

FOR THE SLEEPLESS.

Dr. Talmage Speaks on the Subject of Insomnia.

Sleep the Vacation of the Soul - A Divine Narcotic - Words of Consolation for Sufferers - The Last Sleep.

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In this discourse Dr. Talmage treats of a style of disorder not much discussed upon and unfolds what must be a consolation to many people. Text, Psalms 77:4: "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Sleep is the vacation of the soul. It is the mind gone into the playground of dreams; it is the relaxation of muscles and the solace of the nerves; it is the hush of activities; it is the soft curtaining of the eyes; it is a trance of eight hours; it is a calming of the pulses; it is a breathing much slower, though far deeper; it is a temporary oblivion of all caring cares; it is the doctor recognized by all schools of medicine; it is a divine narcotic; it is a complete anaesthetic; it is an angel of the night; it is a great mercy of God for the human race. Lack of it puts patients on the rack of torture or in the madhouse or in the grave. Oh, blessed sleep! No wonder the Bible makes much of it. Through sleep so sound that a surgical incision of the side of Adam did not waken him came the best temporal blessing ever offered to man - wifely companionship. While in sleep on a pillow of rock Jacob saw a ladder set up, with angels coming down and climbing. So "He giveth His beloved sleep," soliloquized the psalmist. Solomon listens at the door of a tired workman and enlarges his pillow by saying: "The sleep of a laboring man is sweet." Peter was calmly sleeping between the two constables the night before his expected assassination. Christ was asleep in a boat on Galilee when tossed in the euroclydon. The announcement was made to Joseph in sleep, and death is described as only a sleep and the resurrection as a glorious wakening out of sleep.

On the other hand, insomnia, or sleeplessness, is an old disorder spoken of again and again in the Bible. Asa suffered from it, and we read: "In that night could not the king sleep." Joseph Hall said of that ruler: "He that could command a hundred and seven and twenty provinces could not command sleep." Nebuchadnezzar had insomnia, and the record is: "His sleep brake from him." Solomon describes this trouble and says: "Neither day nor night seeth he sleep with his eyes." Asaph was its victim, for he complains in my text that his eyes are wide open at midnight, some mysterious power keeping the upper and lower lids from joining: "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Insomnia, which has troubled all nations and all ages, and its widest swing in our land, because of the push and speed of all styles of activities, as in no other land. Where there is one man or woman with equivoque of nerves there are a dozen with overwrought and tangled ganglion. At some time in life almost everyone has had a touch of it. It has been called "Americanitis." Last night there were, as there will be tonight, millions of people to whom the words of the text are appropriate utterance: "Thou holdest mine eyes waking."

Wonderful is that law which Ralph Waldo Emerson called the "law of compensation," and it has been so arranged that, while the hard-working populations of the earth are denied many of the luxuries, they have at least one luxury which many of the affluent of the earth are denied and for which some of them would give millions of dollars in cash down - namely, capacity to sleep. The most of those who toil with hand and foot do not have to send out invitations to sleep. They require no bromide or valerian or sulphonal or trional to put them to nightly unconsciousness. In five minutes after their heads touch their pillows they are as far off from the wall they were building, or the ditch they were digging, or the anvil they were pounding, or the wheels they were controlling, as heaven is from earth. About three o'clock in the morning, the body at lowest temperature and its furnaces nearly out, what a complete quietude for the entire physical and mental structure! All night long, for such sleep is busy with its enchanted anointing of every corpulence of the arteries and every molecule of the entire physical organism, and the morning finds the subjects of such sleep rebuilt, reconstructed and touched of God into a new life.

Of course there is an unrighteous sleep, as when Jonah, trying to escape from duty, slept in the sides of the ship while the Mediterranean was in wrath because of that prophetic passenger; as when Columbus in his first voyage, exhausted from being up many nights, gave the ship in charge of the steersman and the crew, who, leaving the management of the vessel to boys, went asleep and allowed the ship to strike on the sand banks of St. Thomas; as when the sentinel goes to sleep at his post, endangering the whole army; as when the sluggard, who accomplishes nothing the day before he goes to sleep and will accomplish nothing the day after he wakes, fills up Solomon's picture of him as he yawns out: "A little sleep and a little slumber and a little folding of the hands to sleep." But sleep at the right time and amid the right circumstances - can you imagine anything more blessed? If sleep, according to sacred and profane literature, is an emblem of death, the morning to all refreshed slumbers is a resurrection.

If you have escaped the insomnia spoken of in the text, thank God. Here and there one can command sleep, and

by month - sermonic preparation, neighborhood visitation, heart-breaking obsequies, sympathetic help for the anxious, the despairing and the dying. It is a wonder that ministers of the Gospel have any nerves left and that the angel of sleep does not quit their presence forever.

But here and now pronounce highest consolation for all those who in any department have sacrificed their health to duty. Your sleeplessness is as much a wound as you can find on any battlefield and is an honorable wound. We all look with reverence and admiration upon one who has lost an eye or an arm in the service of his country, and we ought to look with admiration upon those who, through extreme fidelity to their life work, have lost their capacity for slumber. Remember, glory is not Albert Barnes going along the streets of Philadelphia at four o'clock in the morning for many years in his church study, writing all his commentaries before breakfast, and keeping on until he was stone blind. Will not the Lord reward such sacrifices? And through your fidelity you have lost capacity to sleep, God, who never slumbers or sleeps, will look after you. When you hear the clock strike twelve and one and two and three and four without your going to your slumber, let it remind you that you have not been a sluggard or a do-nothing. You are suffering in a good cause. Paul got sore eyes in the Lord's service, and had many a scar, but so far from complaining about it, he exults in those scars, saying - in the only inspired letter we know that he wrote with his own hand, for the other letters were dictated to amanuenses - in that letter to the Galatians: "I bear in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."

All the victims of insomnia ought to be consoled with the fact that they will have a good long sleep after awhile. Sacred and profane literature again and again speak of that last sleep. God says that the human race would be disposed to make a great ado about exit from this world, and so he inspires Paul and David and Daniel and John and Job to call that condition "sleep." When at Bethany the brother who was the support of his sisters after their father and mother were gone had himself expired, Christ cried out in regard to him: "He is not dead, but sleeping." Cheering thought to all poor sleepers, for that will be a pleasant sleep, induced by no narcotic, disturbed by no frightful dream, interrupted by no harsh sound. Better than any sleep you ever took. O child of God, will be the last sleep. In your other slumbers your home may be invaded by burglars, and your treasures carried off, but while here and there, in one case out of millions, the resurrectionist may disturb the pillow of dust, the last sleep is almost sure to be kept from invasion. There will be no burglary of the tomb. And it will be a refreshing sleep. You have sometimes risen in the morning more weary than when you laid down at night, but waking from sleep of which I speak, the last fatigue, the last ache, the last worryment, will be forever gone. Oh, what a refreshing sleep!

Still, the passing of Tanner reflects so credit upon the republican party. He was worthy of the party and the party was worthy of him. He was the typical republican officeholder and his ingratitude abandoned merely because he practiced in every official act the fundamental republican maxim: A public office is a private snap. - Chicago Chronicle.

AGENT FOR THE TRUSTS. Mark Hanna's Position and Principle as Controller of the Republican Party. It is no more likely that Senator Mark Hanna, of Ohio, save in the event of failing health, will retire from the leadership of the imperialist party in the United States than that Cecil Rhodes, of South Africa, will abandon his control, through Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, of the Jingo party in Great Britain. The two men, Hanna and Rhodes, stand for one and the same principle in their respective countries. The principle is that of commercialized politics, the prostitution of party principle to the ends of private and corporate gain. Mark Hanna entered American public life as the accredited agent of trusts and syndicates, and is dictating the new American policy of foreign colonialism in the interests of trusts and syndicates. Cecil Rhodes became a national figure in England as the representative of the Boers in the powerful influence of this great corporate body. Hanna works through his control of President McKinley's political fortunes, Rhodes works through his mastery of the mind of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, ambitious to become prime minister of Great Britain, the highest office under the crown.

It is not pleasant to contemplate the personalities of these two men as dominating the destinies of such governments as those of the United States and Great Britain, but the fact of their malignant dominance may not truthfully be denied. Hanna's supremacy in this country is even more shameful than the power of Cecil Rhodes in England, for the reason that it is more directly the people's fault under our system of government when a surrender of national principle is made. In the case of Hanna the surrender of American principle involves a startling repudiation of the soundest American doctrine upon which rests the structure of free government. We are soon to be asked by President McKinley to make this surrender final and irrevocable. What shall be the answer of the American people to the president's astounding appeal for American stultification? - St. Louis Republic.

TANNER TURNED DOWN. The Illinois Leader Gets the Gaff from His Former Benchmen.

In repudiating John Riley Tanner - for that is what has happened - the republican party has repudiated its principles and traditions as well as perpetrated a grave injustice upon the sluggard. No one will believe - no one is asked to believe - that his excellency is "turned down" because of his sins of omission or commission. The things with which he is charged are the very things which form the equipment of an ideal republican statesman. Gov. Tanner is an ideal republican statesman. He is repudiated not because he has transformed the civil service of the state of Illinois into a political machine reeking of corruption - not because his administration has been one series of scandals - but because it was feared that he couldn't be reelected. The statesmen who guide the destinies of the republican party in Illinois are practical politicians. Much as they may admire Gov. Tanner, they will take so chances of losing the state by re-nominating him.

Gov. Tanner is no worse than his party. If anything he is a little better. For he possesses one quality, at least, which raises him above the Hertzels and Peases and Jamisons and Maddens who have taken his political scalp. He is courageous. He fights where they sulk. He is an organizer of victory, while they are the camp followers who come up after the battle to share in the loot. Some of them - Hertz, for instance - hate him, but they all fear him and respect him, if respectability can be predicated of such a character. They would all follow at his heels in hope of further wage, but they fear that his prestige is gone. Hence they turn and read him.

As for the governor himself, he does not add to his reputation for fortitude in the manner in which he takes his demerol. He complains that he has been abused and vilified from the moment he assumed office. If he will take the trouble to reflect he will remember that his immediate predecessor was likewise vilified and abused and that John B. Tanner was foremost in the ranks. What was sauce for Alceid ought to be sauce for Tanner. His excellency is the last man in Illinois to apprehend and complain of abuse. His is a main stock in trade.

Indeed, he may charge his downfall on this very predilection for antagonizing and abusing people - his carrying hatred into his official acts and using his position as a club wherewith to beat those whom he deemed his enemies. It may safely be asserted that his consistently malignant hostility to the interests of Chicago rendered his overthrow certain, because the camp followers realized that he could not carry Cook county, and without Cook county he stood to lose the state. Hence he was set down as unavailable. And to add to the bitterness of his defeat he can now realize that the republican nominee for governor will probably come from the very section which caused his downfall. It is retributive justice.

Still, the passing of Tanner reflects so credit upon the republican party. He was worthy of the party and the party was worthy of him. He was the typical republican officeholder and his ingratitude abandoned merely because he practiced in every official act the fundamental republican maxim: A public office is a private snap. - Chicago Chronicle.

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TRANSACTION IN SECRET.

Secretary Gage's Handling of the People's Money Helps the McKinley Syndicate.

It is painful that Mr. McKinley's first lord of the treasury, Mr. Gage, is being harassed by scrutiny and criticism. It is more painful to have to do the scrutinizing and criticizing of so amiable and respectable a person. It is most painful of all that Mr. Gage should be doing anything that calls for scrutiny and criticism.

What are the facts? First, there is in New York a group of the most powerful financiers in the country who were of the largest contributors to the famous monster Hanna campaign fund of 1896, who are organized as the National city bank, and who have been the recipients of sundry extraordinary favors from the McKinley administration, such as, for example, the privilege of purchasing "by private arrangement" a piece of government property in New York city for about \$1,700,000 less than its appraised value.

Second, Mr. Gage, as secretary of the treasury, as an accountable public servant, has entered into a secret agreement with this syndicate whereby it is to handle the entire internal revenue receipts of the government - about \$300,000,000 a year. No one but Mr. Gage and Mr. McKinley and the syndicate know the terms of this secret agreement or how much profit the syndicators will be able to make out of the "handling." It is known, however, that the syndicate will have each day a very large sum of the people's money for which it will pay nothing and upon which it will collect heavy interest through loaning it out to the public.

Mr. Gage says in his explanation to the World: "It is necessary to concentrate the internal revenue receipts of \$300,000,000 a day at one place in order to make any fair distribution of them from day to day." But is it necessary to concentrate them? And why is it necessary to bring into the coffers of the National city bank collections made in Richmond, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, Peoria, San Francisco? Why could not the government do the distributing? Why could it not do the distributing publicly, in order that no one might be able to suspect or allege favoritism?

Mr. Gage says: "The National city bank has a larger deposit of funds with the treasury department than any other bank in the country. This ample security would not exist in the case of a bank whose deposit of funds was nominal or comparatively small." But does this change the fact that the internal revenue receipts, if they must be distributed as free deposits, could be and should be distributed by the government itself in smaller amounts among the strong banks throughout the country, in order that all the people might have an opportunity to benefit instead of a little group of favored money lenders in Wall street?

Mr. Vanderlip, Mr. Gage's factotum and the junior lord of the treasury, says: "The department will not announce the new depositors or institutions which will receive the money. I do not regard it as general policy, nor would any good result from its publicity."

Where would be the harm? Is it not the people's money? Are not Gage and Vanderlip the people's servants? If they are compelling the National city bank to make a fair distribution of these vast sums, what possible reason can they have for hiding the facts? What would Mr. Gage have thought if when he was president of a national bank in Chicago his cashier had come to him and said: "Mr. Gage, I really cannot permit you to know what I am doing with the bank's money. You will have to be satisfied with a statement of totals and results at the end of the year?"

Is it not against public policy for the secretary of the treasury in any circumstances to turn over his functions and the public funds to private money lenders, however good the security they may give? Is it not a gross abuse of public trust for him to make this assignment to a little group of the financial backers of the administration's political fortunes, and that by secret agreement?

If Mr. Gage is wronging his public reputation by this secrecy his redress is easy to obtain. All he has to do is to adopt the only safe and just course for an honest and faithful public official - publicity! publicity! publicity! - N. Y. World.

OPINIONS AND POINTERS.

Mr. Hanna concedes that New York should pick the vice presidential candidate, and has, indeed, gone so far in his obliging way as to pick out several good names for New York to pick from. - Albany Argus.

If this congress appreciates money up to the demands of the various departments of government, it will not be merely a billion-dollar, but nearly a billion-and-a-half-dollar congress. This is the work of imperialism. It has made the most extravagant of recent congresses models of moderation and economy in the comparison. - Springfield Republican.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

Washington, Jan. 4. - Senate - Bills introduced Wednesday: Regulating appointments to civil offices in the outlying possessions; to amend the Chinese exclusion laws so as to commit their administration to the bureau of immigration; authorizing an investigation of the economic relations of the United States with China and the Orient generally by a commission; establishment of a department of commerce and industries; regulating the manufacture of filled cheese and margarine and the adulteration of foods; also for a pension of \$50 per month to the widow of Col. Stotsenburg, of the Nebraska regiment, who was killed in the Philippines; providing a fund for the pensioning of members of the life saving and revenue cutter services; constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax.

House - Bills and resolutions introduced: For a constitutional amendment providing that no new state, the territory of which is not contiguous to the United States, shall be admitted by the congress into the union; constitutional amendment authorizing an income tax; joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution: "Congress shall have power to define trusts and to regulate, control or prohibit the same within any state, territory, district or any other place subject to its jurisdiction; relating to navigation, including bills extending the laws of commerce and navigation to Hawaii and to Porto Rico; giving to citizens of the United States the same rights and demerits heretofore claimed through the state department and publishing in the federal register, reducing any and every used in printing newspapers; to repeal the stamp tax, to provide for interest on government deposits; appropriating \$25,000 to the representatives of Jas. B. Keads for the maintenance for 2 years of the channel in the south pass, Mississippi river.

Washington, Jan. 5. - Senate - The gold currency financial bill is now before the senate, and will hold the floor as proposed. The bill as reported by the finance committee, while differing in text from the bill which passed the house, contains all its essential features. Senator Aldrich, who has it in charge, delivered a quite exhaustive speech in explanation of the various provisions.

House - The session in the house Thursday was brief. Twenty minutes' time was sufficient to pass the Sugar resolution, as modified by the ways and means committee, requesting of Secretary Gage the details and all the facts concerning the transactions of the treasury department with the National City Bank of New York City. The action of the house was practically unanimous. The resolution is adopted, and an amendment was added to cover information respecting the transactions relating to the sale of the New York custom house site.

Washington, Jan. 6. - Senate - The senate discussed, without action, the United States toward the Philippines. The race problem was then discussed on the British resolution, introduced to prevent a repetition of the Haymarket massacre. Among bills introduced were granting travel pay and commutation rations to volunteer soldiers who served in the Philippines, and were transported to the United States before being mustered out by the government; just as they had been mustered out in the archipelago; for the retirement of officers of the army who served in the civil war at one grade higher in rank than that actually held, provided they be retired for disability; to establish postal savings banks; and allowing the duty on imports brought into the United States from contiguous countries in other than the usual manner. The house ordered two investigations. One was that an inquiry should be made into the appointment by the president of Postmaster John A. Graham, of Provo City, Utah, and Postmaster Orson Smith, of Logan, Utah, who are under indictment for conspiracy. The other is a general investigation into the conduct of Gen. Merriam and the United States army officers during the Wounded Knee (Idaho) riots and subsequent thereto. Bills were introduced to give homesteads to the survivors of the Spanish war for the time of their service; to reorganize the revenue cutter service; and to provide for the rank pay and retirement of officers in the service, and is similar to the bill which has several times passed the senate. The house adjourned until Wednesday.

DR. McGLYNN DEAD.

The Once Famous Priest Dies at His Home in Newburgh, N. Y., of Heart Failure.

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 9. - Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, rector of St. Mary's church, died at the rectory at 5:20 o'clock Sunday afternoon after an illness of about seven weeks of heart failure, superinduced by Bright's disease.

A minor surgical operation was performed on Dr. McGlynn Saturday night, but this did not effect the patient or contribute materially to his death.

During the day Dr. McGlynn had several sinking spells and the physicians were called early to his bedside where they remained until he died.

Newburgh, N. Y., Jan. 9. - The funeral services of Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn will probably be held at St. Mary's church Wednesday, and at the church of the Holy Cross, New York city, Thursday. Interment will be in Calvary cemetery, Long Island.

Dr. McGlynn died Sunday of heart failure, attending acute Bright's disease.

SELLING THEIR CHILDREN.

The Famine Situation in India is Growing Darker, and Thousands Are Starving.

New York, Jan. 9. - Latest mail advices from India aver that the situation there grows darker every week. Three millions are living on government relief work. The sale of children by starving parents is becoming common. Families are breaking up, each member for himself, in search of food. Abandoned children are found with frequency.

It is a famine of water as well as food. Cattle are dying off by thousands, and no rain is now expected until June.

Condition of the Treasury.

Washington, Jan. 9. - The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$24,619,538; gold reserve, \$34,576,708.

Will Return to Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 9. - Secretary Root accompanied Gen. James H. Wilson, the military governor of Matanzas province, Cuba, to the white house, where they had an extended interview with the president, presumably in regard to affairs in Cuba. It has been stated that Gen. Wilson would resign his commission in the army and not return to Cuba but the general when asked as to the accuracy of the report declared it to be his intention to return to Matanzas as soon as the mission which brought him to Washington had been finished.