WASHINGTON GROVE.

A Glorious Time of Revival at the Camp Meeting—Notes.

Correspondence of The Evening Star.

WASHINGTON GROVE, August 26, 1891.

Never in its history has Washington Grove been the scene of such Methodist fire and glory as was yesterday witnessed. At the morning service Dr. L. Y. Widerman of McKendree preached a stirring sermon on the "Law of Christ, Its Extent and Inspiration." His text was: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." Phil., ii:5. The preacher spoke eloquently of the virtue of self-sacrifice for the uplifting of others, and invited his hearers to mightier effort.

The mothers, led by Mrs. Bozzee, met at 2 o'clock to hear requests for prayers and discuss God's willingness to save their households. Earnest petitions were offered for their children, and Mrs. Clara Roach offered a prayer for the preparation of the heart for the feast of the Lord's table that was being spread at the tabernacle, to which all repaired. As the ministers of God, fourteen in number, gathered about the Lord's table the people knelt silently throughout the assembly. One hundred and seventy-four Christians witnessed Christ's death and resurrection as typified by the sacred emblems. At the close brief testimonies were spoken, and it was almost unanimously agreed that this was the brightest and best year of the camp held on these grounds. Rev. H. H. Gill of Frederick testified to many former visits, but he perceived increased warmth in the spiritual temperature of the place at the first service he attended, and it is steadily rising.

Rev. H. H. Gill preached at night and the revival that followed this mighty appeal was such as was never witnessed by any save veterans in the service. Souls came to the altar for conversion and were blest, and the brethren and sisters "got happy" and enjoyed religion as they never had before at this altar place. The people here got close to the throne and to each other last night and clasped glad hands while they sung and shouted God's praises. The ringing shout, the glad hallelujah went up throughout the assembly, and as Dr. Widerman asked the Christians who had been converted at the altar to lift their hands more than a hundred were uplifted and clapped for joy.

Today will close the camp meeting.

Dr. Elliott will preach at the morning service today, Rev. E. L. Watson at 3:30 p.m. and Rev. Richard Norris of Cumberland at night.

A large crowd is expected here this afternoon.

Rev. Alfred Zimmerman came into camp yesterday.

Miss Ella Gody, who has been visiting Mrs. Mattie Jackson, returned to West Washington yesterday.

Miss Mattie Owens has arrived at the grove and is stopping on 2d avenue.

Miss Lallie Paxson of Virginia is at the Hotel Osborne, as guest of her cousin, Miss Ella Poole of Poolesville.

Mr. H. G. Gross spent yesterday afternoon in camp with his mother, Mrs. H. A. Gross.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frankland went to Gaithersburg yesterday to visit at the home of Dr. James Lodge.

Miss Carrie Wilson, daughter of Frank Wilson, is stopping at the delightful home of Mrs. Dr. Peck, Grove avenue.

Mrs. Morgan and son and Miss Clara Norton of Washington spent yesterday at the Grove, the guests of Mrs. Leonard Chapman.

Mrs. Henning, who was visiting Mrs. Brown of 4th avenue, returned home last night.

Miss Lizzie Wallace of Rockville is visiting Miss Sallie Kilgour of 2d avenue.

Miss Cora Hall, who was visiting Miss Lizzie Belt, left for Washington yesterday.

Miss Emma Ripley left this morning for a few days' visit to Washington and Bay Ridge.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Graphic Description of the Great Disaster at Park Place.

The following extract, received today by a Washingtonian from his brother in New York, gives a realistic idea of the scene at Park place, in New York, at the time of the great disaster:

"You mention the disaster that occurred here Saturday in the collapse of a building, and had I seen it. Well, rather! I saw too much of it for comfort. It was in the building adjoining the one in which I was at work, and I was sitting at a desk reading proof within forty feet of the disaster at the time it occurred. I heard a loud report like an explosion and felt our building totter and then a rumbling, rolling sound and the screaming of the imprisoned people—all in a flash—and we all made a rush to get out of our building, not knowing exactly what had happened, but realizing that we were in danger in some form or other. I rushed down our rear stairway leading to Park place to see what was the matter, when I saw that the entire front of the building adjoining us was thrown in the street and the flames were bursting in upon us. I rushed back and told the men to go out the front stairway, as there was no chance of escaping from the rear. Fortunately the firemen arrived in time to save our building from the flames. When we found that there was no immediate danger in our building some of us remained inside and watched the fire from our windows. All that remains between us and the ruins is a fourteen-inch wall, and why that wall did not go with the crash and take part of our building with it is simply a miracle. I cannot understand why our building was saved, as the destruction was something terrible, not one brick remaining on another. If you see the outer wall standing there, black and charred, hovering over the ruins, you would say the days of miracles are not yet passed. I saw six bodies dug out Saturday before 5 p.m., one of them alive, a girl about nine years of age, and when she recognized her mother at a window across the street what a cheer arose from the crowd. They have been digging for bodies day and night since the disaster, and as they find them they are placed in pine coffins under our windows, to be carried to the morgue if not identified. I have seen nearly all of the bodies taken out thus far. Most of them are blackened and burned or mashed in a horrible manner. I saw a mother faint today when she recognized her daughter by a remnant of clothing. Many of them will never be identified. They had not tonight at 10 o'clock reached the eating saloon, where it is feared many will be found. But it is likely they will be uncovered tomorrow and probably in a putrid state, owing to the heat of the past two days, if they are not burned to a crisp. I hold to the opinion that it was an explosion, otherwise the building could not have been so completely demolished in an instant, with a frontage of eighty feet and five stories high. Besides, I heard a report like an explosion. All the men working in the rear of our building where I was consider it a close call. Some of them were badly scared and their faces were pallid. Well, once in a lifetime is enough for me, and I do not desire to witness such a scene again or be placed in so close proximity to such a horrible calamity. WILL."

Immigration to Santo Domingo.

The Department of State is in receipt of a communication from the consul at Santo Domingo, transmitting a letter from the minister of foreign relations of the republic in reply to one from the consul, stating that neither the president of the Dominican Republic nor any other person of an official character has written a letter or document by which it may be inferred that an invitation has been tendered to any collection of persons or to any individual to go to that country; that, in conformity with their characteristic spirit, they welcome with pleasure all immigrants who in good faith purpose to contribute to the progress of the republic, without distinction of race or color; and, finally, that whatever information or propaganda has been circulated in the newspapers of the United States or any other country, referring to the alleged invitation of the president to specified collections of persons, utterly lacks legal foundation, for neither their laws nor the official character of the president as chief of the state would permit such a thing. Matters relating to immigration are treated by the Department of Fomento (to which the Department of the Interior of the United States corresponds nearly), and neither that department nor any other department of the Dominican Republic has had anything to do or will have anything to do at the present time with projects of such a nation.

A woman named Lombard has been arrested in Paris for an attempt to murder her husband by pouring molten lead into his ear while he was asleep.

The dry goods store of Burke & Ryan, Brooklyn, was burned last night. Loss on building, $6,000; on stock and fixtures, $75,000; 60 per cent insured.

Fire broke out in the large clothing store of Cohen Bros., in Pittston Monday night, and the entire stock, valued at $20,000, was destroyed.

J. W. Perkins, while at work yesterday at a circular saw in the mill of Schneider & Fuchs, Baltimore, was transfixed with a piece of wood, which the saw hurled at him with frightful velocity, and died soon afterward from the effects of the injuries.

Hiram H. Schwartz, judge of the orphans' court of Berks county, Pa., a member of the Berks county bar for over thirty years and an ex-member of the legislature, died after a long illness at his home at Kutztown last evening, aged sixty years.

THE RIOTING IN GRANADA.

The Result of a Prompt Effort to Suppress a Political Uprising.

Later information from Managua, Nicaragua, confirms the reports of riots at Granada on Sunday. The occasion of the disturbance was the arrest of opponents of the government who were supposed to be plotting a revolution. Five opponents of the government, including two ex-presidents, were exiled. The chief of police and six men were killed.

Granada is practically in a state of siege, and the troops here at the capital are confined to the barracks. In addition, the opposition to President Sacasa is growing daily and affairs are assuming a critical position.

For many years vigorous rivalry has existed between the ancient city of Leon and the more modern Granada, and between the progressists, whose headquarters are at Granada, and the Inglesistasts or Roman Catholic church party, whose strongholds are Leon and Managua. Granada for many terms past has furnished the country with the president, but at the last election, by undue means, the progressists claim Sacasa, a Leon man, was chosen president. Sacasa had previously been a senator, and on the somewhat mysterious death of President Caraco, two years ago last October, Senator Sacasa was duly chosen to fill out the unfinished term.

This was not approved by the progressist party, and President Sacasa became more and more unpopular as it became known that he, backed up by the Leon or church party, had determined to leave no stone unturned to bring about his election to the presidency after he had filled out Caraco's unexpired term. In spite of the opposition party and the increasing unpopularity of his administration, Sacasa succeeded in his ambitious plans, and in November last was elected president.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROMPT ACTION.

The report that an attempt was to be made to oust the president by force of arms led to prompt action on his part to put down his enemies.

One complaint against President Sacasa is that he controls elections by the presence of police soldiers at the polls.

The spies employed by the administration pointed out ex-President-General Chamorro, ex-President-General Joaquin Zavala, Don Anselmo Rivas, editor and proprietor of the *Diario Nicaraguense* of Granada, the organ of the progressist party and the leading newspaper of Nicaragua; Don Enrique Guzman, a son of Gen. Guzman, and Don J. D. Rodriquez, formerly attached to the Nicaraguan legation at Washington, as the most dangerous leaders of the progressist party in Granada. Consequently, after taking every precaution to meet a revolutionary outbreak, President Sacasa determined suddenly to arrest these gentlemen and exile them, under pain of being instantly shot should they return. This plan was executed Sunday. The men above named were most unexpectedly arrested on the charge of conspiring against the government and were taken to the quartel. Their arrest caused great excitement in Granada and a vigorous attempt to rescue them was made.

THE FIGHT.

The quartel was attacked, the soldiers were fired upon, the latter returning the fire, and a number on each side was killed and wounded. The exact number of casualties is not known, but it is reported that the chief officer of the police and at least six soldiers were killed, and that some fifty citizens were shot. General Chamorro and the other prisoners were subsequently brought to Managua under a strong guard, and Granada was placed in a state of siege, pending the subsiding of popular feeling. The important prisoners yesterday were sentenced to be escorted across the frontier and ordered never to return, under penalty of death. The prisoners will be secretly taken to the frontier, but to what point, and whether on the Honduras or Costa Rica line, is not generally known. Possibly the prisoners will be allowed to embark on some vessel at Corinto.

The Chamorro, Zavala and Guzman families are among the most wealthy and important in Nicaragua, and consequently the arrest and expulsion of the gentlemen named causes intense excitement.

It is not known that in addition to the arrests just made other persons are under surveillance. People would not be astonished if some member of the Cardenas and of the Lacaya families were also to fall under the president's displeasure.

It is said that the present political troubles do not affect the progress of the work on the maritime canal, though Don Rodriguez, one of the gentlemen expelled, is known to have been hostile to the American enterprise.

The Canadian Parliamentary Investigation.

In the public accounts committee at Ottawa yesterday the government took the initiative and opened the investigation into the case where girls were absent from the auditor general's department. It was shown by what was brought out that not only the girls but many of the men had in the last three years been away an unreasonable amount of time from sickness.

The committee on privileges and elections was addressed yesterday on behalf of Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M. P., by Mr. Fitzpatrick with the object of showing that the information McGreevy obtained from the department was obtained as a member of the Quebec harbor board and as such he had a perfect right to get that information. He admitted that McGreevy had committed an indiscretion in divulging the particulars to his brother, Robert McGreevy, but this indiscretion he committed as a harbor commissioner and not as a member of parliament.

The Whole City Government Arrested.

Because of their refusal to do away with a sewage nuisance the Altoona city school board yesterday had the entire city councils and the mayor arrested. They all appeared before an alderman and were released. The matter has occasioned trouble for years, and will now go to the courts.

A Slight Frost in Texas.

A dispatch from Denison, Tex., says: A most extraordinary change in the weather has taken place during the past twenty-four hours, a slight frost being reported in the river bottom territory.

Closing the Beer Saloons.

A special from Ardmore, Indian Territory, says: The sale of beer has been stopped in Ardmore for the present at least. On the arrival of the United States Indian officials, who had been instructed by the Interior Department to close up the beer saloons, they proceeded to carry out the instructions, shutting up thirteen of them. A large excited crowd followed the beer destroyers around and at one time trouble was feared, but all passed off quietly. The saloonists will hold a meeting and decide upon a line of battle by replevying their property. They are encouraged by Attorney General Miller, who concedes their right to sell beer, while the Secretary of the Interior declares they shall not.

The Waiters Alliance.

At a meeting of the Boston Waiters' Alliance letters were received from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, New York, Denver and San Francisco containing information of the organization of alliances in those cities and approving the suggestion of the Boston alliance that a national organization be formed.

Miss Wanamaker Injured.

Miss Bessie Wanamaker, daughter of Wm. Wanamaker, brother to the Postmaster General, was thrown from a contrivance known as a scenic railroad at Atlantic City yesterday, and was unfortunate enough to have her leg broken. The gripman had lost control of the car through the breaking of a bolt. Others injured were: Mrs. E. J. Crippen, wife of a Philadelphia grocer, face and head cut and badly bruised; Edward Leeds, brother of the proprietor of Haddon Hall, back seriously injured; Miss Maggie Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith of Philadelphia, bruised and cut, and three others slightly bruised.

Wrecked in a Calm.

The two-masted schooner Henry M. Shaw, while endeavoring to make a harbor at Atlantic City yesterday afternoon, became becalmed and drifted in against the iron pier. The schooner was badly damaged, but efforts are being made by wrecking crews to get her off before she becomes a total loss. The schooner is valued at $6,000 and is owned and navigated by Smith Shaw of Camden, N. J. About twenty-five feet of the pier was carried away. The damage to the pier is estimated at $3,500.

A Vessel Burned.

Near Bergen last Saturday the Norwegian collier Frey, bound from an English port for Drontheim, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge. Eight of her crew were drowned. Seven were saved.

President John Fitzgerald of the Irish National League of America yesterday issued an address calling for a meeting at Chicago October 1 and 2 next.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Dr. Morris Tells How the Committee Reached Conclusions.

A REMARKABLE PRESBYTERIAN PAMPHLET TO BE PUBLISHED—AN ATTACK ON DR. BRIGGS AND PRINCETON.

The Philadelphia *Press* announces that a pamphlet will soon be issued giving in detail the secret proceedings of the committee engaged in the revision of the Westminster confession of faith. The pamphlet is by a member of the committee, the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Morris, professor of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, and will doubtless stir up a commotion in Presbyterian circles. The *Press* says:

"The reasons for each proposed change in the famous Calvinistic document are given with remarkable candor and clearness by Dr. Morris. Up to this time not a word has come from the revision committee, beyond the provisional report now before the presbyteries for approval. Each one of the half hundred members has refrained from speaking of what transpired in the prolonged and frequent sessions of the committee.'

"The report has aroused great opposition. In this the ultra-Calvinists, with Princeton at the head, are the leaders. The opposition has been carried into each of the 216 presbyteries."

THE CONTENTS.

From advance sheets the *Press* gives an idea of the document itself. According to these sheets the pamphlet opens with a prefatory statement of the movement toward revision, giving the arguments that induce the general assembly to order its undertaking. It speaks of the apparent signs of the coming revision of all the creeds of Christendom, and gives to Presbyterianism the credit of having taken the lead. This is not a reaction against Calvinism, but it is an effort by Calvinists, in behalf of Calvinism, for the purpose of giving to that Calvinism greater breadth, coherence and symmetry, great power for good over its adherents.

The chief reason for the revision Dr. Morris considers to be the actual advances made during the last two centuries and a half, and especially in the latter half of our own century, in theological knowledge and in religious experience.

How the committee met the demands for changes is explained in detail by Dr. Morris in the body of his pamphlet.

The proofs of the inspiration of the Bible first received attention. The committee considered that the general evidences for the Bible were not specially discussed during the struggle of the reformation. As a consequence the confessional proofs of the Bible being altogether internal, and appealing as such chiefly to the believer, have been found to be inadequate to meet the needs of an age like our own, in which the divineness of the Bible is at every possible point assailed. To meet these ends the arguments from prophesy, miracle and biblical history were introduced.

PREDESTINATION AND THE DECREES.

God's eternal decrees of foreordination and predestination and preteition, the great stumbling blocks of Presbyterianism, next received attention. These are contained in the famous chapter 3 of the confession, which recites that by the decree of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death. These are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite that it cannot be either increased or diminished. The rest of mankind God was pleased to pass by and to ordain to dishonor and wrath for their sin to the praise of His glorious justice.

The committee omitted the word angels for the reason, that the committee can hardly be supposed to be of interest to that class of beings. The dreadful doctrine foreordination to sin and also to condemnation for that sin, which is supposed to be the teaching of Calvin, has been utterly eliminated from this chapter by the committee. The reason for this, given by the pamphlet, is "a foreordination which lies back of all human action, and which appears to determine or ordain the sin as truly as the punishment," thus binding the sinner down in a fatalistic bondage, first to transgression and then to an inevitable condemnation, is hardly a dogma which however forcible the logic that deduces it from the fundamental doctrine of the decrees, has such fullness of warrant in the Scriptures as would require its affirmation as an essential article in any Christian creed.

DOCTRINE OF PRETERITION.

The no less dreadful doctrine, preteition, contained in the idea that God was pleased to pass by the rest of mankind whom He has ordained to dishonor and wrath, has also been stricken from the creed. The reasons given for these are similar, says the pamphlet: "The stern and awful phrase, 'to pass by,' as implying the existence of no sort of divine provision for the lost, such as would make their salvation possible, and the kindred phrase, ordaining them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, certainly do give a forbidding tone and aspect which ought in some way to be removed."

That the chapter as amended will fully satisfy the church cannot be expected. There will still be some one who would prefer to see the entire doctrine dislodged from its central place in the confession, though it is difficult to see how this could done without an open abandonment at this point of the Reformed or Calvinistic system. Dr. Morris makes objection to the use of the words "some of mankind" and "the rest of mankind," which were not changed by the committee. It implies that the saved are only a fewand that the lost are the great majority of the human race. This Dr. Morris thinks no Presbyterian now believes.

IDEA OF CREATION.

The idea of creation as taught in chapter 4 of the confession has also been remodeled to conform to the teachings of science. The committee rewrote this paragraph, introducing the idea that the heavens and the earth and all things therein were created in six creative days of indefinite duration. The creation of the universe is also affirmed, although not in connection with the period of time known as the "six days." The word universe was used, Dr. Morris explains, to express more perfectly the comprehensive idea of creation as expressed in the Nicene creed. "And the value of such a comprehensive statement is especially apparent in such an age as ours, when false and pernicious theories of creation are widely current, when for the creative energy of a personal God, bringing all things into existence by His own omnific counsel and will, there is substituted so much of unbiblical teaching as to the origin of nature through some primal energy in matter or by the action of impersonal force and law."

HOLY SPIRIT'S WORK.

Two new chapters "of the work of the Holy Spirit" and "of the Universal Offer of the Gospel" having been written into the confession, Dr. Morris makes a long, careful and detailed explanation of the reasons that so influenced the committee.

"The same desire to broaden the confession is here apparent, by introducing clauses containing more explicit statements respecting the love of God for mankind, the sufficiency of the atonement, the free offer of salvation to all men, the person and work of the Holy Spirit, the duty of the church to evangelize the world and the responsibility of every sinner for the rejection of this offered grace.

FREE WILL.

The chapter on free will required the same softening process so as to make it conform to the rewritten chapter 3. The change, Dr. Morris explains, was made with regard to the state of the human will since the fall and before its regeneration. The committee's idea was the loss of liberty of the will as the effect of Adam's sin was a loss in the direction of spiritual good; that the sinner is therefore spiritually dead and cannot put himself into a condition of true holiness. Instead, therefore, of saying that man is altogether averse from good and dead in sin the committee suggest that he is merely indisposed to good.

DOCTRINE OF ELECTION.

The Calvinistic doctrine of election receives much attention in the pamphlet. The popular idea that the Westminster divines taught infant and heathen damnation seems to have moved the revision committee, for the chapter on effectual calling is totally changed. Of the important clause affirming that the dying infants of elect parents and all other elect persons, who are incapable of being outwardly called by the ministry of the word, are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit, who worketh when and where and how He pleaseth. Dr. Morris says:

"Respecting the incomparably larger class referred to in this statement—the dying infants constitute nearly or quite half of the human race—the change proposed is a very significant one. The revision makes a broad affirmation in the most explicit form by omitting the limiting term, elect, and inserting the comprehending term, all. For the first term it introduces the explanatory declaration that all such infants are redeemed by Christ and are regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and therefore of course are among the elect.

"To a statement so full and elaborate as this it hardly seems necessary to make any addition by introducing the debatable term 'elect.' The statement is better as it stands. It is certainly to be hoped that the church will accept this comprehensive declaration and give it entire place in our noble creed. The proposition to omit all reference to infants certainly will not carry, because the great heart of the church is too much concerned with this vast problem to consent that it should be thus set aside as insoluble. Diversities of opinion exist as to the degree of biblical warrant for so broad a doctrine; but all agree that it is of vast moment to shut out, if possible, by the most distinct enunciation of our current belief, the slanderous and mischievous criticisms to which the church has for a century been exposed at this point.

"In respect to the 'heathen,' we could not here or elsewhere admit that any among them are saved otherwise than through Christ; we could only hope that there may, through grace, exist in some pagan minds such a measure of compliance with the human conditions of repentance on account of sin, humble faith in the mercy of God and sincere submission to the divine will so far as known as will, through the grace and mediation of Christ, avail for their salvation."

THE ROMAN CHURCH.

The invidious references to "papacy," which mark certain chapters of the confession and which were partially eliminated by the revision committee, are all explained by Dr. Morris. Referring to the propriety of applying the apostolic expressions, man of sin and son of perdition, and the scriptural term, antichrist, to the pope of Rome, with its natural consequence in the conclusion that the papal communion is not a church of Christ, but a synagogue of Satan, he says:

"But while the use of such terms is protested against as being incongruous with the general language and temper of our confession, there have appeared to the committee no indications that the historic opposition of Protestantism, and especially of American Presbyterianism, to the pernicious assumption of the papal hierarchy, has in any wise diminished. These assumptions have embodied themselves conspicuously in the latest Vatican decree; and the language of that decree, declaring that the pope of Rome is the vicar of Christ at the head and infallible teacher of the church universal, has therefore been incorporated into the amended section with a solemn protest against it as an assumption without warrant in Scripture or in fact."

Dr. Morris closes this remarkable pamphlet with a personal explanation, in which he states that the committee endeavors to follow the central line of revision and to avoid incorporating the dogmas of some school or section or gratifying the wishes of the extremists even to the casting out of essential elements. Either course would have been a mistake disastrous, if not fatal, to revision itself. It would almost inevitably have divided the church into parties and factions. And the end of such a policy might have been denominational dissolution.

AN ATTACK ON PRINCETON.

Referring to the criticisms excited by the report, Dr. Morris finds two extreme positions against which the revision movement should be protected. The first is that which decries against all revision and clamors for a new and shorter creed. This is the position attributed to Dr. Briggs. It is evident that Dr. Morris is this language: "It is easy to profess a special knowledge of our symbols and a high degree of loyalty to them at one moment, and in the next to explain away their plainest teachings, and to propose some speculative substitutes in their place, easy, in a word, to claim the name of Calvinist, and at the same time disparage or reject what that name specially represents to the minds of common men."

The second dangerous element referred to is Princeton, which Dr. Morris describes as an "extreme conservatism which must not be permitted to stand in the way of an honest, faithful, adequate revision of the church symbols." In a foot note in this part of the pamphlet Dr. Morris attacks Dr. B. B. Warfield, professor of systematic theology at Princeton, who has already opened the compaign against the adoption of the report in an article in the *Presbyterian Review*.

Dr. Morris is hopeful for the final adoption of the report in the form presented to the general assembly, notwithstanding this opposition of Princeton. He anticipates some changes and offers a suggestion of his own in recognition of miracles of which the confession says nothing. Here is Dr. Morris' amendment:

"Miracles are not ordinary providences through the action of secondary causes, but are the immediate acts of God, within the sphere of providence, wrought in attestation of His truth."

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

A Report Made Proposing Separate Civic and Military Degrees.

The sessions of the Grand Commandery, Sons of Veterans, at Minneapolis, have been devoted entirely to routine business conducted in executive session. The proposed changes in the constitution and ritual have absorbed a good deal of attention, but are still unsettled, though it is practically certain that the military and civic features will be divorced and the military degree made optional. The commandery continued its session yesterday afternoon, but the local G. A. R. men undertook to demonstrate their interest in the order and its convention by visiting Camp Webb at Minnehaha in numbers. The proceedings were quite informal and were participated in by the visiting camp, by the old soldiers from the State Old Soldiers' Home, hard by, and by the Grand Army posts. Short addresses were made by Past Grand Commander John P. Rea, Department Commander Chas. D. Parker of St. Paul and others. The report of the ritual committee was finally submitted to the commandery and provoked a lively discussion. It provides for two degrees—a civic and a military—and for a number of changes in the ritual. The report was at first adopted, but this action was subsequently reconsidered and the report is still before the commandery. There is little doubt of its ultimate adoption, however, in substantially its present shape. The Ladies' Aid Society, which is to the order what the relief corps is to the Grand Army, was in session during the day. The society has 216 camps and 5,000 members, and is recognized and encouraged by the Sons of Veterans.

NOT APPROVED BY THE THUNDERER.

The Inter-Continental Railroad Project Calls Out a Long Protest.

The London *Times* published a three-column article yesterday on the subject of the proposed railroad between the United States and Central and South America. The *Times* endeavors to convey the idea that this enterprise would not pay and that the United States will demand concessions from the other republics which they cannot afford to grant. The paper expresses the opinion that Mr. James G. Blaine, the United States Secretary of State, is a "man of grandiose ideas, and, if, as it seems quite possible, he is the next President, there will be some chance of realizing the scheme."

Continuing, the *Times* says that the "project aims to join the markets of North and South America, but there is no place for a general commercial system even in the relations between the several republics. The railroad when completed would have to compete with the great waterways on either side of the continent. From Buenos Ayres to New York and from Valparaiso to San Francisco the existing means of transit are simpler and cheaper than they could ever be made on a rail route. It is obvious that the scheme equally has political as well as commercial ends in view. To join the North and South American republics, even though the first outward sign of union will be nothing but an iron rail, with the supreme center of the republican government at Washington is a conception of the highest magnitude."

The *Times* also asserts that the recent proposals on the part of the United States looking to the establishment of reciprocity with the various republics of the continent were generally received by the countries to which overtures were made as specimens of absolutely cynical Anglo-Saxon selfishness and that the proposals created a profound distrust in American bargains.

American Cattle in Canada.

Premier Abbott in the senate has announced that the Canadian government, with the approval of the imperial authorities, had decided to allow the importation of American live cattle to be slaughtered in the dominion. He could announce, he said, with satisfaction that within a few years, in all probability, there would be established at several points within the dominion large meat-packing concerns and manufactories of such articles as are made from the refuse of the establishments.

The Brewers' Convention.

The national brewers' convention, in session in St. Louis yesterday, elected Henry Seebach of New York and Lothan Urich of Syracuse, N. Y., president and vice president respectively (the union having no official head and electing officers daily) and proceeded to business. A charter was granted a local union at Roanoke, Va., to be known as No. 67. It was decided to establish a reserve fund for the purpose of organizing unions in cities where none now exist and to support boycotts. A motion to pay the dues of the order to the American Federation of Labor prevailed.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WHO desire to increase their income can secure a permanent situation, on salary or commission, as preferred, with the most successful accident insurance company in America, by addressing, with references, W. H. CHASE, Secretary, Geneva, N. Y. au26-4t

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO KEEP SET OF books, single entry; must understand use of typewriter. Address, with references, Box 83, Star office. au26-3t

WANTED—A WHITE GIRL TO COOK AND DO general housework; references required. Apply 1510 15th st. n.w., after 5 p.m. au26-2t

WANTED — A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family; reference required. Apply at 234 13½ st. s.w. 1t

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS BOY ABOUT 15 to learn a good trade; steady employment; salary small at first; references required. Address INDUSTRIOUS, Star office. au26-3t

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO TAKOMA Park. Apply at office of GEO. M. MYERS & CO., 1411 G st., at 9 o'clock Thursday. 1t

WANTED—A BOY BETWEEN 18 AND 20 YEARS old to wait on table and drive, make himself useful. Apply at 1207 F st. n.w. au26-3t

WANTED—A SETTLED WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; must have reference. Apply at 1227 New York ave. n.w. au25-3t

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; no washing. Call at 1920 Pa. ave. n.w. au26-2t

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT white woman as chambermaid; must bring references. Apply between 8 and 9:30 a.m. or 2 and 4 p.m. 330 C st. n.w. au26-3t

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK AT THE tinning business; one with experience. Apply to DANIEL SHANAHAN, Anacostia, D. C. au26-2t

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY TO make light fancy goods at their home; in leisure hours; constant work and good pay given. Address, inclosing stamp, MANAGERESS, Art Needlework Bazaar, Chicago, Ill. au26-1m&10t

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family; must stay at nights. Apply, with reference, 305 G st. n.w. au26-3t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK who understands cutting meats; references required. Address B GROCER, Star office. 1t

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY; ONE THAT HAS had some experience in a dry goods store. Apply at 724 7th st. n.w. 1t

WANTED—A SALESLADY TO INTRODUCE A line of ladies' fine shoes, as local agent; one having good references, may be permanent. Address P. O. Box 89, Vineland, N. J. au26-2t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING MAN for one of the best and largest periodicals in the United States; must have ability and references; capable of getting good prices; one whose time is valuable and who can interest big firms. Address G. G. F., Star office. 1t

WANTED — A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer can have steady employment at good wages in small family by applying at 937 F st. n.w. with good reference. au26-2t

WANTED—ONE COLORED WAITER AT FUSSELL'S, 1427 New York ave. n.w. au26-3t

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE and education wanted immediately for position requiring energy. $12 to $15 weekly to start and increase according to merit. L. ALBRIGHT, 430 7th st. n.w.

WANTED—A BOY TO STAY IN THE COUNTRY; must understand care of horses and know how to milk. Apply at 809 E st. n.w. 1t

WANTED—SETTLED COLORED WOMAN FOR HOTEL JOHNSON. 1t

WANTED — AN OYSTER COOK AT THE NATIONAL Dining Rooms; man preferred. 1249 7th st., corner of N n.w. 1t

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WHITE GIRL TO do general housework and take care of a child. Call bet. 2 and 6 p.m. 903 G st. n.w.

WANTED—A STEADY RELIABLE SERVANT to do general housework in a small family; also a boy to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, at 1114 14th st. n.w. au25-2t

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WHITE WOMAN (German preferred) to do light work and nurse in family of three. Apply 1335 Corcoran st. after 5 p.m. au25-3t

WANTED—WHITE GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call at 1203 14th st. n.w. au25-3t

WANTED—AT CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, cooks, chambermaids, nurses, men, women, boys for all work; places given until suited; work furnished free. D. SHACKLEFORD, 427 11th st. n.w.

WANTED—IN SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO colored girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do waiting and chamberwork; must have good references. Address M. J. I., Star office. au25-3t

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN IN OUR HAT department; only those with experience and lists of references need apply to SAKS & CO. au25-3t

WANTED — A NO. 1 COOK AND LAUNDRESS for small family; colored married woman preferred; no objections if references required. H. H. ROBERTSON, 1421 G st.

WANTED—A TAILORESS ON COATS; STEADY work and highest wages paid to a good hand. Apply at E. HORGAN'S, 905 7th st. n.w. au25-2t

WANTED—SEVERAL SALESLADIES EXPERIENCED in dry and fancy goods; must come well recommended. Apply 806 7th st. n.w.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK AND A house girl. Germans preferred, for service in private family in the n.w. section of the city; references required. Address B, Star office. 1t

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, ONE THAT HAS had some experience in a dry goods store. Apply at 724 7th st. n.w.

WANTED—QUICK! 200 WOMEN—COOKS, pastry cooks, waitresses, housemaids, parlor, laundry and kitchen maids, nurses, &c. (Register now for good situations. Come, money or no money. BURNHAM'S, 1110 G st. n.w. au24-1w

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT NEGRO, WITH capital, by a firm of exporters, to take charge of a branch house abroad, with interest in business. Address REGO, Star office. au22-4t

WANTED—50 GOOD AGENTS AND CANVASSERS for endowment order. Large pay and permanent income guaranteed to competent men; call at once. H. W. LEFTWICH, American Mutual Aid Society, 711 14th st. n.w. au22-6t

WANTED—DUNDORF'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, conducted by ladies—men and women, white and colored, for all kinds of domestic labor, city, states and springs; with references. 709 L st. n.w. au13-2w

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL GOODS TO merchants by sample; big pay for working for new goods; permanent situation; chance to build a fine trade. MODEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, South Bend, Ind. au5-eod1m

WANTED—IN A PLEASANT BUSINESS, TO MEN having experience in insurance business preferred; salaries guaranteed. Apply ANDREW WALL, 925 F st. n.w. (upstairs), between hand 12 a.m. au5-1m

WANTED—A GOOD EXTEND TO OUTSIDE TRADE, a reliable man; must have a thorough knowledge of trimmings and small wares, also familiar with the city. Address OUTSIDE TRADE, Star office. jy31-1m

WANTED—ENERGETIC MAN TO RENT AND exhibit the marvelous Edison phonograph during the summer excursion season; large sums can be earned; references required. COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH COMPANY, 627 E st. n.w. je9-3m

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION BY INTELLIGENT COLored man as cook, driver for doctor or gentleman; handy man; willing and obliging; willing to leave city; good references. Address J. A. S., Star office. au26-2t

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a meat and provision store; good character. Apply E. T., Star office. au26-3t

WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, situation to clean offices, or will do plain sewing and chamber work. Address 1729 20th st. n.w. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A YOUNG GERman American, a position of trust in some mercantile house; best of references given. Address Rev. E. DREWITZ, cor. 20th and G sts. n.w. 1t

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, able-bodied colored man, situation as porter, messenger or janitor; can give best of country references. Address W. E. D., care postmaster Spencerville, Montgomery county, Md. 1t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address and excellent recommendations, position in store or place of medical man; will accept small salary at first to attend lectures; remuneration not so much object as a home; will make himself valuable. Address H. P. P., Star office. au26-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A CLERKSHIP in insurance or other office where he can leave office early in evening to attend lectures at college; salary not so much object as a good position. Address F. P. P., Star office. au26-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, well-grown colored lad to make himself generally useful about house. Address J. H. L., 630 T st. n.w. au25-2t

WANTED — EMPLOYERS FOR COMPETENT servants, city, country (references furnished); also positions for clerical applicants. CITY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 427 11th st. D. SHACKLEFORD. je19-6t

WANTED — SITUATIONS FOR HOSTLERS, chambermaids, waitresses, cashiers, drivers, porters, nurses, janitors, bookkeepers, draftsmen (young men for night work). BURNHAM'S, 1110 G st. n.w. au15-1m

WANTED—BOARD.

WANTED—TABLE BOARD, WITHIN FOUR squares of Dupont Circle. State terms. B. D., Star office. 1t

BOOKBINDING in all its branches, ANTIQUE PLAIN OR FANCY, at Harper's magazine BINDERY, 331 9th st. n.w. au20-tf

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE OF SIX OR EIGHT ROOMS in the city; rent about $25; in n.w. part; will pay $300 down and balance monthly. Address C. M. K., Star office. au26-3t

WANTED—FOR A CLIENT—A MODERN HOUSE, northeast or southwest, 6 or 8 rooms; will pay $3,000 cash, balance on or before 12 months. DAVID D. STONE, 806 F st. n.w.

WANTED—S. E. AN EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, between East Capitol and G sts., under $4,000. Also two-room house, north of and near East Capitol st., under $10,000. J. S. WYCKOFF & CO., 911 G st. n.w. au