# R. VAN COTT UNAFFECTED

## *Satisfactory Solution of City Post-office Difficulty Reached.*

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Aug. 5.—A satisfactory readjustment of the office in the New-York City Post-office has been reached, by which the necessity of interfering with Richard Van Cott and Charles D. White has been avoided. An inspector detailed to make a special report on the situation in the New-York office reported that there was ample work to require the services of both men, and suggested that the illegality of Mr. White's place as assistant superintendent of free delivery could be obviated by assigning to him such duties in connection with the finances of the offices as would warrant his designation as an assistant cashier, thus permitting Mr. Van Cott to retain his place as superintendent of delivery. This suggestion, having been approved by the officials in Washington, was adopted, and hereafter White will be known as an assistant cashier. It is probable, however, that such representations regarding the necessity of an assistant superintendent in the New-York office will be made to Congress at the coming session as will result in the authorization of such an office. Mr. White's salary will remain as before, $2,400 a year.

A statement made to-day by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow refutes the assertion made in some quarters that Postmaster General Payne and Mr. Bristow had in view the material curtailment of the rural free delivery service. By this statement it is shown that in July, the first month of the fiscal year, 2,455 rural free delivery routes were established, as against a total of 5,664 for the entire fiscal year which ended June 30. It also said that the current appropriation is sufficient to enable the department to establish 4,000 additional routes in the remainder of the fiscal year.

The District of Columbia grand jury is still engaged with Postoffice Department cases, and several reasonably important indictments are expected before it adjourns for the summer. There has been unusual activity in the legal division of the department in the last few days, and important developments are expected soon. The heat and humidity of the summer in Washington are again telling on the health of Postmaster General Payne, who left his office last night feeling far from well. He was obliged to remain away from the department this afternoon.

# LITTAUER CASE FOR MR. KNOX.

## The Papers Received at the Department of Justice.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The papers in the case of the Lyon glove contract, in connection with which the name of Congressman Littauer has been mentioned, were received at the Department of Justice to-day.

# NEEDS IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Boston, Aug. 5.—"Every postmaster in the country should lend a helping hand to the President and to the Postmaster General in their efforts to bring the postal service up to the standard of excellence and honesty which the people deserve and demand," said President Freeman B. Dickerson, president of the National Association of Postmasters, in his annual address before the postmasters' convention here to-day. He urged postmasters not to be impatient at what might seem "too rigid economy," and he said: "One of the present needs is a simple form of sending small remittances through the mails, so as to avoid the use of postage stamps, now so general. One of our greatest needs, especially at large offices, is some means of more rapid transit between depots and the main office, and the main office and sub-stations. A more equitable and just classification of clerks is also needed."

# RAILROAD SAFETY APPLIANCES.

## Companies Ask More Time in Which to Comply with the Law.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The Interstate Commerce Commission gave a hearing to-day on the applications of the various railroads for an extension of time within which the equipment of their rolling stock with safety appliances must be completed. The law fixes September 1 next. J. T. Chamberlain, the master car builder of the Boston and Maine, testified that his company has five hundred cars still unequipped, and wants seven months to equip them. Edgar J. Rich, counsel for the Boston and Maine, said that the public would suffer, not the employe, unless the extension is granted. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe asked that the requirement of grab-irons on front or sides of road engines be dispensed with or else the time for such equipment be extended. The following roads were represented by counsel or by one or more officers: The Boston and Maine, Atchison, Norfolk and Western, Long Island, Pennsylvania, Erie, New-York, Susquehanna and Western, Chicago and Erie, New-Jersey and New-York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and the lessee of the Hartwell Railway Company.

The railway employes were represented by P. H. Morrissey, grand master, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; John Hanahan, grand master, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Frank T. Hawley, grand master, Switchmen's Union of North America, and A. B. Garrettson, assistant grand chief, Order of Railway Conductors.

# YOUNG TO BE COMMANDING GENERAL.

## But Only for a Week. After the Retirement of General Miles.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The President has designated General Young to command the army from August 8, the date of the retirement of General Miles, until August 15, when the General Staff law goes into effect and the office of commanding general of the army is abolished. General Young will thus become the last commanding general and the first chief of staff, although he will hold the places only a short time.

# ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Lieutenant Colonel HERBERT S. FOSTER, assigned to 12th Infantry.

The retirement of Brigadier General FRANK G. SMITH is announced.

Captain GEORGE H. ESTES, Jr., 20th Infantry, detailed to encampment of 2d Regiment, National Guard of Alabama, at Montgomery.

Orders of July 20 relating to Captain GROTE HUTCHESON, 6th Cavalry, revoked.

The retirement of Major BENJAMIN L. TENEYCK, surgeon, is announced.

Major ROBERT J. C. IRVINE, 9th Infantry, to New-York City, in charge of recruiting station at that place.

Captains GORDON D. HEINER and JOHN D. BARRETTE, artillery corps, to Fort Preble for army and navy manoeuvres.

Captain CHARLES C. C. CLARK, 5th Infantry, to Plattsburg Barracks.

NAVY.

Rear Admiral G. W. MELVILLE (retired), detached chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering; home.

Rear Admiral G. C. REMEY placed on retired list.

Captain C. W. RAE, detached Naval Examining Board, Washington; to Bureau of Steam Engineering as chief.

Lieutenant R. H. OSBORN, to works of Gas Engine and Power Company, Charles T. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, N. Y., and Crescent Shipyard, Elizabeth, N. J., as inspector.

Paymasters W. J. LITTEL, detached the Massachusetts; home; A. F. HUNTINGTON, to the Indiana; R. HATTON, detached the Indiana, to the Columbia; G. M. LUKESH, detached the Yankton, to the Franklin; G. W. REEVES, detached the Franklin, to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; C. J. CLEBORNE, detached the Essex, to navy yard, Norfolk; V. S. JACKSON, to navy yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. A. WISE, Jr., detached the Alliance, to the Dixie.

Assistant Paymasters C. G. MAYO, to the Alliance; E. S. STALMAKER, to the Essex, and C. A. HOLMES, to the Yankton.

# COL. LIPPINCOTT NOT TO BE PROMOTED.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Colonel Henry Lippincott, of the medical department, who was among those designated to be appointed a brigadier general and placed on the retired list, will not be promoted. Under the direction of the President, officers to be promoted must have a Civil War service of one year, and it was decided that Colonel Lippincott did not come within that proviso. The matter was called to the attention of the War Department and referred to the President, who gave directions to have Colonel Lippincott's name taken from the list.

# *FIGHTING CANAL TREATY.*

## *Its Opponents Said to Have Resorted to Filibustering.*

Washington, Aug. 5.—Advices from Bogota are to the effect that the opponents of the canal treaty, fearing to allow the treaty to come to a definite vote in the two houses, and not wishing to assume direct responsibility for its rejection, have decided to filibuster until it is too late for ratifications to be exchanged, which must be done by September 22. It is thought that the Colombian copy of the treaty must leave Bogota by August 20 to reach Washington in time for exchange within the time fixed. Officials here are confidently expecting a request from President Marroquin to have the time limit for the exchange of ratifications extended.

# URGENT MESSAGES UNANSWERED.

## State Department Cannot Communicate with the Minister to Colombia.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Some surprise is expressed at the State Department that no reply has been received from Bogota to several important dispatches sent to Mr. Beaupré, the American Minister, some time ago. Although there is a war on between the Colombian Government and the company controlling the isthmian cables, and communication with Colombia is suspended, the State Department made special arrangements with the company for the transmission of these dispatches to Mr. Beaupré and for his reply. It was expected that the answer would be received early this week, and the delay causes suspicion that perhaps the Colombian Government, which controls the land lines from Bogota to Buena Ventura, has refused to transmit any messages coming over the cable company's lines in retaliation for the company's course. In view of the fact that the subject of Mr. Loomis's dispatches was most urgent, and the President was deeply interested in the reply, it was hoped that the Colombian Government would co-operate in the rapid transmission of the messages.

# ALL TRANQUIL IN SAMOA.

## Political Situation Satisfactory, but Crops Badly Damaged.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Lieutenant Commander Henry Minette has returned from Samoa, where he has just completed fourteen months' service aboard the Wheeling, the station ship at that place. Commander Minette reports the political situation in Samoa as entirely satisfactory, although agriculturally the island is not in good condition, owing to several cyclones last winter, and the consequent destruction of crops, which made it necessary for the Governor to import rice for the natives. Commander Minette says that the relations between the German and American Governors at Samoa are most cordial. The Governors frequently exchange official and informal visits, at which conferences regarding the administration of the islands occur.

# *U. OF C. RUN FOR GAIN?*

## *President Harper Says Not—Chicago Thinks It Is.*

Chicago, Aug. 5.—The Superior Court has been called upon to decide whether the University of Chicago is operated for gain or is a purely religious and charitable institution. The city takes one view of the case and the university the other. The question arose over a bill for water. The city has been supplying water to the university without receiving pay for it, until the bill ran up to $2,800. Then it sent a collector to see Dr. William R. Harper, the president of the university. The collector came back without the cash, and Superintendent Nourse threatened to shut off the water, whereupon the university management petitioned the court for an injunction to restrain the city from carrying out its threat.

The petition is based on the city ordinance exempting from the payment of water bills religious, charitable or educational institutions not operated for gain. The university maintains that it comes under this last head, as it is an educational institution, which is not making money. In his petition President Harper avers that the university is running behind at the rate of $200,000 a year, expenditures exceeding the amount received for tuition fees and dues to that extent, and that the deficit has to be made up "by soliciting subscriptions from persons interested in educational enterprises."

# *SAY HE STOLE $40,000.*

## *Clothing Firm Has Trusted Employe Arrested.*

What the police regard as one of the most deliberate and systematic robberies that has been brought to their attention in some time was uncovered Tuesday by the arrest of Samuel Goldstein, a Rumanian Jew, who was arraigned in the Jefferson Market police court yesterday on the technical charge of grand larceny. Although the amount of money which his accusers charged him with stealing is only $159, they told Magistrate Breen yesterday that their losses would exceed $40,000, and that Goldstein was the man who had taken every cent of it. Magistrate Breen held the prisoner in $10,000 bail for examination to-day.

For the last six years Goldstein has been one of the trusted employes of F. Golde & Son, clothing manufacturers, at No. 44 West Third-st., and was considered by the firm to be one of the most capable men in the establishment. This firm turns out thousands of pairs of breeches each year, most of the work being sent out to Italian and Jewish families throughout the city. Goldstein had charge of this contract work, and as he had had extensive experience in that line he was regarded as a valuable employe.

Of late, however, the members of the firm were convinced that their profits were not enough for the large amount of work they turned out, so it was decided to keep a watch on several of the employes who were engaged in a confidential capacity. Soon they suspected they were paying too much for the work that was sent out, as the accounts of the contract department showed a marked falling off.

On Tuesday the members of the firm, before paying off on the contract work, marked all the bills. There were several hundred persons to be paid, each of whom has a book containing a record of the amount of work done. To each book is attached an envelope containing the money due the outside workers. As Goldstein had charge of the contract work, he made up the payrolls for all the work done outside the factory and delivered the money himself.

After the contract workers received their pay on Tuesday Goldstein, who was about to go home, was detained on some pretext, while a member of the firm telephoned to Police Headquarters for two detectives. Detective Sergeants McMullen and Manning were sent to the factory, and there they were told that Goldstein was suspected of having robbed the concern. He was searched by the detectives, and on him were found several envelopes that had had been torn up and $159 in marked bills. Then an examination of the contract books was made, with the result that it was discovered there were forty-seven "dummies"—books containing records of work that never had been done, but which had been paid for by the firm. Goldstein was taken to Police Headquarters, charged with grand larceny, and locked up. Yesterday he was arraigned in the Jefferson Market court, where Manheim & Manheim, the attorneys for the complainants, and the detectives asked the magistrate to fix bail at $20,000.

# TRAVEL DELAYED IN ADIRONDACKS.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The body of William Braw, the fireman who was killed in the wreck on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Coopersville on Saturday, when a freight train plunged through the draw into the Chazy River, was recovered yesterday. Wrecking crews are removing the debris from the river, and the bridge gang is constructing a temporary trestle over the river, but it will be at least three days before trains can run over the main line between here and Montreal. Freight traffic is practically abandoned over this division, and nearly all passenger trains are from one to three hours late.

The wreck at Mud Pond, on the Adirondack division of the Delaware and Hudson road, where two engines sank into the mud on Sunday, has resulted in a complete tie up of the Adirondack division of the road between Loon Lake and Lake Placid.

# *ROBS EDWARD P. HATCH.*

## *Negro Butler of Drygoods Man Caught with Goods.*

After having confessed, the police say, to the larceny of $40 worth of silk and several hundred dollars' worth of silverware from his employer, William Johnson, a negro, of No. 127 West Twenty-seventh-st., a butler for Edward P. Hatch, sr., the owner of Lord & Taylor's drygoods establishment, was arrested yesterday. In the Jefferson Market court Magistrate Breen held the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial.

Detective Rochester, of the Charles-st. station, was the man who arrested the negro. He saw Johnson, he said, go into three pawnshops in Sixth-ave., and learned that he had pawned several pieces of silk. The detective questioned the negro as to where he had procured the stuff, and Johnson said it had been given to him by Mrs. Taylor, of No. 15 Cornelia-st. The detective took the negro to the station and went to the Cornelia-st. address. He was unable to find any Mrs. Taylor, and on his return to the station searched Johnson's clothes.

The detective found, he says, about a dozen pawn tickets sewed on to the negro's underwear, representing silverware, jewelry, suits of clothes and silk, to the value of several hundred dollars. Johnson could not explain where he had got the articles pawned, the police say. A further search revealed the fact that Johnson had several letters addressed to "Edward P. Hatch, sr., No. 1,033 Fifth-ave.," and private papers, apparently the property of Mr. Hatch. Some of the papers bore the monogram of the Union League Club. When he was confronted with the papers the negro confessed, the police say, that he was in the service of Mr. Hatch, and had been systematically stealing from his employer for some time.

Mr. Hatch was informed, and, with his daughter, later appeared in the Jefferson Market court. Mr. Hatch said the butler was employed by him, but he had been away since Monday. He identified the papers found in Johnson's pockets as having been taken from his home.

# *SAFE IN HER STOCKING.*

## *Saloonkeeper's Wife Keeps Certificate from Sheriff.*

Because his wife's stocking is regarded as a safe deposit place which the Sheriff cannot invade, Morris Goldfinger, a saloonkeeper at No. 70 Avenue C, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Max Altman yesterday, on an order signed by Justice Dugro, of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by H. Koehler & Co., brewers, to recover a liquor tax certificate, the value of which is placed at $950. Goldfinger gave bail in $900 and was released from custody.

Goldfinger obtained a liquor tax certificate dated May 1 last for his saloon, the $1,200 for the certificate having been put up by the brewing company, and Goldfinger executed a transfer and assignment of the certificate to the company. Recently the company wanted to get possession of the certificate, but Goldfinger declined to give it up. The company brought an action in replevin, upon which Deputy Sheriff Altman was sent up to take possession of the document.

Goldfinger laughed at Altman, who inspected the saloon window and found that the paper was not displayed there, as required by the Liquor Tax law. Altman informed a policeman, who told Goldfinger that unless his certificate was displayed in the window he must close the saloon. Goldfinger said his wife had taken the paper upstairs. She was called down, and, after dodging the deputy sheriff, took the certificate from her stocking and held it against the window pane, inside the saloon. The patrolman looked at it from the outside and announced that the law was complied with. Mrs. Goldfinger promptly returned the paper to her stocking.

Altman was inclined to wrest it from its hiding place, but he decided that discretion was the part of valor, and reported his inability to execute the writ. The brewing company then made a charge against Goldfinger of removing and concealing the certificate, with the object of evading the law, and the order for his arrest was obtained. The value of the unexpired term was fixed at $950. Goldfinger still is in possession of the certificate, and will be until the replevin suit is tried and determined.

# *DIVORCE FOR MRS. SEELEY*

## *Her Husband Was Host at a Notorious Dinner.*

To Mrs. Lucie Mitchell Seeley yesterday was granted an interlocutory degree of divorce from Herbert Barnum Seeley, on the report of Warren S. Burt, the lawyer who was appointed by Justice Truax as referee to take testimony in the case. The application to confirm this report was made to Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, who signed the order giving Mrs. Seeley an interlocutory decree. Mrs. Seeley cannot have her decree made absolute until three months have elapsed. The details of the suit were kept secret.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeley were married on January 1, 1900. Mr. Seeley inherited a fortune from P. T. Barnum. Mr. Seeley obtained considerable prominence as host of the celebrated Seeley dinner, which was raided by ex-Police Captain Chapman. The amount received under the will of his grandfather, P. T. Barnum, amounted to nearly $450,000. It was paid to him two years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Seeley were present at the hearing before the referee, and Mr. Seeley denied his wife's accusations

# *CALLS THEM FRAUDS.*

## *Court Sets Aside Mt. Vernon Assessments for Bedford-ave. Work.*

A decision of Justice Garrettson, of the Supreme Court, filed yesterday in White Plains, practically sets aside the assessments levied by Mount Vernon for improvements in Bedford-ave., a prominent street of that city, amounting to about $20,000. The court holds the assessments excessive and fraudulent.

There are twenty actions pending, but this decision, which was in the proceeding brought through William J. Fee, practically determines them all. The work was done under the supervision of John O'Toole, Commissioner of Public Works, a Democrat, who has since been removed from office by the Common Council.

In the complaints the plaintiffs allege that "the Commissioner of Public Works, or his chief engineer, or both, conspired or confederated together for the purpose of fraudulently procuring from the defendants payment to the contractor, Bart Dunn, at contract rates for more excavation than he would do or could do under the contract." Bart Dunn is said to be a brother of ex-Sheriff "Tom" Dunn, of this city. They further allege that the Public Works Department issued false certificates for the amount of work done.

The affair has created a public scandal in Mount Vernon. Since the Board of Aldermen voted to remove Commissioner O'Toole he has obtained a stay from the Supreme Court until his case can be argued before the Appellate Division, which will not be until late this fall. In the mean while the Commissioner will continue to draw his salary. Commissioner O'Toole and his engineers denied on the witness stand that there was anything irregular or fraudulent about the work in Bedford-ave. The decision of yesterday makes it certain that Mount Vernon will not only have to bear the entire assessment, but the costs also of the twenty litigations.

# CAUGHT THIEF ON THE NEW-YORK.

## Two Deputy Sheriffs Took Stolen Money and Let Absconder Go.

All sorts of wild reports were around the waterfront yesterday when two men rushed to the White Star line pier, boarded the tug Louis Culver, and started off in hot pursuit of the New-York, which was then halfway down the Bay. At the American line pier, where they first went, they demanded that the ship be held, as they had a warrant for the arrest of two of the passengers. They were told that it would be impossible, as the New-York had mail aboard. Then they hunted up the Culver to catch the New-York at Quarantine. At Quarantine they went into the steerage of the steamship, where they found the man they were looking for, an East Side tailor, who had $150 of somebody else's money. When the man gave up the $150, the two deputy sheriffs let him go, and took the tug for the Jersey shore. Who the fugitive was they refused to tell.

# SCEPTICISM TO FAITH.

## *Professor James Orr Arouses Applause at Northfield.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

East Northfield, Mass., Aug. 5.—Beginning with to-day there is one more meeting added to the daily programme, making five services in all, two in the morning, one in the afternoon and two in the evening. The new afternoon service had for the first speaker the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, and no meeting to-day was better attended than was this. He took as his text, "Truly our fellowship is with the Father," I John i, 3. Taking human friendship and what it means as a basis, he showed how much deeper and closer was the friendship, the fellowship with the Father. He deplored the use of the word friendship as it was now used. A man, for instance, calls another man a friend with whom he has only a speaking acquaintance.

Real friendship, declared Dr. Morgan, is something far deeper than that. This is when a man can unbosom himself to his companion with whom he feels perfectly safe; who he knows will not misunderstand or misconstrue what he says. The Heavenly Father is such a friend, one to whom can be carried all the doubts, all the perplexities which come up in daily life. He urged his hearers to take more time to talk to God, and to give God more time to talk to them; not to ask too many favors of the Father, but to tell him about everything that concerns their lives. The reason, he declared, why there was not more fellowship with the Father to-day is because people will not take time for it.

Dr. Morgan conducted as usual his Bible class at 9:30 o'clock this morning, taking as his subject the "Phophecy of Habakkuk." The regular morning service in the Auditorium at 11 o'clock was preceded by a song service of a half hour in length. The Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas continued his series of addresses on the "Various Aspects of the Christian Life." This morning he spoke on "The Power of Faith in the Christian Life." In the course of his address he brought out clearly that in the Bible faith and reason are never contrasted. He said that many people think that if a thing is rational it cannot be brought into correlation with faith, and, contrariwise, many people seemed to think that if a thing is connected with faith they must shut their eyes to everything else and swallow it whole. This idea the speaker controverted, and emphasized that reason is a part of faith, and that faith and reason are never brought into opposition in the Word of God.

On account of the inclemency of the weather the service that is usually at Round Top was held this evening in the Auditorium. Dr. Altman, a missionary in Japan, described in an interesting manner the history of Christian missions in that country, and the success and failure which the missionaries had met.

The regular evening service in the Auditorium was addressed by the Rev. Dr. A. T. Pierson, of Brooklyn, who for years has been a speaker at this conference.

### A BOOK FOR CHRISTIANS.

In making the announcement at the morning service, Mr. Moody called attention to a book which he believes to be the book of the decade for Christians who are beset by doubts with regard to the atonement. The name of this book is the "Death of Christ," by Professor James Tenny, of the Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. Moody said that he did not know of a book which was calculated to do so much good.

There is a Northfield publication which is always of interest to those who attend these meetings, "The Northfield Echoes." This publication contains the stenographic reports of the principal addresses delivered at Northfield in course of the summer. These addresses are usually sent for revision to the speakers who delivered them. Four numbers are issued each year. The introductory one, the second is devoted to the students' conference, which meets early in July, the third to the young women's conference, which meets in the same month, and the fourth to the conference which is now in session.

The first number, which is now out, contains the following articles: "Dr. Weston in His Rose Garden at Crozier," "Some Reminiscences of Henry G. Weston," "The Character and Purpose of the Four Gospels," a sermon by Dr. Weston; "Rev. Samuel Chadwick, of Leeds, England," "Christ at the Door," a sermon by Mr. Chadwick; "Builders of Northfield," "New Testament Ministry and Teaching," a sermon by the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan; "Around the World with R. A. Torrey," "A Revival from on High," an address by the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey; "Northfield as a Summer Home" and "Mount Hermon and Her Sons."

This publication is not a money making scheme, yet when there are any profits they are turned over to the support of the schools which D. L. Moody founded here.

The arrangements are in progress for the observance of Missionary Day on next Monday, and Mr. Moody has requested that all missionaries at the conference should register.

### PROFESSOR ORR'S ADDRESS.

Below will be found Professor Orr's address on "The Drift from Scepticism to Faith." When Dr. Orr had finished he received a round of applause, an unusual thing in the Northfield Auditorium. Dr. Orr has given many years to the study of the subject, and therefore is able to speak with authority. He said:

If there is one thing that history teaches us more than another, I think surely it is this: That man does need God to lay his foundation for him in all the spheres of his life. It would take me too long to develop this idea. I want to get to something else, but the fact itself, I think, is undeniable. In the sphere of thought, for example, man is in this very peculiar condition, that he needs a foundation of certainty on which to build up a coherent and satisfying view of life, and yet he cannot lay that foundation of certainty for himself. Men need a foundation of assurance and certainty in regard to God and the soul, and the hereafter, and those great and throbbing questions of human thought, and yet man cannot and never yet has been able to lay that foundation with certainty for himself. We often think this Christianity of ours, this religion of ours, this Gospel of ours, had never been assailed in any serious way by men before the twentieth century; but every thinker, every scholar, every leader, knows that, so far from this cornerstone being tried, being put to the test, more by controversy to-day than it ever was before, it has gone through far fiercer controversy already than it is ever likely to go through again.

Do you think, brethren, these sceptical and subtle pagans of the early centuries did not see and were not ready to point out the weak points, or what they thought to be the weak points, of this religion that had come among them; that in these books and satires of theirs, some of which have remained to us, some of them as clever, some of them as sceptical as any that issue from the armory of unbelief to-day, do you think that they did not bring all the power that they could to bear upon that stone, in that way assisting the arm of persecution to seek and crush that religion? There the stone stood.

And do you think that in the Middle Ages, there, with that great inburst or outburst of new learning and new ides that appeared in the world at that time, there was not an immense development of scepticism and a threatening to overturn this stone that God had planted? Why, it might seem, and did seem to many, as if its very foundations were being shaken. But yet there it stood as immovable as ever. And do you think, if you come down to the eighteenth century, that things were not far blacker in their outlook for this precious stone than they are to-day, with all these massive forms of unbelief that we speak of about us? Only think of it, brethren. Only turn your mind back to it, to that eighteenth century. Think of the rationalism in Germany; think of the Voltairism in France; think of the Deism in England; think of the cold materialism that chilled the very life out of us in my own country of Scotland, that time of dead spiritual torpor that was only broken by the power of the spirit of God by great movements like those of Whitefield and Wesley and others. Think of these things, and you will see that this is by no means the first time that this stone has been tried and has endured.

But it will be said: Yes, but that is past, and a new age has come, and new truth has come into the world, new discovery, a new scientific age has come, a new philanthropic age has come, and there is a very general feeling that this thing that we call Christianity is becoming obsolete, that at least it will have to undergo some vital, radical transformation to bring it into harmony with these new ideas that are round about us, and when that change has taken place we will hardly be able to recognize it. The only thing, at any rate, will have passed, and this old stone will, after all, be removed.

Now, I just want, if you will permit me, to speak to you for a little to-night in regard to the drift from scepticism to faith. I think I may, perhaps, claim to speak on this subject with something like the right of an expert, because it has been my particular work and my particular study to deal with these matters, and I don't know, perhaps, that there is anybody here that has ever had it laid upon them or been compelled to read so much unbelieving literature as it has fallen to my lot to do.

Now, just let me take an illustration to begin with, which I mention partly because it has some personal reference to myself and partly because it has to do with your own country, and it belongs to the sphere of what I would call popular infidelity as distinguished from scientific infidelity, of which I will speak later.

I remember when I was a young man being much impressed by the writings of an unbeliever or sceptic in our own country, known by the name of Joseph Parker. Joseph Barker was a somewhat remarkable man. He had been a Methodist minister in Newcastle, in England, and became a Unitarian, and then a Deist, and then an utter unbeliever. He was an able and forcible speaker, and he devoted himself to the dissemination and discussion of just what we would call infidelity. These were the times of great platform discussions, when men like Mr. Bradlaugh, George Holyoake and a number of others would conduct discussions for ten nights on end with somebody else, and these would be printed. Barker had it all at his fingers' ends—all those clever sceptical things that you hear about, all the difficulties and all the contradictions, and all the immoralities, so-called, and everything else about the Bible.

Joseph Barker about this time disappeared, and I often wondered what had become of him. I could not learn anything about him. But many years after, when I was working on the reviewing staff of one of our large newspapers, a parcel of books came to me, and among these books was the autobiography of Joseph Barker. You can understand that I was very much interested, and I read that autobiography. Now, what had happened to him? Well, Joseph Barker, with his family, had emigrated to your country, and his family remained Christian—his son and his son's wife, at any rate, remained Christian—and took a farm out West somewhere, and there they remained for a time. Years after he was sitting in his cabin, and his eye fell upon a copy of the New Testament. He took down that New Testament just because he had nothing else to do and began to read. A long time had passed since the days of these controversies. Nature and quietness had produced a different tone in his mind, and as he read the Gospel he felt there was a power here that he had never realized before; and the more he read the more he wondered, the more he was impressed. He felt that a power was getting hold upon his heart, and all his old difficulties and objections faded away as if they had never been. He didn't say much at the time, but he began to read this book quietly from time to time, and, not to prolong the story, bit by bit he came back, first of all, again to a kind of Unitarian faith, and then to the full faith of the Gospel, and again entered the ministry, and died in your land as a minister of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ.

### NOT AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

Well, that was one case. You say, "But that is a very exceptional case." No, dear friends; what I want to bring out is that this is not an exceptional case. You have no idea how many cases of that kind there are. I could tell you one after another, and one after another of just such cases. There was a contemporary of his, a well known man in our country, Thomas Cooper, a man who was an infidel lecturer, a Chartist, who went about lecturing on Struss's "Life of Jesus" and other things, and who became converted to the faith of Jesus and spent the rest of his life in building up the faith he had once destroyed. If you go to any old bookstore in our country you will find there an old, cheap book lying about, Hone's "Apocryphal Gospels," written by a man who had no faith in Christianity. But this man who wrote this book, and many others at the time, became an earnest Christian man, wrote his autobiography and left on testimony his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

I have in my desk at home, or had—I think I have still—a list, names, dates, everything else about them, of some twenty-eight secularist leaders in England and Scotland, but mainly in England, who became Christians before their life was done, became Christians and advocates of the life of Christ. I remember when Mr. Moody was over in our country such scenes were not uncommon.

You go to Berlin. You will find there a most magnificent pile of buildings, Young Men's Christian Association buildings. What is the history of these? Well, there was a man—they called him Schlümbach—a wild, prodigal, daredevil kind of a man, who was a grief to all about him, who left his own country and came over to this paradise of yours to see what he could make of himself. He entered into your Civil War here and fought through it, still an infidel. That man afterward, of course, had to look out for employment, and got some; fell in with an old colonel of his down South somewhere, a Christian man; was taken into his home, was kindly treated by him, was taken to see his Christian work, his Sabbath school, the work he was carrying on. It resulted in that man's conversion. He became a minister in this country. He went over to Berlin. He got a dozen young men round about him, and asked them to try to support some kind of Christian Association such as you have over here. They said, "We have neither money, nor influence, nor power, nor anything of the kind." "Have faith," he said; and so the work began, and out of that there sprung this Young Men's Christian Association work, there sprung these buildings in Berlin, there sprung many similar associations in the cities of Germany. These are illustrations.

Ah, but you say, all this refers just to ordinary people, people who have had no particular education. But what of scientific men? Isn't it true that you have a great drift away from Christian faith in a scientific man? Yes; but I think it is much more true that in the best men of them you have either an unshaken Christian faith, or a strong drift from scepticism to faith. Now let me give you an illustration or two of that. I mentioned, speaking here yesterday, the name of one man, George G. Romanes, a well known name in the scientific world, a great evolutionist. Well, Mr. Romanes, whose books you will find in every library, lost every atom of faith he ever had. He wrote one of the most trenchant books that we have against the existence of God, and that book is often quoted. I have quoted it myself in books I have published, the opinions of this man on the subject of unbelief. But what happened? In the last two or three years of his life a great change came over him. Bit by bit his confidence in his old unbelief was shaken; bit by bit he came under the power of the Gospel, and he died a Christian, in full communion with the Church of England, avowing the faith of Jesus, His deity and His atonement, and the resurrection of the dead, and every other great article of our faith. That is George G. Romanes.

Oh, well, you say, but that is a kind of exception. No, dear friends. I tell you again that is not the exception. George G. Romanes, in that book of his, tells us that one thing that greatly impressed him was the fact that at Cambridge, which was his own university, he was struck with the fact that all the most eminent mathematicians and men of science in that university were decidedly Christian men. That is his testimony written in this book. You say, oh, well, but there are a great many that are not. Quite true; but the drift is not away further from Christianity. I venture to say that the drift is at this hour nearer to Christianity.

### DRIFT TO CHRISTIANITY.

Now, I will give you an illustration of that. There is just now in our country a great popular outburst of infidelity. We have of late years had a new development in the form of what is called sixpenny editions of books. Among them there is a book that must be known to many over here, Haeckel's "Riddle of the Universe," a translation of a German book, a book that has gone through a large number of editions in its own country and is translated into English. I have no doubt you have an American edition of it, but we have an English edition of it, and now here it is careering about in this sixpenny edition; and the idea of that German book is to make the most virulent attack on Christianity and on Christian faith, to show that science, as the author declares, destroys those three great buttresses of superstition: God and immortality and the freedom of the will. Well, I do not minimize the seriousness of that side. But what I want to say is this, that while this book of Haeckel's that I speak of is being circulated in that way, it has long, for fully a quarter of a century, been discarded in Germany itself, and there is this very peculiar thing about it that struck me. In reading that book of Haeckel's, as I have had occasion to do, and write about it also, I was impressed by this—that nearly all the great scientific authorities that he quotes and certain of the greatest of them quoted in favor of his opinions changed their views some thirty or forty or twenty-five years ago. He has to bemoan, as he goes along, that they have all changed since then and come round to the other side. That is a singular fact, isn't it? I will give you the names of one or two of them. There is the most eminent physiologist in Germany, I suppose, who died recently, Virchow, of Berlin. Well, he was a thoroughgoing materialist; wrote exactly on the line of this Haeckel book; taught his Monism and his materialism in a way that rejoiced the soul of Haeckel. But later on, in a famous lecture which he gave at Berlin, called the "Freedom of Science," he threw over all that to the wind, rounded upon the view he had hitherto held, and went straight from this very kind of thing that Haeckel advocated, went even from evolutionism so far as it professed to establish the descent of man from the ape; he said: "It is all nonsense; you are as far as ever you were from establishing any connection between man and the ape." That is the highest physiological authority in Germany; yet he said these things. Well, poor Haeckel, of course, rubs his eyes and bemoans this defection of his supporter, thinks it is a sad business he has gone away in this fashion, but so the fact is.

There is another of his great authorities, Du Bois Raymond, another man who wrote just in the same way, materialistically, held this same theory of things that Haeckel is advocating. He, too, in a famous declaration, came quite round about, as Haeckel bemoans, and has reaffirmed the soul of man, reaffirmed the spiritual principle in man, and reaffirmed the supernatural element of man, and Haeckel is inconsolable at his defection.

And then there is another man that I will name—Wundt, the man who stands probably highest as a psychologist in Germany, at Leipsic—and he in his younger days wrote books just on the same lines, materialistic, resolving man very much into brain or brain functions; but Haeckel tells us that in a later book he has published he regards this early book that he published as the great crime of his youth that it will take him all the rest of his life to expiate, and so he is now writing the other thing.

And so I might go on. I might say that the last, and perhaps the greatest, prop that he has throughout this book, "The Riddle of the Universe," is this very Professor Romanes that I have been speaking to you about. He is his sheet anchor, and I have just told you that within the last few years Romanes, too, went over before he died to absolute Christian faith. Now, do not say, in view of these things, that the drift is away from faith, toward unbelief, toward scepticism, toward atheism, toward materialism. It is nothing of the kind. There is this counterdrift from scepticism to faith, and the rock is standing where it is.

### WHERE MEN OF SCIENCE STAND.

Take my own country, Scotland. I suppose the two names that have stood out most eminent in physical science in our country, or, I might say, almost in the English speaking world, were Lord Kelvin and Professor Tait, of Edinburgh University. There were no higher authorities than those. Well, Professor Tait, before his death, a number of years ago, came across an article in which there was just a lot of this claptrap that you hear so often, about men of science all being sceptics, and it rather set up the good man's back. He wrote an article, in which he simply asked the question, "Who are the greatest men of science of our time?" He went over the list of them, and then he asked, "How many of these are sceptics?" And he could not find a sceptic in the whole of his list. That was Professor Tait. Well, as for Lord Kelvin, just the other month, the 1st day of May, in London, he electrified the scientific world at the close of a scientific lecture by declaring there, in the face of the world, that it was all nonsense to say that science had disproved or thrown any doubt upon creative power and energy. On the contrary, he said, science demonstrates, science proves, the existence and reality of creative power and intelligence, and he goes on to tell about a conversation, in a subsequent letter, which he had with Leibig, a man that is known in another connection very well. He had this conversation with Leibig, and he asked Leibig what he thought of the matter, and Leibig gave the most absolute declaration in the same direction that Lord Kelvin has done.

Now, all this I merely bring forward to show that there is a great deal of wild, foolish, baseless talk, and that our Christian people are often far too timorous, far too valetudinary, far too easily carried off their feet by every wind of doctrine, by some man or some woman professing to have some new doctrine that is to set aside the old Gospel, and they think that things are going wrong. Every century that goes past and every new trial to which this stone is exposed makes more clear than before what the issue is and what the issue must be.

I might carry the thing into other departments, into other spheres, into criticism, if you like, or into any of these other spheres, and bring out precisely the same result, but you have it there in the scientific world, and you see how important the result is. Be not shaken, therefore, dear friends, easily in your minds by what you hear and read in the newspapers, and in magazines, and in popular journals, and from popular platforms, about Christianity all going to pieces under this great assault of scientific truth. It is going to do nothing of the kind. "Give me twelve men," Voltaire said, "to found Christianity; I will show the world one who can overthrow it—Voltaire." Well, the Bible stands, and Voltaire's books—who reads them? You will find them piled up, eighty-four volumes of them, selling very cheap, and the dust thick upon them, and nobody reads through them unless it is for some historical or literary purpose. The Bible stands. Notwithstanding all these forces of unbelief that are round about us to-day, I venture to say that at this hour the Church of Christ has more members, is doing more good, is circulating more Bibles, is extending her cause more widely, is cherishing in her heart more earnestly the dream of universal empire and universal conquest, than in any previous period of her history. There will be a generation following, following even you, to tell it to. This God is our God forever and ever. He will be our guide, even unto death.

# *MRS. DORNEY NOT THERE.*

## *Postponement in Assault Case—Some Mystery.*

Andrew McGoldrick, who is charged with attempted assault by Mrs. Catharine Dorney, of Harrison-ave., Morris Heights, The Bronx, wife of Richard Dorney, for many years the business manager for Augustin Daly, was arraigned in Long Island City yesterday before Magistrate Connorton. Mrs. Dorney failed to appear in court, and the police asked for an adjournment of one week, saying she was still suffering from the effects of the assault.

The crime, it is alleged, was committed on Saturday afternoon, near Calvary Cemetery. Mrs. Dorney said she was attacked by some young men, including McGoldrick. After he was arrested she identified him as one of the men who attacked her.

Benjamin J. Lyman appeared in court yesterday as counsel for McGoldrick. He said there was nothing in the case so far as McGoldrick was concerned. He was prepared to prove that McGoldrick was two miles away from Calvary at the time Mrs. Dorney says she was attacked.

Mrs. Dorney is said to have left Manhattan to go to Massachusetts without telling her husband about the assault. Mr. Dorney, who was in Buffalo at the time his wife returned from the cemetery, does not appear to be taking any part in the prosecution of McGoldrick. The latter will be discharged if Mrs. Dorney does not appear at the time set for the hearing next week.

# *ONE DEAD IN FIERCE FIRE.*

## *Three Others Injured in Dressed Beef Company Blaze.*

A fire which broke out about noon yesterday in the dressed beef establishment of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, No. 108 North Sixth-st., Brooklyn, resulted in the death of one man and the injury of three others. It was rumored that several men were missing, but late yesterday afternoon all had been accounted for.

The dead man was Robert Bartell, twenty-seven years old, of Bloomfield-st., near Hudson, Hoboken. He was a carpenter, at work on the second floor, and was suffocated. His body was recovered in the cellar, where it had fallen. Among the injured were Frederick Klosterman, fifty-one years old, a carpenter, of No. 314 First-st., Hoboken, whose hands were burned and his face cut, and his right shoulder dislocated in leaping from a rear window. He was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital. Arthur Schultz, twenty years old, a painter, of No. 213 Elm-st., Richmond Hill, was badly burned about the hands and face. He was removed to the Eastern District Hospital. Frederick Bell, a carpenter, address not known, burned his hands in trying to escape.

The building was to be occupied soon by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, and the firm had sent five of its own carpenters to work on the premises. They, with five painters, were at work on the first and second floors, in the rear, when the fire occurred. It was preceded by what is thought to have been an explosion of a chemical substance, used in building the ice plant. Later it was said that a naphtha stove used by a plumber exploded. The fire spread so rapidly that it ignited freight cars in the rear, and also the rear part of the plant of the Hammond company on one side and that of the Cudahy Packing Company on the other.

Adjoining the Cudahy company's store is a tenement house, No. 112 North Sixth-st., on the top floor of which lived Mrs. Lizzie Meehan with her three young children, all girls. Shortly before the fire broke out she had left the children in the care of an old woman named Mrs. Leonard. The four were found later almost suffocated by Fireman Frank McKenna, of Engine Company No. 115, who made his way through the smoke filled house and rescued them. A number of women and children in adjoining houses also were rescued by Policemen McSorley and Burns, of the Bedford-ave. station.

The fire burned furiously, and for a time it seemed as if the entire block would be swept away. By hard work the firemen prevented it from destroying half a dozen buildings, together with a large number of freight cars of the West Shore Railroad Company, in North Fifth-st., in the rear. In front of the plant is an electric lighting apparatus, which exploded, throwing sparks all over the street. Although firemen were standing beside it, no one was injured.

The damage was estimated at about $12,000, covered by insurance.

# FLAGPOLE AT BATTERY TAKEN DOWN.

## Curiosity Seekers Find Pennies in Bottom of Lower Section.

Hundreds of persons yesterday witnessed the removal of the old flagpole at Battery Park. It was taken down to make room for "Rapid Transit," and will probably be erected in another place commanding the Bay front. Curiosity seekers were on hand, and it was said that three pennies were found in holes in the bottom of the big lower section of the pole. One of these pennies was dated 1820, being an old copper cent, while the two other pieces were small copper cents.

Under the management of Superintendent T. J. Brown, of the New-York Tunnel Company, aided by a staff of men employed by the Park Department and a few of the tunnel employes, the upper mast, which is seventy feet long, was lowered to the ground by means of a temporary derrick. This was then put into service to aid in unstepping the lower mast, which is ninety feet long and weighs about six tons. The lower mast was sunk about twelve feet into the ground. The workmen placed the lower mast on the turf near the sea wall last night, and to-day will place the upper section beside it. Then it is likely that curiosity seekers will be on hand in full force, as it was said that there were a number of old coins tucked away in the upper mast.

# ENGINES WRECKED AND CARS DERAILED.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 5.—A dispatch to "The Telegram" from Charlton says the Boston and Chicago special was wrecked at Charlton station at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in a collision with an eastbound freight. The freight engine, after taking water, was recrossing the main track when the express bound for Boston came along at a forty-five-mile clip with all signals sets for a clear track. Both engines were wrecked and two cars of the express derailed. The damage is estimated at over $30,000. Passengers on the derailed cars escaped through the windows. The engineer and fireman of the express crawled out of the ruins unhurt. The passengers in the Pullmans were badly shaken up and tumbled around. The tracks will not be clear till morning.

# HELD FOR RAISING POSTAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Annie E. Sharpless, who was arrested in New-York yesterday charged with systematically raising United States postal orders, had a hearing here to-day, and was committed to prison to await trial. A warrant had been issued for the woman in this city on the specific charge of raising a postal order from 25 cents to $5.