Daily Globe.

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HURLED TO DEATH

Two Trains Collide Near Jersey City Creating a Terrible Scene of Suffering.

Ten Persons Said to Have Been Killed and Many Injured in the Terrible Wreck.

Eight Hundred Immigrants on One Train Who Are Thrown Into Great Confusion.

An Accident on the Boston & Lowell Road Also Causes Loss of Life.

Big Riot at Pittsburg--Attempted Assassination of a Memphis Minister.

An Awful Wreck.

Special to the Globe.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—A train containing 800 emigrants was run into to-night by a passenger train between Jersey City and Newark. The emigrant train left Jersey City for the West at 6:15 p. m. At the Meadow, just outside of the city, the train was detained by wrong signals of the operator. The train was followed by the Southern express, which crashed into the emigrant train, wrecking the rear cars and killing ten people outright. The accident occurred on Hackensack bridge, which caught fire shortly afterwards and lighted up the scene brilliantly. The news of the catastrophe was at once telegraphed to this city, and a relief train with physicians and bandages was quickly dispatched to the scene. The fire department was sent out and the dead and wounded were brought back to this city. It is said the number of wounded is between fifty and seventy-five. Mr. Joseph E. Smith of the firm of the Brewster carriage manufactory and his wife were passengers on the Lehigh Valley train. He said:

Our train was running, I should judge, thirty miles an hour. There were seven cars. The collision occurred at 8:30 o'clock, a few moments after we had left East Newark. We felt a sudden shock that threw the passengers from their seats, and then there came the crashing of timbers, mingled with screams and groans of women. No one knew exactly what had happened, and in confusion a scramble was made for the doors. Our train came to a standstill. A terrible scene was presented by the wrecked cars. The bodies of the dead and wounded lay about in most horrible forms. Some were buried beneath heaps of broken timbers and others lay huddled about the track. One woman's head was cut completely off. The head rolled down the embankment, while the mangled body lay between the tracks. It was almost pitch dark and foggy, and the only light was that of the fire which enveloped the baggage car of the Western express. The wild shrieks of the wounded could be heard for blocks away. In justice to our conductor I will say that he ran very carefully from East Newark.

The bodies of a man, woman and boy which were brought here, were taken to Speers' morgue. They have not yet been identified. The wounded were brought to the Jersey City depot, where all available ambulances were in waiting, and were conveyed thence to St. Francis' hospital. They were:

EULENA ARNEAR, Norwegian, aged 35 years, en route to Madison, Wis., both legs cut off and injured about the head. She died ten minutes after arrival.

MARINIUS KLINGER, Norwegian, aged 18, enroute to Lajunta, Col., where his uncle resides; crushed about the head and shoulders; died at midnight.

CHRISTINA BOSTED, Norwegian, aged 15 years, enroute to Minneapolis, Minn.; compound fractions of both legs; probably fatally hurt.

STEWARD A. BOWERS, fireman of the Lehigh Valley train, aged 20, married; resides at South Easton.

It is impossible now to obtain a full list of the injured. It is said there are many more under the wreck.

AN OFFICAL'S STATEMENT.

Supt. Crawford of the New York division furnishes the following official report:

The particulars regarding the accident are as follows: About 8:35 to-night the Pacific Express No. 3, west bound, ran into the rear end of an extra train consisting of seven cars loaded with baggage, and eight cars carrying emigrants, at the west end of Hackensack river bridge, throwing the rear car over on the Lehigh Valley road's track. Before the track could be protected, a Lehigh Valley east-bound passenger train ran into the wreck. Three emigrants were killed and four emigrants and three employes were injured. The employes were Passenger Conductor E. R. Jubenath, wrist fractured, Lehigh Valley; Engineer Owen Hall, injured about the mouth and legs, and Lehigh Valley Fireman S. A. Bowers, cut about the head and neck. The damage to the engine and cars was not heavy. The injured were brought to Jersey City, and taken to various hospitals here. The cause of the accident has not as yet been fully determined. There was a dense fog at the time.

J. P. CRAWFORD,
Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another Disaster.

CONCORD. N. H., Oct. 18.—An accident on the Northern division of the Boston & Lowell railroad, by which three persons were killed and five others injured, occurred this morning between East Andover and West Andover. The Chicago fast freight left here with a double-header, and when it reached West Andover, where it was to be sidetracked for the down passenger train, it was discovered that the train had broken in two. Engineer P. Emerson started back in search of the missing cars. The passenger train soon came along and the train men were informed of the mishaps to the freight train. The express stopped at Andover Centre to leave off some passengers and pulled out again. About half a mile further on the collision between the passenger and the section of the freight train occurred, both going at a high rate of speed. The recoil was very heavy and both engines were badly smashed. The tender of the passenger locomotive telescoped the baggage car and the latter telescoped the mail car. As soon as possible train men were sent to the scene. Both engineers and a brakeman, after a long search, were found dead in the debris. The express messenger and baggage master were imprisoned in the wreck and it was necessary to cut them out. Both of these were in the baggage car, which took fire, but the flames were extinguished without damage. There were two clerks in the mail car, one of whom was injured. Aside from a severe shaking up, none of the passengers were hurt. A wrecking train and medical assistance went out from here and the track was cleared before night. The following is a list of the killed:

LUCIUS GRAVES, engineer of the passenger train, of Concord, aged 60 years.

JOHN P. EMERSON, engineer of the freight train, of Concord, aged 30.

WILLIAM HARVEY, brakeman on the freight train, of Lebanon, aged 30.

The following is a list of the injured:

FRANK H. STEVENSON, postal clerk, of West Lebanon, leg hurt.

WILLIAM W. STONE, express messenger, of Concord, ankle and head bruised.

WILLIAM TURNER, baggage-mhster, of West Lebanon, leg broken and otherwise injured.

OSCAR LEIGHTON, fireman on the passenger train, of Concord, head and hand bruised.

FRANK C. WELLS, fireman of the freight, of West Lebanon, heed bruised.

Several Persons Shot.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 18.—At 10 o'clock to-night unknown parties attempted to assassinate Rev. R. N. Countee, a prominent colored Baptist minister. He was returning from church, where he had held services, and on passing the corner of De Soto and Webster streets, in the extreme southern limits of the city, he was fired upon. There were about twenty of his congregation in the crowd and the contents of a shot gun loaded with buckshot caused considerable havoc. Two bullets struck Countee, one in the head and the other passing through his chin, inflicting painful, but not dangerous wounds. L. L. Courtee, a brother of the minister, was shot in the back, and also through the chin. His wounds are more dangerous. Ellen Wright, a colored woman who was also in the crowd, received a shot in the hip. The assassin fled after firing, but threw away his gun, which was found by the police. This is the second attempt that has been made to kill the colored minister. He thinks that the would-be assassins are members of the colored organizations of which he was formerly a member himself, but renounced all obligations to their orders.

Rampant Rioters.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—A crowd of 20,000 people, among whom were a large number of roughs, gathered on the wharf this afternoon to join an excursion to Davis Island dam, where Capt. Paul Boyton was advertised to give an exhibition. The officers of the steamer were overpowered and the boats loaded to the water's edge. On this account they were afraid to make the trip, and announced that the exhibition would be given before the wharf. This announcement led to a riot, during which the roughs, with axes and other implements, almost cut up the excursion barges Edna and Alice, and compelled the officers to jump in the river to save their lives, because they would not refund the money taken for tickets. A large force of policemen was ordered to the wharf, but order was not restored for a long time. The ringleaders were arrested. Only one man was slightly injured.

Two Murders in One Town.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 18.—Two murders were committed in this (Fayette) county last night. Two brothers named Tasker, while intoxicated, attacked the house occupied by Ira Tate. at Haydentown, and clubbed Tate's wife, severely injuring her. Tate fired at them with a shotgun, and "Rel" Tasker was instantly killed. Tate surrendered himself to the sheriff today. The other murder was also a part of an attack on a house. Four negroes broke down the door of the house occupied by Michael Borilla, on the outskirts of town. Borilla resisted. and was shot and killed by one of the negroes, Robert Scott. The murderer has not been arrested.

Iron Works Burned.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 18.—The inside of Goodnow's iron foundry was burned last night. Loss between $30,000 and $35,000. Insurance unknown. A number of valuable patterns were destroyed. The Putnam Tool company lost a large number of patterns, but is covered by an insurance of $30,000.

LATE ST. PAUL NEWS.

GILL'S "FAT TAKE."

He Arrests Two Highway Robbers of the First Water.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning, while Edward Lawer, who drives a truck for Constans' commission house, was coming down Dakota avenue near Kuhl's castle in the Sixth ward, two men stepped out from the shadows and while one of them held a 32-caliber Hopkins & Allen revolver under his nose, the other went through his pockets, taking the contents, consisting of 20 cents, a plug of tobacco and a cravat. When they had got these they let him go and disappeared. He informed Officers Gill and Sullivan, and a half hour later Gill arrested two men who answered the description given by Lawer, and they were "jugged." A revolver and a large quantity of ammunition and a skull cap were found on them. They are tough-looking customers. and claim that they came from Milwaukee yesterday afternoon. Their make up indicates that they are crooks of the old school. They gave their names as Fred Green and James Ryan. Beyond this they refused to talk. The arrest of these men swelled the number of arrests within the past thirty-six hours to forty, the largest number ever made in the city in the same ength of time.

Clearing House Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 18.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Boston Post, from managers of leading clearing houses in the United States, gives clearances for the week ending Oct. 17, and percentage comparison of decrease and increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1884:

	Amount.	Inc.	Dec
New York............	$706,993,000	34.4	....
Boston..............	75,440,188	15.5	....
Chicago.............	53,364,000	21.5	....
Philadelphia........	53,991,056	9.9	....
St. Louis...........	15,101,572	0.9	....
San Francisco.......	13,242,569	2.1	....
Baltimore...........	12,850,983	0.3	....
Cincinnati..........	7,336,769	....	23.5
Pittsburg...........	9,900,000	13.9	....
Kansas City.........	4,509,893	10.0	....
Louisville..........	4,174,435	11.6	....
Providence..........	4,418,000	19.4	....
Milwaukee...........	4,120,000	6.2	....
Detroit.............	3,492,469	20.0	....
Omaha...............	2,474,902	....	....
Cleveland...........	2,658,759	....	....
Minneapolis.........	2,181,396	0.7	....
Columbus............	1,654,599	16.5	....
Indianapolis........	1,310,075	0.1	....
Hartford............	1,875,942	40.5	....
New Haven...........	1,090,370	...	1.9
Peoria..............	991,353	16.7	....
Portland............	921,006	....	11.9
Memphis.............	1,322,344	5.1	....
Springfield.........	808,171	22.7	....
Worcester...........	1,023,581	16.0	....
St. Joseph..........	761,690	52.2	....
Syracuse............	676,664	....	9.7
Lowell..............	661,438	20.3	....
Totals..............	$989,836,198	28.9	....
Outside New York....	$282,843,198	13.6	....

A New Way to Make Money.

One of the strangest of the many strange cases that come before the United States courts here was disposed of at the recent term. Well-known gentlemen vouch for the fact as here given. Several months ago a white youth in the upper section of this county was sent by his aunt, who lives near him and was sick, to buy a small quantity of whisky for her. He got the liquor; and on his way back home stopped at the house of his uncle and told his errand. The uncle asked for a drink of the whisky, and was refused, but at last offered to pay 10 cents for the dram, arguing that the boy's aunt would have enough liquor left for her needs, and would be glad to have the money. The offer was accepted and some time later the uncle lodged information against his nephew. charging him with being a retail liquor dealer without having paid the special tax. The nephew was arrested and bound over, and the uncle and his two sons were summoned as witnesses.

The prisoner understood that the case was a "put up job" to give his relatives the opportuniity to spend several weeks here as witnesses at a dollar and a half a day, and swore he would rot in jail before he would let them profit by the transaction. He therefore advanced to the bar on the second day of the term and pleaded guilty, although he knew he had a perfect defense and was so assured. The witnesses were, therefore, dismissed with very small tickets. The judge was informed of the circumstauces and made the sentence very light. The prosecutors probably netted only about $3 apiece, whereas their gains would have been from $30 to $40 each if the case had gone to trial.—Greenville (S. C.) News.

The train on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroad, which was conveying John B. Davis' circus from Memphis, Tenn., to Jonesboro, Ark., was ditched thirty miles west of Memphis. Four cars, containing horses and animals of his menagerie, were wrecked. No lives lost.

Miss Lizzie McCarthy, living with her sister, Mrs. Frank Warren, in Toledo, O., committed suicide last night with morphine. Cause unknown.

BEECHER AND TALMAGE

Mr. Beecher Devotes a Portion of the Morning Hour for the Benefit of Shop Girls.

What to Consider in Selecting a Vocation —Those Offering the Best Advantages.

Dr. Talmage's Theme, "Shall We Have Another Chance in the Next World."

What This Life is Meant For--A Dream of the Day of Judgment.

Helping Shop Girls.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—In reading a notice this morning of a concert to be given for the benefit of the Working Girls' society, Mr. Beecher, after describing the object of the society to be the education to working girls in useful branches of knowledge, such as dressmaking. cooking, typewriting, millinery, etc., said: "Of dressmaking there is no need for me to speak. It comes by nature, but cooking, in all the efforts that are being made now to economize and to lift up the ignorant and the working classes of the community, there are a great many fundamental elements that must go in, but one neglected element of economy is cooking. It is astounding to think what sort of things we love to eat, and in what condition. I consider the kitchen as being the devil's own organized kingdom against the kingdom of health in the human family, the want of economy springing from the want of knowledge, the gross food, the greasy food, the want of delicacy and of regard for the finer elements of health and life—it is amazing. It is piteous, It is heathenish. The heathens live better than we do oftentimes in that regard. We do not want any French morality, but we should like some French cuisine. The art of one onion to make a dozen soups, every one of

A DIFFERENT FLAVOR;

the art of rendering the poorest meats, and the cheapest, such as are within the reach of all, into such tasteful and relishful dishes as shall perfectly satisfy the men who gorge themselves with pork and rude beef, and all that, and to teach young women how so wisely and economically and delicately to cook as to lay a foundation under their future married life that will avail very much. I would not hold back any moral or religious element, but the kitchen has a great deal to do with grace in civilized society. It seems to me that fashion goes from bad to worse all the time. Some times it attacks one part, some times another, and to a very large extent it is a blotch against taste, and I can't expect that millinery will amount to very much. But type-writing, that is very important, and opens one of those quiet occupations for women that we desire very much to see extended. One of the great questions of the day, and especially in cities, is what occupations are open to single women, or married women for that matter, but

ESPECIALLY FOR MAIDENS,

by which they can obtain an honest livelihood without breaking down their health, Type-writing, the sewing machine, telegraphy, copying, under suitable limitations, open a great many varieties to old-fashioned notions of industry. It is a good thing for girls to learn them, if they never use them. We are all the time rising up and breaking down. One of the most piteous and universal spectacles that addresses your eyes and mine, is that of refined and educated women who have to the middle of their life been affluently supplied, and in the bankruptcy of their husbands, or in their death, find themselves obliged to maintain themselves and their families. "What can we do?" they cry. The number of things that a woman can do can easily be counted; and I hold that a part of family education should be to have a substructure of effective working knowledge by which they might maintain themselves under reduced circumstances. It is all very well to undertake to enforce the motives of duty, but a woman wrenched out of her rooted ground, transplanted into a

POOR AND SANDY SOIL,

and compelled to bring forth all the fruits that belong to her former station, it is asking a perpetual miracle, We have been taught by novelists that love broke folks' hearts, or the want of them, but there are a hundred things abroad that are breaking hearts, and when I say breaking their hearts, the heart has nothing to do with it; it is breaking their nerves—that is where the breaking comes, it is exhausting them, weakening them. There is no part of society which has in it more good, there is no part of it more assailable and that delinquences easier than young womanhood. There is no class of which more drops by the road and that constitute so large an element in the stream of death and damnation than rolls down through the streets of our great cities, and any attempt to meet their wants and to anticipate the disaster which easily falls to them will be certainly of the mind and heart of Jesus."

The theme of Mr. Beecher's sermon was the parable contained in the fourteenth chapter of Luke, fifteenth to twenty-fourth verses, the story of the rejected invitations to the feast.

Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 18.—Prof. Henry Eyre Brown opened the services in the Brooklyn tabernacle this morning with the organ solo "Sonata" in C minor, by Rheinberger. Dr. Talmage read and expounded the thirty-first chapter of the First Book of Samuel, showing that the old grudge between the Philistines and the Israelites was kept good, and that people generally die as they live. The subject of the sermon was: Shall We Have Another Chance in the Next World? The text was from Ecclesiastes xi: 3:

"If the tree fall toward the south of toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth there it shall be."

There is a hovering hope in the minds of a vast multitude that there will be an opportunity in the next world to correct the mistakes of this; that, if we do make complete shipwreck of our earthly life, it will be on a shore up which we may walk to a palace; that, as a defendant may lose his case in the circuit court and carry it up to the supreme court or court of chancery and get a reversal of judgment in his behalf, all the costs being thrown over on the other party, so if we fail in the earthly trial we may in the higher jurisdiction of eternity have the judgment of the lower court set aside, all the costs remitted and we be victorious defendants forever. My object in this sermon is to show that common sense, as well as my text, declares that such an expectation

IS CHIMERICAL.

You say that the impenitent man, having got into the next world and seeing the disaster, will turn as a result of that disaster, the pain being the cause of his reformation. But you can find 10,000 instances in this world of men who have done wrong and distress overtook them suddenly. Did the distress heal them? No; they went right on. That man was fond of dissipations. "You must stop drinking," said the doctor, "and quit the fast life that you are leading, or it will destroy you." The patient suffers paroxysm after paroxysm, but, under skillful medical treatment, he begins to sit up, begins to walk about the room, begins to go to business. And lo! he goes back to the same grog-shops for his morning dram, and his evening dram, and the drams between. Flat down again. Same doctor. Same physical anguish. Same medical warning. Now the illness is more protracted, the liver is more stubborn, the stomach more irritable and the digestive organs are more rebellious. But after awhile he is out again, goes back to the same dram-shops and goes the same round of sacrilege against his physical health. He sees that his downward course is ruining his household, that his life is a perpetual perjury against his marriage vow, that that broken-hearted woman is so unlike the roseate young wife that he married that her old schoolmates do not recognize her, that his sons are to be

TAUNTED FOR A LIFETIME

by the father's drunkenness, that the daughters are to pass into life under the scarification of a disreputable ancestor. He is drinking up their happiness, their prospects for this life and perhaps for the life to come. Sometimes an appreciation of what he is doing comes upon him. His nervous system is all a jangle. From crown of head to sole of foot he is one aching, rasping, crucifying, damning torture. Where is he? In hell on earth. Does it reform him? After a while he has delirium tremens, with a whole jungle of hissing reptiles let out on his pillow, and his screams horrify the neighbors as he dashes out of his bed, crying: "Take these things off of me!" As he sits, pale and convalescent, the doctor says: "Now, I want to have a plain talk with you, my dear fellow. The next attack of this kind you will have you will be beyond all medical skill, and you will die." He gets better and goes forth into the same round again. This time medicine takes no effect. Consultation of physicians agree in saying there is no hope. Death ends the scene. That process of inebriation, warning and dissolution is going on within stone's throw of this church, going on in all the neighborhoods of christendom. Pain does not correct. Suffering does not reform. What is true in one sense is true in all senses, and will forever be so, and yet, men are expecting in the next world purgatorial rejuvenation. Take up the printed

REPORTS OF THE PRISONS

of the United States and you will find that the vast majority of the incarcerated have been there before, some of them four, five, six times. With a million illustrations all working the other way in this world, people imagine that distress in the next state will be salvable. You cannot imagine any worse torture in any other world than that which some men have suffered here and without any salutary consequence. Furthermore, the prospect of a reformation in the next world is more improbable than a reformation here. In this world life is started with the innocence of infancy. In the case supposed the other life will open with all the accumulated bad habits of many years upon him. Surely it is easier to build a strong ship out of new timber than out of an old hulk that has been ground up in the breakers. If with innocence to start with in this life a man does not become godly, what prospect is there that in the next world, starting with sin, a seraph should be evoluted? Surely the sculptor has more prospect of making a fine statue out of a block of pure white Parian marble than out of an old blast rock, seamed and cracked with the storms of half a century. Surely upon a clean white sheet of paper it is easier to write a deed or will than upon a sheet of paper all scribbled and blotted and torn from top to bottom. Yet men seem to think that, though the life that began here

COMPARATIVELY PERFECT

turned out badly, the next life will succeed, though it starts with a dead failure. "But," says some one, "I think we ought to have a chance in the next life, because this life is so short it allows only small opportunity. We hardly have time to turn around between cradle and tomb, the wood of the one almost touching the marble of the other." But do you know what made the ancient deluge a necessity? It was the longevity of the antediluvians. They were worse in the second century of their lifetime than in the first hundred years, and still worse in the third century, and still worse all the way on to 700, 800 and 900 years, and the world had to be washed and scrubbed, and soaked and anchored clear out of sight for more than a month before it could be made fit for decent people to live on. Longevity never cures impenitency. All the pictures of Time represent him with a scythe to cut, but I never saw any picture of Time with a case of medicine to heal. Seneca says that Nero. for the first five years of his public life, was set up for an example of clemency and kindness, but his path all the way descended until at 68 he became a suicide. If 800 years did not make antediluvians any better, but only made them worse, the ages of eternity could have no effect except prolongation of depravity. "But," says some one, "in

THE FUTURE STATE

evil surroundings will be withdrawn and elevated influences substituted, and hence expurgation and sublimation and glorification." But the righteous, all their sins forgiven, have passed on into a beatific state, and consequently the unsaved will be left alone. Evangelistic and missionary efforts are ended. The entire kingdom of the morally bankrupt by themselves, where are the salvable influences to come from? Can one speckled and bad apple in a barrel of diseased apples turn the other apples good? Can those who are themselves down help others up? Can those who have themselves failed in the business of the soul pay the debts of their spiritual insolvents? Can a million wrongs make one right? Furthermore, it would not be safe for this world if men had another chance in the next. If it had been announced that however wickedly a man might act in this world he could fix it up all right in the next society would be terribly demoralized and the human race demolished in a few years. The fear that if we are bad and unforgiven here it will not be well for us in the next existence, is the chief influence that keeps civilization from rushing back to semi-barbarism, and semi-barbarism from rushing into midnight savagery, and midnight savagery from extinction, for it is the astringent impression of all nations, Christian and heathen, that there is no future chance for those who

HAVE WASTED THIS.

Multitudes of men who are kept within bounds would say: "Go to now! Let me get all out of this life there is in it. Come gluttony and inebriation, and uncleanness, and revenge, and all sensualities, and wait upon me. My life may be somewhat shortened in this world by dissoluteness, but that will only make heavenly indulgence on a large scale the sooner possible. I will overtake the saints at last, and will enter the heavenly temple only a little later than those who behaved themselves here. I will on my way to heaven take a little wider excursion than those who were on earth pious, and I shall go to heaven via Gehenna and via Sheol." Another chance in the next world means free license and wild abandonment in this. You see that this idea lifts the world up from an unimportant way station to a platform of stupendous issues, and makes all eternity whirl around this hour. But one hour, for which all the preparation must be made in this world, or never made at all. That piles up all the emphases and all the climaxes, and all the destinies into life here. No other chance! Oh, how that augments the value and the importance of this chance! Alexander with his army used to surround a city and then would lift a great light in token to the people that if they surrendered before that light went out all would be well. but if once the light went out then the battering rams would swing against the wall, and

DEMOLITION AND DISASTER

would follow. Well, all we need to do for our present and everlasting safety is to make surrender to Christ, the king and conqueror, surrender of our hearts, surrender of our lives, surrender of everything. And he keeps a great light burning, light of gospel invitation, light kindled with the wood of the cross and flaming up against the dark night of our sin and sorrow. Surrender while that great light continues to burn, for, after it goes out, there will be no other opportunity of making peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Talk of another chance! Why, this is a supernal chance! In the time of Edward VI., at the battle of Musselburgh, a private soldier, seeing that the Earl of Huntley had lost his helmet, took off his own helmet and put it upon the head of the earl; and the head of the private soldier uncovered, he was soon slain, while his commander rode safely out of the battle. But in our case, instead of a private soldier offering a helmet to an earl, it is a King putting His crown upon an unworthy subject, the King dying that we might live. Tell it to all points of the compass. Tell it to night and day. Tell it to all earth and heaven. Tell it to all centuries. all ages, all millenniums, that we have such a magnificent chance in this world that we need no other chance in the next.

A DREAM.

I am in the burnished judgment hall of the last day. A great white throne is lifted, but the Judge has not yet taken it. While we are waiting for His arrival I hear immortal spirits in conversation: "What are you waiting here for?" says a soul that went up from Madagascar to a soul that ascended from America. The latter says: "I came from America, where forty years I heard the Gospel preached and Bible read, and from the prayer I learned in infancy at my mother's knee until my last hour I had Gospel advantages, but for some reason I did not make the Christian choice, and I am here waiting for the Judge to give me a new trial and another chance." "Strange," says the other, "I had but one Gospel call in Madagascar, and I accepted it, and I do not need another chance." "Why are you here?" says one, who on earth had feeblest intellect, to one who had great brain and silvery tongue and sceptres of influence. The latter responds: "Oh, I knew more than my fellows. I mastered libraries, and had learned titles from colleges, and my name was a synonym for eloquence and power And yet I neglected my soul, and I am here waiting for a new trial." "Strange!" says the one of the feeble earthly capacity; "I knew but little of worldly knowledge, but I knew Christ and made him my partner, and I have no need of another chance." Now the ground trembles with the approaching chariot. The great folding doors of the hall swing open.

"STAND BACK!"

cry the celestial ushers. "Stand back and let the Judge of the quick and dead pass through!" He takes the throne, and, looking over the throng of nations, he says: "Come to judgment, the last judgment, the only judgment!" By one flash from the throne all the history of each one flames forth to the vision of himself and all others. "Divide!" says the Judge to the assembly. "Divide!" echo the walls. "Divide!" cry the guards angelic. And now the immortals separate. rushing this way and that, and after a while there is a great aisle between them and a great vacuum widening and widening, and the Judge turning to the throng on one side says: "He that is righteous let him be righteous still. and he that is holy let him be holy still;" and then turning toward the throng on the opposite side, He says: "He that is unjust let him be unjust still, and he that is filthy let him be filthy still," and then lifting one hand toward each group, He declares: "If the tree fall toward the south or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth there it shall be." And then I hear something jar with a great sound. It is the closing of the book of judgment. The Judge ascends the stairs behind the throne. The hall of the last assize is cleared and shut. The high court of eternity adjourned forever.

REACTING UPON HIM.

Dr. Curry's Anti-Catholic Address May Prove a Boomerang.

Special to the Globe.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The Catholic Visitor, the exponent of Catholicism in Virginia, has a long editorial arraigning Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the newly-appointed minister to Spain, for a discourse delivered by him here on May 12, 1876. In that year Dr. Curry went to Rome as an evangelist. He remained but a short time, and shortly after his return to this city he delivered this discourse. On that occasion Dr. Curry, in giving his experience of his evangelical mission to Rome, said: "Talk of infidelity. There is something worse, more difficult to overcome. That is Roman Catholicism, worse even than cannibalism. The difficulties in Italy of converting Roman Catholics to Christianity, and distinctively to the Baptist church thereof, are even greater than were those in the South sea islands or in China. Romanism has been incorporated into the very life of the people of Europe, and has been a corroding cancer, eatiny the public conscience and emasculating everything like spiritual life. Romanism in this country, as modified by our free institutions and restraining itself from policy, can form no conception of what evil its blighting influences are in Europe. The same power that converted heathen England and heathen America to Christianity can convert heathen Asia and Africa, but Rome it never will or can convert. The editorial in the Catholic Visitor declares that a man who could give utterance to these denunciations is unfit to represent the United States in a Catholic country. The editor intimates that he will place the information, in connection with the affair, before the president.

Scientific Experiments.

Special to the Globe.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The jocose assertion of the first director of Harvard college observatory. Prof. William Bond, in relation to the ponderous foundation stone on which the great refractor is poised, that "even an earthquake would not move it," has at last been disproved by observations taken there on the occasion of the recent explosion at Hell Gate. Old Summer house hill itself, upon which the observatory stands, was perceptibly shaken on the occasion, if Prof. W. A. Rogers' perceptive faculties were not at fault. The air-line distance between the observatory and Flood Rock is nearly one hundred and ninety miles; accurate time was kept at both points. The timekeeper at Hell Gate timed the explosion at precisely fourteen minutes past 11 by the 75th meridian time. The time reported from Princeton at which effect was observed, was 11:14:49. Prof. Rogers' observations at Cambridge were the following: Disturbance first noted at 11:17:14; instant of maximum disturbance, 11:18:03; disturbance ceased at 11:20. The figures are all in the 75th meridian, or Eastern time. The method used to develop the existence of vibration was the placing of a saucer of mercury on the solid cellar floor. In this mercury was a speck or flaw. Upon this point was brought to bear a microscope of 750 magnifying power, the spider line being in exact coincidence with the flaw. The first vibration perceived was about a thousandth of an inch, and recurred at intervals for nearly two minutes, the greatest swaying of the mercury being over a space of one five-hundredth of an inch.

Movement to Prevent Strikes.

Special to the Globe.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—A movement is on foot here among textile and other manufacturers looking to the adoption of measures to lessen the frequency of strikes, which have become very common of late. The plan is to make each employe sign a contract in writing, setting forth the rate of wages and number of hours to be worked, and providing that one week's notice must be given of a desire to sever the engagement, under penalty of a forfeiture of a week's wages. One week's pay is held back by the employer, to be handed over upon an amicable cessation of the contract. As may be imagined, such an arrangement affords the employer a powerful lever for protection of his interest against labor organization, whose imperative orders have caused so much trouble of late. The question recently arose whether such a contract would hold in the face of special legislation which has been secured in the interest of the laboring classes. A test case, which came up before one of the city magistrates a few days ago, however, settled the point in favor of the employers.

CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

The President Explains His Intentions Regarding the Interesting Question of Appointments.

His Idea About Rewarding the Faithful and How He Proposes to Fill the Offices.

Ohio's Election Still in Doubt, With a Probability of Several Democratic Gains.

Mahone's Fight Against Gov. Cameron--Treasurer Jordan and Silver Coinage.

The President Talks.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It is believed to be the intention of President Cleveland to complete, as far as possible, his list of appointments previous to the assembling of congress. Respecting the president's intentions in the matter of making changes, a writer in the Capital to-day gives what purports to be a semi-official statement of the executive on the subject. The story runs as follows: "The president explained to a visitor the other day, and the visitor repeated his words to me, that wherever vacancies occurred, or good cause was shown to justify removals, he would appoint Democrats to office, and the best Democrats that could be found. The tenure of office law was recognized so far as was consistent with the efficiency of the civil service, and his party must be patient and wait for vacancies to oocur. He was a Democrat, the president said, and as a Democrat believed that such a policy would not only be recognized by the people whose respect and confidence he valued as a proper one for him to pursue, but he believed it would strengthen the Democracy more in the end than hustling all the Republicans out of office and hustling Democrats in. He was willing to recognize that political services entitled those who performed them to honors that were won by their efforts, but such men should seek elective offices and not expect to find their rewards in the patronage of the executive. He did not object to receiving applications for appointment, but rather desired them. The more numerous the better, as they gave him a large field to choose from and made it easier to find good men, but he did object, and seriously, too, to the

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that was often brought upon him to appoint some particular man to an office to which he had no especial fitness, simply because such a man was recognized as a useful and competent party leader and wanted a place that would permit him to devote more time to political matters than if he were engaged in private affairs. The president, with some emphasis, asserted his belief and adherence to the principle that when a man was elected or appointed to office he became the representative and servant of the people, and not of the party with which he happened to vote. It was impossible for a man constantly engaged in political controversies to remove bias from his mind, and the only way to secure a non-partisan administration of public trusts was to divorce official power from political leadership. He had reached this conclusion from his own experience, and intended to remove all ground for criticism in this direction while he had any authority. When a man accepted office under him he must expect to abstain from active participation in political affairs. He might express his views as freely as he chose in a respectful, tolerant way, but officeholders could not be political leaders and campaign managers without doing injustice to interests they were intrusted with or provoking hostility in their opponents."

Still in Doubt.

Special to the Globe.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—Feeling is getting at fever heat on the legislature. Yesterday the returns of the Fourth and Thirteenth wards of the city were thrown out in official canvass, because the judges had not properly filled in the tally sheets to tell what ward or precinct it was, and had neglected to certify to the same. It is charged openly on the streets to-night that this was no mistake, but an intentional omission. These are two strong Republican wards and the organizations of the precincts were Republican, This will give the Democrats two of the three representatives from this county and elect all of the Democratic ticket except Allen O. Myers, for representative, against whom the majority is 1,336 in a county that usually gives 2,000 Democratic majority. The Republicans say the Democrats have the returning boards in all of the other close counties, as well as in Hamilton. As official counts have been made in Lucas and Hardin, the Republicans are practically sure of a member from each of those counties, but there will be trouble over the Hardin county case, where the Republican member's plurality is only twenty-two. The Democrats have both members from Stark county, and if they now get two in this county and all of the Hamilton county delegation, there will be a Republican majority of only one on joint ballot. The Democrats are still claiming the senator from the Montgomery-Preble district. They have the returning board there, and the Republican candidate for senator claims forty-nine plurality on a total vote of over thirty thousand. Then the Democrats claim that one Republican member elect from Muskingum and another from Cuyahoga are not eligible, that the one is not a citizen and the other holds another office. It is believed that certificates will be held back and that the Democrats may get certificates of election issued so that they will have a majority of one on joint ballot. The Republican state committee has sent representatives to Cincinnati. If that county is counted for the Democrats, then it is believed that Sherman is beaten.

Mahone and Cameron's Fight.

Special to the Globe.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—The breach between Mahone and Cameron, growing out of attacks recently made upon the governor by newspapers friendly to Mahone, is likely to be widened instead of being reconciled. Gov. Cameron has recently had several conversations with personal friends in regard to making a reply to these attacks. He will to-morrow give out an interview to the press which will embody his reply to the charges made against him. It is believed the statement given below will contain the substance of what Gov. Cameron will say to-marrow:

"I have reserved, ever since the Republican convention, my right to support John Wise and the ticket of which he is the head. Since then I have said nothing to alter my obligation in that respect—that is, I have been for Wise, Wood and Blair. Now, Mr. Mahone, through the Philadelphia Press and other channels, chooses to attack my fealty to the Republican ticket. He is mistaken. I am entirely and cordially in favor of Mr. Wise and the ticket of which he is the head. I have written and spoken always and everywhere, in that behalf, but now, having seen the attack on me through the Philidelphia Press and other papers by Gen. Mahone, I do not hesitate to say that Mr. Wise must declare his innocence of any responsibility, else I shall reserve and use the right to be neutral or aggressive as I may please in this contest. I shall make a resolute defense of myself and attack any one who antagonizes any personal action of mine or my official course."

The governor said that he would shortly answer all charges that had been made against him.

Hard at Work.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Treasurer Jordan still sleeps in his office. He is at work on his annual report, and from the amount of labor he is spending upon it the document will be very comprehensive and valuable. It is said that he has given four or five hours a day to it for several weeks and hasn't yet finished the discussion of the silver question. The understanding is that Mr. Jordan will write the entire silver question portion of Secretary Mannings' report, and that it will be submitted to the president before the latter prepares his message. This will be the first instance of the kind, as former presidents have not considered the opinion of the treasurer as of much value. The last treasurer who undertook to make recommendations to congress on the financial condition of the hour was Gen. Spinner, and he was sat upon with such force by Secretary Bristow that it almost broke his heart. Nothing was known about it at that time. It was in 1876, during the inflation craze, and Gen Spinner had some very wild views on the greenback question. In his report for that year he devoted a great deal of space to advocating an inflation of the currency and the postponement of resumption day. When the document went up to Bristow the latter chopped out several yards of manuscript and threw it into the wastebasket. Gen. Spinner was very indignant, particularly at the disposition of the surplus, and scarcely spoke to Bristow from that time until he resigned soon afterwards.

The Late Returns.

Special to the Globe.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The Lincoln club has just completed calculations of the entire Hamilton county vote except seven precincts, which were given on Hoadly's vote. This shows the election of one senator certainly, probably two, by the Republicans and four representatives, possibly five. The calculations extended over twenty-four hours without intermission and are believed to be correct, unless the returns have been tampered with since made. If they hold the Redublicans will have the next senate, the house being already assured.

The Mistress of the White House.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The latest information from Miss Cleveland is to the effect that she will not return to Washington before the middle of next month, and meanwhile her sister, Mrs. Hoyt, will remain the temporary mistress of the White house. The various rooms in the executive mansion have been thoroughly overhauled and fitted up during Miss Cleveland's absence, and some suggestions that she made before departing have been carried out, so that there is really nothing that demands her presence here for some time to come. There will be no festivities at the White house till after New Year's, when the social season begins here, but Miss Cleveland will have certain days in the week for receiving her friends and acquaintances.

Monument Over Confederate Graves.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A movement, to mark the position of Confederate troops on the Gettysburg battlefield, as those of Union troops are marked, has been started, and it is thought the work will continue until this most memorable field shall have a permanent monument to show the most important position occupied by every regiment that participated in that remarkable battle. Then there will be no where in the world a field which will be so interesting to the historical critic or the student of the art of war. Hon. Edward McPherson of Gettysburg, who is a member of the memorial association, was spoken to on the subject of having the Confederate positions marked, and he said the association would welcome any step in that direction. He said they could easily have a strip condemned for a driveway along the Confederate line. The organization which starts the movement is the Second Maryland Confederate regiment, which has received permission to mark the line reached by them in their gallant charge on Culp's hill on the morning of July 3, 1862. The surviving members of that regiment are now engaged in raising a fund for the purpose of erecting a monument on the spot. It is thought the example of the Second Maryland will be generally followed. Confederates have hitherto taken most interest in furnishing materials for a history of this battle. This is only natural and judicious, for, although the Army of Northern Virginia failed to achieve success, valor was never more conspicuous than at Gettysburg.

Minister Phelps' Death.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The funeral services over the body of the late Minister Phelps will be held some time this month, as soon as his friends who desire to do honor to his memory return from their summer vacation. The circumstances of his death were peculiarly sad: He and Lieut. Nye, the naval attache of his legation, went up the Andes on a shooting expedition. While there both contracted the oroya fever, and both died within a few days.

Jay Gould's Plans.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—A story is going about that Jay Gould is contemplating a step which may materially change his position relative to a good many things in Wall street. It has been passed around that he intends to sever his direct connection with the brokerage house of Washington E. Conner & Co. George J. Gould, it is estimated, may be put by his father into a new partnership with Mr. Conner. What may become of Mr. Morosini is not reported. Jay Gould is reported as having followed up his recent order for putting his yacht, Atalanta, out of commission, with instructions to Capt. Shackford to have her ready for service the 1st of January, and when his friends say he contemplates an extended irip to Southern waters and will winter among the islands thereabouts, not returning North until spring.

Cincinnati Becoming a Moral Town.

Special to the Globe.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The Citizens' Law and Order league yesterday appointed D. T. Broods a special officer to serve notices upon the several theaters, calling their attention to section 1032 of the state law, which requires them to close Sunday, and requesting them to unanimously agree to do so. It is signed by the committee, John Davis, H. A. Marrell and George P. Houston, and was to-day served on Ryan's music hall, Harlin's, the Grand, Harris', the Vine Street, the People's and Henck's. It was intimated that if they did not close, proceedings will be instituted to compel an observance of the law.

The Small-Pox Scourge.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.—For the week ending Friday night, there were reported by the authorities of the Roman Catholic cemetery 293 deaths from small-pox in the city, 29 at St. Cunegonde, 16 at St. Henri, 7 at St. Gabriel, 25 at St. Jean Baptiste, 23 at St. Louis and 1 at Point St. Charles. Five cases of small-pox were removed from the barge Cushman, lying in the river opposite the city, this evening.

President Lincoln's Secretary Dead.

GREGGSVILLE, Ill., Sept. 18.—Charles H. Philbruck, private secretaty to President Lincoln at the time of the latter's assassination, died at his home here yesterday of paralysis of the heart. Mr. Philbruck's occupation latterly was that of a newspaper writer.

Movement of Steamships.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived: The City of Montreal, from Liverpool; Edam, from Amsterdam; Denmark, from London.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 18.—Arrived: The Westphalia, from New York.