MONEY."

Upon Pretence of Preserving the Neutrality of the Currency the Money Trust Seeks to Fasten Upon the World an Appreciating Standard.

The term "sound money" is used by the advocates of a single gold standard to cloak the most gigantic crime of the ages. The use of a term associated in the minds with stability, correctness, and orthodoxy, for the purpose of securing mental acquiescence and eluding inquiry, when investigation would prove the very opposite to that which the term implies, is a recognition of the existence of moral forces that must be reckoned with.

Sound money is money that will preserve a practically unvarying purchasing power through a period of years and preserve the equities of time contracts. Money to meet this requirement must increase in volume with the increase of population and demand for its use. No money can be called honest or sound under which debts contracted to be paid in one, five or ten years cannot be paid without doing an injury to either the debtor or creditor. When a debt is contracted a business transaction is half completed. The transaction is finished when payment is made, at which time the money of payment should bear the same relation to property and commodities in general that existed at the time the debt was contracted. With such a money the production of wealth and the development of the resources of a country will reach their maximum, and the success of individuals in business will be measured by the intelligence and industry of each. Such a money will not enrich its owner while locked up in a safe. The owner can profit only through its use.

Money is not sound or unsound because of the material of which it is composed. The test of soundness is its unvarying power to purchase things in general. If all transactions between man and man were completed at once and no debts were created calling for payment in money at a future time, the question of bimetalism or a gold standard would not be under discussion. A plentiful supply of gold and silver from the mines would give prices an upward tendency, stimulate production, and such a thing as enforced idleness would be unknown. But should the supply of money be cut off through the failure or exhaustion of the mines, falling prices would ensue and the profits of industry lessened. If such a condition should continue a long time the money value of all forms of property would be vastly diminished and production would become limited to the imperative demands of daily life.

Thus it will be seen that under a condition of cash payments and the absence of debt no motive would exist for the demonization of either metal and hence the money question in its present form would find no place in the arena of politics.

If there were no debts to be paid in money at a future day, no person could be found who would favor the demonization of either metal or a contraction of the money volume. The assault that has been made upon silver as a money metal is the work of a combination of the creditor classes who own the bonds and mortgages against the nations, states and people of the world. The amount of the world's indebtedness is said by the best authorities to exceed one hundred and fifty billions of dollars. A very large proportion of this indebtedness is held by a comparatively small number of persons residing in less than a dozen of the principal cities of Europe and America. The large owners of securities effected an alliance or organization over forty years ago. They are interested in making money scarce and dear. The fall of prices that bankrupts the man of enterprise, drives labor into the street to starve, and confiscates the equities of debtors, enriches them by giving a larger purchasing power to the money in which their interest and principal must be paid.

This combination at the present time controls legislation on the money question in all the principal nations of the earth and in none more so than in our own. The constitute a money trust. With gold alone the standard money of the world there would be just sufficient of it to pay six months' interest to the great creditor combination, and it would require all the gold money in existence thirty-three times over to pay the principal. The owners of these securities are also the owners of the principal banking houses at the great money centers of the world. The tax gatherers backed by the sheriffs and armies of the world are their collectors. In the payment of interest a stream of money from all the nations of the earth is constantly flowing into their coffers. Through the great banking houses which they control at the money centers, whose dealings are only with other banks, the money is loaned again and finds its way back into the channels of trade. The banks under the control of the great creditor combination possess the power to discriminate against any state or other bank, refuse it credit and force it into liquidation. So great is the power of this creditor combination that not only the banks of the world generally but the corporations and trusts who must have bank accommodation to successfully prosecute their business are terrorized by them and forced to favor the legislation they indicate upon the money question as the price of continuing in business.

The creditor combination is what is meant when we use the term "money power." They are the only persons who profit by a shrinking money volume, low prices and hard times. To inflict evil conditions upon the world and unjustly enrich themselves thereby, they find it necessary in a country like ours to deceive the voters. Hence they coined the term "sound money" to placate our moral sense and elude investigation.

The American people are the only free people, where each citizen has a vote that counts equally with every other. The money question will test our ability for free government and determine the fate of free institutions among men. The issue is at last squarely drawn. The issue cannot be evaded and each voter must answer for himself in deciding the momentous question. The hearts of all are right. Intelligence alone is needed.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Henry Clay on Contraction.
That like causes produce like results, without reference to the particular time at which said causes exert their influence is proven in the case of financial contraction by a speech made in 1840 by the great Henry Clay. The following extract from a speech made by him during the subtreasury debates of that year is reproduced from the New Road of Denver:

The proposed substitution of an exclusive metallic currency to the mixed medium to which we have been so long familiar is forbidden by the principles of eternal justice. Assuming the currency of the country to consist of two-thirds paper and one-third metal, and assuming also that the money of a country, whatever may be its component parts, regulates all values and expresses the true amount which the debtor has to pay his creditor, the effect of the change upon that relation and upon the property of the country would be most ruinous. All property would be reduced in value to one-third of its present normal amount, and every debt or would in effect have to pay three times as much as he had contracted for.

Have gentlemen reflected upon the consequence of their system of depletion? I have already stated that the country is born down by weight of debt. If the currency be greatly diminished, as beyond all example it has been, how is this debt to be extinguished? Property, the resource on which the debtor relied for his payment, will decline in value, and it may happen that a man who honestly contracted a debt on the faith of property which had a value at the time fully adequate to warrant the debt will find himself stripped of all his property and his debt remains unextinguished. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buchanan) has put the case of two nations, in one of which the amount of its currency shall be double what it is in the other, and, as he contends, the prices of all property will be double in the former nation of what they are in the latter. If this be true of two nations, it must be equally true of one whose circulating medium is at one period double what it is at another. Now, as the friends of the bill agree, we have been and yet are in this inflated state; our currency has been double, or in something like that proportion, of what was necessary, and we must come down to the lowest standard. Do they not perceive that inevitable ruin to thousands must be the inevitable consequence? A man, for example, owns property to the value of \$5,000. By the reduction of one-half of the currency of the country his property in effect becomes reduced to the value of \$2,500. But his debt undergoes no corresponding reduction. He gives up all his property and remains still in debt \$2,500. Thus this measure will operate on the debtor class and that which for that reason most needs the protection of government.

ing decline in the value of all property, of the depreciation of all the products of industry, of the stagnation in every branch of business and of the close of numerous manufacturing establishments which a few short months ago were in active and flourishing operation.

Deplet to him, if you can find language to portray, the heartrending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes cast out of employment. Tell him of the tears of helpless widows no longer able to earn their bread and of unclad and unfed orphans who have been driven by his policy out of the busy pursuit in which but yesterday they were gaining an honest livelihood.

Cheap Interest Means Hard Times.
"The gold available for coinage in 1898 will be nearly twice the supply of both metals for that purpose in 1883. Hence the glut of gold accumulating in the world's banks and the fall of interest. When the best money can be borrowed with good security at 2½ per cent it is, perhaps, cheap enough and no reasonable man can wish to substitute something cheaper."—Oregonian.

When there is a great glut of gold in the banks, it is a certain sign that the people are destitute of it; when in a land like ours, not yet half developed, money can be obtained at 2½ per cent on "good security" it is a certain proof that no ordinary property is good security. Cheap interest is a land like ours is a certain sign that property values are in an uncertain state that men dare neither invest in nor improve ordinary property. The reasoning of the Oregonian is from so false a standpoint that it excites a suspicion that the writer has no comprehension whatever of the theme which he essays to discuss. This country does not want cheap interest on government bonds. It wants the finances put in a form to enable men to engage in business with a prospect of making a little profit; to make sure that if they purchase property today it will be worth as much or a little more a year hence. One would think that a journal as bright as the Oregonian would see danger in the fact that with the increasing gold it appears only as a glut in the money centers, and by some accursed spell the men who own it dare not use it in business, but hold it to loan upon, or invest it in only that form of securities which are a lien upon the industry and property of a whole nation, state or city. Cheap interest in the United States means hard times.—Salt Lake Tribune.

English Policy to Lead America.
A bank note currency based on United States bonds, held by London bankers, involving the control of our money supply by them.

This involves the adaptation of our financial policy to those the English imperial government carried out in India and its other subject provinces. Its colonial policy is to get as much out of India and to give as little as possible. It forces up the price of money in order to force down the price of Indian wheat, cotton, rice and other agricultural food stuffs, and raw material.

Necessarily, the English holders of our bonds occupy the same attitude towards our producers that they do towards those of India. It is a part of English imperial policy to keep down agricultural prices in all parts of the world. English bondholders, organizing national banks in the United States, will continue to use their whole influence for this purpose. Unless we can have free coinage they must succeed.

Sixteen to one or bust, means that we are going to have it in spite of bayonets, and in spite of blood.—Journal of Agriculture.

Its Era to the Main Chance.
The people generally may be indignant over the brutality of a Weyler in Cuba or engaged in a righteous war to drive Spanish barbarity from the Western Hemisphere, or grieved over the sufferings of our own brave soldiers on account of the insensibility, indifference and incompetence of the War Department, but the gold combination and the bankers' association, unmoved by any of these things pursue the even-tenor of their way with coolness, deliberation and great industry, looking after the Congressional elections. They have a banking scheme prepared, and its passage through Congress, while they have a President pledged to sign it, outweighs all other considerations to them. If they can pass their bill and get their banking scheme into operation they fully believe they will then have the people at their mercy and will be able to control all succeeding elections.—Silver Knight-Watchman.

Nonsense at Washington.
It is given out that Secretary of State Day resigned because he is a poor man and couldn't afford to entertain the foreign ambassadors and things as social custom in Washington foolishly demands. Day could have made himself a great man if he had attended to business and not tried to make a social play of his cabinet position. It's all nonsense to feel it a duty to feed the foreign diplomats on champagne and terrapin. Give 'em draught beer and barn sandwiches, if they must be fed. This thing of having a champagne appetite on a beer income has raised the dickens with many a man before Day.—Toledo Bee.

An Ignis Fatuus.
The nation is only the sum total of the individuals that compose it; and the progress of wealth is illusory if obtained at the price of the general misery.—Siward.

When Will They See the Light?
Unjust taxation has always been the cause of revolution. To-day the home builders of America are paying ten times their just share of the taxes. How long will they permit this to continue?