SUCCESS FOR MR. MOODY.

HIS BOYS' SCHOOL TO HAVE A MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

DR. BUDINGTON'S DAUGHTER TO ERECT THE BUILDING—SERVICES ON THE CLOSING—DR. PIERSON'S ADDRESS ON PRAYER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 12.—The twelfth annual Bible Conference has become history, having been brought to a most fitting close by the meetings to-day. It could not have had a better or more appropriate ending, for the interest and enthusiasm have been steadily growing from day to day, until to-day it reached its height. Many of the people who have been here during the last two weeks have decided to stay over until Tuesday, and thus Mr. Moody has arranged for a meeting to be held in the church to-morrow morning, addressed by the Rev. Mr. Meyer, and for a sacred concert at the Auditorium in the evening. During the next two weeks Mr. Meyer will give an address each morning in the church.

A surprise was in store for the conference last evening when Mr. Moody announced that Mrs. George Wilcox, of Brooklyn, had given $25,000 for the erection of a chapel at Mt. Hermon. It will be known as the Budington Memorial Chapel. Mrs. Wilcox will give it in memory of her father, the Rev. Dr. W. I. Budington, formerly pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of Brooklyn. The chapel will be erected on Temptation Hill, which is the name that Mr. Moody gave to the hill several years ago, because he said that he hoped it would prove a temptation for some one to erect a building there. The temptation was too great for Mrs. Wilcox to resist, and the students of the Mt. Hermon School will be the gainers thereby.

After this pleasing announcement Mr. Moody said that the women attending the conference had decided to pay for the seating and lighting of the Auditorium, which means an expense of $2,000. Some time ago the women established a fund of $1,000 to be used in case of necessity, and it has been decided to use this, together with $1,600 more, which the women have pledged themselves to raise. A committee has been appointed, with Mrs. Colonel Van Rensselaer, of New-York, as chairman, to raise this money.

MANY MEETINGS HELD.

The meetings began at 6 o'clock this morning with a prayer, praise and testimony service in the Auditorium, and in spite of the early hour between 200 and 300 people were present. At 10 o'clock the regular morning service was held in the Auditorium, the church again being too small for the audience. The galleries and audience-room were crowded, the audience being even larger than that of last Sunday, which was estimated at 2,500. The stairs leading to the galleries were occupied, while many people stood during the service. A large number of people from the surrounding towns drove into the village for the day. The decorations were more elaborate and comprised a bank of pond lilies and ferns, fully fifteen feet long and half as wide, placed in front of the pulpit. On either side of this were potted palms.

The first half hour was given up to a praise service, the chorus, made up of 300 voices, singing several selections, under the direction of Mr. Jacobs, while Mr. Stebbins presided at the organ. The Moody Quartet also favored the audience several times, while Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins sang "I Shall be Satisfied," and Miss May Whittle sang a solo. Before the first sermon a large collection was taken up, half of which will be used for the benefit of four of the seminary girls who have been taken ill, and, therefore, have been obliged to use the money they had saved up to defray their expenses at the seminary the coming year. Dr. A. J. Gordon, of Boston, delivered the first sermon, but before he spoke Mr. Moody said that he wished that Dr. Gordon would not limit himself as to time, because he himself would be satisfied if there was no time left in which to speak.

"You may all go out, if you wish, after Dr. Gordon's address," continued Mr. Moody, "and I will not feel hurt. I have preached here every summer for twenty years, and have already told you all the things I know, besides many things I don't know."

TWO SERMONS AT ONE SERVICE.

Dr. Gordon's sermon was on the "Resurrection," and he first spoke on the resurrection of Christ and the resurrection of believers. He gave many proofs of Christ's resurrection, and said that Christ went through the doors which were closed as easily as the sunlight comes through a pane of glass. "Jesus Christ abolished death," he said, "but you will ask if Christians do not die as well as the ungodly? Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery, but the decree did not go into effect for some time. Christ has abolished death, but the decree has not gone into effect." In conclusion Dr. Gordon said that the resurrection body would be like Christ's body, which was His own glorified.

Mr. Moody followed with one of his practical addresses on "Grace." "Grace," he said, "was unmerited favor, and is given as a gift. People are trying to merit salvation by their own works, instead of taking it as God's gift.

This afternoon the Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Brooklyn, spoke to a large audience, and he was followed by Mr. Meyer, who gave another of his series of addresses. At 5 o'clock Dr. Gordon baptized six persons in Wanamaker Lake by immersion, a large crowd gathering on the banks to watch the service. This evening a large audience gathered in the Auditorium and listened to an able address to the unconverted by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the well-known evangelist.

DR. PIERSON'S ABLE ADDRESS ON PRAYER.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, in his address on "Prayer," on Friday morning, read all that the Gospels contain regarding the subject of prayer which came from the lips of the Saviour, and said in part:

These teachings, combined and arranged, fall easily and naturally under ten groups; and it is also remarkable that a progress of doctrine is perceptible, for these teachings are arranged in as nearly as may be their chronological order; yet it is very clear that they represent regular stages, each preparing the way for that which follows it. These groups are: (1) Secrecy, as over against display; (2) quality against quantity; (3) manner or model against thoughtlessness; (4) a forgiving spirit against vindictiveness; (5) faith, against unbelief; (6) importunity, against fainting; (7) a filial spirit, confidence in the Fatherhood, against an unbelieving spirit; (8) humility, against self-righteousness; (9) identity with Christ, against separation, and (10) unity in the spirit, against individualism.

1. Secrecy, not display. The all-important matter is to seize upon what is central and controlling in each of these ten lessons. In the first, the main thought is the habit of aloneness with God. The plain reference in the words, "Enter into thy closet," is to the Holy of Holies that mysterious inmost part of the tabernacle and temple where was the mercy seat, the meeting place between God and man. That Holy of Holies had no opening of door or window; it was emphatically a closet or a shut-in place; silence, secrecy, solitude and separation were its four peculiarities. Two things were very noticeable—only one human being ever went in there at a time; and it was a place mainly not of petition addressed to God, but of communication received from Him. There went the high priest with the blood of atonement, simply to present it before the Mercy Seat as the pledge of acceptance. There he waited upon God to receive impressions and revelations by the Urim and Thummim.

Thus our Lord's first lesson in prayer gives us a hint that true prayer is above all else secret communion with God in which the most precious part is not our request, but our reception of a divine impression. True prayer in its highest reach will not only be imperative, the whole nature going forth to God, but receptive, opening the whole nature to God. As a converted Japanese said, while one bucket goes up another comes down, only it is the empty one that goes up and the full one that comes down; or, like Jacob's ladder, on which the angels went up and came down. The essential idea of communion is meditation upon the divine character and reception of the divine influence. Such contemplation makes possible new impressions of God, new discoveries into His nature and new communications of His power. It affects every other element of prayer; it begets higher forms of adoration because of more vivid impression of holiness, goodness and general perfection. It prompts higher forms of thanksgiving, for it reveals what God is, which is far more important than what He does. God is love. It leads to deeper and more heart-searching confession, because in the light of holiness sin is most clearly seen, and in the glory of goodness our unworthiness and ungratefulness. It prompts more confident supplication, because the mind is thrilled and filled with new views of His truth and grace, and the reality and verity of His promise. There is no side of prayer which such vision of God does not touch. Contemplation of God compels contemplation of self, a new sense of destitution and degradation and depravity; deep contrition, sincere confession and importune entreaty; new repentance toward God, new faith in God, new separation unto God.

WORSHIP IN PRAYER.

We repeat, therefore, that no idea of prayer reaches a higher point than worship, which is the form which fills the Apocalypse. The soul is lost in the thought of God. Let us stop first to get a realization of the divine presence. "Lo, God is here and I know it." Spread out your whole being, as Gideon did his fleece on the plains of Jezreel, to imbibe and absorb the heavenly dew. Love seeks the company of the beloved, simply to be in the presence of its object. Do you ever seek simply to cultivate divine companionship? Is there not something selfish in prayer that is all asking? Keep yourselves in the love of God, in the light of God, in light to be illumined, in love to be warmed, in light to be quickened in the atmosphere where God dwells, to breathe it. To dwell on God's attributes and feel the impression of His personality is to develop a holy passion for God.

2. Quality, not quantity. The power of prayer is not dependent upon many words. "We are not heard for our much speaking." Nor are we under necessity of endless explanation and expansion, as though God were ignorant of our needs. He has full knowledge of what things we have need of before we ask Him. And this lesson is mainly directed against mere repetition, making up for true asking and holy asking by much asking.

3. The manner of prayer. And yet our Lord presents, though He never meant to prescribe a fixed form, "After this manner," etc. True prayer is built up into orderly arrangement, not a chaos, but a cosmos. Here is a prayer, mostly, if not wholly, drawn from the Old Testament. It consists of but an opening address of one sentence, then three petitions having main reference to God, four with main reference to the suppliant, and a final threefold ascription to God. Not more than nine short sentences and sixty-five words in the English, and yet every department of prayer is included here. Next follow five conditions of prevailing power, etc. A spirit of (1) forgiveness, (2) faith, (3) continuance, (4) filial confidence and (5) humility.

These are closely related. Forgiveness is necessary to open the heart to mercy. Our first need is to get sin out of the way of our approach to God. That can be done only by coming in penitence to the Mercy Seat, smiting upon the breast and crying, "God, meet me, the sinner, at the Mercy Seat." (Greek.) How can a soul thus come, while cherishing an unforgiving spirit toward others?

How can there be an approach to God in the holiest of all without the Spirit of Faith? "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." The presence of God in the closet is not revealed to the bodily eye. Faith is the soul's organ of vision and hearing and touch. By faith we behold and hear and take hold on God. Hence the reality and power of all communication with God depends on how far we believe His own word of promise. To come into the secret place believing He is there ready to receive us and to impart Himself is to get answer "before we call," and while we are "yet speaking."

More than this, our Lord teaches us that faith has not only supplicating but commanding power. Faith is

"An affirmation and an act
That bids eternal truth be fact"—

i. e., a power of fiat. God said "Let light be" and light was, and He says to us, "Concerning the work of my hands, command ye me." In nature we find great universal forces—light, heat, gravity, cohesion, magnetism, electricity, chemical affinity. We have only to understand the laws or conditions within which they act and we may command them. Obey the law of the power and the power obeys you. And so we command light, and it becomes our artist; heat, and it becomes our refiner and purifier; gravity, and it becomes our giant mechanic; magnetism, our pilot; electricity, our motor, messenger, illuminator. The Holy Spirit is the all-subduing power of the spiritual realm. Obey the laws of the Spirit and He obeys your will. In the work of God the believer may command Him.

PRAYER IN ITS RELATION TO MISSIONS.

Dr. Pierson then took up the other lessons in a similar manner, discussing continuance or importunity, humility, filial confidence and identity with Christ. Continuing, he said:

The application of these thoughts to missions. Take two words of our Lord: "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven"; and "Pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth laborers into his harvest." Here are the two secrets of missions: (1) Prayer to God to thrust forth laborers, and (2) prayer of agreement produced by the Holy Spirit. The whole progress of missions hangs, and has ever hung, on this one secret hinge: Prayer on the part of those who have been brought into agreement by the Holy Spirit, and who depend solely upon the power of God to thrust forth laborers. This century of missions, like the first century of apostolic missions, has been most conspicuous for multiplied and marvelous answers to prayers. Early in the century, about 1727, a great movement originated at Oxford, under John and Charles Wesley, Whitefield and four or five others in the pursuit of personal holiness and the secrets of spiritual power for service. God chose few to teach the many. At the end of six years the Methodists numbered about sixteen, but on this little band came the spirit of God in power and in prayer, and the whole Church rose to a new level.

In the midst of a widespread indifference and infidelity that threatened a universal apostasy, Jonathan Edwards, seeing that because iniquity abounded the love of many waxed cold, sounded in 1747 the great trumpet blast calling believers the world over to united prayer for a new Pentecost. Northampton, in England, responded in a similar trumpet call. Sutcliff, of Olney, republished the appeal. Thirty-seven years later, in 1784, the monthly concert of prayer for the world was established. Out of that trumpet call Carey was brought, and in 1793 began in India his forty-three years of mission work, and from Carey came the organized missions of the century. He was the fruit of prayer and the Moses and Joshua of the new movement.

PROGRESS TRACED TO PRAYER.

Every great step of this century in the direction of missions in cities, in the home fields and in the foreign field can be traced directly to prayer. Among the examples that may be given are these: The repeal of the "contagious diseases act" in Britain, against both houses of Parliament and the sneers of the public press, was brought about by a few godly, praying men and women. Another instance is the abolition of slavery in this country. For example, the godly women in Boston, who, while the mob were pounding away at the door of William Lloyd Garrison's office, were praying just beyond the partition: "Lord, Thy foes may molest us, but they cannot make us afraid." Griffith John, of Hankow, tells of a season of prayer for the Spirit's power and its marvellous results. He says that the impulse then received by the native church has never spent its force. Mr. Finney has left on record the facts about a bedridden cripple in whose diary after death were found entries of special prayer for definite fields, every one of which, in the order of answer, had been blessed with revival. Hudson Taylor told at Northfield of the numerous inquirers at a particular station in China, and of his subsequent meeting in England with a man whose strange interest in that particular station revealed that he had kept in correspondence with the worker at that station and had habitually pleaded with God in behalf of the work there done.

In Adolph Saphir's life the story of the mission in Pesth, Hungary, is told—all traceable to prayer. A Mr. Wodrow, of Glasgow, spent whole days in fasting and praying about missions to the Jews. Then, in 1838, Drs. Keith and Black, Bonar and McCheyne, were sent to visit the land where the Jews dwelt and project missions there. A seeming accident to Dr. Black compelled him to return by way of Pesth, and while there he was taken very ill. He met the Archduchess Maria Dorothea, who had found Christ and had been praying for years for some one to start a mission in Pesth. In 1840, at the time of Dr. Keith's coming, she lost her burden, feeling persuaded that the time of God's visitation had come, though she knew not yet of his arrival, and this visit was the beginning of Protestant missions to the Jews in Hungary, one of whose fruits was the conversion of Adolph Saphir.

CHANGES AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The addresses delivered at the three Northfield conferences this year are preserved in permanent form by two young men, Messrs. Pierson and Barlow. One of them is the managing editor of "The Missionary Review," of which his father, Dr. Pierson, is editor-in-chief. "The Northfield Echoes" is the name of this interesting summer periodical, which contains many articles besides the addresses, and may be secured by addressing the editors at East Northfield.

The youngest of the Northfield schools is the Training School, which began its work in October, 1890, in the Hotel Northfield. The object of the school is to fit young women to become skilful workers in all forms of Christian service by giving them a thorough knowledge of the Bible. Instruction in music and in the preparation of chalk talks is also given. In order that the young women may be able to reach the needy ones at home and in foreign lands in the practical affairs of life, courses in plain sewing, dressmaking and cooking are combined with Bible instruction. The full course covers a period of three terms of three months each.

Mr. Moody, the founder of the school, is also its president. Miss L. L. Sherman, superintendent of the Ladies' Department at the Bible Institute, in Chicago, who has been the principal for three years, is to be succeeded by Miss Alice E. Bird, who is thoroughly qualified for this responsible position. In addition to the principal and her assistants, who are resident in the school, there are non-resident lecturers and instructors whose experience has made them peculiarly well fitted for their special line of work. The graduates have gone out into foreign lands and city missions, and as evangelists and helpers in the home churches. Several of them have been at work in Vermont, and have achieved excellent results.

SEEKING RELIEF FROM A LEASE.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 12.—Receiver McNeil yesterday filed in the United States Court a petition praying that the lease of the Oregon Railway Extension Company and the Washington and Idaho Railway Company be set aside and the receiver released from the payment of rents for those lines under the terms of the lease. The petition was set for hearing September 1. United States District Judge Bellinger yesterday ratified the traffic agreement between the Great Northern and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company and the Union Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

TROUBLE IN THE HOUSE OF VON DER AHE

St. Louis, Aug. 12.—There is trouble in the house of Von Der Ahe. The much-advertised head of the household, the baseball magnate and "boss president" of the Brown-stocking club, has brought suit against his only son and heir, Eddie, for possession of real estate valued at $16,000. The young man inherited from his mother a strain of German thrift, and from his father a stock of German determination that has enabled him, ere he is twenty-five years old, to gather money, real estate and stocks valued at $150,000.

Last year Von Der Ahe borrowed of his thrifty son $7,000 in cash, giving in return a deed to the real estate in controversy. Recently a lucky deal enabled him to demand the deed on payment of cash with interest. But Eddie refused, setting up a deed recorded as legal title. The matter has now developed into a family row. The young man accuses the father of disloyalty to his duties as a husband and father.

Mr. Von Der Ahe denies that there is any truth in the charges.

STRIKERS TO BE EVICTED.

THEY MUST MAKE WAY FOR NEW WORKMEN AT PULLMAN.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOLONEY BEGINS PROCEEDINGS TO NULLIFY THE CHARTER OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Mr. Pullman has decided to turn his striking tenants into the streets. He made up his mind yesterday to evict them from their dismal houses early this week. The legal papers which must be served on the starving strikers as a preliminary to setting their goods into the street were, it is understood, in course of preparation in Mr. Runnells's office, under positive orders of Mr. Pullman. When seen at his office yesterday Mr. Runnells refused to be interviewed. Second Vice-President Wickes, who talks straight to the point and does not dodge reporters, confirmed the report that tenants would be put out of Mr. Pullman's houses as soon as the company could get rid of them. Mr. Wickes did not say that this course was being taken under orders of Mr. Pullman, but to those who have followed the situation such a statement was not necessary.

Mr. Wickes admitted Friday afternoon that something of the kind would have to be done if the strikers who are living in company houses did not return to work soon. On Friday Mr. Pullman visited the shops. He evidently determined then to get rid of the unprofitable tenants and settled the question himself, since no meeting of the directors was held in the interval. At any rate, the policy of the company, which had not been agreed upon Friday afternoon, was announced in no unmistakable language yesterday afternoon. The excuse given for turning strikers out of their homes is that the houses are needed by new workmen who have taken the places of strikers. There are now nearly 400 vacant houses of various kinds in Pullman, as many, perhaps, as will be needed by the new men for some weeks. Should the company carry out its programme in this regard, and there is little doubt that every striker who does not go to work will be put out, the town of Pullman would be almost wholly depopulated. It seems inevitable that no less than 5,000 men, women and children will be turned into the streets. About 1,500 strikers are tenants of the Pullman company, most of them men with large families. Few if any of them have paid a dollar of rent since the strike was declared. Most of them are on the point of starvation, and so poor they could not pay an expressman for hauling their goods out of town.

The strikers have steadily avoided discussing the possibilities of eviction, although they were warned that it would surely come. They have been hoping the trouble would be settled in some way that would not drive them from the town.

"God pity the officials of the company if they attempt to evict us," said Robert Coombes, a member of the Strike Committee. "I don't like to think of what would happen. I want to get away before anything of that kind begins."

The situation at Pullman yesterday kept on getting worse for the strikers who still hold out. Nearly 1,000 new men were employed from downtown, and 160 additional ones engaged to report to-morrow morning. The company will then have nearly 1,700 or within 300 of the number it expects to work this winter. The large proportion of them are newcomers.

Attorney-General Moloney, of Illinois, opened the batteries of the law yesterday against the Pullman Palace Car Company. The proceedings were as sudden as they were sensational, and are in line with the Attorney-General's aggressive policy against the Chicago Gas Trust, Whiskey Trust and School Book Trust. The proceedings were in the form of an exhaustive petition filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County for leave to file an information against the Pullman Palace Car Company for a quo-warranto—that is, a proceeding requiring the company to make an appearance and show cause why its charter should not be forfeited.

The charges in the petition filed by Attorney-General Moloney are that Pullman's Palace Car Company has assumed to exercise powers and privileges which the law or its charter never intended it should exercise. It is charged that the company has no power under its charter to run hotels and schoolhouses, to own churches and theatres, waterworks, gas and light plants, to own, conduct and rent tenements and dwelling-houses, or to own ornamental, unoccupied and vacant lands not used for the transaction of its business, or to own, for the purpose to which it is put, the great $2,000,000 Pullman office and apartment building at Michigan-ave. and Adams-st., in this city. All the powers which the State has conferred upon the Pullman Palace Car Company are expressed in section 4 of its charter, granted February 22, 1867, by act of the Legislature, which, as set out in the Attorney-General's petition, reads as follows:

The said corporation shall have power to manufacture, construct and purchase railway cars with all convenient appendages and supplies for persons travelling therein, and the same may sell or use, or permit them to be used, in such manner and upon such terms as the said company may think fit and proper.

The restraints upon its powers are contained in Section 6 of the charter, which is as follows:

It may be lawful for the company hereby incorporated to purchase, acquire and hold such real estate as may be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of their business, and may have power to sell and convey the same.

Relating back to the section defining its powers, the words "as may be necessary for the successful prosecution of their business" are limited to the business as defined in Section 6.

The Attorney-General recites that under the limitations of the charter the very act of establishing and conducting such a town as Pullman is an infraction of the law. The company, he says, practically has usurped all the powers and functions of a municipality. The making and selling of gas, the establishment of water-works and all the powers usually attaching to cities have been assumed, it is charged, without warrant or authority of law. Another thing is the ownership of stock in the Union foundry and Pullman Car Wheel Works, its charter giving it no power to own stock in other corporations. It is charged also that the Pullman Company furnishes power to the Allerton Palace Car Wheel Works, which is no part of a business of a company incorporated for the purpose of constructing and running railway cars, to which, in express terms, the business is limited in the words of the law.

It is alleged that the company owns 175 acres of vacant land south of Lake Calumet and fifty-five acres of land north of the company's shops, without warrant of law. It is also set forth that the company owns illegally about sixteen acres of lots and blocks which are vacant and held for speculative purposes. The petitioner further declares:

"That by reason of the purchase and improvement of the real estate by said company, as hereinbefore charged, it has become immensely rich, and that by reason of the premises it owns millions of dollars worth of property which it has acquired unlawfully, and that the said real estate so held by it, and which it owns and rents, was acquired in open defiance of the act which created it, and with a persistent disregard for the laws of the State of Illinois."

It is alleged that the company owns, 110 acres of ground at Pullman, covered with shops, switches, car storage barns and yards. The petition will be taken up on August 22, a week from next Wednesday. It is not known what judge of the Circuit Court will hear the matter, but it will come up before the judge sitting for emergency business.

West Baden Springs, Ind., Aug. 12.—The action of Attorney-General Moloney against the Pullman Company looking to the forfeiture of the corporation's charter is, he says, something decided on weeks ago. When asked if the determination to attack the Pullman Company's right to its franchises was a sudden one the Attorney-General replied:

"By no means. I began to look into the facts months ago. In June last I had finished my investigation and made it clear that the company had forgotten apparently all about the original powers it had received from the State, and had gone on creating powers of its own until at the time I began looking into it it was difficult to say where the original company was to be found."

The Pullman strike began in May. The Attorney-General was asked whether that fact in any way influenced him in making the investigation.

"No. I intended to examine the company. Several of my intimate friends knew that when the strike began, and the whole city of Chicago and its interests were plunged into a seething cauldron of excitement, I decided to withhold the filing of the petition."

"Did any of the strikers call on you?" "No, not one."

The Attorney-General then proceeded to explain in detail how the Pullman company had managed to come under the ban of the law.

"The company," he said, "was chartered in 1867 by a special act of the Legislature to engage in the manufacture of railroad cars. That is the substance of the act. It empowered a plain manufacturing company, and not a particularly large one to begin business. What has the Pullman company done? It has acquired over 500 acres of land at Pullman and Grand Crossing. On parts of the land it has built its shops, also fifty acres of houses, tenements and flats, which it rents for profit. Its charter gives it no such right. In addition to this it has covered fifteen acres of the land with arcades, and stores, and rented to various people, including the Hopkins concern, all for profit. I fail to find that it has been accorded any right to do this by the State. The company has built churches to rent, gas works, water works for profit, and police stations, which it rents to the city. It has a big building downtown, of which it occupies only a small part; the rest is rented. It rents power to other companies, and, I am informed, is interested in the stock of others. The Pullman Company, in short, has become a municipal corporation in itself, and is exercising all the privileges and powers of a city government. Neither George M. Pullman nor Debs nor anybody else has any right to do that. The hearing on the petition for leave to file a quo warranto I expect will be heard a week from next Wednesday. It is my intention to press the case with all possible speed, so as to enable it to be taken to the Supreme Court for the October term, so as to secure a final adjudication this winter. I have not the slightest doubt of the result."

THE SITUATION AT FALL RIVER.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 12.—Representatives of all trade unions will meet to-morrow to talk over the situation and consider three propositions. One is to accept a 5 per cent reduction, with a curtailment of four days' running time a week; the second is a voluntary vacation of say three weeks from August 20; the third is to accept the reduction proposed by the manufacturers, with the understanding that resistance will be made at the first favorable opportunity. The weavers would much prefer the first proposition, but manufacturers say there is no possibility of agreeing to any form of curtailment, so far as they are concerned. The spinners seem to prefer the last proposition, on the ground that they can get nothing by striking while the markets are in their present low condition. Several manufacturers are of the opinion that if the Fall River operatives work along on a reduced rate of wages mills in other places will be compelled to shut down, and Fall River will be the greater gainer in the end.

LABOR UNIONS GO IN FOR POLITICS.

Brockton, Mass., Aug. 12.—The Central Labor Union of Brockton and vicinity to-day discussed the subject of political action by the labor organizations of this district. Delegates of the State branch of the American Federation of Labor reported that political action was advised by that body. The C. L. U. indorsed this action and appointed a committee to arrange a convention to be held at Cutters' Hall, Brockton, Saturday evening, August 25. Each labor union in the XIth Congressional District will be invited to send three delegates. These delegates will consider what action shall be taken. Arrangements are in charge of a committee.

MINERS HOLD OUT FOR RECOGNITION.

Spring Valley, Ill., Aug. 12.—The miners of Spring Valley held another meeting yesterday and again voted unanimously to not resume work. The company would not recognize their union. The committee went to Manager Dalzell yesterday and asked if his proposition was the company's ultimatum. They were informed that it was. The Ladd, La Salle and Seatonville operators have recognized the union and the men are now all at work. Manager Dalzell remains firm in his determination to not recognize the union and the fight promises to last for some time yet.

COMBINING BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 12.—It looks as if the South Omaha strikers would be kept in order by the troops for several days longer. The military officers are discussing the proposition to hold the State encampment of the Nebraska National Guards in South Omaha, instead of Lincoln. The time set for the encampment is Tuesday next. Attorney-General Gage said last night that no definite agreement had been reached, but one thing was certain, and that was that the State encampment would go on, and that this strike would not interfere with it. It is pretty certain that the encampment will be held at South Omaha, as there is no likelihood that the militiamen now stationed there will be released by Tuesday.

MEMORIAL DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

EULOGIES FOR THE NOBLE DEAD—DR. BUCKLEY ON "HEAVEN."

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 12 (Special).—Chautauqua sets apart one Sunday each year for Memorial Day exercises in memory of the distinguished dead who have been in sympathy with the movement, and special addresses are delivered in eulogy of those who have died during the last year. The roll of honor includes such names as ex-President James A. Garfield and Rutherford B. Hayes. At the services to-day Bishop Vincent eulogized the life and deeds of the late Dr. Charles F. Deems, of New-York. Dr. Theodore L. Flood told of the virtues of Dr. J. O. Berry, one of the lights of Methodism. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlburt delivered an eloquent address on the great-heartedness of the author and philanthropist Jules Strong, and Professor S. H. Clark spoke words of kindliness of the character of Miss Nellie Brown Pond.

The sermon of the morning was delivered by Dr. James M. Buckley. His theme was "Heaven." He exploded the theories of those who assume that heaven is to be here by repeating and commenting upon that passage in the Lord's Prayer, which reads, "Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." He admitted that there is a large amount of unimportant speculation about that country from which no traveller has e'er returned, and that very little is or can be known definitely about it. Certain it is, he said, it is not peopled with phantoms, as some would make us think. Dr. Buckley paid his respects to the Spiritualists, his idea being that Spiritualism is but the fluttering of imposters or fanatics. He gave what he deemed the true Biblical interpretation of heaven as a place for the Christian and no other.

Bishop Vincent led the vesper service at 5 o'clock. He said that whatever is true in Theosophy or Spiritualism or the religions of the East belongs to the Christian's faith. The day's services ended with a sacred concert in the Amphitheatre.

CLEARED THEIR AUDITORIUM OF DEBT.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 12 (Special).—At the meeting in the new Auditorium to-day $12,900 was subscribed at the morning service toward the building fund, and in the evening a final appeal for funds to free the big building from debt was made by Dr. Stokes. The congregation responded nobly, and before the meeting was closed the total sum required had been pledged. The original sum of $50,000, which it was intended should be expended in the construction of the edifice had been increased to $67,000, owing to some changes in the plans, and to-day, when the Camp Meeting Association called for financial aid, they had but $4,000 in hand, and before the close of the evening service every dollar of the $26,000 had been raised. Subscriptions were received of $500 each from Dr. Stokes and his wife, Founder Bradley, Senator William H. Skirm, of Trenton; Judge E. T. Lovett, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and R. H. De Haven, a banker, of New-York. Among the minor subscriptions was one of a dollar bill pinned to a note, which read, "This is the last and only dollar I have in the world." When this was read it evoked a chorus of "Amens" and "Hallelujahs" from the vast assemblage. Before the Doxology was sung the last dollar had been raised, the mammoth house of worship freed from all pecuniary obligations and Ocean Grove supremely happy. Then came a scene seldom ever witnessed. Stout-hearted men wept, women embraced each other and the vast throng arose as one person and gave the Chautauqua salute, when fully 10,000 handkerchiefs fluttered in the air.

OUTLOOK IN THE GLASS BOTTLE TRADE.

Baltimore, Aug. 12 (Special).—William Baker, of Baker Brothers & Co., of this city, chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee of the Green Glass Bottle Trade, which is to meet in Philadelphia next Wednesday, in an interview on the outlook for the glass industries this fall says that it is not yet certain that the green glass bottle factories will start up at their usual time next month. The manufacturers are paying the highest wages they have ever paid to green bottle blowers, while the bottles are selling at the lowest figures ever known in the trade. Baker Brothers & Co. closed their window glass factory last year because they could buy glass 25 per cent cheaper than they could manufacture it. The wages in the window glass and flint bottle trade here are contingent on the settlement made in the West. The manufacturers have made a demand for a reduction of wages and the workmen say they will not accept it.

RETURN OF THE SCHOOLSHIP.

New-London, Conn., Aug. 12.—The New-York State Schoolship St. Mary's arrived in this harbor this afternoon, twenty-nine days from Madeira, making the run seven days quicker than she made it one year ago, when on a foreign cruise. She left here May 25 last, making her first stop at Fayal, thence proceeding to Gibraltar and Madeira, returning direct from Madeira. Captain Field, commander of St. Mary's, went to New-York to-night. All on board are well. The voyage home was pleasant, the ship experiencing light weather.

NAVAL RESERVES LEAVE THE NEW-YORK.

Philadelphia, Aug. 12.—The United States cruiser New-York, with the Philadelphia and Pittsburg battalions of naval reserves aboard, returned from the Delaware capes this evening, and came to anchor off League Island Navy Yard.

The three days aboard the cruiser were spent by the reserves in learning the practical duties of a sailor and in gunnery practice. The reserves will go aboard the receiving ship St. Louis again to-morrow, and until Friday will continue to practise the real life of a man-of-war's man. The New-York sails from here on Tuesday for New-York.

WANTS STATEHOOD FOR ARIZONA.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Governor L. C. Hughes, of Arizona Territory, arrived in Chicago yesterday, having just returned from Washington, whither he he went to see what could be done toward making his Territory a State. He says he is of the opinion that Arizona and New-Mexico will be admitted to the Union soon, and that Congress will pass the enabling act this winter. The Senate committee has reported the bill favorably, he says, and it is now upon the calendar. It would have been passed ere this but for the tariff debate and political reasons. Arizona is anxious for admission at once with its present constitution, but many Senators insist upon the regular order of procedure through the enabling act. Governor Hughes thinks that the two Territories now knocking at the door will receive encouragement early in the next session.

TALK ABOUT TURF AFFAIRS.

A WESTERNER ON RACING IN THE EAST.

LESS SPORT AND MORE DESIRE TO MAKE MONEY—THE JEROME PARK MEETING.

"Racing in the East is a farce, both as a spectacle and for betting purposes. As far as the sport is concerned, nobody in the East associated with racing cares a nickel about it so long as large receipts at the gate and from the betting ring continue to swell the dividends of the track-owners."

The foregoing remarks by a leading Western racing man, who is also an extensive breeder, caused some of the yellow jacket turf hornets of the East to look shocked and to ask the speaker to explain his reasons for talking in that way. He went on:

"It is all in a nutshell. You cling to the relics of an age that has past. The few fossils that remain as specimens of the golden age of racing have only a legendary conception of what the men who started the sport in this country desired. Some of the men who are a power on the turf to-day pose as the embodiment of the ideas of such an able turfman as David Dunham Withers. Now, everybody who ever transacted business with Mr. Withers is aware that he was a man of strong prejudices in many things, but never permitted them to interfere in the slightest degree with racing and its management. The men who now claim to represent the old school, or Withers type, of racing men look upon the younger men on the turf with disdain, and ask in scornful tones and a sneering manner: 'What do young men know about turf affairs?' So wrapped up are the yellow jackets in their own sense of superiority over their fellows, because of their former associations with men who did know and frequently anticipated the wants of the turf, that it is impossible for any real reform to become a fixture or to be enforced; for the reform might possibly expose their uselessness for anything except ornamental purposes. All of the old fogies, who talk of the old days on the turf and parade their great knowledge of the turf and its requirements, inherit all the prejudices from the late D. D. Withers without displaying an iota of his judgment and executive ability. Not one of them possesses or ever did possess an atom of real love for racing as a sport. If there was one man with one-half the ability of D. D. Withers in the ranks of the turfmen of to-day, Monmouth Park would not be a barren waste and racing with betting a felony in New-Jersey.

"Why, larger fields went to the post when thoroughbreds were not one-third as numerous as they are to-day. When at least 5,000 persons assemble to witness six races in which forty entries are made and only twenty-four horses go to the post, and when they see such reversals of form in horses that have raced for three months, can any man in the East say that racing is not in a fair way to fall to pieces because of the prejudices which is fostered by some of these vain fossils? I will try the West for my racing, as there are men of ideas who are active and alert at the head of racing in the West. The only real life exhibited in the East for many years was at Brighton Beach, when the younger men who acted as stewards at the meeting acted promptly and vigorously to suppress crookedness. That such an innovation should take place at Brighton caused such a shock to the nerves of the yellow jackets that some of them are in a state of collapse, and shudder whenever the Shields and Daly cases are recalled."

The Western turfman said much more than is quoted in the foregoing, and talked plainly and forcibly; so much so, indeed, that one irascible turf solon with an extremely peppery temper snorted with rage; but he was silenced with a single remark, and when the Western man had finished with him he sat motionless and dazed for several minutes.

DULNESS IN TURF CIRCLES.

There has been little life in turf circles since the end of the Sheepshead Bay meeting. It is conceded that the Coney Island Jockey Club is the leading racing institution in the East, and can hold its position in spite of the united efforts of its rivals. Or, as one of its admirers said in Delmonico's recently: "The Coney Island Jockey Club holds a pat hand, while its rivals have to bluff or draw cards."

The unqualified success of the Brighton Beach meeting should act as a warning to the other associations. Large fields of evenly matched horses, no matter what their class may be, furnish better betting and attract both the public and the bookmakers far more than one or two high class horses opposed to cheap selling platers. Moreover, large fields on paper reduced to skeleton contests in reality give race-goers the impression that the cards are padded so as to deceive them, no matter what explanations are made by the track officials.

At Jerome Park there is an alarming scarcity of jockeys, as there are so many meetings throughout the country that extremely moderate jockeys are in constant demand. At Jerome Park the horses are of a better class than the fields that raced at Brighton. The races which have furnished the best contests, however, have been between horses owned by the Brighton Beach contingent, so that the task of the secretary is very difficult. Small fields, however, are pleasing to the starter, who has done fairly well since the meeting began. Besides, the sinuous windings and the many turns at Jerome Park, combined with the clouds of dust which arise there, make moderate fields of about six or eight starters more acceptable at Jerome than unwieldly crowds of fifteen or more starters in the races.

F. O. Burridge was asked to explain the marvellous change of form exhibited by Terrapin in his race on Saturday, as the race was a fast one, when one considers the track and the time of the winners in other races at the same distance. Arab was ridden to win, as Hamilton gave him a severe drubbing for nearly a half-mile.

Of course it is all right to ask for explanations from owners, but horses that are raced frequently under the eagle eyes of racing experts of half a century should be as well known to the experts as their owner. It is like the trotting horse driver from Maine, who entered a green horse without a record in the 2:45 class and the 2:25 class at a meeting held in the neighborhood of Boston. The man from Maine drove his own horse, who broke frequently, and was beaten so badly in the 2:45 class that the man was jeered at by his friends for starting him. He took the jibes and jokes of his friends in good part, and said: "I'll be gol darned if I don't start that crittur in the 2:25 class. I have got to pay the entrance money, anyhow." There were several good horses engaged in the 2