MONETARY CONFERREES.

SELECTIONS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT AND LORD SALISBURY.

SENATOR ALLISON TO HEAD THE AMERICAN DELEGATION—NO MEETING PLACE FIXED UPON.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The President has selected the following, Senators William B. Allison, of Iowa, and John P. Jones, of Nevada; Representatives James B. McCreary, of Kentucky; General Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, and Henry W. Cannon, of New-York, as members of the International Monetary Conference to be held in one of the European capitals. All of the five Commissioners chosen are men well known in public life.

Senator Allison has been twenty years a member of the Senate, and was a member of the House for three years before that. He is, and has been for years, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and is a leading member of the Senate Finance Committee, and because of his long experience as a legislator and his familiarity with the fiscal and monetary affairs of the Government, growing out of his membership of these two very important committees, is regarded as a leading member of the Republican side of the Senate in financial matters. Mr. Allison voted against free coinage in this and the last Congress, and while he has not taken a prominent part in recent silver debates he may be considered as a moderate silver man, a bimetallist favoring the coinage of silver as far as practicable under proper safeguards.

Senator Jones has been a close student of the money question, and is, and has been an earnest advocate of free coinage. During his twenty years in the Senate he has spoken but seldom on financial matters, but whenever he has spoken his carefully prepared and elaborate arguments have commanded the closest attention. His last speech in favor of free silver coinage was probably the most exhaustive and elaborate discussion of that side of the question ever listened to in the Senate. Mr. Jones is a prominent member of the Senate Finance Committee, and was one of the Senate conferrees to draw up and approve the so-called Sherman Silver act of July 14, 1890. No abler or better representative of the free-coinage interest could have been selected.

Ex-Governor McCreary, of Kentucky, who is serving his fourth term in the House of Representatives, was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House during the 4th Congress, and a leading member of that committee in the last Congress, as well as in the present one. As chairman and member of this committee he has necessarily given a great deal of attention to international questions. Mr. McCreary, while not taking a prominent part in the recent silver debates in the House, advocated and voted for free coinage. Mr. McCreary introduced the bill in the House which called the International American Conference here, and he also introduced the bill providing for the International Monetary Conference, of which he has just been appointed a member.

Mr. Cannon succeeded John Jay Knox as Controller of the Currency during President Arthur's Administration, and resigned to accept the presidency of the Chase National Bank of New-York. He is said to be a bimetallist, but opposed to free silver coinage.

General Walker is well known as a writer and expert on economic questions. He has filled a number of important public positions. He was Superintendent of Census for a few years in both the ninth and tenth censuses; has been Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, president of the American Statistical Society, is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. General Walker was a member of the International Monetary Conference held in Paris in 1878, and from a life-long study of economic and monetary questions is probably one of the best equipped delegates to the conference, and will no doubt take a leading part in its discussions and work.

The time and place of the meeting of the conference has not yet been definitely decided upon, but it will probably be in Brussels or Berlin next October.

London, Aug. 7.—The Associated Press has been authorized to state that the new Liberal Government is likely to add one delegate, a prominent monometallist, to the delegation announced by Lord Salisbury yesterday to represent Great Britain at the International Monetary Conference. The appointments announced are considered unsatisfactory. Sir W. H. Houldsworth is an ardent bimetallist, and Mr. Currie, who is a member of the Council to India, also has a leaning to bimetallism. Sir C. W. Fremantle was nominated solely on account of his official position in the Mint, and will take no active part in the conference.

WHAT WILL IT DO FOR OFFICERS?

A NEW QUESTION WHICH CONFRONTS THE IN-MAN LINE—THE PRESENT OFFICERS ALIENS.

Washington, Aug. 7.—An interesting question has been presented to the Treasury Department in regard to the steamships City of New-York and City of Paris, the owners of which are preparing to have them documented as American vessels in accordance with the provisions of a special act of Congress granting them that privilege under certain conditions. The steamship company is anxious to retain the present complement of officers of those vessels, most of whom, however, are of foreign nationality, and in order to bring them within the law requiring vessels of the United States to be officered exclusively by citizens of the United States the companies took steps to secure their speedy naturalization. This, however, is a slow process. The officers in question have already taken out their first papers, but must serve out the full probationary period before they become full-fledged citizens.

Leaving out the question of their financial ability to remain idle during that period, the company itself is unwilling to sacrifice them for untried men of American citizenship. Accordingly, as a test case, application was made to the Treasury Department for the retention of Captain Watkins as master of the City of Paris during his probational period of naturalization. The Commissioner of Navigation, to whom the matter was referred, has replied that the law is obligatory as to the citizenship of masters of United States vessels, and that such citizenship in the case of an alien is not established until he shall have fulfilled all the requirements of the naturalization laws. Unless this decision is reversed, the steamship company will have to secure a new set of officers for the two steamships or else delay the documenting of the vessels under United States laws until the present officers can legally serve.

WHAT CONGRESS APPROPRIATED.

THE FIGURES OF THE SO-CALLED "BILLION" CONGRESS FAR EXCEEDED—TRYING TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Washington, Aug. 7 (Special).—Chairman Holman and Messrs. Sayers and Dockery have been busy for several days with statements of the appropriations made during the last session, and the results of their labors will appear in "The Record" of Tuesday, August 9. They will no doubt do their best to break the force of the statement made by Senator Allison the last night of the session, and try to show that the last Congress, together with the Republican Senate, should be held responsible for the large increase of appropriations at the recent session. This is an impossible task.

The total appropriations made during the session amounted to $507,969,379 57, from which, in order to make the comparison between the first session of the last Congress and the first session of this Congress fair and just, the sum of $9,500,000, on account of the National Bank Redemption fund, which account was not included in the estimates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1891, should be deducted, leaving $498,469,379 57. But this did not include contract liabilities, authorized on account of river and harbor improvements, to the amount of $31,760,520, or like liabilities authorized on account of the new building for the Library of Congress, amounting to $640,000; or an item on account of fortifications, amounting to $1,300,000; or one on account of sewers in Washington, amounting to $35,000; the total of these items is $33,735,520, which, according to the views expressed by Chairman Holman, of the Appropriations Committee, in his last speech on the River and Harbor bill, should be added to the former total in order correctly to show what the action of Congress has been in regard to appropriations. That being done, the aggregate for the session amounts to the enormous sum of $532,204,899 57.

The total appropriations made during the first session of the 51st Congress amounted to $463,398,516 79, but this total did not include an indefinite appropriation for the payment of claims for bounty, back pay, etc., the expenditures on account of which during the year amounted to $1,300,000. Neither did it include indefinite items on account of repayments to importers for debentures and drawbacks under the Customs Administrative law, expenses of preparing Treasury notes under the act of 1890, salaries in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and coinage of silver bullion, the total expenditures on account of which items amounted to $5,372,297 87. Neither did it include contract liabilities amounting to $11,331,779 authorized to be incurred on account of the improvement of rivers and harbors. The sum of these items was $18,004,076 87, which being added to the total of the specific appropriations made an aggregate of $481,402,587 00. It will be observed that the specific appropriations of the first session of the present Congress exceeded by $35,070,868 78 the total specific appropriations of the "Billion" Congress, and that the aggregate appropriations, including indefinite appropriations and contract liabilities authorized by the first session of this Congress, exceeded by the sum of $50,802,311 97 the aggregate of like appropriations during the first session of the "Billion" Congress. These figures speak for themselves and require no comment.

COMMISSIONER CARTER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

EXCELLENT WORK DONE IN THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE—THE DOCKET CLEARED.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, of the operations of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was made public to-day. A careful reading of this report, says Commissioner Carter, will demonstrate that the liberal and just policy toward the settlers upon the public domain, adopted by Secretary Noble at the beginning of this Administration, has been productive of very satisfactory and beneficent results. "I felt justified," he says, "in predicting in my annual report of last year, that with the force then at command, the business of this bureau would be brought up abreast with current work by the end of the fiscal year just closed. It is gratifying to me to now be able to report to you that a literal fulfilment of that prediction has been fully consummated." The report continues:

In order that the magnitude of the work done during the last fiscal year may readily be comprehended, and the results accomplished fully appreciated, I feel warranted in referring to and discussing briefly the policy that governed and controlled the business of this office under the last Administration from 1885 to 1889. Commissioner Sparks, on page 48 of his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, said: "At the outset of my administration I was confronted with the overwhelming evidences that the public domain was being made a prey of unscrupulous speculation, and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic fraud carried on and consummated under public land laws." He further stated in the same report, in discussing the subject of commuted homesteads, that the proportion of fraudulent entries of this kind could be more nearly estimated at the whole number of such entries than in any other manner; that the average proportion of fraudulent pre-emption filings to the total number of filings made and relinquished should be estimated in round numbers at exactly 100 per cent, and that 90 per cent of all timber culture entries were fraudulent. Having become wrongfully imbued with the idea that nearly all, or, at least, a very large proportion of the entries made upon the public domain were fraudulent, and that the great body of well-disposed settlers were unscrupulous speculators, it is not surprising that Commissioner Sparks, on April 3, 1885, issued an order suspending action on all entries (except on certain scrip locations and on private cash entries), in the whole of Colorado, except the Ute Reservation, and in all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New-Mexico, Montana, Wyoming, and portions of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota.

The detrimental effect of this and other similar sweeping orders, and of the mistaken impression and policy which promoted them, upon the business of this office, was very great, and as a consequence, this Administration, on assuming the reins of government in 1889, was confronted by a land office greatly demoralized in all its ramifications. Injustice, or a denial of justice, under the machinery of the law, was its dominant feature. The settler who had honestly and laboriously, and at much hazard and heavy expense, complied in good faith with all the requirements of the law, outraged and indignant at the multiplied injuries inflicted on him by maladministration, demanded a patent, a title to the land he had by settlement, cultivation, and compliance with the law fully earned. Thus, by reason of this erroneous and mistaken policy, the legitimate channels of business in this office had become clogged, and by reason of wrongful delays a vast amount of work had accumulated, there being at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, 350,053 entries of all kinds pending, or awaiting consideration. Under these circumstances a change of policy was deemed necessary. Hence, shortly after March 4, 1889, a new administrative policy, based on a liberal and enlightened interpretation of the public land laws, was adopted by you, and has been continued during the intervening fiscal years. Under this new policy settlers are presumed to be honest and well disposed toward the Government and the laws, and public land business has been expedited with marked beneficent results.

In virtue of this marked and beneficial change of policy and under favorable legislation, the large number of accumulated entries, together with an addition of 318,016 entries received since the present policy was inaugurated, had on June 30, 1892, been carefully considered and proper action taken thereon.

The report gives statistics from which it appears that the excess during the four years ending June 30, 1892, over the four years ending June 30, 1888, in the number and acreage of agricultural patents issued was nearly 145 per cent, and that the excess in mineral patents issued was 98 per cent, and in coal patents 224 per cent. The report shows that the vacant public lands in the United States aggregate 567,586,783 acres. The Commissioner recommends a liberal policy in reference to surveys of the public lands in all of the States. This policy, he says, is dictated, not only by a due respect for the interests of the United States, but by the unwritten obligation which rests upon the Government toward those who have been induced by the terms of the homestead and preemption laws to become pioneer settlers upon the public domain. A general law on the subject of public forests is, the report says, unquestionably demanded, which shall make adequate provision in respect to both forest, reservation and the cutting and removal of timber to supply the public necessities.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A MORTGAGE FOR $1,250,000 FILED.

Chicago, Aug. 7 (Special).—The St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad Company filed with the Secretary of State a mortgage executed to the Atlantic Trust Company to secure a loan for $1,250,000 to to be used for the extension of the road from East St. Louis to Springfield.

THE BURLINGTON TO SPEND MILLIONS.

Chicago, Aug. 7 (Special).—In anticipation of an increased business next year the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company intends to expend from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 this year in extensions and new equipment. Of this amount, $1,600,000 will go into a new bridge and greatly enlarged terminal facilities at St. Louis. Two new iron bridges, each costing $43,000 more than the old structures they replace, are being erected on the northern branch; $100,000 will be spent on an enlargement of the company's Chicago freight-house. In Northeastern Wyoming the most important and costly extensions are being made, one line running northwest to Sheridan, and another southwest through the Powder River country toward Ogden. The contract for new equipment includes fifty locomotives, fifty-nine passenger cars, fifty-five chair cars, 1,000 stock cars, 1,000 coal cars and 200 furniture cars.

FREIGHT CAR TRANSFER BOATS ON THE LAKES.

Detroit, Aug. 7.—A local paper has the following: "Preparation is being made to deal the shipping interests of the great lakes a severe blow. Apart from the package freight carried by the swift steamships there is hardly anything except coal for vessels to take from Lake Erie to Lakes Michigan and Superior. It is at this traffic that the railroads are now looking longingly. At the yard of the Craig Shipbuilding Company, in Toledo, there are under construction two peculiarly shaped hulls, 260 feet long, 52 feet beam and 19 feet deep, which will cost, when completed, about $180,000 each. They are for the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad, and will both be completed by fall; and it is by the aid of these that the managers of that road expect to gather a large share of the coal and ore traffic which is now moved by water. Each of the steamers will be fitted with four tracks and will be capable of carrying twenty-four cars. They will be operated between Frankfort, Mich., and Kewaunee, Wis., a route that is sixty miles long and can be covered in six hours."

FOR BUILDING THE CANADA WESTERN ROAD.

Chicago, Aug. 7 (Special).—A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., says: "Friday evening Theodore Davis, Premier of British Columbia, entertained Frank Bakeman, Judge Blackman and Colonel Kane, of Chicago, at a dinner given on account of the successful conclusion reached between Bakeman and his associates and by the Government for building the Canada Western Railway. This road will extend from Victoria to Seymour Narrows, on Vancouver Island, crossing to the mainland by a bridge or ferry. Surveys have been made for the Canadian Pacific by way of Bute Inlet to the eastern boundary of the province, at Yellow Head Pass, Rocky Mountains, there to connect with the line now being built through the Canadian Northwest. The Government has already subsidized the road with 20,000 acres a mile. It is also understood that the Government has agreed to aid in the construction by means of guaranteeing interest. Victoria will also aid the scheme.

ONE WOMAN SLASHES ANOTHER.

Louisa Antonio, twenty-seven years old, and Angelina Calente, both married and living with their families on the top floor of No. 147 Elizabeth-st., quarrelled yesterday afternoon in the hall outside of their rooms. The Antonio woman was armed with an ugly potato knife and cut her antagonist in five places. The wounded woman was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the other woman was locked up in the Mulberry Street Police Station.

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

PEARL-BUTTON MAKERS SATISFIED.

INTERVIEW WITH NEWARK MANUFACTURERS AND EMPLOYES.

The Republicans of Newark, N. J., are making a vigorous canvass in behalf of Harrison and Reid and the wise policy of the party in passing the McKinley act is gaining friends every day in that busy manufacturing centre, as both manufacturers and employes see in their daily lives the benefit of this act in the shape of increased business, better wages and cheaper and better living.

An intelligent workingman said to a Tribune reporter the other day: "There is no question whatever that the McKinley act has been a decided benefit to us workingmen. We see it every day in the shape of good wages at a time when work is usually dull in the shops, the establishment of new industries in our town, the driving out of the market of foreign-made goods, their displacement by American-made articles, and also in the effect of lower prices for almost everything that we consume.

"The silly cry of the Democrats that protection is making the rich richer and the poor poorer is received with nothing but ridicule and contempt by intelligent workingmen, because they have a thousand evidences around them that this is a lie. My boss is a Democrat, and yet I have heard him admit more than once that the McKinley act, instead of being an injury to him, has been a positive benefit, as he sells more goods and gets better prices for them, as foreign competitors are driven out of the market. Yet he would not admit this for $100 if he thought any one heard him who would make use of it in behalf of the Republican party. Oh, it is enough to make a horse laugh to hear him talk about the robber tariff when he is with his Democratic cronies."

The article published recently in The Tribune showing the benefits of the McKinley act to the pearl button makers of Newark has caused considerable comment in Democratic circles, and Democrats admit that before the law was passed their industry was dead; that since the act was passed factories have been started, many men furnished with employment, wages increased and manufacturers making money; but they deny that pearl buttons are cheaper than before.

A Tribune reporter called on Thomas A. Webb, who is one of the pioneers in the pearl-button industry in Newark, and obtained an interview with him on this point. Mr. Webb said:

"I most emphatically declare that pearl buttons are cheaper now than before the McKinley act went into effect, or if they are not, it is no fault of the McKinley act or of the manufacturers. Some time ago I sold a retail house sixty-seven gross of pearl buttons, amounting to $41 51 net, which is about 62 cents a gross. A few days later I had occasion to go into this man's store and saw these same buttons marked 12 cents a dozen. Now, in the name of common sense, is it my fault if the public pays this merchant more than a hundred per cent profit to get these goods?

"I have made a careful study of this subject," continued Mr. Webb, "and I find that in 1889 there were eleven pearl-button manufacturers in the United States; four in Newark, three in Philadelphia, two in New-York, one in Brooklyn, and one in Springfield, Mass. At present there are between seventy-five and eighty firms engaged in this business. Prior to 1890 the number of persons employed in the pearl-button industry was between 300 and 400, and the wages paid averaged from $9 to $12 per week. But it must be understood that none of these persons worked more than three or four days per week. The amount of production would not be more than $500,000 per year. The amount of capital invested prior to 1890 was very limited. The total number of operatives employed in the seventy-five or eighty pearl-button factories running in the country at the present time is about 4,000, certainly no less. The wages of the operatives run from $15 to $24 per week, with plenty of work for all. The capital employed is certainly over $1,000,000, while the production of the factories at the present time amounts in the aggregate to between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 per year. As to the price of pearl buttons, I will give you the following table, which is made up from my own books and from those of others:

"Sixty line buttons prior to 1890, $20 per gross; since 1890, $10 50; 55 line prior to 1890, $15; since, $8 50; 50 line prior to 1890, $12; since, $7; 45 line prior to 1890, $8; since, $6; 40 line prior to 1890, $6; since, $5; 36 line prior to 1890, $4 50; since, $3 75; 30 line prior to 1890, $2 75; since, $3 75; 28 line prior to 1890, $2 50; since, $2 50; 24 line prior to 1890, $1 40, since, $1 75.

"The second and third qualities of buttons are about in the same proportion. The large buttons, which are in great demand for girls' and women's cloaks, have fallen 60 per cent. The reason for this is that the cost of shells plays a prominent part in the manufacture of large buttons, being two-thirds of the entire cost of production, but in the case of small buttons the entire cost of manufacture is eight-tenths of the cost of production. The large increase of wages makes the small buttons a little higher, but this difficulty will soon be overcome, as the manufacturers are now selling direct to retailers without the intervention of middle-men. Prices given in this list have no reference to those of the miserable buttons imported from Bohemia, which are made by wretchedly paid operatives. These buttons, after a short trial, are found to be no good, and break and split very readily."

Evidences of the benefits of the McKinley act to the hat manufacturers of Newark continue to accumulate. Thomas Crossly, a prominent hat manufacturer, said to a Tribune reporter on Saturday: "There is no question that the McKinley act has been a decided benefit to our industry, and also to the operatives engaged in the trade. Before the passage of the McKinley act there was a duty of 20 per cent on imported hats, now the duty is 60 per cent. This practically shuts out foreign hats from the market. Before the passage of this act it was possible for English manufacturers to come here and undersell us on account of the difference in wages, but to-day this is not so. Our men are getting better wages than ever before; then, too, we are using improved machinery by which men who formerly made from $15 to $16 per week are now getting from $24 to $30."

Another manufacturer said: "I am a Democrat, but I am not a fool. It is absolute folly to say that the McKinley act has injured the hatting industry. This is simply untrue. Business may be a little dull now, but this is not due to the McKinley act. We are making better and cheaper hats than ever before, and wages are fully as good as ever. It is useless to deny that the McKinley act has done a great deal for the manufacturers of stiff hats. It has stimulated that trade to a remarkable degree, and where a few years ago hardly anything but imported stiff hats were sold, to-day there are three homemade stiff hats sold to every imported one."

Another cry raised by the Democrats is that the McKinley act has increased the price of drugs and medicines. A Tribune reporter asked a man connected with one of the largest drug houses in New-Jersey about this statement, and received the following reply: "This is simply idiotic. There is not a druggist in New-Jersey or in the United States who has not been benefited by the McKinley act. The duty on opium of a dollar a pound has been removed, and it has also been taken off ginger, allspice, pepper, etc., and the duty on many French preparations is reduced. Some of the druggist's sundries are a little higher. It is true that sulphyrine is high priced, but this is not due to the McKinley act. It arises from the fact that there is only one concern in the world which makes it. The same reasons will apply to the high price of some other proprietary medicines."

An attempt has been made on the part of Democratic leaders in Newark to show that the McKinley act has advanced the price of clothing. Several of the leading clothing dealers in that city were seen on Saturday, and nearly all of them agreed in saying that clothing had never been as cheap as it is today; that the McKinley act had virtually driven English goods out of the market to a very large extent, and that the place of these goods was being taken by American fabrics which are equal in finish, appearance and wearing qualities to the imported, so that to-day it is possible for a man to be much better clothed at less money than was the case three years ago.

SNEAK THIEVES BUSY IN ASBURY PARK.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 7 (Special).—There were more sneak thief robberies in Asbury Park yesterday. H. O. Williams, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Virginia, left his gold watch and $50 in cash in the office while he took a bath. The check he placed in his pocket, but when he returned to his room the check was gone. A sneak thief had entered the bathhouse and learning Mr. Williams's name from the cards in his pocket, took the check and secured the valuables. Louis Donnelly, of Atlantic City, lost a gold watch and other jewelry. A sneak thief had entered his boarding house and rifled his pockets. The police force has been increased and two Pinkerton detectives have been added to it.

WILL TRY TO RAISE THE ALVA.

Chatham, Mass., Aug. 7.—The purchasers of the steam yacht Alva arrived at the wreck this morning on the tug William E. Cleary. A diver went down and remained over two hours making an examination. He found her but little sanded, and in much better condition than was expected. The owners intend to make an attempt to have divers close her watertight compartments, if possible; then they will try to pump out the compartments, take out her ballast, and confidently hope to succeed in raising her. Having made this examination, they will bring more divers, several barges and the necessary tools as soon as possible.

THE WORK AT NORTHFIELD.

OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES LISTEN TO MR. MOODY'S HELPERS.

THE REV. J. B. MEYER, OF ENGLAND, PARTICIPATES IN THE CONFERENCE—DR. GORDON STRONGLY CRITICISES THE CHURCH MUSIC OF THE PERIOD—MISSION WORK IN NEW-YORK DISCUSSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Northfield, Mass., Aug. 7.—Northfield is one of the most devout communities in the world. With every temptation to indolence this placid Sunday morning the hotel guests walked and drove in a steady stream to Mr. Moody's quaint little church under the hill to which students and visitors had already flocked from other quarters, and before the bell ceased tolling the floor and galleries were packed to overflowing. Even after the opening hymn, servants still strayed down by ones and twos from the hotel, as their work was finished, and the day-dreams of the solitary idler who dozed in a corner of the long veranda were disturbed only by strains from the distant organ and the faint tinkling of occasional cowbells.

Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, who conducts the conference in Mr. Moody's absence, preached one of his finest sermons on the anointing of the Holy Spirit. With him on the platform was a slender, gray-haired Englishman, clean-shaven, fresh colored, with deep but bright blue eyes and a singularly engaging manner. This was the Rev. F. B. Meyer, one of the best

THE REV. F. B. MEYER.

known Dissenting clergymen in England, who comes to Northfield for the second time under Mr. Moody's persuasion, to lecture on Scriptural topics. He arrived here last night with his wife and daughter, after a remarkably quick passage on the Umbria, and will give Bible readings daily until August 24. Mr. Moody's selection of lieutenants is apparently warmly indorsed in England. Dr. Person, who spoke here yesterday has delighted Spurgeon's congregation, and Mr. Meyer has recently been called from Regent's Park Chapel to the important charge of Christ Church in the Westminster Bridge Road, London, which Dr. Newman Hall occupied for thirty-four years. As the whole end of the Northfield system is character-building, so its agents are men specially distinguished for lofty moral purpose and achievement. Mr. Meyer is a peculiarly fascinating speaker. He is also an excellent representative of the modern type of practical Christian of which Charles Kingsley was the forerunner, and the late Bishop of Manchester an eminent example. Mr. Meyer's history sufficiently indicates the nature of his preoccupations. He was born in London in 1845, his mother coming of a pure English family, though his father's ancestors several generations ago were Germans. He engaged originally in business, but abandoned this for the ministry, taking his B. A. degree at London University. Before succeeding Dr. Landell at the Regent's Park Chapel, in 1888, he had filled the pulpit at Leicester among other places, where he worked zealously with the poor and at the prison gate. The drooping fortunes of the Regent's Park Chapel he speedily restored and he leaves the chapel in a flourishing condition. "I am going to hold," he says, "to the great work of my life. Christ Church, from which Dr. Newman Hall has recently retired at the age of seventy-six, grew out of Rowland Hill's famous Surrey Chapel. Americans have a peculiar interest in Christ Church, one of the towers known as the Lincoln Tower, in honor of President Lincoln, having been built with funds contributed by Americans in recognition of Dr. Hall's efforts on behalf of Abolition in the dark days of the Union, when public sentiment in England was much divided."

Mr. Meyer is a Baptist, and accepted the call to Christ Church only on condition that a baptistry be introduced. This is being done, and at the expense of Dr. Hall, who is himself a Pedo-Baptist. "I regard baptism," says Mr. Meyer, "a matter for the individual conscience, not the Church." He will not, therefore, arbitrarily impose his tenets on this congregation, but will leave members free to accept the rite at his hands or decline it. His present ambition is clearly to get into touch with the masses in his new neighborhood, and so to accomplish practical conversion toward Christian living, rather than to attract multitudes by mere oratorical display. Mr. Meyer, by the way, has incidentally achieved a characteristic success as a religious author, his well-written Scriptural biographies, published in this country by Revell, having met with a large sale on both sides of the water. Mr. Moody was indebted to Mr. Meyer's hospitality for the first decided impression he produced on the British public. When the great evangelist landed in Liverpool in 1873 he found that Mr. Pennyfeather, of London, to whom he had introductions, had died while he was crossing the Atlantic. He therefore renounced the idea of going first to London, and struck across the northern part of England. In Mr. Meyer's church at York he first seemed to make his true power felt, and in his subsequent progress through Sunderland and other towns he simply scored a repetition of the York success.

Mr. Meyer is, of course, enthusiastic over Northfield methods and aims. He is himself prominently identified with the Keswick Convention, held at the little Cumberland village on the shores of Derwentwater, made famous by Southey. The Keswick Convention, which is purely devotional in character, was established about twenty years ago by Canon Battersby, curiously enough, under a direct American impulse. It has so many offshoots that a separate convention is now held in some part of England about once a fortnight the year round. Many Churchmen and Dissenters have been enlisted at Keswick, and meet on the same platform. No one man directs it, as Mr. Moody directs Northfield, but a wealthy Cumberland Quaker named Wilson, an old friend of Canon Battersby, who, considerately, never speaks himself, acts as the man of affairs. The meetings are held in a large tent by the lakeside, accommodating 2,000 auditors with their Bibles and notebooks. "All one in Christ" is the motto above the door. These conventions do a great deal of practical good, and send a large number of mission workers into the cities and abroad.

Mr. Meyer spoke at Stone Hall to a large audience this afternoon. His address concerned the quest for happiness, and was full of searching personal application.

Dr. Gordon's text for his sermon this morning was drawn from Exodus, beginning with the 22d verse. He said, in substance:

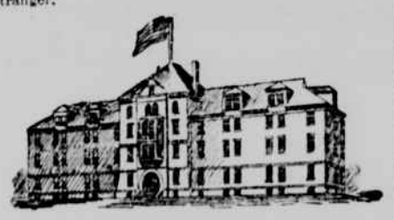
It certainly seems strange to go back to such ancient passages of scripture to find a text for a subject that is set forth in the New Testament, and that shall be characteristic of the Christian dispensation. I do this the rather to show what wondrous harmony there is between the Old and the New Testaments, and how the old covenant sheds a clear and distinct light upon the teachings of the new. There are a great many who disparage the types of the Old Testament. I speak solemnly when I say that I believe these types are as accurate as mathematics. The printer will sometimes make a mistake by reversing his letter, and give you a bad period, but I have found no instance where the types of God have been imperfect. Now, every Christian who is well instructed, or who knows the first principles of faith, understands that the two great doctrines of the Gospel as touching us are, first, justification, and second, sanctification, or to put it, perhaps, in a simpler way—our conversion, and, second, our consecration, the one having direct relation to Jesus Christ and the other having direct relation to the Holy spirit. Now, it is wonderful how the types set forth these facts in due order and relation so that there is no confusion. For instance, let us look at the ceremony of the cleansing of the leper, who was always accounted a type of the sinner. God commands them to take the blood of the victim and with it to touch the right ear and the right thumb and the right toe, and then the priest is to dip his finger in the oil and put the oil upon the right ear, the right thumb and the right toe of the leper three times. This is repeated, always the same, the oil after blood. The blood of Jesus Christ first cleanses us from our sins and then the Holy Spirit comes to sanctify and purify us.

When the fire is taken as an emblem of the Spirit, it takes the same relation. Come with me for just a moment in the Holy of Holies. The great High Priest has entered on the Day of Atonement. He sprinkles the golden lid of the Mercy Seat with the blood, then the pillar of fire rests down upon the blood. Blood first, fire second. We must first come under the blood of Jesus Christ before we can be baptized with the Holy Ghost. Again, water is sometimes used as a symbol of the Holy spirit. Let us watch now the priest about his ministry. He comes first to the brazen altar, where the blood is sprinkled, and which cleanses from sin, and then he proceeds inward until he comes to the laver, where he washes his feet; first the blood, and then the water; first justification through Jesus Christ's atoning death and then sanctification by His spirit shed upon us.

Now, brethren, let us dwell just a moment upon this wonderful compound. Do you think God went through all the pains of giving these directions for making this costly ointment simply because he took a fancy? Let us notice this wonderful compound. What was it for? It was for the anointing of Aaron as he was inducted into the priesthood. He was not anointed as the leper was, but for his ministry and office, which we are now talking about. And so Aaron is anointed and inducted into the sacred mysteries, and this wonderful compound is not to be simply sprinkled upon the right ear, the right thumb and the right toe, but it is poured upon his head in great profusion, running down his beard, even down to the skirts of his garments, so that all the room is filled with the fragrance thereof; and Aaron was but the type of our great High Priest. Those are wonderful words in the 133d Psalm: "Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." The great commentary on the Psalms says that it is not unity with one another that is meant, but unity with the great Head which makes unity with one another. For brethren to dwell together in unity is like the precious ointment upon the head that ran down the beard, even Aaron's beard; that went down to the skirts of his garments. The Holy Ghost was poured upon Him who is the head of all things, and then it ran down all of his mystical body from the Day of Pentecost, descending down until it shall touch the last member in that body, which is to enter in when the Church, the bride of Christ, is to be completed. All of us share in the anointing of our great High Priest. May God grant that we may be coming under that gracious anointing now.

Now this is all very uplifting and comforting, but there is that in this text which suggests the most radical and searching lines of truth, which I proceed to give you in the three prohibitions in regard to the use of this sacred ointment. First, "Whosoever putteth any of it on a stranger shall be cut off from his people"; second, "whosoever compoundeth anything like it shall be even cut off from his people"; third, "upon man's flesh it shall not be poured." Now, this may sound very mystically, but I believe in these three prohibitions. I find the tests which apply to the times in which we live. First, "Whosoever putteth any of it on a stranger shall be cut off from his people." Isn't it the most subtle and dangerous and widespread heresy of the time that there are no strangers now, that all men are the sons of God; or to put it as I heard it recently said: "The Church is co-extensive with humanity; everybody belongs to the Church." When I speak of it I am sure to have somebody rise up with serious questioning; they say: "What! are we not all created by God?" I want you to ponder for a moment on the fact that creation does not make a son; if I make a watch, that watch is not my son. If I build a steamboat that steamboat would not be my son; it would simply be my workmanship. Adam is not called a son of God, but it reads in the Greek: "Adam of God," which does not mean a son of God. Adam was created; it is only by being begotten again that makes us sons of God. How are we sons of God? By adoption. That word adoption should never appear in our scriptures. Anybody that understands Greek knows that it means "son-making," and therefore should read "sonship," and if a man has not been begotten of God he is not a son of God according to Scripture. "As many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God even to them that believe on His name." The only way that we can become sons of God is to be begotten of God; therefore you cannot put the Holy Ghost through the symbols and ordinances of the Church, which are the signs and channels of the Holy spirit, upon those who have never been regenerated by the Holy Ghost, for if you do, you put this anointing oil upon a stranger.

The Apostle says very solemnly that, "In our former state we were strangers to the covenants of promise, having no hope and without God in the Word." That is our condition—strangers and aliens. One of the best commentators says that it is a very striking fact that in the Court of the Gentiles in the Temple there were placards all around written in Greek and Latin, on which were simply these words: "Draw not nigh." They were warned off from coming into the Holy Place, and most of all from approaching the Holy of Holies, and so were placed on every side the words, "Draw not nigh." But look up, there is another inscription. This is written not only in Greek and Latin, but in Hebrew: "Jesus, King of the Jews." But it means more than that. The words which the Gentiles read "Draw not nigh," now read, "Let us draw nigh." How can the blood of Christ make us nigh? Distance is not always mathematical, it is moral. There may be a man sitting beside you who, in a moral sense, is very far from you. There may be two persons living on opposite sides of the globe who are at this moment in such close communion with Jesus Christ that they are in very close contact with each other. The Roman soldier who thrust the spear into the side of Jesus Christ was physically very near to Christ, but morally was not so near to Christ as some penitent in a far distant part of the world to-day. How nigh the blood of Jesus Christ has brought us who were once far off! I am standing close to you this morning so that we could touch arms, but you are not as near me as my arm, because my arm is a part of me, and we are parts of Christ's body and of His flesh and of His bones, so near that we cannot be nearer; as near as two parts of His mystical body. Therefore, when the holy ointment is poured on our High Priest it comes upon us, but we are not permitted to place this holy anointing oil upon a stranger.



CROSSLEY HALL.

Observe the second prohibition: "Whosoever compoundeth anything like it shall be cut off from his people." Isn't that the great mistake in the Church of Jesus Christ to-day—trying to counterfeit everything that applies to the work of God in His house? Now, what is the Church of Jesus Christ to-day? The Church of Jesus Christ is not simply a body of those who have voluntarily established themselves for the worship and the service of God. The Church of Jesus Christ to-day is a body of believers united in Him who is head over all things to His Church through the Holy Ghost. Now, suppose that Peter and James and John had got together after Jesus ascended to form a church; they could not have done it. They could not form a church until the Holy Ghost came down. When that came then the Church began. Now, it is interesting to read the first of the Acts of the Apostles on this point and notice the addition. The first thing we read after the outpouring of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost is that 3,000 souls were added. Added to what? There is nothing in the Greek to show what they were added to, and so the translators have put it "added to them." But they were not added to the Apostles. If I add myself to you and add you to me, that does not make a Church. The Holy Ghost is the first numeral, and when the Holy Ghost came down and took His place, then you could begin to add; so the passage should read that 3,000 souls were added unto the Lord. You cannot have any Church until you have the Lord in the centre to add to. The Church is the Temple of God, indwelt by the Holy Ghost. I wish that we could just pause a moment and think what that means. He is not here as the guest; he is here as the host. He is not in the Church by invitation to come and go as He pleases; He is in the Church to occupy and to rule. He is in the Church as the very executor of God. Now, I want you to think of this and just for a moment let your thoughts come to the conclusion that they should reach instantly. What does it mean that the Holy Ghost is in the Church to rule, guide and occupy it? It means that we are to let Him go do what He is there to do, and that is everything. Worship; is that the first business of the Church of God? God is a spirit, and He seeketh such to worship Him in spirit and in truth. In the Holy Ghost we have the person who is to carry on all the work of the Church.

Now, as to the singing. How is the singing of God's Church to be carried on? By those who feel the Spirit speaking to them. They should praise God in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in their hearts. The only condition is that they be filled with the Spirit. What have we been doing in our churches these last years? Haven't we been making an apothecary's compound to imitate all sorts of singing for the music of God's house? We have gone to the theatre for the myrrh, and to the opera for the aloes, and to the concert hall for the cinnamon, and I know not what else, and they have all been mixed up, and on Sunday morning we have a mixture that fills the room with its fragrance; but those who are spiritual do not enjoy the fragrance. Those who have the best voices are selected for the singers, no matter if they are unconverted. Suppose some Sunday morning I should come into the pulpit where I minister, and I should find another man occupying my place, I should be astonished, and I might ask, "What does this mean?" and suppose they should reply, "Well, we have concluded that he has a better voice than you have. He has a more eloquent and rhetorical style than you have. We don't wish to turn you out, but we have just put him in to help you out." I should say, "I do not care to be helped out in that way. If you want this man to preach for you, I will go