MR. BRYAN TO THE ELKS

The Memorial Address Delivered to the "Best People on Earth" at Lincoln, Nebraska.

(The Commoner.)

[illegible] like this is a number [illegible] "come to me at such [illegible] hour." Yet [illegible] under the auspices of one of the greatest fraternities [illegible] and the hour might [illegible] occupied by speaking of the [illegible] which this fraternity is [illegible] throughout the world, including the great heroes that are at [illegible] sheer together, [illegible] to recognize the tie that [illegible] each to every other; the fraternity [illegible] are important place. And [illegible] upon which the fraternity [illegible] of these would furnish an [illegible] theme. The equality that [illegible] would be [illegible] the experience of the fraternity, especially at this time when we need to lay aside and over again [illegible] the worth of the individual person [illegible] upon what he possesses or [illegible] inherited lineage but upon [illegible] he performs the [illegible] upon him. [illegible] this idea [illegible] Democracy is one of the [illegible] and I think [illegible] those who [illegible] of which [illegible] necessity of [illegible] recognized for [illegible] we can measure [illegible] Elks, at home, and [illegible] much his merits, [illegible] comes among [illegible] the existence of [illegible] have an opportunity [illegible] and thought this kind [illegible] has been established [illegible] the high standing every [illegible]

William Jennings Bryan.

[illegible] ago. As I ponder that exists among us [illegible] a more cordial welcome to the [illegible] brother, or shows to him a more courteous and [illegible]

[illegible] and this fraternity [illegible] for what it does in the [illegible] charity. And it is not one thing in this fraternity that [illegible] strikingly, and gives freely, it [illegible] record the name of the one to whom it gives, that no humiliation shall ever come to one who has been the recipient of this fraternity [illegible] to any other order [illegible]

[illegible] another virtue upon which our order might dwell [illegible] brotherly love lies back of equality and hospitality, and charity. It is the [illegible] of brotherly love that the [illegible] everywhere is attempting to [illegible] in this direction of brotherly love [illegible] it is [illegible] the world. [illegible] and more [illegible] And it is this brotherly love [illegible] in my judgment is going to form a light upon our pathway and make it easier for us to distinguish the duties which we owe one to another.

But this also is on the thought that is uppermost in my mind is the [illegible] brought us here. While we met under the auspices of a fraternity and we contemplate the work of the fraternity and the virtues that are brought out in the lodge room among the members, it is death that calls us together; it is the fact that some who have been among us are among us no more; it is the fact that those that were familiar in the lodge room are no longer seen there. We are here that we may pay a tribute of respect to the brothers who have gone home, and dwell for a while with them in memory's halls. And assembling under these solemn circumstances we are brought to the contemplation of many lamented [illegible] Those whose names have been [illegible] not very long ago among us as vigorous and as hopeful as we. [illegible] and yet meet year after year [illegible] communion with their spirits and to offer a prayer to the memory of their souls. And it will not be long before other names will be added, and many years, in fact, might elapse ere the present here [illegible] are recorded as they have been. [illegible] life's [illegible] beach. This endless procession has been moving on towards the goal from the time when it was placed upon this footstool to order and discipline the race, and there is no turning back from this way. No [illegible] rich enough to purchase immunity, and yet one so poor as to [illegible] compelled. No one is strong enough to plead the good reason, and no one so weak as to excite his pity.

[illegible] is time when death might be a welcome visitor; in extreme old age, when the joints become stiff and the limbs weaken away, when the eyes dim and the ears no longer detect the music of the voice, [illegible] death would seem [illegible] But how few [illegible] A large percentage of the human race [illegible] larger per [illegible] young. The [illegible] are the very time [illegible] begin [illegible] comes when [illegible] which to make pay [illegible] It secures, except [illegible] made remains when [illegible] Sometimes the summons [illegible] station just [illegible] prepared with [illegible] purposes I take up the [illegible] of life—but the [illegible] Home to be [illegible] to the summons [illegible] is [illegible] to the mother, the [illegible] her great plaints for her [illegible] at her knee clenched [illegible] defiance, but [illegible] grew up without the knowledge of a mother's love. And now it is the man in the full strength of life, bearing a double burden and dividing his attention between the home and the State, he staggers and falls, and those who convey his remains to the cemetery try to comfort those he has left, and endeavor to encourage them the public task which he has left unfinished. Sometimes the expression comes to the lips of one who is familiar with the passing of many who see his ripe experience has made him a treasure house from which wisdom can be drawn and his spiritual wealth is a benediction to the home, and makes him a tower of strength to the church, but the shaft by his decease is uncovered. Why is it that there must be this rude sundering of the ties that bind us to earth and to each other? Why? A myriad of times this question has risen from broken hearts, and still no answer. I shall not attempt to answer it. But I can say in the language of the poet:

I do not see
Why God should even permit some things to be,
When He is love;
But I can see,
Though often dimly, through the mystery,
His hand above!

And very fitly has inscribed some lessons upon the tomb so clear and plain that all who read them.

[illegible] question [illegible] the present hour. If we [illegible] of those years and [illegible] to the temptation [illegible] thing to the [illegible] But the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] to [illegible] New York may find [illegible] there.

And the death [illegible] of our [illegible] made in his [illegible] of his Sam Vaughn [illegible] brother, but it was good [illegible] to see how hard he had worked and what progress he made. Mr. Armstrong says he died a good old sinner, too. The gander will climb an apple tree, shake it and then get down and eat the apples. Mr. Pound says he did not see the gander, but after seeing the pig scamp, he believed anything Mr. Armstrong told him.

Quarrels are the Spice of Marriage.

(Winifred Black in New York American.)

Marriage is the most successful of any human institution that has ever been in existence since the morning stars sang together. There are a few divorces, a few legal separations, a few marital murders, and some marital quarrels, but marriage itself is the happiest, sanest, most reasonable and most lovable state of existence in all human experience. It was in the beginning, is now, and I hope it ever shall be.

The ordinary, everyday man would not trade his ordinary, every-day wife for the greatest beauty in America, and the contented little woman next door wouldn't exchange her stupid, commonplace husband for the veriest Adonis that ever lived, and not even for you.

The only thing that makes life worth living at all to nine men out of ten is marriage and the blessings that come with marriage.

Marriage and married happiness are the only thing of any importance at all in the average woman's life.

I know an old maid who says she always believes in marriage until she goes to visit some of her married relatives.

Poor thing! She takes every tempest in a teapot for a fearful storm, and does not realize that it is only the stupidly unhappy married people who don't care enough for each other to have a delicious quarrel now and then.

That's one of the things marriage is for. I wouldn't live with a man a week if I had to promise never to quarrel with him. He's the one person on earth I can quarrel with and like him all the better for it. He's the one person on earth I can speak my mind to, and I'm the one person on earth to whom he can tell his troubles and know that the telling of them draws us closer together instead of driving us farther apart.

Poor old maid, what do you do when you are tired and cross and have the neuralgia? Do you have to keep right on smiling all the time and never slam a door or make a face at any one? I'd die of repressed ill-temper if I didn't have a husband to be cross with once in a while.

What's the matter with marriage? Bless my soul, there's nothing the matter with marriage at all—only it doesn't begin early enough in life, and last long enough, that's all.

When a man's daughter is engaged he can't go into the parlor even to hunt for an old pipe.

XMAS

Highly colored stories are never in the white-lie class.

COZY HOMES

Your home can be made more comfortable than ever before if you have a Perfection Oil Heater. You can *carry it about* and can quickly make warm and cozy the rooms and hallways that the heat from the other stoves or furnace fails to reach. There is no other heater so handy, so clean and simple as the

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THE **Rayo Lamp** is the best all-round household lamp made. Its light giving power is unexcelled. Easy to operate and absolutely safe. Equipped with latest improved burner. Brass throughout and nickel plated. An ornament to any room, whether library, dining-room, parlor, or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to our nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

THE BRYAN-ROOSEVELT MERGER

(From The New York World.)

Mr. Bryan in his Madison Square Garden speech advocated a Federal income tax. Mr. Roosevelt in his message to Congress advocates both a Federal income tax and a Federal inheritance tax, "when next our system of taxation is revised"—in the opinion of the World excellent and just measures.

Mr. Bryan advocated publicity of campaign contributions and expenditures and a law forbidding corporation contributions to any political party. Mr. Roosevelt renews his former recommendation that Congress enact such a law.

Mr. Bryan urged the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman law against trusts. Mr. Roosevelt asks for the right of appeal in such criminal cases on questions of law, holding that it is absurd to permit a single district judge to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional against what might be the judgment of an immense majority of his colleagues on the bench, and then deny to the government the right to have the Supreme Court promptly settle the question. Mr. Roosevelt also favors a statute providing that no judgment shall be set aside or new trial granted on technical grounds unless it shall appear that the error complained of resulted in a miscarriage of justice.

Mr. Bryan favors the licensing of corporations. Mr. Roosevelt is in favor of controlling corporations by a Federal license law "or in other fashion." Mr. Roosevelt, however, draws a closed distinction than Mr. Bryan between good trusts and bad trusts, and considers some combinations beneficent. He would even legalize railway pooling, but would, of course, regulate it to prevent abuses.

Mr. Bryan opposed government by injunction, especially in labor disputes. Mr. Roosevelt concedes that injunctions issue too freely in these causes, and would require judges to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting a writ.

Mr. Bryan favored an eight-hour day. Mr. Roosevelt believes "it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with, as a goal, the general introduction of an eight-hour day." Mr. Roosevelt would begin by limiting the hours of railroad employes. The Eight-hour law already on the statute books relating to Federal contracts "is being rigidly enforced," but the President favors farther legislation if it is needed.

Mr. Bryan advocated compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, but not compulsory acceptance of the findings. Mr. Roosevelt urges the appointment of a Federal commission of investigation and conciliation to deal with strikes.

Mr. Bryan declared that the Philippines should be dealt with after the manner of Cuba. Since that time there has been a Cuban insurrection, and we are temporarily dealing with Cuba as we should deal with the Philippines. Mr. Roosevelt says that when the elections are held and a new government is inaugurated in a peaceful, orderly fashion the Provisional Government in Cuba will come to an end, but nobody knows when that will be. Mr. Bryan's wish has been fulfilled inversely. Both, however, favor free trade for the Philippines, or at least a greatly reduced tariff.

Mr. Bryan insisted that the navy should not be employed in the collection of private debts. Mr. Roosevelt deprecates such use of the navy and is in moral sympathy with the resolution adopted at the Peace conference recommending that the question be submitted to a second peace conference at The Hague.

Mr. Roosevelt makes important recommendations relating to many questions which Mr. Bryan did not discuss in the Madison Square Garden speech. He favors the withdrawal of the government coal lands. Ownership in such lands would remain in the United States, which would not attempt to mine coal, but would license mining and receive a royalty on the coal taken out. Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly indorse this recommendation.

Mr. Roosevelt also proposes to extend employers' liability so that the entire "trade risk" will be upon the employer. "If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer he will promptly and properly add it to the cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his product." In this way society as a whole would pay for the accidents resulting from occupations that are necessarily hazardous. It is to be assumed that Mr. Bryan will sympathize with this extension of this socialistic principle. Whether he will also indorse the President's recommendation for a Federal marriage and divorce law is more problematical, but there is nothing in the suggestion that conflicts with Mr. Bryan's theories of government.

Mr. Roosevelt thinks the meat inspection law should be amended to provide that the labels be dated and the cost of inspection charged to the packers. Mr. Bryan strongly favors this.

Mr. Roosevelt also argues at length to prove that the courts are entitled to no immunity from criticism, and that "the best judges have ever been foremost to disclaim such immunity." Mr. Bryan has consistently adhered to this position ever since the Supreme Court declared the income tax unconstitutional, and the Chicago platform blasted at a reorganization of the court.

Mr. Bryan in turn recommended important measures which the President ignores. He favored tariff revision and the President's silence on the subject is oppressive. It is hinted, however, that the President intends to call the Sixtieth Congress in extra session to revise the tariff. Mr. Bryan also suggested government ownership of railroads as a possible solution of a perplexing problem. Afterward he insisted that he was really no more radical on this question than Mr. Roosevelt, and that he did not favor ownership unless regulation failed to accomplish its purpose. Mr. Roosevelt insists that regulation is already accomplishing its purpose, and that in the five months since the rate law was enacted there has been a precedent number of number of reductions in freight rates.

Comparing Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech with Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress the reader is forced to the conclusion that if Mr. Roosevelt would advocate tariff revision and Mr. Bryan would stop advocating government ownership of railroads they would be substantially in accord. Certainly two great political parties could not successfully divide on the issue of the "peace with righteousness" which comes from a big navy, or even on the issue of a ship subsidy. Accepting Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan as the leaders of their respective parties, we defy anybody to say where the dividing line is beyond which a voter has ceased to be a Roosevelt Republican and become a Bryan Democrat. There has been no such obliteration of party lines in American politics for three-quarters of a century.

The Roosevelt-Bryan merger is one of the most extraordinary events in American history, especially in views of the fact that Mr. Bryan claims to be "more radical than ever," while Mr. Roosevelt persists in regarding himself as a national conservative battling manfully against the demogorgue and the agitator."—New York World.

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

An Exposition of the Situation There and the Hope from Immigration.

(Atlanta Journal.)

The shortage of labor in the Southern cotton mills is a great and growing impediment to the welfare of that industry. There are several reasons for this. One is the general scarcity of labor, throughout the whole South. Another is the fact that the high price of cotton paid for the past two years has made the wages paid on the farms and the conditions of tenant life more attractive, and thus families that left the farms for the mills have gone back to the farms. Still another is the reproach of child labor in the mills, and the growing consciousness of the parents that it is rather a shameful thing to be supported themselves by the toil of their young children.

The whole country has recently awakened to the evils of this system. The papers and the magazines have been discussing it fully, and the discussion has had this effect, among others. Moreover, the attitude of most of the mills toward labor organizations has deterred the filling up of the vacancies caused by the return to the farms with skilled labor from other sections of the country, as has been done in many other industries. The steady removal of the negro hands and tenants from the farms in the South to the cities and then to the North, has made the pressure greater for farm labor, and, as was said, with the inducement that can now be offered to factory families to return to the farms spindles and looms are idle by the hundred thousand.

In the meantime there is corresponding pressure brought to bear upon the families that remain, with the steady increase of wages, in the factories, also, to employ children even under the legal age in the spinning rooms. Southern laws on this subject are as yet ineffective, through want of factory inspection and any adequate means of enforcement.

The inducing of immigrants from Europe to come to the Southern mills is one great method of remedying the child labor evil. Few enlightened mill men really want to employ children. It is false economy. Child labor is wasteful and inefficient, naturally. Where piece-work is done by the operatives it is infinitely cheaper to employ adult skilled labor. But when the spindles are idle, and it is a question of employing child labor or none, the balance is too often thrown against the real interests of the child.

On this account, as well as for the sake of the cotton mill industry, we regard it as most unfortunate that there should have been Federal interference with the manufacturers of North and South Carolina, in the first attempt on any large scale to solve the labor question with immigrants from Europe. It is a question where technicalities ought to be waived in consideration of the larger problem.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE ISSUE.

Plain Talk of a New York Financier on Wealth Aggression.

(Stuyvesant Fish.)

The contest is no longer between those who have and those who have and those who have not, but between those on the one hand who have moderately, sufficiently and even abundantly, and on the other, those who, through the use of trust funds and the power incident thereto, seek by unconscionable practices to have excessively. This is the issue which is daily brought into every home in America. Like taxation without representation, it involves moral and ethical questions, and also strikes at the pocket-book, which has been called the sure road to the Anglo-Saxon's heart. It will not down.

Great and repeated efforts have been made to quiet and hush the clamor which is rising on this subject. Such efforts may succeed for a time, but not in the end. It is not for me to say, in the words of Patrick Henry, "Gentlemen may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," yet, "Shall we lie supinely on our backs until the enemy shall bind us hand and foot?" No, a thousand times no! I cannot and will not stir your minds up to a sense of wrong. Such is not my purpose, nor is this the forum of an appeal against unjust wealth. You and I have too large a stake in it to risk adding to the danger into which it has been brought by the malfeasance of some of our agents.

What I do want is to bring to your attention the fact that no apparently effective thing has been done to right the wrongs which are known to exist, and that it rests with us, the great middle class, to meet this issue as our fathers met those which confronted them, soberly advisedly and in the fear of God. Let us do and say nothing rash, but relying on past experiences move forward as people who "know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain."

HUSBAND AND WIFE TO "PEN."

Both Indicted in Federal Court and Both Used Guns on Officers.

(Wilkesboro Chronicle.)

Emmett Check, of the Brushy, was put in jail last week by officers Carroll and Jennings, and they by hangs a little tale. Emmet and his wife have been indicted in the Federal court for some time, and last term of court here, his wife was tried and convicted and sentenced to a year in the pen. Emmet was not present and was reported to be in Illinois. The Judge gave his wife opportunity to go to him by ordering that her sentence do not begin till March first. But Emmet wasn't gone and the officers got wind of it. The other morning they went out to Emmet's house and he was there. He started to run through the house, but Jennings caught him at the back door. Carroll hadn't reached the house yet. Then it was that Mrs. Check and daughter decided to help her husband and they grabbed pistols and started for Jennings making threats. But Jennings drew his gun and stood them till Carroll got there. There was no shooting but they say the air looked blue with "sweet words" for a while. Mrs. Check will no doubt get to go to the pen as soon as March gets here.

When you see a boy of ten with a clean face and his hair carefully combed, it's a safe bet that he's in love with his school teacher.

MIRANDY ON GIVING

(BY DOROTHY DIX—New York American.)

"Ma'y Jane," remarked Mirandy, "is done been readin' me 'bout dat rich Mrs. Sage dat is done been left wid all dat million billion dollars to give away, an' how she is done been pestered mos' out of her life by folks dat thinks dat dey is worthy objects of charity, an' wants her to pass aroun' a few plums deir way.

"Humph," says I when Ma'y Jane finished readin' bout how de colleges an' de missionaries an' de libraries an' de homes for disabled cats is estardin' fo' deep around her step a-waitin' for her to poke her head out of de window; "humph, dat po' lady sho' has got my sympathy, for as far as I can make out she's a noble Christian woman an' a leader in the prar meetin' an' she lays to do good instid o' doin' harm, an' yet I'll bet dat a loafer maker dat she kin give de Demon Rum an' de crap game, cards an' spades an' beat dem at de game.

"For dis piece dat Ma'y Jane read say dat Mrs. Sage say dat she's goin' to endow a lot of folks instid of things, an' of dere's any way to give money to people what ain't got no call on you, widout bustin' deir backbone into forty 'leven pieces, so dat they never kin stand on deir own feet no mo', I ain't never run across hit, an ole Mirandy has done been in dis vale of tears 'bout fifty summers, an' a consid'rable number of winters.

"Yassum, de only good dat I kin see in rich folks giv' deir money to colleges, an' libraries an' pitcher galleries, an' things lak dat is dat hit don't do nobody no hurt, but you can't give to folks widout teachin' 'em to hold out deir hands for me.

"Close an' sounds mighty good to hear dat Mrs. Sage is found a strugg'in' young man dat gits up at 4 o'clock in de mawnin', an hustles all day at his wuk, an' dat comes home an' takes keer of a sick wife an' a baby, becaze dey ain't able to hire no servant girl, an' dat she's gwine to give 'em enough money to have a nice little home, an' be comfortable. But, you mark my word, dat when dat man gits dat money he's gwine to quit hustlin', an' instid of giddin' up at 4 o'clock he'll sort of stroll casual like down to business 'bout 10 o'clock wid kid gloves on, an' smokin' a fine cigar, an' dat of a evenin' he will be a sasshayin' around wid some young gal wid a straight front digger an' a three-story pompadour whilst de sick wife talks to de hired nuss.

"An' instid of bein' grateful to dat dear, kind lady for what she done for him, he's gwine to be a-knockin' her becaze she didn't do mo'.

"You'll see dat all dem young men whose industry is done made dat good woman take notice of dem won't never do enough good wuk agin to attract anybody's attention.

"As long as dere ain't nothin' but a heavenly Providence betwixt us an' de po house we humps ourselves an' swings on to our jobs, but de minute we begins to look to an earthly Providence to supply our needs we des sets back easy an' lets go.

"Dan't what makes hit so hard to help folks. Dey won't take a boost up, des holder, an' do de res' of de climbin' demselves. Ef you gives 'em a lift once dey expects you to push 'em up to de top widout deir straitnin' deir selfs by makin' any mo' exertion.

"Don't what sours de mos' of us on Charity. We would lak to give once ef we could give once an' be done wid hit, but you can't help a poison a single time widout bein' saddled wid 'em for life. Yassum, I'se done tried hit. Ef you passes out a plate of cold vittels to a tramp at yo' back do' one day, he'll be dar when you git up de nex' mawnin' for another had-one-out. Ef you succors de widder an' de orphans one time, instid of bein' grateful enough to let you alone after dat, dey'll be camp'n' on yo' parlor cheers forever afterwards. Ef you takes in any of yer po kin one dey don't go 'long an' hunt up somethin' to do after dey is staved a reasonable time, an' let up on you becaze you is done yo' duty. Nawm, dey des comes an' squats right down on you, an' eats up yo' pork chops an' borrows yo bes' clothes as long as yo' live.

"Hit sho'ly is true what de Good Book says: 'One good turn deserves anodder;' an' de mo' good turns you do de mo' you has to do.

"An' de wust part of hit is dat you ruins dem dat you is tryin' to help. Now, dere was Malindy Sue, what was a mighty peeked, sickly sort of a gal dat I used to be mighty sorry for on account of her havin' to wuk so hard, an' havin' a house full of babies, so I cas' around in my mind to see ef I couldn't lend her a helpin' hand, an' so when she had a mighty big ironin' one day I des stepped over an did de mos' of her ironing wuk for her. Will you believe me dat I hadn't done dat mo' den three times befo' instid of gittin' up and gittin' an early start at her wuk, Malindy Sue was des a-spendin' her mawnin' in a rockin' cheer, a-lookin' at de fashion pitchers, a-waitin' for me to come an' do her shirtwaists for her.

"An' dere was Sis Sally Ann want, caze I took keer of her children one time when she wanted to go out of a night, now des dumps dem young debils on me whenever she's got a mind to permulgate around anywhere, widout so much as a thanks for de trouble dey puts me to.

"An' dere's Charles Sumner Ulysses Grant Jones, dat was such a peart boy dat was a-wukin' in de day time, an' a-endin' hisself to school at night, an' dat stood at de top of his class onnell de Daughters of Zion raised de money to pay his way through college, an now de only thing dat he does dat calls for notice is de way he shoves de pasteboards an' hangs over de bar in de corner saloon.

"An dere was Brer Eben, what always scrateched around an' made some sort of a livin' onnell de chuch passed de hat for him so as to sort a give him a lift, but dat knocked off wuk an' ain't never done a lick sence dat day, but des sets in de sun a-waitin' to be took keer of and fed by de geese, lak de prophet was in de Bible.

"An' dat's what makes me say dat I is sorry for dat po' Mrs. Sage, dat is got a lot o' money dat she's got to give away so as it'll do de least harm an' dat is got to set by an' see dat she's hendered mo' folks than she's holped, an' dat is got to stand for de ongratitude, an' de knocks of de ones dat she gives bread to becaze hit warn't cake, an' dat she give buggies to an' dat is mad becaze dey warn't automobiles, an' dat she set up in flats, an' dat won't never forgive her as long as dey lives becaze she didn't buy 'em meal tickets an' board at de Waldorf.

"Dere is somethin' in de money dat we didn't earn dat is pisen to our self-respect, an' when a man an' woman takes hit, hit brings out all de meanness an' de oneryness in deir systems, lak sassifras tea brings out de biles in de Spring."

"Hit almos' seems lak a pity dat rich folks can't take their money wid 'em when dey dies," said I as I stopped to [illegible]

"Well," says I, "dey would [illegible] money."

A PEEP INTO THE FUTURE

What a New York Astrologer Sees in December 1906.

(New York [illegible])

Washington, [illegible] President today [illegible] dismissed of [illegible] and navy [illegible] hoped to [illegible] complaint [illegible] motion and [illegible] to the front.

Washington, [illegible] section of the [illegible] today 675,000 [illegible] applied for and [illegible] disabled. The [illegible] light.

Washington, D. [illegible] of the petition of [illegible] York for certain [illegible] cial officers by [illegible] tuary Commission [illegible] day. Claims for [illegible] red that the [illegible] by new immigrant [illegible] minds and [illegible] instance, while [illegible] eliminating [illegible] York [illegible] and [illegible] secretaries of [illegible] sley and [illegible] restriction of [illegible] covere to New York [illegible] six meals a day [illegible] The prohibition [illegible] hardship. Even [illegible] to cry for it. There [illegible] murmuring against the [illegible] the population go [illegible] on. Several of the [illegible] Closing Squad [illegible] public feeling [illegible] prescribing a uniform [illegible] dissatisfaction, [illegible] women, and [illegible]

The Chief Commissioner [illegible] he was astounded [illegible] dated, atrocious [illegible] in that tribunal. [illegible] ple ate and drank [illegible] gorged themselves [illegible] drank for health. [illegible] calculated for [illegible] strange survival of [illegible] to be of States' right [illegible] Federal Government [illegible] itself the regulation [illegible] clothes and the hats. No exceptions were made [illegible] ed that it would [illegible] the President [illegible] to New York for the [illegible] taining order and [illegible] its place had been [illegible] as early as [illegible] ministration. [illegible]

Washington, Dec. 8. [illegible] removed the Governor [illegible] day for insubordination.

Washington, Dec. 8. [illegible] prorogued the Pennsylvania [illegible] ture today.

Camden, Maine, Dec. [illegible] plication law is [illegible] great vigor in [illegible] childless couples [illegible] fined $1000 each by the [illegible] ulation Commission [illegible]

Washington, Dec. [illegible] Spelling Board [illegible] structure of all [illegible] newspapers or other [illegible] ad to appears [illegible] which the [illegible] used.

How Long Should Sermons Be

A young preacher once [illegible] Spurgeon. "Please tell me [illegible] preach about next Sabbath" [illegible] geon's reply was: "Preach [illegible] minutes." This is [illegible] right length to a sermon [illegible] given. But no definite [illegible] fixed. The length of sermons [illegible] be governed by conditions [illegible] need to exercise a [illegible] in observing these [illegible] must carefully consider [illegible] not the services [illegible] polated time, whether people [illegible] comfortably seated, whether [illegible] too hot or too cold, [illegible] excuses are to follow [illegible] whether the hearers are [illegible] attentive.

The length of a sermon is [illegible] governed by the nature of the [illegible] discussed. Some subjects [illegible] ter explained in thirty minutes [illegible] others can be in sixty. I [illegible] a very able preacher, who [illegible] preaches half an hour, and [illegible] hour and a quarter. When [illegible] to preach a long sermon [illegible] hearers say, "It will take an [illegible] hour to properly explain [illegible] you get tired before I get [illegible] up quietly and go home."

What is preaching for [illegible] struct, and strengthen [illegible] is it to warn and [illegible] Christ? or is it to [illegible] part of the time [illegible] serious? In town and [illegible] much of the time is [illegible] nouncements, and [illegible] and the preacher [illegible] capy twenty or thirty [illegible] an elegant, eloquent [illegible] dress. In country churches [illegible] are behind time [illegible] Sabbath-school generally [illegible] of an hour of preaching [illegible] clearance peas [illegible] minutes. It is all right [illegible] the older people, but [illegible] younger people complain [illegible] er takes too much of [illegible] want in hearing a good [illegible] other.

People will stand, on [illegible] ground, and listen to a [illegible] for two hours at a time [illegible] ses is from forty [illegible] long they complain. [illegible] they are more interested [illegible] than in religion.

As a rule it would [illegible] sermons to be more [illegible] porter.

A gentleman said to [illegible] cently attended a meeting [illegible] Baptists, on Elder [illegible] "Three preachers [illegible] all preached about [illegible] making a three hours service."

I once attended a meeting [illegible] dian church in Mobile [illegible] olina. Elder Sewell presided [illegible] and I next [illegible] journed. In the church [illegible] dians got together and [illegible] terpreter [illegible] you to preach again [illegible] home." We returned to [illegible] I preached the fourth [illegible] day. The sun was [illegible] we got through. We [illegible] without dinner. It [illegible] richest spiritual feast [illegible] The Indians were happy [illegible] services were for the [illegible] Good people could [illegible] good singing, or [illegible]

Oxford, Dec. 21.