A PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN.

TO BE WAGED THIS SPRING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SENTIMENT OF LEADING MEN THROUGHOUT THE STATE—NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

Pittsburg, Feb. 24 (Special).—At a special election on Tuesday, June 18, the citizens of Pennsylvania will vote for or against a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Although the joint resolution providing for the election was passed by a Legislature, which is overwhelming Republican and was signed by a Republican Governor, it will not be a party fight by any means. The Democratic and Republican parties are practically lost sight of in the campaign which is about beginning. The combined temperance organizations of the State, including the Constitutional Amendment Association—which was instituted several years ago—the Third Party Prohibitionists, etc., will fight under the leadership of Henry W. Palmer, who was Attorney-General under Governor Henry M. Hoyt. Joseph D. Weeks, Editor of "The American Manufacturer" and secretary of the Finance Committee of the Republican National Committee in the Blaine campaign of 1884, represents Allegheny County (Pittsburg and Allegheny City) on the State Committee of the combined organizations.

Francis Murphy, the noted temperance apostle, who calls Pittsburg his home, declares that Prohibition does not prohibit, and that moral suasion is the only sensible means by which drinking men can be converted. He cannot be consistent and vote for the amendment. In this position he finds himself antagonistic to Alderman A. H. Leslie, of this city. Mr. Leslie is the head of the order of Good Templars in this State. A couple of months ago Mr. Murphy was made a member, and in company with Mr. Leslie made a tour of the State in the interest of the order. Mr. Leslie is taking an active part in the campaign for Prohibition, and his organization has imported Colonel L. F. Cole, a Wisconsin orator, to make a tour of the State in the interest of the amendment.

Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Chauncey F. Black will vote against the amendment. He refers interviewers to his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1886, in which he claimed that sumptuary liquor legislation brings on the despot resistance of a natural right and with it a train of crimes and disorders.

Terence V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will vote for Prohibition. He is forty years of age, never tasted a drop of liquor, and when nineteen years of age, with four other persons, he assisted in organizing the first temperance society in Lackawanna County. He is a member of the Father Mathew Society and finds that moral suasion ceases to be effective as the temptation to drink becomes stronger.

W. U. Hensel, ex-chairman of the Democratic State Committee, does not expect to vote for the amendment. He is opposed to that sort of legislation.

Charles R. Landis, ex-chairman of the Lancaster Republican County Committee, will vote against Prohibition, claiming its adoption will injure business interests.

Richard Pearson, Mayor of Allegheny City, is an avowed foe of the amendment, principally because of the injury to business interests which would follow the passage of the amendment. He is interested in the white lead and mixed paint industry.

August Robinson, the biggest brewer of Scranton, says: "Keep the women away from the polls and we will win without a doubt. They will be the very best and most respectable women to. Neither I nor any other saloon keeper will have the courage or the incivility to dispute with them for a vote." Mr. Robinson is an anti-Prohibitionist.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, while not in favor of absolute prohibition, says the authorities of the Catholic Church will remain passive. Cardinal Gibbons voices the same sentiment. The rank and file are at liberty to act as their conscience dictates. Archbishop Ryan says prohibitory laws will not make men temperate. From the pulpit of the leading German Catholic Church of Wilkesbarre, Father C. B. Vogle has denounced the amendment as an unrighteous measure and admonishes his flock to vote against it. It is reported that Father McManes, a prominent Irish priest of Scranton, has indorsed the prohibition movement from his pulpit. Two Methodist Protestant clergymen of this city, at a regular weekly meeting of the clergymen of their denomination, positively denounced Prohibition without compensation. The leading Jewish Rabbi of Pittsburg has declared from the pulpit against the amendment. The Mennonites, a German religious sect, which includes a large part of the population of Lancaster County, will vote against the amendment. The oldest living Mennonite minister in this country, the Rev. Abraham Martin, age ninety—said the amendment would take from the people their personal liberties. The celebrated brewery connected with St. Vincent's Monastery, near Latrobe, is to be closed soon, after running half a century. The monks are beginning to think that a brewery is not becoming to religious and educational life. The monks are divided on the question of the amendment.

The Constitutional Amendment Association of Pennsylvania is non-sectarian and non-partisan, has 50,000 members and prints two monthly papers, which will be made weeklies when the campaign actively opens. One-hundred lecturers will be placed in the field. John Fulton, is president of the association. He is general manager of the great Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown, which employs 9,000 men. The local branch of the association at Wilkesbarre has bought the right to one column of space daily in each of the three newspapers of Wilkesbarre. These three columns are edited by D. L. Rhone, Judge of the Orphans' Court. He supplies them with fresh matter every day.

At one Monongahela distillery alone—that at Gibsontown—which is the most extensive rye whiskey manufactory in the United States, rye only is used, and the present daily consumption is 500 bushels, making fifty barrels of whiskey. A Government tax of about $600,000 is annually paid and eight Government officials are constantly stationed at this establishment. Any employe found drinking is immediately discharged. "Old Monongahela" is a brand of whiskey known all over the world. It comes from the counties of Westmoreland, Greene, Fayette and Washington. In this territory there are 7,000,000 gallons of whiskey in bond at the various distilleries. This represents a capital in liquor itself of $7,000,000, or $1 per gallon. The amount of whiskey taken out of bond in the same district every year is worth about $2,000,000. The amount of money invested in buildings, apparatus, etc., is at least $3,000,000.

Guckenheimer & Co., whose big distillery is the chief industry of Freeport, will be prepared to enter a new field if Prohibition wins. The Rev. Dr. Thompson, of the United Presbyterian Church of that town, says: "The firm controls a patent process for tanning, and has a tannery at Acquitonia. They are preparing to erect another, but are awaiting the vote on the amendment. If it carries they will turn their distillery and bonded warehouses at Freeport into a tannery. It is claimed that their loss on machinery will amount to $20,000, but when you take into consideration the fact that they have accumulated a fortune of $1,250,000 or $1,500,000 in about eighteen years on a very small original investment, it will be seen that they do not fare badly."

Absolute prohibition is forever declared in one small section of Pennsylvania. It is the Corn Planters Indians' Reservation, in Warren County. There are 300 and they occupy a tract of land one-mile square. The United States laws make it a penitentiary offence to sell or give liquor to an Indian.

THE NAVAL OFFICE FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

One of the first of the centennial handbooks to make its appearance is one "prepared and published on behalf of all employed in the Naval Office of the Customs" in this city. The little pamphlet is a compilation of the organization and the regulations of the Naval Office at this port, and it gives the list of all who have held that office since Benjamin Walker was appointed on August 3, 1789. The Naval Officer's main duty is to co-operate with the Collector in the assessment of duties upon imported goods, and to establish the accountability of that officer for the proper and complete collection of all duties, taxes, fines and penalties imposed by the laws relative to the customs of navigation, and for all moneys disbursed by him in refunds, drawbacks and other expenditures.

To enable the Naval Officer to discharge these important functions, the law makes many provisions, the most essential of which are that he shall receive a copy of the manifest of every vessel arriving from a foreign port and of every entry of goods therefrom, and, furthermore, that no duties shall be received except upon his joint estimate of them, and that no article shall be landed from any vessel except upon a permit countersigned by him. The amount of revenue that should be collected at any port in a stated period cannot be pre-established. For instance, there was collected under substantially the same laws in 1872 $148,381,446; in 1877, $91,056,061, and in 1882, $152,110,032. To show how this port has grown in maritime commerce there arrived in 1789 679 vessels, and in 1888 5,252 vessels. The amount of duties collected in the first year was $360,038, and in 1888 $140,880,080.

WARM WORDS OVER HIGH LICENSE.

John Lloyd Thomas addressed the Metropolitan Good Templars' Union at Masonic Temple yesterday. He severely criticised the proposed excise measures now before the Legislature, and urged that the Union should send a formal protest to Albany. When the motion was put, the number voting in the negative was so large that a rising vote was called for. One man rose in the audience and protested vigorously against the motion.

F. Alexander, who is prominent in Good Templar circles, declared that such a motion was uncalled for, and that he was thoroughly in favor of the high license measure. "If you will look back at the history of the States that now have prohibitory laws," he said, "you will find that they have become so through the effects of high license measures."

Things were beginning to grow uncomfortably warm, when Mr. Thomas stepped to the front of the platform and declared the motion passed, adding: "We are in favor of prohibition in this association, any how."

BALL PLAYERS AT SYDNEY.

SCENES IN THE CAPITAL OF NEW-SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, Dec. 25.—It is not difficult for a stranger to gain the good-will of the Sydneyites. The first thing he wants to observe, after he arrives in port, is: "What a beautiful harbor you've got," and having said this he is regarded as a man of fine judgment.

If any of the baseball party expected to find the famous Australian rabbits overrunning the streets of Sydney they must have been agreeably disappointed. It would take several days' travel to approach anywhere near the scene of devastation which these prolific hordes have brought on the bush country. The destructive grasshoppers and potato bugs of America are regarded as genuine pleasures compared with the wreck which this long-eared scourge entails upon any country it overruns. The reward for some powerful means of destroying them is still open to the world, for only a few days ago the Colonial Commission at Sydney rejected the remedy offered by Mr. Pasteur.

The capital of New-South Wales is a handsome city, with many large and imposing structures. The banks and business houses are mostly built of sandstone and are very ornate and substantial architecturally. The retail stores are large and spacious and devote much attention and taste to the display of their wares. Notable features of many buildings, different from anything in the United States, are the arcades. They are large courts built in the centre of large structures with passageways extending from street to street. Though having a population of less than 200,000, the large number of hurrying, active people seen on the street gives one the impression of a much larger city. This is notably the case on a Saturday night. So great is the throng on the main streets, that a line of promenaders is formed in the middle of the thoroughfare, and it looks, for all the world, like some prominent street in New-York on the occasion of a big parade during an election campaign. The streets are all macadamized or have Nicholson pavements, which makes driving a not unpleasant experience.

The hotels, judging by the one where the Chicago team stopped, have a vast field for improvement ahead of them in learning how to make life pleasant for travellers. It is not that the manager is not anxious to please, but they lack accommodations. Imagine an American returning to his hotel at 11 o'clock at night, finding the entrance closed and having to ring a night bell to gain admittance! Inside it is lively enough, the reason for the front-door being closed, being to evade the law which requires the bar-rooms to be closed at eleven. There are no real bar-rooms such as flourish all too numerously in the United States. They are all hotels, no licenses being granted unless there are thirty beds in the house for the use of guests. The bar maid flourishes here. In the hotels they appear to be well-behaved girls, and in most places they resent familiarities from strangers.

Though it is summer here the weather is pleasant, much like early September weather in America. There is no marked peculiarity in the attire of the men to indicate that the dog days have come. There is very little of the utterly English about the people one meets on the streets, and if a judgment formed in a five days' visit is entitled to any weight, they are more like Americans than the "blarsted Britishers" so frequently met in New-York. This is not surprising when one considers that the Australians admire Americans inordinately and copy them in many things. The women dress in light, colored garments, suitable to a warm climate, and wear an unpainly style of straw hat. The crown is about six or eight inches high, and is trimmed with a broad ribbon which reaches within an inch of the top. The brim is about an inch wide.

A strong and positive characteristic of Australians is their passion for betting. They are said to wager fabulous sums on big sporting events, especially horse racing, and book-making is said to be carried on at every corner and in every cigar stand at certain seasons. A man's word "goes" if he is known, and no money is put up until "settling" day. Big "sweeps" are made up in which the winner stands a chance of gaining a small fortune. The purchase of a ticket in these is usually a sovereign, but smaller ones are also organized, and everybody, newsboy, washerwoman, servant girl, laboring man and clerk have a chance to invest according to their means.

AN OLD-TIME WAR-SHIP.

SEASONED OAK HAS DEFIED THE WEAR OF YEARS AND BATTLES—THE RICHMOND TO START FOR CHINA.

The United States steamer Richmond, the new flagship of the South Atlantic Squadron, did not sail until December 26. The completion of the Richmond was obstructed after Election Day because of the suspension of work upon her, made necessary by the exhaustion of the appropriation before one-half of the fiscal year had passed. During the hard rain just before she sailed much water got below decks through the openings where the planking was off on the port side of the main deck. The Richmond is one of the few vessels remaining which are an interesting part of the naval history of the Civil War, but which must soon be placed in "Rotten Row" to become food for the worms and an abiding place for barnacles, until they shall fall to pieces. She will probably last longer than many of the vessels of the old wooden school from the fact that she was built of the best live oak that could be obtained in 1857, in which year she was constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The Richmond's first cruise was in the Mediterranean, where she remained until the Civil War, when she was ordered home and assigned to the active West Gulf Squadron. She was associated with all the movements in which the Hartford was engaged under Admiral Farragut. Under command of Captain (afterward Rear-Admiral) James H. Alden, she was in the expedition up the Mississippi River at the capture of New-Orleans, on May 1, 1863, and in the engagement at Port Hudson on March 17, 1863. At Port Hudson she was struck with cannon balls twenty-seven times, and lost a large number of men, including Lieutenant-Commander Cummings, the executive officer. Captain (afterward Admiral) Thornton A. Jenkins relieved Captain Alden, and commanded the Richmond in the fight and capture of Mobile Bay, on August 5, 1864, when she was third in line.

Previous to her service in the Asiatic Squadron the Richmond was on duty in the Mediterranean. She returned in 1877 and was ordered to Boston, where she was extensively repaired, in fact, nearly rebuilt. She was inspected by Commodore Upshur, who then commanded the Boston Navy Yard, and was found to be one of the best and strongest vessels in the service. She was provided with new machinery, and was the first vessel to be constructed with ventilating pipes leading around the skin of the vessel from the bilges to the spar deck. On December 28, 1878, she made a trial trip from Boston to New-York at an average speed of eight knots an hour, the maximum speed being ten knots. She was then fitted out and went to the Asiatic Squadron by way of the Suez Canal, early in 1879. General Grant and his party took passage on her on their trip around the world, going as far as Hong Kong upon her.

MR. GEORGE SAYS ENGLAND IS ALL RIGHT.

Henry George last evening addressed a meeting of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, at their club-rooms, in St. Mark's Place. In the course of his remarks Mr. George said that the single-tax question was rapidly growing in public favor, and everywhere there was a strong undercurrent in its behalf. At the end of his address he said that he intended to sail for England next week. The cause had made more progress there, he said, than any similar movement ever carried on in that country. He wished to visit England, because it seemed to be the most favorable portion of the world for the reception of the doctrines which he advocated, especially at the present time, when the utter destruction of the Tory Government was only a question of the near future. Then, too, he said, the attention of the American people would be attracted by what was done on the other side, and they would move forward rapidly in imitation of the people of Great Britain.

FATALLY INJURED IN A QUARREL.

Thomas McSherry, alias "Tom Fox," died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from injuries received last Friday evening. McSherry was found by a policeman lying on the sidewalk at Tenth-ave. and Fifty-third-st. bleeding from a severe scalp wound. The doctors found a fracture in his skull, and he soon became unconscious. He refused to tell how he was injured. The police learned yesterday that he was in Daly's liquor store, at Tenth-ave. and Fifty-third-st, on Friday night, and left there with several young men, with whom he had a quarrel. One of the men knocked him down and his head struck the pavement violently. His assailant is unknown, but the police believe that they will find him. McSherry has a wife living at No. 413 West Fifty-sixth-st. and a brother in the Tombs awaiting trial for burglary.

SHE THINKS HER MONEY WAS STOLEN.

Mrs. Catharine Kivilhen, a feeble old woman, complained to Inspector Byrnes, at Police Headquarters, yesterday, that she had been robbed of $850. She lives at No. 148 West Houston-st., with Dr. Ormsby. She said that the money that had been stolen was in the Bleecker Street Savings Bank, and that some one had taken her bankbook and drawn out the money with a forged check. The bank was closed yesterday, and her story could not be verified, but the police have doubts as to her sanity. Dr. Ormsby told a reporter that he had been treating Mrs. Kivilhen for a mild form of insanity for the last two years, and that the notion of robbery was probably a delusion.

SERMONS WORTH READING.

XX.

NO TRUE RELIGION WITHOUT REPENTANCE.

THOUGHTS FROM THE REV. LYMAN D. CALKINS, IN TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF BROOKLYN.

One of the younger but one of the most wide-awake Presbyterian churches of Brooklyn is the Trinity Presbyterian, at Marcy and Jefferson aves. It is quite a religious literary centre as well, for it numbers among its members Oscar E. Boyd, the corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions; the Rev. Dr. J. M. Sherwood, of "The Homeletic Review," and Mrs. Finks, of "The Woman's Home Missionary." The church was started five years ago by a couple of dozen people, who met in Liberty Hall. When the present pastor came to the church three years ago, there were forty members. Since then a church building has been erected and paid for, and the membership has increased to about 200. The Rev. L. D. Calkins is a graduate of Williams in 1867 and also of Princeton Theological Seminary. His first pastorate was in Pennsylvania, the second in Massachusetts, where he had charge of the Park Street Church of Springfield. He came to his present pastorate from a charge in Westchester County, and has won the love and esteem of his people by his energetic efforts and zealous care for the rising church. His subject yesterday morning was repentance, and the text was from Mark vi, 12; "And they went out and preached that men should repent." He said:

When John the Baptist came forth from his solitude in the spirit and power of Elijah, it was that he might prepare the way of and for the Lord's Christ. What that preparation required was soon evident from the burden of his discourses. "Repent ye," was the text from which unlimited illustration and application were possible and pertinent. Sin, actual and personal, was so manifest that Messiah could not come to Israel in the fulness of blessing, without its renunciation and a purpose of endeavor after new obedience. But that faithful voice was soon hushed in prison, because too pronounced and uncompromising in the palace.

Then issued Jesus Himself from retirement to take up the work threatened with so untimely an ending. And it is interesting to note that the text of His discourse was identical with that of the Baptist's, "Repent." The significance of this fact, as we look back from our eminence as to knowledge of the entire body of divine teachings, lies in the recognized necessity of radical change of soul-attitude even when the gospel of purest love is to be proclaimed. So essential is the doctrine of repentance from sin that even when free grace is to be set forth, as offering a better hope than legal satisfaction, there yet must be a turning away of soul from the accursed thing in order to the proper apprehension and acceptance of the gospel.

It cannot, therefore, be matter of great surprise when, still later on, the company of our Lord's intimate associates is sent forth two and two, that they also took up the same refrain "and preached that men should repent." Whatever might follow and whatever of gracious help might be promised immediately, it would verily be incomplete unless prefaced and buttressed by the insistence of this requirement. And if the followers of Jesus go forth in this day to make known His saving doctrines, can we suppose there is any indulgence granted for the omission of this one?

THE AXE SHOULD BE LAID AT THE ROOT.

John the Baptist laid his axe at the root of the tree and well-aimed were his blows! No outgrowth of personal pride could for a moment stand. Sin had to be laid bare and its luxurious productions must wither. All things must be made new. Repent! Just so the Lord Himself, just so the Apostles, fearlessly because needfully, swung the axe that cut away "the refuge of lies." And we cannot do otherwise than follow their example, and deliver their message. Their message is our message, because God is the same and human nature is the same from age to age, and we cannot go to the creatures of God with any other message than that which God has given, if we expect to comfort their hearts or bring them back to filial trust. We may preach the amenities of social life—the arts of self-culture and independence—the satisfactions even of good-will and helpful deeds, but we have not shown men how to eradicate the ever-springing seeds of evil until we have taught them what God's message and commandment is. And this evidently is not obscure or indeterminate. It is spread out plainly in the Old as in the New Testament. If there be want of sympathy between men and their Creator, it is the old story that furnishes the explanation of its cause and the old admonition which indicates the remedy. "If thou doest not well sin lieth at the door." This is the trouble now and with us as well as it was with Cain. And the remedy does not alter with the succeeding generations. "Thou shalt rule over him." Repent and put thy heel on sin—your sin—the sin that is besetting thy soul with its power, or else thou too will be conquered and sin—your sin—will come out, like Cain's murder!

The Apostles preached the gospel. The gospel is the love of God through Jesus Christ His Son. And this we preach—first, last, always. But the gospel cannot be understood unless Jesus Christ be apprehended. And Jesus Christ cannot be apprehended as the transmitter of divine love unless His position be recognized as the sufferer for and the bearer of sin—iniquity. So that the gospel itself becomes unintelligible unless there be an apprehension of sin as baneful and incompatible with the indwelling of God's love. Just as we are, the gospel comes to us. Just as we are, the gospel offers to save us. But how? Not at all by leaving us as we are and superadding what we lack—ever, always, by changing the order and the source of our life and activity. By inducing repentance and securing regeneration. We are not to be saved with our sin. Sin God does not want to save. That, wherever it be found, is to be crushed out. That men everywhere are called on to repent from. That, if we are to be new creatures by the power of God's Holy Spirit, we must utterly and with full purpose of heart turn away from.

THE NEED OF A DECISIVE LINE SOMEWHERE.

There is an unspeakable joy in addressing the men of this generation on themes connected with religion, and particularly the doctrines of our Lord, in that such a truly catholic spirit prevails, touching whoever and whatever evidently and earnestly tends toward or seeks after the truth. The "splitting of hairs" as to "the who" or "the how" is relegated to the few. The larger-hearted desire for and acceptance of help, wherever it comes from, is encouraging and stimulating to the best and most painstaking endeavors. God does not give a stone for bread. Neither does he send messages to act like narcotics when men require the ringing tones of awakening and convicting truth. It is not pleasant to stir up the best. It is much easier and often better to let well enough alone. A great many would like to get a little more, provided they can keep what they have got. But the wisdom of all this must depend on what is already. If the nest is not fit it had better be stirred up. If what we have is not well, we cannot afford to keep it and add thereto.

There must be a sharp, decisive line somewhere if we are to be Christ's. If we are Christ's truly, then we hail that which will bind us to Him the closer. If we are not His, then we must let go our dependence on what we have and turn to Him for what we have not. Christ did not come saying: "If you love the world, love God also." He said, rather: "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon," "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." As the ambassadors for Christ, we have no right to teach any other doctrines than such as He taught. As ambassadors for Christ "we pray you in His stead be ye reconciled to God." But that does not mean any compromising reconciliation between the world and God. It means a subordination of everything it is right for us to have or do to Christ's will, and an utter rejection of everything opposed to Christ's will. "Repent ye," and "bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

There is many a one whose best lesson to-day would be a lesson of repentance. Many a godly man who needs just this lesson. The patriarch Job, whose piety as well as his trials we venerate, found his after perfect peace when he had learned this lesson more thoroughly. "I have heard of Thee," says he, "by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee; wherefore I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes." He did not give up faith in God ever. He did not choose evil rather than holiness. But he never understood that exceeding sinfulness of sin until he had the grandest vision of God. Then he repented, and blessings followed above all that he had had before his affliction.

If men are to come to God by Christ, they must know that they cannot carry their sins with them. If they are ready to renounce as well as denounce these, they shall receive help to overcome them. But if they do not count the cost, but just go with the crowd because Jesus is making a great stir in the city, then what will they do in the end when many forsake Him and follow Him no longer?

It is not to deter from the choice of Christ that He makes the necessity of repentance plain, but it is that all who decide to go with Him may so stand in the integrity of their choice that trials and persecutions shall only act upon them as the storms upon the trees on the mountain tops, causing them to take deeper and firmer hold in the rocky soil. When the Prodigal came to himself, he repented. Well for him that his repentance did not come too late. While it is called to-day, any soul may repent and come home to God through Christ. We have no promise in God's word for those who refuse to hear and heed His call while their to-day lasts. There is a looking for of judgment, and without repentance for sin, how can it fail to be a fearful looking forward? When Jonah repented, God hearkened and answered his prayer. When Peter repented, Jesus received him into His perfect confidence, and said, "Feed my lambs. Feed my sheep." When the thief on the cross repented, he was promised admission into Paradise that very day. When John Bunyan repented, the swearing tinker was made to write almost like John the Beloved of heavenly things. On the other hand, when Saul repented not, his joy and his kingdom passed from him. When Ahab repented not, the words of the prophet were verified in his sorrow and in his death. When Judas repented not, he sold his soul to evil and went to his own place. True repentance needeth not to be repented of, and whenever men will lift up hands from which they have let fall the works of sin, God will cleanse them and make them helpers in the work of building His kingdom. Whenever the heart turns away from sin because it is evil and seeks unto God, there He will graciously bestow His peace that passeth all understanding.

THE REV. DR. COLLYER ON GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer yesterday morning took for the subject of his sermon at the Church of the Messiah, "Washington as a Member of the Human Family." He took for his text the passage in Daniel x, 11: "A man greatly beloved." He said that Washington was the St. George of the New World, loved and admired almost to worship. He thought that the human quality in his life had come to be overlooked, and that he was looked upon as one who was different from common men, and that could he himself speak across the silence he would say: "No, I am but a fellow-servant. Worship God." He thought that Washington was fortunate in his family, in coming from good old English stock, which had lived in England for hundreds of years, "not famous, never infamous." It was his good fortune also to have a good and noble mother, nor was it a misfortune to him, as it might have been to others, that there was not time or money for him to obtain an extended education. We could see now that his life-work lay in other lines, and no powers of heart or mind necessary to that work were to be burned up by the student's lamp.

He had no time to do nothing, no time to sow his wild oats. Womanhood was as sacred to him as heaven itself and the angels that live in innocence there forever. He was a man of business, could care for his money, but could also give it with boundless generosity, or turn from it in disdain when it stood in his way. His greatness as a leader lay not so much in his victories over his enemies as in his great patience and manliness in defeat and disaster. He was a whole man, and therefore a holy man.

DOMESTIC MISSIONARY WORK.

A SERMON BY THE REV. DR. W. S. RAINSFORD, ADVISING CHRISTIAN FEDERATION.

When the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford stood up yesterday in the pulpit of St. George's Church to talk about domestic missionary work there was not a vacant seat in the building, a considerable number of those present being strangers. This is some of what he said:

The hope of the world lies in man's interest in man. The widening of man's relationship to man is the result of almost unlimited change. There is a purpose as distinctly evident in those thousand and one little changes, sometimes revolutionary, which bring man nearer to his fellow-man, as there seems to be a purpose in those beneficial changes through which the forms of life have mounted from the lower creations to the human. So soon, however, as man loses the thought of suffering possible to the Saviour when he was here below a great and impassable barrier is set up between him and his God. But God in His love comes to us and says: "I want your copartnership. I want that wonderful egoism, you, to help Me in the infinite plans which lie before the race." Who can resist that kindly call?

I do not believe in any hell, except in so far as it is the desire and purpose of God to imprint upon the human mind the eternal must. I am intolerant of a church polity that has not got for its object the deepening of man's interest in man. National ties are only the swaddling clothes in which God keeps straightened the baby limbs of those nations who walk with larger stride and ever-increasing influence as the years advance. The Church to-day as a pattern has got to stand as a living embodiment of some great truths. The Church is here to do something in the world, or else to do nothing. She is here as the pattern of a larger love, of a divine purpose, of a larger brotherhood, of a larger social state in which there is one Father and one connecting link. She is here—Oh, God Almighty, give us grace to grasp it!—to establish society; but the society that God and His Church have to establish is a society based not on rights, but on duties. You men of business, I know when you go down to your work in the morning cannot make great progress simply on the basis of your duty to your fellow-man. "Before God, sir, I don't know how to do it," say many of them to me; and, my brethren, I cannot help you as yet. God hasten the time when from our Christian Church shall go out in a ringing voice of the spirit of God: "The weak is my brother."

There is a great illustration given us of what our work ought to be by the Church of Rome. That church gives to her people, it is true, very inferior definitions of Christian doctrine and faith and practices, and yet she has cut us out of the lower parts of our city and of the other great cities of our land. In Chicago and St. Louis, too, I am told, the Church of Rome is invariably holding ground, while Protestantism is losing. Why? Because we have not grasped the fact that we have to federate. There is federation all around—federation from trusts to trades unions. We have the idea that a few good men located here and a few there are sufficient for the work. They will come together and say: "There is a nice little corner; we will carry on a church there. We must, it is true, give up a church somewhere else, but we will carry on one there." If you are going to offer an organized opposition to the powers of evil, then, in the name of God and American Protestantism, you have get to federate.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

The Sunday Tribune of yesterday contained eighteen pages, embracing all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, correspondence, a short story, local sketches, and literary miscellany. Mr. Smalley's London cable letter gave a graphic outline of European topics; The Tribune's regular Paris correspondent told some fresh gossip about the late Crown Prince of Austria. There were reviews of "The Life of John Stuart Mill," by W. L. Courtney; "Dictionnaire de L'Ameublement et de la Decoration," by Henry Havard; and of the novels, "Hermia Suydam," by Gertrude Franklin Atherton; and "A Transaction in Hearts," by Edgar Saltus, and Literary Notes. Other notable articles were: The Work of the Players; National Guard News; The Festive Capital; The Presidential Line; "At Whose Door," short story by Margaret Deland; The Craze for Playwriting; Mr. Smalley's Notes from London; Electric Traction; Gossip at the Capital; The Baseball Season; The Fashions; Art News and Comments; In the Church Porch, and The Week in Society. The leading features of news were the following:

Foreign.—The declaration of the new French Ministry was read in the Chamber and the Senate, and was greeted with applause; it announced a firm policy. ═══ Chili has prohibited Chinese immigration. ═══ Another Emin relief expedition is being fitted out in Germany. ═══ Prince Bismarck, at a dinner in Berlin, deplored the meddlesomeness of certain German consuls, in "so-called German colonies"; he was understood to refer to Samoa. ═══ Herr Von Bulow will sail for the United States in March.

Congress.—Both branches in session. ═══ Senate: The Chandler resolutions relative to elections in the South were taken up, and Senators Daniel and Hoar spoke. ═══ House: The Deficiency bill was discussed; eulogies were delivered on the late Congressman Burnes, of Missouri.

Domestic.—Intense cold prevailed from Montana to the Atlantic, the mercury registering as low as 52 degrees in the Northwest. ═══ The bark Josie Troop was wrecked on the North Carolina coast and the captain and ten of the crew were lost. ═══ The Commissioner of Patents gave a decision sustaining the Bell Telephone Company in the suits of Gray and McDonough against it. ═══ Damaging testimony was brought out upon the production of the books of Contractor Snaith, before the Assembly Committee investigating the ceiling scandal. ═══ Russell Harrison, in an interview, said that his father's Cabinet had been decided upon.

City and Suburban.—The Downtown Club of the Business Men's Republican Association formally opened its new house at No. 67 New-st., speeches were made by Chauncey M. Depew, A. R. Whitney, Elihu Root, C. P. Vedder, John F. Plummer and others. ═══ The wife of a wealthy Brooklyn manufacturer killed herself after a quarrel with her husband. ═══ A third juror was secured in the Kerr trial; Judge Daniels called for an investigation of statements made by talesmen that they had been improperly approached by detectives. ═══ The New-York Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania ate their annual dinner. ═══ The Southern Boulevard Railroad Company was enjoined from constructing its proposed road. ═══ Bench warrants were procured for Ives and Stayner on the indictments recently found against them. ═══ Stocks a little irregular at generally higher figures, closing strong.

Copies may still be had at the office, and by mail. Eighteen page. Price 4 cents.

THE YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Director of the Mint has submitted to Congress his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 188. The gold product was 1,644,927 fine ounce of the value of $33,175,000, an excess of $175,00 over 1887. The silver product was 45,785,632 fine ounces of the commercial value of about $48,00,000 and of the coining value of $59,195,000, an increase of 4,515,227 fine ounces over the product in 1887. The total refined product of the United States was in gold 1,777,877 fine ounces, and of silve 53,128,698 fine ounces. The average price of silver during the year was about 94 cents. The Government purchased 28,920,898 standard ounces of silver during the year, costing $24,401,340, an average price of 94 cents per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased for the coinage of the silver dollar since March 1, 1878, has been 275,07,939 standard ounces, costing $266,091,445, an average price of $1 07.5 per fine ounce, or 96.7 pe standard ounce.

The coinage of the mints during the calendar year 1888 was as follows: Gold, $31,360,808; silver dollars, $31,900,83; subsidiary silver, $1,034,773; minor, $912,20; total, $65,318,615.

The import of gold bullion and coin was $11,031,941, and the exports $34,619,667, a loss by export of $23,587,72. The import of silver was $21,592,062, and the export, $29,695,222, a loss by export of $8,33,160.

THE KERR JURORS SPEND A TEDIOUS DAY.

The threatenesome jurors who have been secured for the trial of Thomas B. Kerr whiled away the time yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, with brief excursions under the are of the officers of the Supreme Court who have them in charge. Julius Heilborn heard Felix Adler discourse at Chickering Hall in the morning and was afterward escorted to his home by Officer Brophy. Mr. Peets and Mr. Kilpatrick also visited their families for a short time, under the watchful eyes of Officers McVenny and Arnold. Everything relating to the trial was carefully cut out of the newspapers before being submitted to the perusal of the jurors, but they were allowed to have unlimited cigars and refreshments, both solid and liquid.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

Per North River, Vessels and Railroads.

B E Peas, bags	70	Malt, bush	16,000	Oil, inbr., bbls	226
BW. Flour, pkgs	774	Barley, bush	11,050	Oleo stock, pkgs	945
Beans, bbls	3	Peas, bush	2,740	Peanuts, bgs	792
Cotton bales	4,709	Oatmeal, bbl	125	Pork, pkgs	780
Cotton seed oil, bbls	901	Flaxseed, bg	12	Cutmeats, pkg	2,518
Cotton seed bags	753	Grease, pkgs	144	Lard, pkgs	1,957
Dried fruit, pkgs	49	Grass seed, bags	784	Lard kegs	1,403
Eggs, bbls	1,376	Hides, bales	14	Butter, pkgs	6,493
Eggs, cases	4,291	Hops, bales	584	Cheese, pkgs	2,107
Flour, pkgs	10,717	Leather, sd's	13,550	Dressed hogs	1,076
C Meal, bbls	677	Moss, bales	52	No.	554
C Meal, bags	5,947	Molasses, hds	82	Rice, pkgs	591
Wheat, bush	2,200	Spirits turp., bbls	150	Spelter, pcs	94
Corn, bush	99,800	Tar, bbls	9	Tallow, pkgs	193
Oats, bush	45,000	Oil cake, pkg		Tobacco, hhd	247
Rye, bush	1,800	Wool, bales	1,080	Tobacco, pkg	505
				Whiskey, bbl	645
				Wool, bales	1

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—Brazil growths on the spot made a further slight gain to-day, but trading was unimportant. Fair cargoes quoted 17 7-8c. Mild grades in moderate request and very firm. Sales, 1,200 bags Maracaibo, private terms. The option market tended higher and trading was fairly active, considering the short session. Havre advanced 1-2@3-4 for early, and first sales here showed a gain of 15@25 points; subsequently there was more of a pressure to sell (Havre losing the early rise), leading to a slight reaction, closing, however, steady. Hamburg quiet and unchanged. Rio firm. Exchange (private) 27 3-4. Receipts, 8,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 4,000 bags; Rio clearances for Europe, 7,000 bags; total stock, 460,000 bags. Santos receipts, 13,000 bags. Sales here, 46,000 bags.

	Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	16.30@16.35	16.35	16.35	750
March	16.35@16.40	16.45	16.40	4,000
April	16.30@16.40	16.40	16.35	4,250
May	16.35@16.40	16.45	16.35	13,750
June	16.45@16.50	16.60	16.50	2,750
July	16.55@16.60	16.65	16.55	4,000
August	16.70@16.75	16.75	16.70	2,000
September	16.85@16.90	16.95	16.85	6,250
October	16.85@16.90	17.00	16.85	4,250
November	16.90@16.95	16.90	16.90	250
December	16.90@16.95	17.00	16.90	3,750

COTTON—On the spot is without change of moment, ruling quiet and generally steady. Sales, since our last, 200 bales for export and 178 bales for consumption. Gross receipts, February 22, from Norfolk, 289 bales; from Portsmouth, 254 bales; from Charleston, 825 bales; rail road, 867 bales. Since September 1 the receipts at the ports aggregated 4,787,190 bales to Thursday night, comparing with 4,815,146 bales for the corresponding time last season, including to-day.

Quotations are based on American standard of classification:

	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	7 3-8	7 5-8
Strict Ordinary	7 13-16	8 1-16
Good Ordinary	9 3-4	9
Strict Good Ordinary	9 3-16	9 7-16
Low Middling	9 11-16	9