

TAKES A NEW CHARGE

TALMAGE MOVES FROM BROOKLYN TO WASHINGTON.

Installed as Co-Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Where President Cleveland Worships—Gives Reasons for Accepting the Call.

Sermon of Last Sunday.

The installation of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage as a co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian Church of Washington, city, took place yesterday. The exercises were held in the evening. The moderator, the Rev. Mr. Allen, presided and put the constitutional questions. The First Church is the "President's Church," the worshiping place of the President being thus familiarly known. Dr. Newman's church, during the Grant regime, became very famous as the General's place of prayer. The First Church is in an out-of-the-way place, a few blocks from the Capitol. Years ago the fashionable set moved away off toward the White House and left the plain little brick church to the care of surrounding boarding-houses and encroaching shops. Its life was languishing when Grover Cleveland, in 1884, discovered in the Rev. Byron Sunderland an old friend and took a pew in his church.



REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The calling of Dr. Talmage in September last was the result of an inspiration of Dr. Sunderland, who, for a generation has been pastor.

Dr. Talmage in giving reasons for changing the scene of his labors said: "I feel that this is a national opportunity. In Washington much of the intellect and thought of the country settles, not to speak of the vast incoming and outgoing throng. Yes, I had that in New York, but when I was there I did not miss the warmth and support only to be found in parish work. The finger of Providence seemed to point to Washington and Providence is always my guide. I had a number of other calls, or rather invitations, to consider. One of the greatest I had this summer was to go to London. Every inducement was offered me, but I felt that for 200 years we had been Americans, and I could not live away from this country. Another opportunity was in connection with the Red Cross work. Twenty thousand dollars was raised and I was asked to take it to the serving Armenians. I wished very much to undertake the task and asked protection of the Turkish Government. It was very courteous to me, but, after asking what cities I should visit, they could only say: 'Come to Constantinople and the money will be distributed from there for you.' That was hardly the idea, you know, but to have started out without Government protection, and all that money about me would have been simply an invitation to the brigands. If I had gone there it would not have interfered with my pastoral work, as I would have taken but two or three months."

Dr. Talmage preceded his second sermon in his new pulpit last Sunday. If possible the audience was even larger than the previous Sunday. The subject was "The Disciples," the text selected being I. Samuel, xxxi, 24. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff." Each as in His Part.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

If you have never seen an army change quarters, you have no idea of the amount of baggage—twenty loads, fifty loads, 100 loads of baggage. David and his army were about to start on a double quick march for the recovery of their captured families from the Amalekites. So they left by the brook Besor their blankets, their knapsacks, their baggage and their carriages. Who shall be detailed to watch this stuff? There are sick soldiers, and wounded soldiers, and aged soldiers who are not able to go on swift military expeditions, but who are able to do some work, and so they are detailed to watch the baggage. There is many a soldier who is not strong enough to march thirty miles in a day and then plunge into a ten hours' fight who is able with drawn sword lifted against his shoulder to pace up and down as a sentinel to keep off an enemy who might put the torch to the baggage. There are those of crippled and aged and wounded soldier detailed to watch the baggage. Some of them, I suppose, had bandages across the brow and some of them had their arms in a sling, and some of them walked on crutches. They were not cowards shirking duty. They had fought many a fierce battle for their country and their God. They are now part of the time in hospital and part of the time on garrison duty. They almost cry because they cannot go with the other troops to the front. While these sentinels watch the baggage the Lord watches the sentinels.

How Battles Have Been Lost.

There is quite a different scene being enacted in the distance. The Amalekites having ravaged and ransacked and robbed whole countries, are celebrating their success in a roaring carnival. Some of them are dancing on the lawns with wonderful gyration of heel and toe, and some of them are examining the spoils of victory—the finger rings and earings, the necklace and bracelets, the necklaces diamond studded, and the coffee with diamonds and carnelians and pearls and sapphires and emeralds and all the wealth of plate and jewels and decanters, and the silver, and the gold banked up on the earth in princely profusion, and the embroideries, and the robes, and the turbans, and the cloaks of an imperial wardrobe. The banquet has gone on until the banqueters are maddening and weak and stupid and indecent and loathsome drunk. What a time it is now for David and his men to swoop on them! So the English lost the battle of Bannockburn because the night before they were in wassail and bibulous celebration while the Scotch were in prayer. The Scots were overtaken in their carnival by the Israelites. So Chedorlaomer and his army were overtaken in their carnival by Abraham and his men. So in our civil war more than once the battle was lost because one of the generals was drunk. Now is the time for David and his men to swoop upon these carousing Amalekites. Some of the Amalekites are hacked to pieces on the spot, some of them are just able to go staggering and hiccoughing off the field, some of them crawl on camels and speed off in the distance. David and his men gather together the wadrons of the jowls, and put them upon the back of camels and into wagons, and they gather together the chariot of the that had been stolen and start back toward the garrison. Yonder they come! Yonder they come! The limping men of the garrison come out and greet them with wild huzzas. The Bible says David saluted them—that is, he asked them how they all were. "How is your broken

arm?" "How is your fractured jaw?" "Has the stiffened limb been unlimbered?" "Have you had another chill?" "Are you getting better?" He saluted them.

Garrison Duty.

But now came a very difficult thing, the record of the spoils of victory. David and his soldiers canals now. Who shall have the spoils? Now some selfish soul suggests that those treasures ought all to belong to those who had been out in active service. "We did all the fighting while these men staid at home in the garrison, and we ought to have all the treasures." But David looked into the worn faces of these veterans who had staid in the garrison and he looked round and saw how cleanly everything had been kept, and he saw that the baggage was all safe, and he knew that these wounded and crippled men would gladly enough have been at the front if they had been able, and the little general looks up from under his helmet and says: "No, let me have fair play," and he rushes out one of them and he says, "I will hold your hands together," and the hands are held together, and he fills them with silver. And he rushes up to another man who was sitting away back and throws a Babylonian garment over him and fills his hand with gold. And he rushes up to another man who had lost all his property in serving God and his country years before, and he drives up some of the cattle and some of the sheep that they had brought back from the Amalekites and he gives two or three of the cattle and three or four of the sheep to this poor man, so he shall always be fed and clothed. He sees that he is fatigued and worn out and sick he needs stimulants and gives him a little of the wine that he brought from the Amalekites. Yonder is a man who has no appetite for the rough rations of the army, and he gives him a rare morsel from the Amalekite banquet, and the 200 crippled and maimed and aged soldiers who tarried on garrison duty get just as much of the spoils of battle as any of the 200 men that went to the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

The impression is abroad that the Christian rewards are for those who do conspicuous and distinguished services—great patriots, great statesmen, great philanthropists. But my text says the idea that there is just as much reward for a man that stays at home and minds his own business and who, crippled and unable to go forth and lead in great movements and in the high places of the earth, does his whole duty just where he is. Garrison duty is as important and as remunerative as service at the front. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

Rewards are not to be given according to the amount of noise you make in the world, nor even according to the amount of good you do, but according to whether you work to your full capacity, according to whether or not you do your full duty in the sphere where God has placed you.

Suppose you give to two of your children errands and they are to go off to make purchases, and to one you give \$1 and to the other you give \$20. Do you reward the boy that you gave \$20 to for purchasing more with that amount of money than the other boy purchased with \$1? Of course not. If God give wealth or social position or eloquence of twenty times the faculty to a man that he gives to the ordinary man, is he going to give to the favored man a reward because he has more power and more influence? Oh, no. In other words, if you and I were to do our whole duty and you have twenty times the faculty than I have, I will get no more reward toward that. I will, if God is going to reward you because he gave you more? That would not be right. These 200 men of the army that were left behind by the brook Besor did their whole duty; they watched the baggage, they took care of the stuff, and they got as much of the spoils of victory as the men who went to the front. Do you think those crevices in the face are wrinkles? No; they are battle scars. They fought against sickness, they fought against trouble, they fought against sin, they fought for God, they fought for the church, they fought for the truth, they fought for heaven. When they had plenty of money, their names were on the subscription list. "We are to be paid for the services of the American marine which have now been practically completed upon the plans that were adopted at the end of the Arthur administration and the beginning of the Cleveland administration ten years ago."

England, Must Fight.

It is the unanimous opinion among diplomats here that England must fight or lose her foothold in the East, and that since even the close of the Japanese war she has been seeking a pretext for descending upon China to counteract the success of Russia and restore her own prestige. It is believed to be the intention of Great Britain, sooner or later, to occupy Nanking, just as she seized and held Hong Kong forty years ago. Nanking is the greatest city in the interior of China and commands the commerce of the Yangtze, which is the greatest river and productive transportation for the most and prosperous portion of the empire. And as soon as Russia takes possession of Manchuria, the northern province, and starts her railroad down the Liao-Tung Peninsula, John Bull will find an excuse to occupy Nanking and organize a provisional government of his own there, supported by British fleet. It matters not what the pretext may be, England will demand exactions which the Chinese Government cannot comply with, and nothing but the combined powers of Europe can compel her to loosen her hold when it is once obtained.

Commercial disaster threatens England both in Japan and China. Those countries have been the British and most profitable markets for British manufacturers, but her trade is decreasing rapidly and before many years Japan will supply the Asiatic market with almost everything it needs. The enormous increase of cotton factories in Japan and their rapid importation into China will soon be felt by the manufacturers of Manchester. Since the treaty of peace between China and Japan was signed four companies with capital of not less than \$1,000,000 each, have been organized in Shanghai to construct cotton mills; two in Nanking, one in Hankow and two more at Hong Kong, which will get their raw material from America and eat a great hole into the English trade. It is true that three-fourths of the capital to be invested in these mills comes from England and is largely furnished by the cotton manufacturers of that country, who realize the evolution in trade and will move their mills from England to Asia as rapidly as they can. India has practically ceased to consume British cottons and is able to furnish almost her entire supply. Japan will be in the same situation within the next two or three years and China will follow rapidly after.

Fret not, ye aged ones. Just tarry by the stuff and wait for your share of the spoils. Yonder they are coming. I hear the bleating of the fat lambs and the jewels glinting in the sun. It makes me laugh to think how you will be surprised when they throw a chain of gold over your neck and tell you to go in and dine with the king. I see you backing out because you are unworthy. The shining ones come up on the one side, and the shining ones come up on the other side, and they push you on and they push you up and they say, "Here is an old soldier of Jesus Christ," and the shining ones will rush out toward you and say, "Yes, that man saved my soul" or they will rush out and say, "Oh, yes, she was with me in the last sickness." And then the cry will go round the circle, "Come in, come in come up, come up. We saw you away down there, old and sick and decrepit and disabled because you could not go to the front, but 'As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff.'

These men and women of unappreciated services. You will get your reward, if not here, hereafter. Oh, that will be a mighty day when the Son of David shall distribute the garlands, the crowns, the scepters, the chariots, the thrones. And then it shall be found out that all who on earth served God in inconspicuous sphere receive just as much reward as those who filled the earth with up roar of achievement. Then they shall understand the height, the depth, the length, the breadth, the pillars and domed magnificence of my text. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

The confidential clerk has his week off. Nobody notices whether he comes or goes. Nobody knows him, and after awhile it is desk. But God sees him, and he sits down again at his desk.

The confidential clerk as he recognizes his fidelity just as much as he recognizes the work of the merchant philanthropist whose investments this unknown clerk so carefully guarded. Hudson River Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie Railroad, New York and New Haven Railroad—business men know the names of the presidents of these roads and of the prominent directors, but they do not know the names of the engineers, the names of the switchmen, the names of the brakemen, the names of the brakemen. These men have awful responsibilities, and sometimes, through the recklessness of an engineer, it is brought to mind the awfulness of nearly all the rest of them. These men do not have recognition of their services. They have small wages and much complaint. I very often ride upon locomotives and I very often ask the question, as we shoot around some curve or under some ledge of rocks, "How much wages do you get?" And I am always surprised to find how little for such vast responsibility. Do you suppose God is not going to recognize that fidelity? Thomas Scott, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, going up at death to receive from God his destiny, was not better known in that hour than was known last night the brakeman who, in the Erie Railroad, was jammed to death amid the car couplings. "As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff."

Wolves.

Doctor Rao, the Arctic traveler, relates how wolves will take the bait from a gun-trap without danger to themselves by first cutting the line connecting the bait and the trigger. He says:

"I may also mention what I have been told, though I never had an opportunity of seeing it, that wolves watch the fishermen who set lines in deep water for trout, through holes in the ice in Lake Superior, and very soon after the man has left, the wolf goes to the place, takes hold of the stick that is placed across the hole and made fast to the line, trots off with it along the ice until the bait is brought to the surface, then returns and eats the bait and the fish, if any happens to be on the hook. The trout of Lake Superior are very large, and the bait is of a size in proportion."

A dude in Philadelphia was turned out of the club to which he belonged because he paid his tailor's bills two days after he got the clothes.

I love to steal awhile away.

From every cumbersome care
And spend the hours of setting day
In humble, grateful prayer.

CLEVELAND AND CUBA

GROVER EXPECTS THE INSURGENTS TO LOSE

Attitude of the President in His Coming Message Will Be Conservative—Members of the Cabinet Are Now Very Busy Preparing Their Reports

Capital City Chat.

Washington correspondence: THE members of the Cabinet are now very busy on their annual reports. Mr. Ade, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, who has written the foreign affairs portion of the President's message for a generation, has been buried for several days in his room building the foundation for the President to erect a foreign policy. It is his annual duty to furnish a brief, reciting events of importance that have occurred in the civilized world since the last message to Congress was written and such facts relating thereto as may interest the President. It is understood that the message will be particularly strong on the Monroe doctrine and conservative on Cuba, notwithstanding the opinions and predictions of the Hon. D. M. Dickinson. I have it straight that the President doesn't expect the Cuban revolution to survive the winter. He thinks it will be crushed out as soon as the weather will permit an active campaign by the Spanish army.

Secretary Carson's report, at the time this is written, has not been begun, although seven bureau officers of the treasury are preparing their annual reports. The first copy of Secretary Morton's report is finished and is being revised. It will be longer than usual, and packed with information of interest and value to farmers, live-stock growers, packers, fruit men, and particularly to those who are seeking foreign markets for agricultural products.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that the total consumption of beer in the United States for the last fiscal year, ended June 30, was 33,409,661 barrels, which was an increase of 191,000 barrels over the consumption of 1894, but a decrease of 353,211 barrels from the consumption of 1893.

Therefore, it would appear that hard times have something to do with beer drinking. A barrel of beer in brewers' measure contains 314 gallons. The people of the United States, therefore, drank 1,045,926,900 gallons of beer last year. The largest consumption of beer in the United States was in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Wisconsin. The total sales in the city of Milwaukee alone were 2,000,000 barrels, or about one-sixteenth of the whole. Kansas is credited with only 6,000 barrels of beer.

The report of the Secretary of the navy will be of unusual interest this year for the reason that it will contain a sort of review of the work of the American marine which have now been

practically completed upon the plans that were adopted at the end of the Arthur administration and the beginning of the Cleveland administration ten years ago.

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The confidential clerk has his week off.

They have great responsibility and they do their duty. You know the names of the great commercial houses of these cities. Do you know the names of the confidential clerks—the men who have the key to the safe, the men who know the combination lock? A distinguished merchant goes forth at the summer watering place and he flashes past and you say, "Who is that?" "Oh," replies some one, "don't you know? That is the great importer, that is the great banker, that is the great manufacturer."

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