A PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR GOLD BONDS.

A GRAVE PINANCIAL CRISIS IS ON.

The Nation's Credit Endangered by the Present Unsatisfactory Condition of the Currency-All Partles Strongly Appealed to for Help to Save the Country's Financial Credit.

Washington, Jan. 29.-The president to-day sent to congress the following special message on the financial question:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of congress the condition of our national finances and in connection with this subject indorsed the plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against impending danger. This plan has not been approved by congress.

In the meatime the situation has so changed and the emergency now appears so threatening that I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence to our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among our people.

Whatever may be the merits of the plan outlined in my annual message as a remedy for ills then existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve then in the treasury, I am now convinced that its rejection by the congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitates additional or different legislation.

ALL PARTIES EQUALLY CONCERNED.

With natural resources unlimited in varied productive strength and with a people whose activity and enterprise seek only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and a heedless disregard of sound monetary laws nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that this pre dicament confronts us to-day. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and execution of our laws should fail to see a patriotic and therefore does not meet our difduty in honestly and sincerely attempting to relieve the situation. Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless it is made untrammeled by the prejudice of partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accomplish party advantage. We may well remember that if we are affected with financial difficulties all our people in all stations of life are concerned and surely those who suffer will not receive the promotion of party interests as an excuse for permitting our present troubles to ad-

vance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived or wrongfully acquired, as a opinions to the end that in a common danger we may be able to seek with unclouded vision a safe and reasonable protection.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE WIDESPREAD.

The real trouble which confronts us is a lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassment attending the efforts of the government, under existing laws, to procure gold, the treasury or fulfilling obligations by its expenditure after it is obtained.

The only way left open to the government for procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly twenty-five years ago, and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages, they are made payable in coin instead of specially in gold, which, in existing conditions, detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can much longer be disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of

our government. The most dangerous and irritating feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is despoiled of the gold thus obtained without cancelling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in shipping it abroad or whose fears in-

duce them to hoard it at home. WEAKNESS OF PRESENT METHODS.

We have outstanding about \$500,-000,000 of currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and curiously enough the law requires that when presented and in fact redeemed and paid in gold they shall be reissued. Thus the same notes may do duty many times in drawing gold from the treasury, nor can the process be arrested as long as private parties who profit by it or otherwise see an advantage in \$300,000,000 of these notes have already been redeemed in gold and, notwithstanding such redemption, they are still outstanding.

Since the 17th day of January, 1894, our bonded interest bearing debt has in denominations of \$20 and \$50 and of 2 per cent only. been increased \$100,000,000 for the their multiples, and that they bear purpose of obtaining gold to replen- interest at a rate of not exceeding 3 purpose of obtaining go a less denomination ish our coin reserve. Two issues per cent per annum. I do not see than \$10 shall be issued and as rapidly were made, amounting to \$50,000,000 why they should not be payable fifty as such notes of denominations less each—one in January and the other years from their dates. We of the than \$10 shall be received into the in November. As a result of the first present generation have large treasury, otherwise than for redempissue there was realized something amounts to pay if we meet our obli- tion and retirement, they shall be canmore than \$59,000,000 in gold. Bemore that issue and the succeeding tween that issue and the succeeding ble. The secretary of the treasury of like character but in denominative a period one in November, comprising a period might well be permitted at his discre-

of about ten months, in gold were drawn from the treasury. This made the second issue necessary and upon that more than \$58,000,000 in gold was realized. Between the date of this second issue and the present time, covering a period of only about two months, more than \$79,000,000 in gold were expended without any cancellation of government obligations or in any permanent way benefiting our people or improving our pecuniary situation.

CONDITIONS OF DEEPEST GRAVITY. The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certainly arrest attention. More than \$172,000,000 in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for the purpose of shipping abroad or hoarding at home. While nearly \$103,000,000 of the same were drawn out during the first ten months of the year, a sum aggregating more than two-thirds of that amount, being about \$79,000,000, was drawn out during the following two months, thus indicating a marked acceleration of the depleting process with the lapse of time. The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation at shorter intervals as our perplexities accumulate.

Conditions are certainly superve ning to make the bonds which may be issued to replenish our gold less useful for that purpose.

An adequate gold reserve is in all circumstances absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and to the maintenance of our high national character. Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require its speedy reinforcement.

ALL CLASSES EQUALLY INTERESTED.

The aggravations that must inevitably follow present conditions and methods will certainly lead to misfortune and loss not only to our national credit, but to those of our people who seek employment as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily labor.

It will hardly do to say that a simple increase of revenue will cure our troubles. The apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation of our revenue. The time has passed when the eves of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government. There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than \$63,000,000, but it is not in gold

ficulty. I cannot see that difference of opinion concerning the extent to which silver ought to be coined or used in our currency should interfere with the counsels of those whose duty it is to rectify evils now apparent in our financial situation. They have to consider the question of national credit and the consequences that will follow from its collapse.

NOT A QUESTION AS TO SILVER. Whatever ideas may be insisted on as to silver or bimetallism, a proper solution of the question now pressing upon us only requires a recognition of gold as well as silver, and a concession of its importance, rightfully basis of national credit - a necessity in the honorable discharging of our obligations payable in gold and a badge of solvency.

do not understand that the real friends of silver desire a condition that might follow inaction or neglect to appreciate the meaning of the present exigency, if it should result in the entire banishment of gold from our financial and currency arrangements.

Besides the treasury notes which certainly should be paid in gold, amounting to nearly 500 millions of dollars, there will fall due in 1904, 100 millions of bonds issued during and, to a greater extent, out of the | the last year, for which we have reimpossibility of either keeping it in ceived gold, and in 1907 nearly 600 millions of 4 per cent. bonds issued in 1867. Shall the payments of these obligations in gold be repudiated? If they are to be paid in such a manner as the preservation of our national honor and national solvency demands, we should not destroy or even imperil our ability to supply ourselves with

gold for that purpose. While I am not unfriendly to silver, and while I desire to see it recognized to such an extent as is consistent with financial safety and the preservation of national honor and credit, I am not willing to see gold entirely banished from our currency and finances. To avert such a consequence I believe thorough and radical remedial legislation should be promotly passed. I therefore beg the congress to give the subject immediate attention.

LONG TERM GOLD BONDS ADVISED.

In my opinion the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to issue bonds of the government for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and the redemption and cancellation of the United states legal tender notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890. We would authorized in his discretion, to rebe relieved from the humiliat- ceive United States legal tender notes ing process of issuing bonds to and treasury notes, issued under the procure gold to be immediately and aforesaid act of July 14, 1890, in payrepeatedly drawn out on these obligations for the purpose not related to the benefit of our government or and the notes so received shall be our people. The principal and interest of these bonds should be payable on their face in gold, because they repeating the operation. More than should be sold only for gold or its circulating notes in the manner now representative and because there provided by law, to an amount equal would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of bonds not con- secure the same. But this provision

taining this stipulation. I suggest that the bonds be issued standing bearing interest at the rate

the legal tender and treasury notes to | shall be issued in their places. All

they should be cancelled. could be deposited in national banks as security for circulation up to the face value of these or any other bonds so deposited except bonds outstanding bearing only 2 per cent interest than par.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO LEGISLATION.

National banks should not be al lowed to take out circulating notes of a less denomination that \$10, and when such as are now outstanding reach the treasurer, except for redemption and retirement, they should be canceled and notes of the denomtheir stead. Silver certificates of the denomination of \$10 and upwards should be replaced by certificates of denomination under \$10.

As a constant means for the maintenance of a reasonable supply of gold in the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold, allowing all other duties to the government to be paid in any other form of

I believe all the provisions I have suggested should be embodied in our law if we are to enjoy a complete reinstatement of a sound financial condition. They need not interefere with any currency scheme providing for the increase of the circulating medium through the agency of national or state banks since they can easily be adjusted to such a scheme.

Objection has been made to the issuance of interest bearing obligations for the purpose of retiring the non-interest bearing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and it is still accumulating. The aggregate interest on the original bond issue, the proceeds of which in gold bonds, constitute the reserve for the payment of these notes, amounted to \$70,326,250 on January 1, 1895, and the annual charge for interest on these bonds and those issued for the same purpose during the last year will be \$9,145,000 dating from January 1, 1895.

DETERMINED TO SAVE THE CREDIT. While the cancellation of these notes would not relieve us from the obligations already incurred on their account, these figures are given by ence has not been free from interest charges, and that the longer they are ence of the last year, the more expensive will they become.

In conclusion 1 desire to frankly confess my reluctance to issuing more bonds in present circumstances and with no better results than have lately followed that course. I cannot, the Brooklyn Heights company tohowever, refrain from adding to day. an assurance of my anxiety to co-operate with the present congress in any reasonable measure of relief an expression of my determination to leave nothing undone which furnishes a hope for improving the situation or checking a suspicion of our disinclination or disability to meet with the strictest county, who has been in the penihonor every national obligation.

GROVER CLEVELAND. The Executive Mansion, January 28,

NEW FINANCIAL BILL.

A Bill to Carry Out the I resident' Suggestions Laid Before the House. Washington, Jan. 29. - Chairman Springer of the banking and currency committee of the house has introduced a bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the president's

tee to meet to-morrow morning to consider the bill. It is as follows: An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire United States

message, and has notified his commit-

notes, and for other purposes. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that, in order to enable the secto redeem and retire United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, entitled "An act directthe purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," he is hereby authorized to issue and sell at not less than par in gold, except as provided in a section of this act. United States registered \$20 and of \$50 and multiples of said sums respectively, payable fifty years after date in gold coin of the United States of the present weight an I fineness, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent per annum, payable quarterly in like coin; and such bonds and the interest thereon shall have like qualities, privileges and exemptions as the bonds issued under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt." Such bonds may be sold and delivered in the United States or elsewhere as may be deemed most advantageous to the interests of the government.

Section 2-That whenever any other legal tender notes or treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold they shall be cancelled and not reissued and the secretary of the treasury is hereby ment for any of the bonds issued under the preceding section of this act cancelled and not reissued.

Section 3-That hereafter national banking associations may take out to the par value of bonds deposited to shall not apply to any bonds now out-

Section 4-That hereafter no national bank notes of a less denomination

nearly | tion to receive on the sale of bonds | tions of \$10 and multiples thereof be retired, and of course when they silver certificates now outstanding, are thus retired or redeemed in gold in denominations more than \$10, shall, when received into the treasury These bonds under existing laws of the United States, be retired and canceled and silver certificates in denominations less than \$10 shall be is-

sued in their stead. Section 5-That from and after the first day of July, 1895, all duties on and which sell in the market at less | imports shall be paid in gold only and all taxes, debts and demands, other than duties on imports, accruing or becoming due to the United States, shall be paid in gold and silver coin, treasury notes, United States notes, silver certificates or notes of national

Section 6-That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of the preceding sections be ination of \$10 and upwards issued in and they are hereby repealed; and a sum sufficient to carry the provisions of this act into effect be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

In the house the message and bill were referred to the committee on banking and currency, and in the senate the message was referred to the finance committee.

Another Big Gold Withdrawal. New York, Jan 29.-Engagements of gold to-day for export aggregated

A DIVORCED MAN'S REVENCE. Farmer Hardwick kills His Ex-Wife's Brother and Ends His Life.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 28.—Daniel Hardwick went to the house of James Ward, four miles south of here, yesterday and called the latter to the fence. After a few words Hardwick drew a revolver and shot Ward three times in the heart. He died instantly. Hardwick then ran down the road a short distance and shot himself in the head. He lived only a few hours. Last Thursday Mrs. Hardwick was granted a divorce in the circuit court on the ground of non-support and brutal treatment. She was a sister of the murdered man, and Hardwick claimed that her affections had been alienated from him by her folks, especially James. This is supposed to be the reason he committed murder and

TWO RECIMENTS RELIEVED. The Brooklyn Strike Rapidly Drawing

to an End-Strikers Still Hopeful. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 22. - So peaceway of suggesting that their exist- ful is the situation here to-day that the authorities have relieved a portion of the militia from duty, peroutstanding, judging from the experi- mitting the Seventh and Seventy-first regiments and the First battery to return to New York.

being 1,000. It is alleged that twenty of the strikers went back to work for

The managers of the strike profess to believe that the companies will yet be obliged to make terms.

An Innocent Man Long I unished. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 25. -Governor Stone issued a pardon to-day to Willis Burns, colored, of Randolph tentiary since 1888 serving a twentyfive year term for alleged criminal assault upon Annie White of Moberly, Recently the woman died. She made a death bed confession in which she swore Burns was not guilty but had been convicted on perjured testimony.

France's last Marshal Dead. Paris, Jan. 29.-Francois Certain Canrobert, the last field marshal of France, died to-day after a long illness. The rank was instituted as far back as the year 1185, since when there have been 324 marshals of France, sixty-seven of whom were appointed during the present century, but Canrobert, sturdy old warrior

that he was, outlived them all. Swallowed a Diamond.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 29. Charley McCarthy, a gambler and exconvict, last night robbed Samuel Usher of Lawrence of a \$500 diamond stud while Usher and a party of retary of the treasury to procure and friends were in a saloon here. Mcmaintain a sufficient gold reserve and | Carthy was caught, but swallowed the stud. He is confined at the city iail and Sergeant Spickens and a doctor are in attendance.

Twenty ! housand Awarded.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29. - The jury in the case of Mrs. Sarah O. Spencer vs. the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railway brought in a verdict awarding \$20,000 damages to her. She claimed \$100,000 for injuries or coupon bonds, in denominations of received in an accident at Texarkana May 24 last. She is crippled for life.

Severe Cold in Oklahoma. HENNESSY, Ok., Jan. 29.-The temperature was below zero last Much suffering prevails among settlers in the Cherokee outlet, many of whom are unable to procure sufficient protection. Snow has fallen to the depth of three inches and has drifted several feet high.

Altgeld as a Labor Leader. St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29.-The statement is made by a labor leader that the position of president of the Universal Labor union, which is now in process of organization, would be tendered to Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois within the

next few weeks. Leavenworth's Mayor Burned Out. LEAVENWORTH, Kan, Jan. 29 .-Mayor Samuel Dodsworth's printing and binding establishment was badly wrecked by fire at 7 o'clock this morning. Loss about \$5,000, covered by insurance.

NEWS NOTES.

The department of agriculture will ship mail sacks of garden and field seeds to Nebraska sufferers. Claus Spreckles, the Hawaiian-American all-round sugar king, has

branched out as an anti-monopolist, and is fighting the Pacific railways. The Guatemalan colony in New York is said to be preparing to furnish their country its sinews of war

with Mexico. Milton B. Matson, in prison at San Jose, Cal., for issuing forged checks, turns out to be a woman. She has masqueraded as a man for sixteen

TALMAGE'S SERMON

DANGER OF PESSIMISON THE SUBJECT THEREOF.

'I Said in My Haste All Men Were Liars"-Psalms 116:xi-Even David Was Sorry for the Insult He Had Offered to His Fellow Men.

WINDLED, BETRAYED, persecuted David, in a paroxysm of petulance and rage, thus insulted the human race. David him-Sself falsified when he said: "All men are liars." He apologizes and says he was unusually provoked, and that he was hasty when he hurled such universal denunciation. "I said in my haste," and so on. It was in him only a momentary triumph of

pessimism. There is ever and anon, and never more than now, a disposition abroad to distrust everybody, and because some bank employes defraud, to distrust all bank employes; and because some police officers have taken bribes, to believe that all policemen take bribes; and because divorce cases are in the court, to believe that most, if not all, marriage relations are unhappy. There are men who seem rapidly com-When a new case of perfidy comes to the surface, these people clap their hands in glee. It gives piquancy to their breakfast if the morning newspaper discloses a new exposure, or a new arrest. They grow fat on vermin. They join the devils in hell in jubilation over recreancy and pollution. If some one arrested is proved innocent, it is to them a disappointment. They would rather believe evil than good. They would like to be on a committee to find something wrong. They wish that as eyeglasses have been invented to improve the sight, and ear trumpets have been invented to help the hearing, a corchurch, and therefore there is no tempthe world; when the fact is that they are the mightiest agency for the arrest of crime, and the spread of intelligence, and the printing press, secular and religious, is setting the nations free. The cynicism, and the gospel of Smash-up. We excuse David of the text for a paroxysm of disgust, because he apolois a deplorable fact that many have taken the attitude of perpetual disare, we must admit, deplorable facts, and we would not hide or minify them. We are not much encouraged to find that the great work of official reform in New York city begins by a proposition to the liquor dealers to break the law by keeping their saloons open on Sunday from 2 in the afternoon to 11 at night. Never since America was discovered has there been a worse insult to sobriety and decency and religion than that proposition. That proposition is equal to saying: "Let law and order and religion have a chance on Sunday forenoons, but Sunday afternoons open all the gates to gin and alcohol, and Schiedam schnapps, and sour mash, and Jersey lightning, and the variegated swill of breweries and drunkenness and crime. Consecrate the first half of the Sunday to God, and the last half to the devil. Let the children on their way to Sunday schools in New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon meet the alcoholism that does more than all other causes combined to rob children of their fathers and mothers and strew the land with helpless orphanage. Surely strong drink can kill enough people and destroy enough families, and sufficiently crowd the alms houses and penitentiaries in six days of the week without giving it an extra half day for pauperism and assassination. Although we are not very jubilant

the exercises by a doxology to rum, we have full faith in God, and in the gospel, which will yet sink all iniquity as the Atlantic ocean melts a flake of snow. What we want, and what I believe we will have, is a great religious awakening that will moralize and Christianize our great populations, and make them superior to temptations, whether unlawful or legalized. So I see no cause for disheartenment. Pessimism is a sin, and those who yield to it cripple themselves for the war, on one side of which are all the forces of darkness, led on by Apollyon, and on the other side of which are all the forces of light, led on by the Omnipotent. I risk the statement that the vast majority of people are doing the best thev can. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand of the officials of the municipal and the United States governments are honest. Out of a thousand bank presidents and cashiers, nine hundred and ninety-nine are worthy the position they occupy. Out of a professional men, nine hundred and ninety-nine are doing their duty as | right afterward." they understand it. Out of one thousand engineers, and conductors, and switchmen, nine hundred and ninetynine are true to their responsible positions. It is seldom that people arrive at positions of responsibility until they have been tested left in our household. over and over again. If the theory of the pessimist were accurate, society would long ago have gone to pieces, and civilization would have Boston Transcript.

the wheel of the centuries would have turned back to the dark ages. A wrong impression is made that because two men falsify their bank accounts, those two wrong doers are blazoned before the world, while nothing is said in praise of the hundreds of bank clerks who have stood at their desks year in and year out until their health is well nigh gone, taking not a pin's worth of that which belongs to others for themselves, though with skillful stroke of pen they might have enriched themselves, and built their country seats on the banks of the Hudson, or the Rhine. It is a mean thing in human nature that men and women are not praised for doing well, but only exceriated when they do wrong. By divine arrangement the most of the families of the earth are at peace, and the most of those united in marriage have for each other affinity and affection. They may have occasional differences, and here and there a season of pout, but the vast majority of those .ne conjugal relation, chose the most appropriate companionship, and are happy in that relation. You hear nothing of the quietude and happiness of such homes, though nothing but death will them part. But one sound of marital discord makes the ears of a continent, and perhaps of a hemisphere, alert. The one letter that ought never to have been written, printed in a newspaper, makes more talk than the millions of letters that crowd the postoffices, and weigh down the mail carriers, with expresing to adopt this creed: All men are sions of honest love. Tolstoi, the great liars, scoundrels, thieves, libertines. Russian author, is wrong when he prints a book for the depreciation of marriage. If your observation has put you in an attitude of deploration for the marriage state one or two things is true in regard to you; you have either been unfortunate in your acquaintanceship, or you yourself are morally rotten. The world, not as rapid as we would like, but still with long strides, is on the way to the scenes of beatitude and felicity which the Bible depicts. The man who can not see this is wrong, either in his heart, or liver, or spleen. Look at the great Bible picture gallery, where Isaiah has set up the pictures of aborescence, girdling the world with cedar, responding instrument might be in- and fir, and pine, and boxwood, and vented for the nose, to bring nearer a the lion led by a child; and St. John's malodor. Pessimism says of the church, pictures of waters and trees, and white "The majority of the members are horse cavalry, and tears wiped away, hypocrites, although it is no temporal and trumpets blown, and harps struck, advantage to be a member of the and nations redeamed. While there are ten thousand things I do not like, The number of cars run to-day is | tation to hypocrisy." Pessimism says | have not seen any discouragement for reported to be 424, the usual number | that the influence of newspapers is | the cause of God for twenty-five years. only bad, and that they are corrupting | The Kingdom is coming. The earth is preparing to put on bridal array. We need to be getting our anthems and grand marches ready. In our hymnology we shall have more use for Antioch than for Windham; for Ariel whole tendency of things is toward than for Naomi. Let "Hark! from the Tombs a Doleful Cry," be submerged with "Joy to the World, the Lord is Come!" Really, if I thought gizes for it to all the centuries, but it the human race were as determined to be bad, and getting worse, as the pessimists represent, I would think trust and anathematization. There it was hardly worth saving. If after hundreds of years of gospelization no improvement has been made, let us give it up and go at something else besides praying and preaching. My opinion is that if we had enough faith in quick results, and could go forth rightly equipped with the gospel call, the battle for God and righteousness would end with this nineteenth century, and the twentieth century, only five or six years off, would begin the millennium, and Christ would reign, either in person on some throne set up between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, or in the institutions of mercy and grandeur set up by his ransomed people. Discouraged work will meet with defeat. Expectant and buoyant work will gain the victory. Start out with the idea that all men are liars and scoundrels, and that everybody is as bad as he can be, and that society, and the church, and the world are on the way to demolition, and the only use you will ever be to the world will be to increase the value of lots in a cemetery. We need a more cheerful front in all our religious work. People have enough trouble already, and do not want to ship another cargo of trouble in the shape of religiosity. If religion has been to you a peace, a defense, an inspiration and a joy, say so. Say it by word of mouth, by pen in your right hand, by over a municipal reform that opens face illuminated with a divine satisfaction. If this world is ever to be taken for God it will not be by groans, but by hallelujahs. If we could present the Christian religion as it really is, in its true attractiveness, all the people would accept it and accept it right away. The cities, the nations would cry out: "Give us that! Give it to us in all its holy magnetism and gracious power! Put that salve on our wounds! Throw back the shutters for that morning light! Knock off these chains with that silver hammer! Give us Christ-his pardon, his peace, his comfort, his heaven! Give us Christ in song, Christ in sermon, Christ in book, Christ in living example!"

been submerged with barbarism, and

A Political Motto.

"My friend." said the truly patriotic citizen, "you are becoming prominent in politics." "That I am," replied the local leader. "I trust that you will adopt as your motto the good old phrase, 'Be sure you're right, and then go ahead." "Not exactly, though you are guessing purty close. thousand merchants, mechanics and De motto of our association is, 'Be sure ye get ahead; ye kin make it

Figg - Your wife says that your

servant girl has left. Fogg-Yes. We had become greatly attached to that girl, and we shall never be able to fill the void she has

"Then she has lived with you for some time?"

"Oh, yes; more than five weeks!"-