is as mild as yesterday croquet and archery will be played. The customary holiday dinners will be served in all the public institutions.

HEAVY TRAVEL ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The increase in the number of passengers carried on the elevated roads was one of the striking features of Saturday. Especially was this the case with the Sixth Avenue road, two stations of which, the Fourteenth-st. and Twenty-third-st., are situated in the great shopping district of the West Side. At the Fourteenth Street Station 4,000 more tickets were sold than usual. At the Twenty-third Street Station 2,000 down-town tickets were sold, and 1,500 for up-town. The parcel-room in each station was freely patronized. The woman who was in charge of the room at the Fourteenth Street Station said that she and her assistant during the entire day were checking bundles incessantly. Every passenger had a bundle; some small bundles and some big ones, and some with a variety of bundles that included almost every imaginable Christmas gift from a picked turkey tied up in a paper bag, with its scaly black legs and feet protruding, to tiny doll babies and children's trinkets. The nature of the various packages carried by the passengers often showed pretty conclusively at what station they had got on the train. A TRIBUNE reporter who watched the crowds ascending the steps of the different stations was amazed to see the number of turkey and chicken legs sticking out of the baskets of those passengers who bought tickets at Cortlandt-st. and Park-place.

A thousand tickets more than the usual daily average were sold at each of these stations. At the Rector Street Station there was the same increase in the sale. At the Fulton Street Station, on the Third Avenue road, the usual daily receipt of cash from the sale of tickets is about $175. Saturday, up to 6 p. m., the receipts were $598. At the City Hall Station, one of the busiest ones in the city at all times, the usual number of tickets sold during commission hours in the afternoon and evening, from 4:30 to 7:30 is about 8,000. On Saturday nearly 12,000 persons took the trains at this station. It is estimated that nearly 20,000 more people were carried over the elevated roads on Saturday than usual. One nuisance and cause of complaint on the part of the suffering public was aggravated by the unusual crowds of passengers. The shuttle trains—between the Forty-second-st. stations and the City Hall and Chatham Square—were more inadequate than usual for carrying the crowds. Oftentimes the passengers, laden with huge and unwieldy bundles, some of whom, would be trying to pass out of the car, while others would be trying to get on it would become jammed in the narrow gateway, and mixed up in great confusion, from which they could only be extricated at the expense of much exertion, vexation and profanity. The trains at night also were filled with people, and not until the approach of midnight and the time for the Penal Code to go into operation, did the tide of travel slacken and the number of parcels and packages in transit diminish.

STATEN ISLAND MYSTERIES.

The body of the unknown man found on Friday on the sand at South Beach, Staten Island, remained in the county morgue at Four Corners yesterday unidentified. In the course of the day Coroner Ambrose received a letter from Mrs. Jackson, of Jersey City, stating that her husband, George Jackson, had been missing since December 8. He was the captain of a dredging scow. The description that she gave of him and of the clothing that he wore at the time of his disappearance did not correspond with those of the man found at South Beach. The Coroner did not believe that the man had met with foul play. The body had evidently been in the water for two or three weeks, and the fish had eaten nearly one-half of his head off.

"I wrote to the woman for a more definite description of her missing husband," said the Coroner to a TRIBUNE reporter. "If he is not here yet, I am sure that he will be here eventually."

"Why?" asked the reporter.

"Because nearly all of the bodies that fall into the waters around New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn are sure to be brought by the tide to the shores of Staten Island. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the bodies inquests in regard to which come before me, belong of right to New-York."

Inquiries among the residents of Staten Island revealed the fact that the numerous inquests in regard to dead bodies that are found on its shores and the consequent expense to Richmond County are a source of much complaint. Everybody that is washed up on the shore or is found in the adjacent waters by the oystermen and fishermen costs the county about $20. The Coroner's fees for holding the inquest amount to $10; the undertaker's fee is $5. These, added to the jurymen's fees, make a burden under which the Staten Islanders are groaning and looking for relief.

"Why, bless my soul, if we didn't pick up last fall two or three dead babies on the beach nearly every day," said a police sergeant. "They floated down here from New-York in soap-boxes, baskets and tied up in old rags. One we found dressed in costly linen clothes, all hand-made."

"Many a mother is looking for her son, or a wife for her long-lost husband," said Undertaker Oates, who was one of the number gathered around the stove in the police station at Stapleton, "when all the time he is lying in the Poor House Cemetery."

"I remember," said Coroner Ambrose, "that about a year ago the body of a stout young lad of about twenty years of age was picked up in the water opposite Clifton. No one came to claim it. There was nothing to identify him by except the address of a woman in Ireland. It was on the back of a letter that was in his pocket. I wrote to the place mentioned, and in about a month received a reply from the woman, who proved to be the lad's mother. She gave me the name of a man in Hunter's Point with whom he had been staying. I wrote to the man in Hunter's Point and he came down here and saw me. He said the young man had lived with him nearly a year. Then he disappeared and nothing more was heard of him. He made no inquiries after him, for he thought he might have gone West or South. So it is. If it had not been for that address, the poor mother would have looked for her son until she died."

"So it is," said the undertaker, nodding impressively.

CHRIST'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson continued his series of sermons to the young people of the Presbyterian Memorial Church last evening by preaching on "Christ's Marred Visage." On the organ, back of the speaker, was a large star of white flowers, while in front of the pulpit was a beautiful bouquet of roses. Before the sermon began, a double quartet choir sang the appropriate Christmas hymn beginning:

It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old.

The text was from Isaiah, lii: 14: "His visage was so marred more than any man, and his form more than the sons of men;" and in the sermon the preacher said in substance:

"If there is any curiosity as to how Jesus looked it is not satisfied except in symbolical descriptions. Not even the evangelists who were with Him and were eye-witnesses of most of His public life have given us a glimpse of His personal appearance. The dress, food and appearance of John the Baptist are known, and it is out of the order of biographical writing that all reference to these characteristics of the Saviour are omitted. Christ was born in a low and vicious age—morally—but at the same time in one that was singularly artistic and picturesque. For awhile it did seem as if the Scriptures were silent on His personal appearance and two schools of believers sprung up, one having as its motto the text 'Thou art fairer than the children of men, and the other school building its arguments on the words 'As hath no form nor comeliness.' The early Church Fathers preferred the latter view, and pictured their Leader pale and thin, thinking He would have more in common with them in this form. Paul says that men called him contemptible, but nowhere are we told that of Christ. When the Roman soldiers confronted Him in Gethsemane they fell before Him as before a king.

"In the fourth century the pictures of the Saviour represented Him as more majestic. It is not safe to say where the traditional likeness that we see now came from, but in the eleventh century the Archbishop of Canterbury had a letter in Latin, said to have been taken from the archives of the Roman Senate, which was said to have been written by Publius Sentillus, a contemporary of Pilate, in which there is a description of Jesus. The letter is substantially as follows: 'There lives in Judea a man of singular sweetness of character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem Him a prophet, but His followers call Him the manifestation of God. He heals all manner of diseases and calls the dead to life. In personal appearance He is tall, well shaped and has a reverend aspect. His hair falling on His shoulders, curling below the ears, is wine-colored, and golden at the roots. He wears it parted in the centre like the Nazarites. His forehead is very smooth and large, and his cheeks are of a lovely red color. His beard is thick, His eyes blue and brilliant and His hands small. He rebukes with majesty, and counsels with tenderness, and His whole address is agreeable. While He has never been known to laugh He has been seen weeping.'

"The highest reach of human artistic power has been laid out on painting the features of Jesus, the greatest two pictures being Raphael's painting at Dresden of the mother and the Child, and the Transfigured Saviour in the Vatican at Rome. It is folly to try to obtain a real picture of Christ as He looked when He walked the earth, for none exists, and it is better for us that there is none, for many would worship it as an idol. It matters less to us how Jesus looked to His followers than how we look to Him. The outward look is less than the inward life. A little child was once asked what it was to be a Christian, and she wisely answered: 'It is to do just what Jesus would do if He was a little girl and lived at our house.'"

Two sons of the Emerald Isle discussing a certain colored man, one remarked: "But he was mighty sumart, d' ye moind." "Faut are ye talkin' about?" replied the other. "If he was so smart, how did he come to be a naygur?"

A blind mendicant in Paris wears this inscription round his neck: "Don't be ashamed to give only a sou. I can't see."

TRADE IN FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS RAPIDLY GOING UPTOWN.

INTERVIEWS WITH REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BUSINESS MEN—STORES DOING WELL IN FASHIONABLE CENTRES.

Trade is making strides further and further up Fifth-ave. Several buildings for business purposes are going up between Madison Square and Central Park, and others are proposed. At various points along the avenue new shops have been opened within the last few months; several houses to be used for trade are undergoing alterations, and dwellings may be seen at intervals with placards on them announcing that they are to let for business purposes. The greatest activity is between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth-st., where many of the houses are not occupied by the owners, but have been let to families or used as boarding houses. This fact makes it easier for business to creep in. As yet the trade in Fifth-ave. has been of a fine class, and the tradesmen already there are of the opinion that a heavy business or popular shops such as those in Twenty-third or Fourteenth-st. would not succeed. The first business house to open above Madison Square was that of Black, Starr & Frost, jewellers, at the northeast corner of Twenty-eighth-st. This invasion was made about five years ago. Other jewellers followed, then a tailor appeared; then more tailors—more tailors than any other class of tradesmen; and in course of time millinery shops were opened, carriage and harness shops and art salesrooms. Those who have been established for some time in the avenue say that it is more desirable for their class of trade than Broadway. To persons unacquainted with the facts of the case it may appear that the cost of doing business in Fifth-ave is much greater than in Broadway or other business quarters. According to the statements of real estate agents the contrary is true. By subletting the basement for business purposes and the upper floors as flats or bachelor apartments, the lessee is in many cases able to reduce the rent of his shop on the ground floor to a low figure.

Inquiries were made at the real estate office of Whiting & Davis, which is in the basement of a brown stone house between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., regarding the demand for rooms.

"We have a great many applications for houses between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth-st. for business purposes. Every house on either side of the avenue could be let for business if the owners would be content with fair rentals."

"Are people who live in their own houses willing to give them up?"

"Very few of the houses in this part of the avenue are occupied by their owners; they have for some time been used mostly as boarding-houses."

"Are owners willing to rent them to persons desiring to open shops?"

"They have no objections to business, but they are exorbitant in their demands. Most of them will not name their price, even. They want you to make an offer and will not listen to anything like a reasonable figure. Even when they do give a lease they make it only for a short term of years. Without doubt property in this part of the avenue will command much higher rents in a year or two than it does now."

"What classes of business are seeking locations?"

"The applications are mostly from tailors, dressmakers, milliners and those in similar lines of trade."

"Do the owners make the necessary alterations?"

"In most cases, so far, the shopkeepers have made their own alterations. If the property owners would make the necessary changes the business rooms would find occupants in less than a week."

"What disposition is made of the rest of the house when there is a shop on the first floor?"

"In a few houses there are suites of rooms or flats, but the upper floors are for the most part let out as apartments for bachelors. In two or three cases the shopkeeper and his family live upstairs."

"How is the property owned between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth-st.?"

"Mostly in single lots of twenty-five and twenty-seven feet front. The block extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-st belongs to the Astors."

"What is the average rent of a house in this neighborhood?"

"The price until two-years ago ranged from $4,000 to $4,500 a year; now the same class of houses rent at from $7,000 to $7,500."

"Few property-owners who do not live in their houses," said another real estate broker, "are able to resist a good offer made by persons desiring business locations. Some houses have been thrown on the market for sale or lease because the families owning them wished to move up-town beyond the reach of trade."

Among the new buildings in course of construction is an apartment house at the southeast corner of Twenty-eighth-st. which will have business rooms on the ground floor. The Gilbert mansion at Thirty-fourth-st., a handsome brown stone house with oriole windows, has been leased to Marcotte, the furniture dealer in Union Square, who will occupy it as soon as the alterations are made. Two brown-stone houses are now building at the southeast corner of Forty-second-st. One of them is to be occupied by Pottier & Stymus. It will occupy a part of the site of the old Rutgers Female College building and will have a frontage of fifty-one feet. The front will be of brown stone, and the building will be seven stories high. The other building is being erected on the lot adjoining at the corner of Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave. The ground floor of this building is to be used as a bank and for safe deposit vaults; the upper stories will be let as flats or apartments. The house on the corner above, which was formerly the residence of Levi P. Morton, has been occupied for some time as an apartment house with carriage warerooms on the first floor with the entrance on Forty-second-st. It is generally believed that Forty-second-st. will eventually become a centre of trade much of the same character as Fourteenth and Twenty-third-sts. If this transformation takes place, it will undoubtedly give more of a business aspect to Fifth ave. in this neighborhood. It is reported that a new hotel is proposed to be built at Twenty-eighth-st., on the corner just above the Victoria. V. K. Stevenson thinks of building a large hotel near the Fifth-ave. entrance to Central Park.

Very few changes have taken place in Fifth-ave. below Madison Square. This is said to be due to the high rentals demanded by property-owners. Herter Brothers, however, have gained possession of the house formerly occupied by Robert L. Stuart, at the northwest corner of Fifth-ave. and Twentieth-st., and will open a place of business there in a new building. The parlor floor of the house at the southwest corner of the same streets is undergoing alterations and will be occupied by C. H. George, a dealer in paper hangings, who was in the building adjoining the Park Theatre. When business was first introduced here some years ago, it was vigorously resented by families owning houses in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, after the start was made, one shop was opened after another. The places of business here now include the warerooms of several of the leading piano manufacturers.

The first business house above Madison Square in Fifth-ave. was that of Connick & Bouton, opposite the Hotel Brunswick. This firm was formerly at No. 859 Broadway. A member of the firm said yesterday that they had opened their shop in Fifth-ave. because they thought the situation the most desirable one in the city for a fine class of trade. There are several other shops on this block. One near that of Connick & Bouton is occupied by Mr. Rock.

"Has your business prospered here?" was asked.

"Yes. We were the first tailors to open an establishment in this quarter. Everybody predicted failure, but our business has steadily increased from the first."

"Was the house used for business purposes before?"

"We made our own alterations. It was used as a boarding-house for some time, but subsequently as a gambling-house."

"Do you think of going further up the avenue?"

"Mr. Rock recently bought a house at Thirty-first-st. and Fifth-ave., and contemplates going there after his lease has expired here."

E. M. Earle, a harness importer, occupies the first floor of a house in the block above the Hotel Brunswick, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-sts. The walls of his shop are covered with paper of a most æsthetic design, and the ceilings are frescoed in an elaborate manner. A private office at the back of the room is richly carpeted and has the elegant appointments of a library or drawing-room. When a TRIBUNE reporter called, the proprietor of the shop was seated among these luxurious surroundings enjoying the comforts of a cheerful fire.

"I was formerly at Union Square," he said, "between Seventeenth and Eighteenth-sts."

"How has trade been here?"

"Much better than I anticipated, even. For special lines of fine goods Fifth-ave. is, in my opinion, the best location in the city. It is becoming more of a business centre every day. Still, it will not do for some years for transient trade. For people who know just what they want it has its advantages over Broadway."

In the vicinity of the Hotel Brunswick there are two other stores where pictures and objects of art are sold. At Reichard's and also at Watson & Co.'s it was said that the neighborhood had proved desirable. The reporter also called at Black, Starr & Frost's, above Madison Square in Fifth-ave.

"We are the pioneers up here," said R. C. Black, the head of the firm. "When we established our business here people thought we would make a dead failure of it, but we have more than realized our expectations."

"What induced you to make the experiment?"

"I became convinced that for a fine class of trade Fifth-ave. between Madison Square and Thirty-fourth-st. would become in a few years more desirable than any other quarter of the city. Before making my decision I asked A. T. Stewart for his opinion regarding the venture. He replied that we would be five years in advance of the times, but that he himself, if he thought he would live fifteen years, would move his store to Thirty-fourth-st., where his marble mansion now stands."

"Did not the people living in the avenue resent this intrusion of business?"

"A cry was raised at first, but I think most people are reconciled to it now, and accept it as a fact. Women out shopping find it much easier to alight from their carriages than in the crowded streets down-town, where there are car tracks and where trucks are passing."

One of the shops recently opened between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. is that of Moore, Clarke & Co., dealers in pictures and other objects of art.

"I have only been here since last April," said Mr. Moore, "but I have been here long enough to find that my new place is much more desirable than my old one down-town. I was for some time in Fifth-ave. below Madison-square, and find this much better in several respects. Below Madison-square Fifth-ave. does not lead anywhere. But Fifth-ave., between Madison Square and Forty-second-st., has become a thoroughfare, and will certainly become a centre of trade for special lines."

"Do you expect to secure much transient trade?"

"Of course we depend largely on our regular customers, but there must be some transient trade where there is so much travel."

One of the most attractive of the Fifth-ave. shops is the tailoring establishment of Henry Prouse Cooper, which is between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. The building was formerly a stately mansion with large brown stone pillars. The show window is composed of stained glass and French plate. The tailor shop is on the parlor floor, reached by a long flight of stone steps, and is almost as retired from the street as a private parlor. It is perhaps the most handsomely decorated shop in Fifth-ave., aside from those where paintings, bric-a-brac and art objects are sold. The walls are ornamented with fine metal medallions and panels, and are hung with pictures and Oriental draperies. The floor is covered with rich carpets and rugs of beautiful design and fine texture. This establishment has been there three years, and was said yesterday to be in a flourishing condition. The new house is independent of Mr. Cooper's shop down-town, and has been built up by a different class of trade, which, it is asserted, is increasing in volume each season.

For some distance above Forty-second-st. the only signs of trade to be found are two or three real estate offices in basements, a banking establishment or two, and two or three stockbroking establishments which are branches of houses down-town.

On property belonging to the Paran Stevens estate between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts. there is a livery stable and an old frame building in which there is a bar, a florist's shop and a market. Some of this property is for sale. One can also buy beer in a squatty little brick house at Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st. This building was the first one erected above Twenty-sixth-st. and has been used as a hotel for forty years.

"The house is not for sale," said a man who stood behind the bar in his shirt-sleeves, drawing mugs of beer for a row of stout, ruddy-faced customers.

"Would it not bring a handsome sum of money?" inquired the reporter.

"Yes, but it is too good a place to give up."

"Is trade good, then?"

"I have a good run, as you can see," said the man behind the bar.

"Do not your taxes amount to a good rent?"

"We pay taxes on the valuation of $60,000."

The stablemen and hackmen in this neighborhood will be able to buy beer in Fifth-ave. within a block of the Windsor Hotel for years to come. Opposite the entrance to the Central Park excavations are now being made for the new building of Park & Tilford, which will be used for a branch business house by this firm. It is thought that business in Fifth-ave. will not go above this point for many years, if it ever does.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The various departments of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE yesterday contained as usual a large amount of editorial and general literary matter, correspondence, art, musical and dramatic criticisms, book reviews, fiction, poetry, household, scientific and religious miscellany, etc., in addition to complete reports of current events in all parts of the world. Some leading features may be briefly named as follows:

London.—THE TRIBUNE'S special cable letter told of British Cabinet changes, the Belt trial, Anglo-American literary topics, and personal and dramatic news.

Paris.—THE TRIBUNE'S regular correspondent wrote of Cumberland's demand, the death of Louis Blanc, and topics connected therewith.

Washington.—Special dispatches to THE TRIBUNE reported a warm Senatorial discussion of Civil Service Reform, and other interesting Governmental topics.

Boston.—Special TRIBUNE despatches told of political, business and personal events in and about the Bay State metropolis.

Chicago.—THE TRIBUNE'S special despatches described the bad state of municipal administration, and related various stage, personal and political events.

San Francisco.—Leading topics of THE TRIBUNE correspondent's letter were Mme. Nilsson and the Princess Louise, fine arts and ostrich farming.

Local.—Events in this city and vicinity were reported fully; especially the street-cleaning complications, workings of the new Penal Code, investigation of speculations, arguments on the Passion Play, and minor topics.

Christmas.—Description of features of the holiday season in the churches, markets, exchanges, post office and elsewhere.

Art.—Events and topics of the week in studio and gallery, and personal notes in the art world.

Music.—Brooklyn Philharmonic performance of "The Messiah," and miscellaneous musical events.

Drama.—Review of "McSorley's Inflation," whereabouts of the stars, and general stage news.

Society.—Events of the week and promises for the future in the fashionable circles of this city and vicinity and Washington.

New Publications.—Extended review of Thomas S. Perry's Life and Letters of Francis Lieber.

Alison's Autobiography.—Letter from G. W. S., giving some account of the historian and his works, and some curious glimpses into the writing of history.

Under the Mistletoe.—A Christmas-tide story of a boy and girl of the Middle Ages.

The Elizabethan Cousin.—The story of a sixteenth century revival and a stupendous "sell."

The Faith Cure.—Some account of remarkable religious works in this city, and the opinions of eminent physicians thereon.

Broadway Note Book.—The personal notes and notions of a Broadway lounger on men and things the country round.

Coasting at Newburg.—Description of that city's enjoyment of its characteristic sport.

Christmas Eve.
An Angry Tree.
Science for the People.
The Diet of Children.
Dirt in India.
Home Interests.
Mr. Froude on Democracy.
Religious Intelligence.
Carlyle on the Irish.
How Garibaldi Wooed Anita.
A Boer and his Slave.
One Phase of Washington Society.
How Anthony Trollope Worked.
Artemus Ward on Head-Centres and Irish Funds.
Reminiscence of Sir Walter Scott.
How Chinamen Borrow Money.
A Dream of Treasure.
How a Novelist Preached.

Leading news topics of the day may be briefly summarized.

FOREIGN.—Sir Charles Dilke is likely to enter the British Cabinet. ═══ The Bishop of Truro has not yet accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury. ═══ Justice Huddleston's conduct of the Belt trial is criticised. ═══ The Archbishop of Bordeaux is dead. ═══ Herr Feigel, the German Consul at Constantinople, has been transferred to New-York. ═══ England has sent a note to the Powers explaining her intentions in Egypt. ═══ Forty-five socialists were convicted on Saturday in Prague. ═══ French reinforcements are to be sent to Tonquin. ═══ The verdict in the Peltzer murder case is to be appealed from.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate petitions were presented for an increase of the duty on Sumatra tobacco. A bill was passed to provide for holding a term of the United States District Court at Wichita, Kan. The Civil Service bill occupied the greater part of the session. A number of amendments were offered, several of which were adopted. ═══ There was no quorum in the House. Leave of absence was granted to several members and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

DOMESTIC.—The President on Saturday nominated Louis A. Scott to be Postmaster at Lowville, N. Y. ═══ The annual report of the Washington Monument Commission has been submitted to Congress. ═══ A warrant has been issued for the arrest of C. E. Upton, defaulting president of the City Bank of Rochester. ═══ The semi-annual ordination at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Provincial Seminary was held on Saturday. ═══ Theresa Sturla was sentenced in Chicago for the murder of Stiles. ═══ William H. Clark, of New-Haven, committed suicide on the steamship Knickerbocker near New-Orleans. ═══ The eyes have been actively at work in and about Plainfield, N. J. ═══ At Covington, Ga., William Smith, age eighteen, while intoxicated, shot and killed three men. ═══ The failure is reported of Lawson Valentine, owner of the Houghton farm, Orange County. ═══ James Smyth & Co., manufacturers of yarns, Philadelphia, have failed. ═══ There is much feeling in Chicago over the inefficiency of the police.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—General preparations for Christmas were made on Saturday. ═══ An injunction was granted restraining the approval of a contract to remove street dirt. ═══ A hearing on the Passion Play was given by Mayor Grace. ═══ Alexander Jefferson, the Brooklyn murderer, was arrested. ═══ The Rev. Drs. King and McGlynn and Henry Clews testified before the Senate Committee on "Corners." ═══ A boy was run over and killed in the Bowery by a fire engine. ═══ Another suit has been begun against William J. Hutchinson. ═══ Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 84.33 cents. ═══ Stocks were dull and the dealings were without character.

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the counting-room of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

RESUMING SERVICES IN A CHURCH.

The Church of the Incarnation, in Madison-ave., near Thirty-fifth-st., was formally reopened yesterday with full religious services. The church was occupied for the first time since the building was injured by fire. The attendance was large, and members of the congregation congratulated one another on the enlarged and attractive audience room. The rector, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, preached on the new structure, taking his text from Psalms cxxi., 1: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." He said in substance:

This text will always have a new meaning to us: what the Israelite felt when he went to Jerusalem to enter the Temple, we feel to-day. It is not the decorations of this building, but the place itself that we love. Around it is gathered all that is best in our nature. It has a character of its own leading us to earnestness in our work and to sympathy with our fellow men. Other interests appeal to us in various ways; our interest, too, fixes upon our feelings. The desire for peace and calm, the attraction of mutual sympathy and love, are the things of which business takes no account. Nothing but family life and the ties of honor are kindred to our interest here. As we gather in the home circle, so our Father invites us to gather here around His footstool. The richest aroma of all our life is treasured in religion. We may sing of our title to mansions in the skies, yet we learn to value the mansions which our religion gives us here. As our experience shows, even in strange places of meeting these ties of religious association have afforded us comfort. They tell us to-day that men do not like to go to church. The best answer to that is our own feelings, to imagine ourselves stripped of these associations, or even to think how we ourselves have been deprived of them in our calamity. There are born in us wishes and desires which God alone can satisfy. A sympathizing Saviour meets us here, and so we find what we can never find in any other place.

We have come here with an enlarged building and a prospect of improved appointments. What is it all for? That we may do our work. Anything that helps us forward in our duty is a cause for congratulation. All that we do for our church is full of pleasure and responsibility. We have now a better appreciation of the function of a new church. The prosperity of the lovers of Jerusalem means an increase of a zealous spirit, and in that we rejoice in our new building and in what it is to do. This house is not ours, but God's; it is our right to be hospitable and to assist men and women to the benefit of the Gospel; to tell strangers, "there is a place where you can find a home." The discussion of legal rights is nothing compared to the right-doing of our own hearts. Our ownership gives us no right to shut up the promises of God and the peace of religion, but we must say to all men: "Come and join us." In all spheres of life sympathy is a very valuable addition. From our own experience we can appreciate this. As we remember the offers of hospitality which we received in our own calamity, more than we could accept, we will appreciate the value of religion and keep closer to Christ. In our services in the temple Emmanu-El we felt that sympathy which existed between the Jews and Apostles before misunderstanding separated them, and we have learned more of the movement of religion with others. And last, to gain personal lessons is one of the objects of life. To gather these from our common calamity may obviate the need of getting them from personal experience. Where is the need of patience better illustrated than in our experience? What we have felt here opened the need of a greater faith.

Because the prophets lived in times of trouble, we have our glorious Advent to read year after year. Because the Apostles suffered, they looked forward to the city whose founder and builder is God. The processes of our training will not be different from those of our fathers. We are the Church to-day, and as we are faithful, it will be strong. What we feel to-day, Solomon and Ezra felt when they entered into their Temples in Jerusalem. We do not separate from the past of such a building as this when we enter the new structure. Around us are the scenes of that past, the devotion of those by whose aid these walls were first raised. As God out of the cradle in Bethlehem brought the hand that was to rule the kingdom to come, so from all the vicissitudes of those who trust Him He will show the path that leads to the building up of His cause.

DR. HEPWORTH NOT A SPIRITUALIST.

"Yes, I read the article in Monday's TRIBUNE about the conference of Spiritualists at the Harvard rooms on Sunday, in which my name was 'taken in vain,'" said the Rev. George H. Hepworth to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning; "and for the life of me I cannot see what this Mr. Farnesworth is driving at. I think, however, he intended to convey the idea that sometime ago I became a convert to Spiritualism, but that at present I am what might be termed a 'backslider.' If that is his diagnosis of my case, I have simply to say that it is a mistaken one.

"In the first place, according to THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Farnesworth spoke of me as 'a supporter of Cumberland.' That is a mistake. When Mr. Cumberland's first circulars came out they contained a great many names of well known men to whom he referred, and they made the claim that Mr. Cumberland had 'the moral support' of a great many ministers whose names were appended, among which was my own. Now I never gave Mr. Cumberland permission to use my name in this way, and I do not believe that any of the other gentlemen did so. I was surprised to see my name included in the list when I went to the hall that first night. Then Mr. Farnesworth gives me credit for having 'advanced to some extent on the road to liberal thought'—by which he doubtless means on the road to Spiritualism—but he regrets that I have recurred to 'the beggarly eloquence of orthodoxy.' I have always been an investigator in various lines of thought, and I have been very much interested in this matter of Spiritualism and have spent considerable time in endeavoring to investigate it, but I never became a convert to the belief, and hence never have abandoned it, and I have not, either, abandoned my investigations. Mr. Farnesworth's statement that I got my friends 'to put up a building' which was half hippodrome and half church, is, unhappily, true, and it is also true that the building involved my friends in debt, and that I retired from the pastorate of the church. But I retired because my physician told me that I must retire. I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys at the time, and the doctor told me that if I did not retire from the church at once I should be obliged to retire from the world in a comparatively short time. Under the circumstances I think I should not be blamed for having taken my physician's advice. Then Mr. Farnesworth says that at one period I wrote him letters, in one of which I told him that my mother had been a medium, and that if anyone could convince me of the truth of Spiritualism that person would confer upon me the greatest boon possible. Now I have no recollection of having corresponded with this man Farnesworth. When I read his name in the paper at first I could not remember having known such a man, but afterward I was able to recall him. I think I may have replied to some letters received from him, but I do not believe I ever mentioned my mother in any letter to him. If he has these letters he should produce them, and that would at once settle the question of his veracity if I may perhaps be forgetful.

"It is true that I should like to be convinced of the truth of spiritualism. I should like to believe it, but I have never yet seen enough to convince me. Mr. Farnesworth says that I asked for special manifestations, and promised that if they were given me I would preach Spiritualism. He claims that those manifestations were given, but that I had never carried out my part of the contract. Here Mr. Farnesworth makes another mistake. In the first place I never made any such contract. I have repeatedly asked for 'manifestations,' but no 'manifestations' have been so successful as to convince me of the truth of spiritualism. If, however, I could believe in Spiritualism, I should most undoubtedly preach it.

"Further down in the article, 'a large man with a large overcoat' is reported as having intimated that he could relate still darker and more damning tales about me, but that he admired me for being 'clever' and also because I had the frankness to acknowledge that Dr. Slade's manifestations could not be explained on other than Spiritualistic grounds. Well, I do say that of Dr. Slade. In my youth I spent considerable time in the study and practice of legerdemain and achieved a tolerable success in the art. I was acquainted with most of the so-called 'Spiritualistic' tricks, and never found a great deal of difficulty in discovering the various new deceptions, but with Slade I could make no headway. I could not understand how the exercise of natural laws and powers could produce such results. But while I said that I did not understand how these manifestations could be explained on other than Spiritualistic grounds, I did not deny that there might be other methods of explaining them, unknown to me. Even Slade's manifestations, though they excited my wonder and influenced me in the direction of spiritual belief, did not convince me of the truth of the spiritual doctrines.

"At present I will not say that I believe or disbelieve in Spiritualism. As I have said, I should like to believe in it if I could, but thus far sufficient proofs have not been forthcoming. I can enjoy reading intelligent discussions upon it. That is about the extent of my investigations in that line at present."

HOW SODA WATER SYRUPS ARE MADE.

One of the most interesting features of the soda water business, as carried on in this city, is the manufacture of the syrups employed in flavoring that beverage. To a TRIBUNE reporter the chemist of a leading firm said recently: "There are two general classes of syrups, the fruit and the artificial. The first are made from ripe fruits; the second from plain syrups and extracts. The former are, of course, the more costly, but those dealers who prefer the best article invariably buy them. One quart of fruit juice to three quarts of plain syrup makes a very rich compound for ordinary use. The plain syrup, which forms the base of nearly all fountain syrups, is made from pure cane sugar. By the aid of the saccharometer an article of uniform quality is obtained. We usually make our syrups to stand a test of 35°."

"Is not glucose frequently employed in the manufacture of plain syrup?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, by unscrupulous dealers. Glucose is used to give syrups body, but in the same proportion that the glucose is increased, the quality decreases. Albumen is much better and answers every purpose."

"How many syrups are now manufactured?"

"The list of them is practically limitless, since new flavors are being constantly added; but those more commonly employed are raspberry, strawberry, blackberry, cherry, peach, pear, apple, pineapple, vanilla, lemon, quince, goosberry, currant, catawba, chocolate and coffee. Of these, lemon is the most popular and vanilla next. The lemon extract with which the syrup is flavored is obtained from the rind of the fruit. You would naturally suppose that the juice of the lemon would be used, but up to the present time no process has been discovered by which the original flavor of the fruit can be preserved. You have probably noticed that the juice soon becomes flat and insipid if allowed to stand exposed to the air for a few hours. Lime juice is only preserved by adding sulphurous acid, but this gives it a musty taste which is not at all pleasant to many people. Few persons, by the way, are aware to what extent lime juice is used in this country and elsewhere. The English and United States naval and military forces consume large quantities yearly as a preventive against scurvy. Indeed, the sailors of Her Majesty long ago won the sobriquet of Lime Juicers because of their fondness for this drink."

"From what do you obtain your best vanilla extract?"

"From the Mexican vanilla bean. This attains a length of from eight to nine inches and grows upon a vine much resembling that of the grape. The beans do not have the rich flavor which makes them so valuable until their full length is attained. After being subjected to a short drying process they are oiled and put up in half-pound packages, wrapped in tin foil. If the packages are kept a year or more, long white fibrous chrystals form between the beans and furnish an undoubted proof of their genuine character. The Mexican bean costs from $12 to $15 a pound, but the Bourbon, of inferior quality, may be bought at $8 a pound. A very clever imitation is made from the Tonqua bean, which does not even belong to the vanilla family. It is impossible to manufacture a strictly pure vanilla extract for 15 cents a bottle. An artificial vanilla called vanline, used for flavoring cheap soda, has been manufactured for a very."

"How are artificial syrups made?"

"From the amyl and ethel series of ethers characteristic flavors of any fruit can be produced. Orris root is the base of all flavoring extracts. Pineapple is made from butyric ether and extract of orris root. The same materials in varying proportions are used in making strawberry and raspberry. The ether develops the flavor and makes the illusion more perfect. Extracts of rose and orange are added to ripe strawberry to bring out the peculiar bouquet. Valerianic acid and the amyl series of ethers combined form valerianate of amyl, resembling the flavor of the pomes. Apple and pear are made from fusel oil and sulpuric acid, the latter requiring an addition of acetate of potash. Besides these flavors, melon, grape, apricot and peach are also successfully imitated. As the result of continued experiments I have added jargonelle and bergamot pear. Extracts made in this way are now sold to the trade as the genuine article. The druggist or confectioner knows very well what he is getting when he buys them. The genuine orange and rose extracts usually come to us in the form of pomade. In the south of France, where both grow in great abundance, the flowers are gathered in the early morning, while the dew is still upon them, and thrown into a large porcelain kettle containing not lard. When the lard has become thoroughly saturated with the perfume of the flowers, it is strained and allowed to cool. It is then packed in tin cans and exported to perfumers and extract makers in all parts of the world. In order to get the extract from the pomade it is washed with deodorized alcohol heated to a certain temperature and allowed to granulate."

"How do the sales of the fruit and artificial syrups compare?"

"Two-thirds of the men who draw syrups use the artificial, because they are cheaper. Fruit syrups cost 50 cents a quart. Imitation syrups are 30 cents a quart. The artificial syrups are entirely innocent, unless colored with aniline, which is liable to contain traces of arsenic. The only suitable article for coloring is cochineal."

"But are not these artificial syrups injurious because of the deleterious substances which they contain?"

"No," concluded the chemist. "I should have no hesitancy in recommending them to anyone. If the apparatus is all right there can be no danger."

A FALSE CHARGE AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

From The Stone City Journal.

The Iowa Falls Sentinel, some weeks ago, speaking of a woman's meeting, made use of the following oracular and offensive language:

"Several noted platform women were there. These women were either old maids or married women who were not particularly happy at home. There is not a single woman on the platform of female suffrage in the whole broad land who has a happy family of husband and children—not one."

This attracted the attention of Hon. John H. King, formerly of Franklin County, this State, now editor of *The Chamberlain, D. T., Register*, and he applied his legislative experience to the starting of an investigation. For one thing he possessed himself of the following letter from Susan B. Anthony:

"ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 29.—John H. King, esq.—Dear Sir: Mrs. J. Ellen Foster forwards me your letter, asking me to give the facts as to the children of our women suffrage women. I will begin with the oldest:

Lucretia Mott, 5 daughters, 1 son	6
Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 5 sons, two daughters	7
Martha C. Wright, 2 sons, 3 daughters	5
Antoinette Brown Blackwell, 5 daughters	5
Lucy Stone, 1 daughter	1
Harriet Robinson, 3 daughters	3
Mary A. Livermore, 2 daughters	2
Lillie Devereaux Blake, 2 daughters	2
Matilda Joslyn Gage, 1 son, 3 daughters	4
Belva A. Lockwood, 2 daughters	2
Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, 1 boy, 2