ago some one gave three

you ought to pay him.

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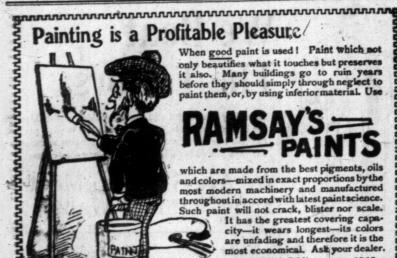
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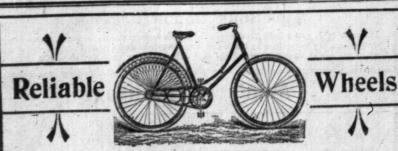
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## THE FIELD OF LABOR

Dr. Talmage on the Relations of Employer and Employee.

THE RIGHTS OF BOTH PARTIES.

About More Friendly Relations Between Capital and Laber-The Christ-

ian Remedy for Industrial Troubles. Washington, May 20. - At a time when in various districts labor troubles are existing or impending the effort Dr. Talmage makes in this discourse to bring about a better feeling between both sides of this difficult question is well timed; texts, Galatians v, 15, "But if ye bite and devour one another take heed that ye be not consumed one of another, and Philippians ii, 4, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things

About every six months there is a great labor agitation. There are violent questions now in discussion between employers and employes. The present "strikes" will go into the past. Of course, the damage done cannot immediately be repaired. Wages will not be so high as they were. Spasmodically they may be higher, but they will drop lower. Strikes, whether right or wrong, always injures laborers as well as capitalists. You will see this in the starvation of next winter. Boycotting and violence and murder never pay. They are different stages of God never blessed murder. The worst use you can put a man to Blow up to-morrov is to kill him. all the country seats on the banks of the Hudson and the Rhine and all the fine houses on Madison Square and Brooklyn Heights and Rittenhouse square and Beacon street, and all the bricks and timber and stones will just fall back on the bare hands of American and European labor.

The worst enemies of the working classes in the United States and Ireland are the demented coadjutors. Years ago assassination—the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ireland, in the attempt to avenge the wrongs of Ireland only turned away from that afflicted people millions of sympathizers. The attempts to blow up the house of commons in London had only this effect - to throw out of employment tens of thousands of innocent Irish people, in England. In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reason, obstructions on the rail tracks, in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the president of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail or in the mines the day the coal was to be delivered or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract-all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor and cripple its arms and lame its feet and pierce its heart. Frederick the Great admired some land near his palace at Potsda he resolved to get it. It was own-ed by a miller. He offered the miller three times the value of the property. The miller would not take it be-cause it was the old homestead, and he felt about as Naboth felt about his when Ahab wanted Frederick the Great was a rough and terrible man, and he ordered the miller into his presence, and the king, with a stick in his hand - a stick with which he sometimes struck the officers of state said to the miller. 'Now, I have offered you three times the value of that property, and if you won't sell it I'll take it anyhow." The miller said, "Your majesty, you won't." "Yes," said the king, "I will take it." "Then," said the miller, "if your majesty does take it I will sue you in the chancery court." At that threat Frederick court." At that threat Frederick the Great yielded his infamous demand. And the most imperious outrage against the working classes will yet cower before the law. Violence and defiance of the law will never

accomplish anything; but righteous-ness and submission to the law will accomplish it. But gradually the damages done the laborer by the strikes will be repaired, and some important things eight now to be said. The whole tendency of our times, as you have noticed, is to make the chasm between employer and employe wider and wider. In olden times the head man of the factory, the master builder, the capitalist, the head man of the firm, worked side by side with their employes, working sometimes same bench, dining at the same table, and there are those here who can remember the time when the clerks of large commercial establish ments were accustomed to board with the head men of the firm. All that is changed, and the tendency is to make the distance between employer and employe wid-

er and winder. The tendency is to make the employe feel that he is wronged by the success of the capitalist and to make the capitalist feel:
"Now, my laborers are only beasts
of burden; I must give so much
money for so much drudgery, lust so many pieces of silver for so many beads of sweat." In other words, beads of sweat." In other words, the bridge of sympathy is broken down at both ends. That feeling was well described by Thomas Carlylo when he said: "Plugson of St. Dolly Undershot, buccaneerlike, says to his men: 'Noble spinners, this is the hundredth thousand we have gained, wherein I mean to dwell and plant my vineyards. The £100,000 is mine, the daily wage was yours. Adieu, noble spinners! Drink my health with this groat each, which I give you over and above." Now, what we want is to rebuild that bridge of sympathy, and I put the health with this groat each, which I give you over and above." Now, what we want is to rebuild that bridge of sympathy, and I put the trowel to one of the abutments today, and I preach more especially to employers as such, although what I tion that will enjoy the beauties of this neighborhood—a population of this neighborhood—a population of the paid, contented, happy operatives. I have given instructions to the trowel to one of the abutments today, and I preach more especially to operatives a pattern to the country, operatives a pattern to the country, law are women.

have to say will be appropriate to both employers and employes. The behavior of a multitude of laborers toward their employers during the last three months may have There are others in induced some employers to neglect the real Christian duties that they and in other lands on scale doing their best owe to those whom they employ. Therefore I want to say to you whom I confront face to face and those to whom these words may come that all shipowners, all capitalists, all commercial firms, all mas-ter builders, all housewives, are bound to be interested in the entire and, though they may be 60 or years of age, they know just how welfare of their subordinates. Years ago some one gave three prescrip-tions for becoming a millionaire: "First, spend your life in getting and keeping the earnings of other people; econdly, have no anxiety about the vorriments, the losses, the disappointments, of others; thirdly, do not nind the fact that your vast wealth mplies the poverty of a great many into the cold world. Those old men people." Now, there is not a man nere who would consent to go into are sympathetic with boys.

life with those three principles to earn a fortune. It is your desire to do your whole duty to the men and women in your service.
First of all, then, pay as large wages as are reasonable and as your books loosely kept. There are temp usiness will afford-not necessarily what others pay. The right of aborer to tell his employer what he must pay implies the right of an employer to compel a man into service whether be will or not, and either of those ideas is despicable. When any employer allows a laborer to say what he must do or have his business ruined and the employer submits to t, he does every business man in the United States a wrong and yields to the principles which, carried out, would dissolve society. Look over your affairs and put yourselves in imagination in your laborer's place, and then pay him what before God and your own conscience you think Do not be too ready to cut down

wages. As far as possible, pay all, and pay promptly. There is a great deal of Bible teaching on this subnot given us 10,000 chances. Then, if in moving around your fac ject. Malachi: "I will be a swift witness against all sorcerers and against all adulterers and against those who oppose the hireling in his wages." Leviticus: "Thou shalt not keep the wages of the hireling "Thou shalt all night unto the morning." Colos sians: "Masters, give unto your ser vants that which is just and equal, knowing that ye also have a Master in heaven." So you see it is not a question between you and your employe so much as it is a question

between you and God. Do not say to your employes, "Now, if you don't like this place get hnother," when you know they cannot get another. As far as possible, once a year visit at their h your clerks and your workmen. That is the only way you can become acquainted with your wants. will by such process find out that there is a blind parent or a sick sister being supported. You will find some of your young men in rooms without any fire in winter, and in summer swettering in ill-ventilated apartments. You will find out how much depends on the wages you pay

or withhold: Again, I counsel all employers to look well after the physical health of their subordinates. Do not put on them any unnecessary fitting. I never could understand who the drives on our city cars must stand all when they might just as well It seems to me sit down and drive. nost unrighteous that so many of the female clerks in our stores should be compelled to stand all day and through those hours when there are but few or no customers. These people have aches and annoyances and weariness enough without putting upon them additional fatigue. Unthese female clerks must go and down on the business of

store, let them sit down. But, above all, I charge you, employers, that you look after the moral and spiritual welfare of your employes. First, know where spend their evenings. That decides everything. You do not want everything. around your money drawer a young man who went last night to see "Jack Sheppard." A man that come into the store in the morning ghast-ly with midnight revelry is not the man for your store. The young man who spends his evening in the ciety of refined women or in musical or artistic circles or in literary improvement is the young man for your

Do not say of these young 'If they do their work in the business hours, that is all I have to ask." God has made you that man's guardian. I want you to understand that many of these young men are orphans, or worse than orphans, flung out into society to struggle for themselves. A young man is pitched into the middle of the Atlantic ocean, and a plank is pitched after him, and then he is told to take that swim ashore. Treat that young man as you would like to have your son treated if you were dead. Do not tread on him. Do not swear at him. Do not send him on a useles errand. Say "good morning" "good night" and "goodby." are deciding that man's destiny for two worlds.

Sir Titus Salt had wealth which was beyond computation, and at Saltaire, England, he had a church and a chapel built and supported by himself -- the church for those preferred the Episcopal service, and the chapel for those who preferred the Methodist service. At the open ing of one of his factories he gave a great dinner, and there were 3,500 people present, and in his after din-ner speech he said to these people gathered; "I cannot look around me and see this vast assemblage of friends and work people without ing moved. I feel greatly honored by the presence of the nobleman at my side, and I am especially delighted at the presence of my work people. I hope to draw around me a population that will enjoy the beauties of this paightened.

That is Christian character demo their employes. They have not for-gotten their own early struggles. They remember how they were dis-couraged, how hungry they were and how cold and how tired they were, boy feels between 10 and 20 and how a young man feels between 20 and Those wealthy employers were not originally let down out of heaven with pulleys of silk in a wicker bas-ket satin lined, fanned by cherubic wings. They started in roughest cradle, on whose rocker misfortune put her violent foot and tipped them

And then I charge you not to put unnecessary temptation in the way of your young men. Do not keep large sums of money lying around unguarded. Know how much money there is in the till. Do not have the account tations inevitable to young men, and enough of them, without your putting an unnecessary temptations in their way. Men in Wall street, having 30 years of reputation for honesty, have dropped into Sing Sing and perdition, and you must be careful how you try a lad of 15. And if he do wrong do not pounce on him like a hyena. If he prove himself un-worthy of your confidence, do not call in the police, but take him home. Tell why you dismissed him to those who will give him another chance. Many a young man has done wrong once who will never do wrong again. Ah, my friends, I think we can afford to give everybody another chance when God knows we should all have been in perdition if he had

tory, or mill or barn or store, you are inexorable with young men God will remember it. Some day the wheel of fortune will turn, and you will be a pauper, and your daughter will go to the workhouse, and your son will die on the scaffold. If in moving among your young men you see one with an ominous pallor of cheek or you hear him coughing be hind the counter, say to him, "Stay home a day or two and rest or go out and breathe the breath of the If his mother die, do not dewand that on the day after the funeral he be in the store. Give him at east a week to get over that which he will never get over.

Employers, urge upon your

So far from that, how is it, young

above all, a religious life.

men? Instead of being cheered on the road to heaven some of you are caricatured, and it is a hard thing for you to keep your Christian integrity in that store or factory where there are so many hostile to religion. Zie then, a grave general under Prederick the Great, was a Christian. Frederick the Great was a skeptic. One day Ziethen, the venerable, white haired general asked to be excused from military duty that he might attend the holy sacrament. He was excus-ed. A few days after Ziethen was dining with the king and with many notables of Prussia when Frederick Ziethen, how did the sacrament of The venerabl last Friday digest?" old warrior arose and said: your majesty I have risked my life many a time on the battlefield, for your majesty I would be willing at any time to die; but you do wrong when you insult the Christian relig-You will forgive me if I, your

old military servant, cannot bear in silence any insult to my Lord and my Saviour." Frederick the Great leap-ed to his feet, and he put out his hand, and he said: "Happy Ziethen! Forgive me, forgive me!" Oh, there are many being scoffed at for their religion, and I thank God there are many men as brave as Ziethen! Go to heaven yourself, O employer! Take all your people with you. Soon you will be through buy-ing and selling and through with manufacturing and building, and God will ask you: "Where are all those

people over whom you had so great influence? Are they here? Will they be here?" O shipowners, into what harbor will your crew sail? O you merchant grocer, are those young men that under your care are provid-ing food for the bodies and families of men to go starved forever? you manufacturers, with 'so many wheels flying and so many bands pulling and so many new patterns turned out and so many goods shipped, are the spinners, are the carmen, are the draymen, are the salesmen, are the watchers of your establishment working out everything but their own salvation? Can it be that, having those people under your care 5, 10, 20 years, you have made no everlasting impression for good on their immortal souls? God turn us all back from such selfishness, and teach us to live for others and not for ourselves! Christ sets us the example of sacrifice, and so do many of his disciples.

Greatest Banquet in History. The greatest banquet in history ook place August 18, 1889, when the 40,000 Mayors of France sat at a table in the Palais de l'Industrie in There were three relays of about 13,000 guests each. To prepare the feast required 75 chief cooks, 13,000 waiters, scullions, celcooks, 18,000 waiters, scullions, cel-larmen and helpers, 80,000 plates, 52,000 glasses, knives, forks and spoons in proportion, 40,000 rolls, and fish, meat and fowl by the ton. The banquet was part of the centen-ary celebration of the events of 1789.

Four in Three Thousand.

Four persons put of every 3,000 men, women and children in the United States are either in jail, or out

many a young couple promise each other? And yet how very soon the wife begins to say

You physical changes which follow mar-riage. How can they when they are allowed to grow up in entire ign rance of vital physionyical of vital physiological facts? They feel languid, weak and nervous. Sometimes there is headache and backache. The pulse no more leaps in answer to the who have used Dr. languor, headache backache, nervous ness and weakness are cared by this medicine. Many

husbands write in gratitude to Dr. Pierce for the medicine ionship, as it gives her back her he onship, as it gives her back her health.

"All praise is due to you for your wonderful
'Favorite Prescription,'" writes Mr. John W.
Coffman, of Ellisburg, Casey Co., Ky. "My wife
suffered with female irregularity; was confined
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was cured, and has not suffered any derangement since. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is
a boon to delicate women."

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Prescription," and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

ALL SORTS.

A Boothbay, Me., fisherman, Ab Ak, claims to have the shortest name on record. There is said, to be no ab-breviation about it either.

English insurance societies are badly divided over the question of war risks. Some refuse to have the volunteers at any price, while others think the men as safe in South Africa as at home catching influenza.

When the New York 3d av railroad has completed work on the big power house that will supply power for all its lines there will be installed there machinery that will produce over 100,-000 horse power. It is curious to notice that wood tar

is prepared just as it was in the fourth century, B. C. A bank is chosen and a hole dug into which the wood is placed, covered with turf. A fire is lighted underneath and the tar slowly drips into the barrels placed to re

The British government is making strenuous efforts to prevent an increase in civilian occupation of Gib-It is now difficult for civilians to find houses, and owners of property are not allowed to add to their tene-

The first skates were made out of the bones of animals. Sometimes children would sit on the jawbones of a horse or cow and propel themselves along the ice by means of iron staves Damascus is said to be the oldest city in the world, dating back 4,000 years. Its present population is 000, a tenth being Christians. mosques are numerous, there being more than 50.

In the free text-books system in operation in Yankton, S.-D. the children rent the books, the yearly charge ranging from 20 cents in the first scade to 85 cents in the eighth grade. The fee entitles the pupils to all the books available for his grade.

A LITTLE LAY SERMON

Let it rest! Some proceeding has wounded us by its want of tact; let it rest; no one will think of it again. A harsh or unjust sentence irritates us; let it rest; whoever may have given it will be pleased to see it is for gotten.

A painful scandal is about to es-trange us from an old friend; let it rest, and thus preserve our charity and peace of mind.

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