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DAILY AND SUNDAY GLOBE.
Delivered by Carrier by the Month.
RACY, ILLUSTRATED, NEWSY.

VOL. VII. ST. PAUL, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1885. NO. 306

IF FIGURES DON'T LIE

The Democracy Will Capture New York To-Morrow, and Possibly Iowa and Virginia.

New York Republicans Badly Discouraged, and Gov. Hill Now in the Lead.

In Iowa the Democratic Candidate for Chief Executive is Very Hopeful.

Mr. Coon's Little Talk on Ohio Politics is What Caused His Sudden Decapitation.

A Bright Democratic Outlook.

Special to the Globe.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The last week of the campaign closes with Gov. Hill and his managers more hopeful as to the result than at any previous time since the nominations were made, while the Republicans display increasing nervousness owing to the tenor of the reports from various portions of the state, with a handful of winning cards at the beginning of the game. These gentlemen have made a succession of bad plays which have all but destroyed their chances of success, and it is conceded now that if Davenport wins at all it will be by a narrow margin. The largely increased registration in New York city is accepted as presaging a Democratic majority of from 40,000 to 45,000 majority in the metropolis. Some of Gov. Hill's enthusiastic supporters, indeed, predict that he will carry the city by 55,000, but the more cool-headed and conservative incline to the figures first named. The situation in Brooklyn is complicated by the municipal contest, which overshadows the state campaign in popular interest, and it is hardly safe to count on an excess of more than 8,000 for Hill in Kings county, although Cleveland carried it a year ago by nearly 16,000. If Gov. Hill receives 50,000 more votes than Davenport in New York city and Brooklyn he will be elected, and everything indicates that he will do this well, if the leaders of several "halls" support him in good faith. Of course there is more or less fear of treachery at their hands, and there can be no absolute certainty that the Democratic ticket

WILL NOT BE SLAUGHTERED

through a deal with the Republican machine. But the temptations for trading are very much smaller than in former campaigns, and this fact greatly strengthens the confidence of Hill's managers. The Hill campaign has been conducted in the interior upon the basis of outspoken support of President Cleveland's policy, and no effort has been spared to identify Gov. Hill in the popular estimation with the administration. By this course a very large element, which was either openly hostile or tacitly indifferent to Gov. Hill immediately after his nomination, has been brought into line. Foraker's and Carr's bloody-shirt oratory has also served to check the growth of Democratic mugwumpery, which promised early in the campaign to develop into something very formidable. The great preponderance of the labor vote, including all that was cast for Butler last year, seems assured for Hill, largely owing to the very systematic and effective work which has been done among the workingmen of the state through their organizations, and by the clever managers of the Democratic campaign. To sum up it may be said that Gov. Hill and his lieutenants, while not oversanguine,

ARE EXCEEDINGLY HOPEFUL

as to the result on Tuesday, basing their expectation largely upon the facts above enumerated. They make no extravagant predictions as to majorities, and freely admit that the contest promises to be too close to be comfortable,

One thing is certain. the Democrats are thoroughly organized all over the state. and every possible provision has been made for getting their full vote. The Republicans rest their hopes for success upon the attitude of the independents or mugwumps upon an anticipated "deal," which will reduce Hill's plurality in New York city to something like 30,000 and upon an assumed apathy among the Democratic rank and file arising from supposed disaffection toward the administration. The bulk of the Mugwump vote will, of course, go to Davenport, and thus far the hopes of his managers are well grounded, but, for the reasons already stated, the hoped-for deal does not seem likely to be consummated, while the canvass has proved beyond a doubt the strong hold which the administration has upon the people of the state, without much regard to party lines. The Republican managers are well supplied with money from Mr. Davenport's bulging barrel, and it will be liberally used on election day. But the stalwart disaffection has assumed alarming proportions in Oneida, Ontario, Erie and other counties. The Blaine Irishmen have very generally found their way back to the Democratic camp, and there are numerous other causes apparent for the nervousness which exists in Davenport circles. Two weeks ago it looked as if Mr. Davenport would be swept into the governor's chair on a tidal wave; to-night his chances of reaching the goal appear to be very little better than those of his competitor.

Republican s Disheartened.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—An important understanding was arrived at by the Republican district leaders, who held a meeting at a late hour last night in the Gilsey house. The Republican canvass is in a demoralized condition. The betting, that a week ago was 100 to 60 in favor of Davenport, has veered directly around. The $25,000 that was raised by Logan's appeals was only a morsel for the hungry, and the district leaders decided to hold a conference where they could talk plainly to each other and decide what was to be done. Chilled and disheartened at the treatment he received from Cornell's committee, and hurt by the demands for more funds, Mr. Davenport days ago went to his home in Bath. As one of the Republican committeemen said to-night: "Mr. Davenport is not lifting a finger in the canvass. He has gone home. and is letting the committee do what they please." Whether he expects defeat and is preparing for it, or whether his love of seclusion is owing merely to the natural iciness of his nature, the committeemen, who are no friends of his, do not know or pretend to care. In this state of things, with a united Democracy supporting the state ticket, the district leaders began to look out for their own advantage. The meeting of the district leaders at the Gilsey house tonight was in the interest of John W. Jacobs, the Republican candidate for sheriff. The election of sheriff is of far more importance to the district leaders than is the fate of the state ticket. After a long and earnest discussion it was decided to trade off everything for the county ticket; to let assemblymen, senators and the state ticket alike be sacrificed. By this wholesale slaughter alone it was unanimously agreed that a Republican sheriff stands a ghost of a chance of being elected. This means certain defeat for the Republican state ticket. Last night the betting at all the up-town hotels was $100 to $60 in favor of Hill.

Iowa Democrats Hopeful.

Special to the Globe.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 1.—Locally the contest closes to-morrow night by addresses to the opposition forces at Pavilion rink, and with a short speech from Hon. John A. Kasson is both East and West Des Moines. It is expected that Mr. Witmer, for senator, will run spiritedly, but as Col. Gatch has about one thousand over the combined opposition to bank on, the outlook is somewhat forbidding, yet it is likely that the whole Republican ticket will be heavily reduced. The result in the state is going to depend on the fullness of the vote. A poll of 350,000 will endanger Mr. Larrabee's prospects and make Mr. Whiting's chance as good as his. Every 5,000 added to the above will strengthen Larrabee about a thousand. Passing by the mere scandals of the campaign, which have accomplished nothing on either side, Mr. Whiting's record has proved most satisfactory to reasonable voters, and his positive utterances on the license issue and on the Auditor Brown outrage have won him votes, especially since Mr. Larrabee has been silent on the latter question. Another addition to Whiting's strength has been in charge of copperheadism against him, which has won him votes at home. A light vote will make Mr. Whiting governor, and a heavy poll will elect Larrabee. There is little doubt that Hall for lieutenant governor and Akers for superintendent will run hundreds ahead of Larrabee, with Beck for supreme judge not far behind them. The lower house is a little more likely to be opposition by a small majority than to be Republican, and the result is thought to depend mainly on Scott and Des Moines counties, and about the entire opposition will be hostile to the prohibition law. The opposition seem sure of twelve new anti-prohibitionists. The senate, which will make a poll of twenty-two, but it may result that two of this sentiment may be Republicans from Dubuque and Scott, an important factor in the legislature two years hence. The law of chance has not been so dominant in thirty years in Iowa as it will be to-morrow.

Mr. Coon's Mouth Responsible.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Manning's letter accepting Assistant Secretary Coon's resignation contains a good deal less taffy than is customary on such occasions. When the president accepted Civil Service Commissioner Thoman's resignation he did not write a long letter but he did say something pretty to him about his arduous and valuable services. Secretary Manning accepts Mr. Coon's resignation without a word of compliment or regret. If Coon had resigned under serious charges his resignation could not have been accepted with more formality and brevity. The fact is that Mr. Manning took a fancy to Mr. Coon when he first met him in the department, and he has found Mr. Coon very useful. Their relations have been very amicable, and though it was likely that at some date Mr. Coon would be succeeded by a Democrat, there were no signs of any impending change until after the Ohio election. The day after that event Mr. Coon was interviewed by a reporter, and he expressed his gratification at the Republican victory, mainly because it would assist Davenport to beat Hill in New York. Of course there was a howl from Democrats all over the country at the retention of an ardent Republican in so important an office as Coon held, but this was not the worst of it. In various quarters in New York there were doubts whether the president wanted Hill elected. Here was a man only one step below a cabinet minister who was expressing his hope that Hill would be beaten. If he remained in office, plenty of New Yorkers on both sides of the political fence would infer from it that the president was indifferent to Hill, as had been charged. The situation in New York was very delicate. Hill's victory was far from being assured, and many Democrats were grumbling because the president did not do more to help Hill. It was absolutely necessary, to save the Democracy and the administration and to assist Hill when he was greatly in need of assistance, to get Coon out, and to have his resignation known and accepted before the New York election, and to have him go out with no flying colors, but under such measures of coldness and disapproval as Secretary Manning's curt note implies. It was a political necessity after Mr. Coon's interview about the Ohio election for the administration to unload him, and to do it with some show of roughness.

Beecher Inveighs Against Machines

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the principal speaker at a mass meeting held in the Academy of Music in the interest of Gen. John B. Woodward's candidacy for mayor of Brooklyn, on the Citizens' Independent ticket. Mr. Beecher said he had been keeping company of late with the Democratic party. He had found excellent men in both parties. Parties were to him something as black and white children were to an old colored lady he once knew. She said white children were just as good as black ones so long as they behaved themselves. Mr. Beecher gave his reasons for not supporting either of the regular or machine candidates for mayor. He had nothing against either of them personally. As he referred to the various candidates by name there were storms of mingled applause and hisses, showing that both parties were well represented in the assemblage. Mr. Beecher was in his element in addressing such an audience, and with perfect self-possession and ready wit he kept the meeting closely interested during a speech of considerable length. Gen. Slocum, the veteran Democrat, Ripley Ropes, the millionaire Independent, John McGuire, an ex-Democrat, W. H. Williams, president of the Young Republican club, F. W. Henrichs, a Republican, ex-Mayor Hunter, who presided over the meeting, and Mayor Low were among the other speakers of the evening.

Reducing Republican Majorities.

Special to the Globe.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 1.—The Republicans closed the campaign in this city last evening with speeches by Larrabee and Hutchins. Mr. Larrabee was the first speaker, and referred principally to the Republicans on their administration of state affairs in Iowa. Col. Hutchins followed with a discussion of national affairs, with especial reference to the tariff and the election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Wilson. The indications point to the election of the Republican ticket in this county by reduced majorities, the principal shrinkage being on the legislative ticket.

Established a Censorship.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Manning has established a sort of press censorship of the bureau reports in his department. The reports of the treasurer, the commissioner of internal revenue, the comptroller of the currency and the acting superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, he will not allow to be made public until his own report is made public after congress meets. For this there is the sufficient reason that these four reports contain the basis of recommendations he intends to make to congress, and he does not want his report discounted. In regard to the other bureau reports in his department, he has ordered that bureau heads making the reports shall make abstracts for the press, but the reports themselves cannot be seen by newspaper men, and until the reports are regularly published this winter the public will know nothing of their contents except what heads of bureaus put into their abstracts. This is an entirely new scheme. One of the bureau chiefs has made a pretended abstract of his report, but the abstract is worthless. The correspondent can see this report and make his own abstract. The secretary has gone to Albany to vote, and when he gets back he may direct another and a fuller abstract to be made, but unless he does, the public will know nothing about the document until it emerges from the government printing office.

In view of the fact that artificial mineral waters are bottled under the names of well-known mineral springs abroad and imported into this country, the secretary of the treasury has ordered customs officers to refuse free entry to mineral waters which do not bear a certificate from the owner of the spring from which they come, showing them to be genuine mineral waters.

BEECHER AND TALMAGE

Bright Discourses From the Two Most Brilliant Pulpit Orators of the New World.

Mr. Beecher Talks on the Single Word "Beautiful," and Incidentally Compliments Old Maids.

Dr. Talmage Dwells Upon the "Queen's Visit" and Turns Thoughts Logical.

A Tempting Dish of Mental Pabulum Alike Entertaining to the Godly and Ungodly.

"Beautiful."

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It is Mr. Beecher's custom to have the head of his sermon written down for reference, the sermon itself being mainly extemporaneous. This morning he amused the congregation by saying:

"Accept a very unusual gift from me, an apology, and if my discourse should be too long, or too short, or too ragged, please understand that in changing my coat before I came I left my notes at home. I am sorry to imitate so many who have Sunday clothes and change them when they go about in the week and leave their religion behind with their garments. I will speak to you from one word, the word "Beautiful." It is contained in the third chapter of Acts, second verse: 'Now a certain man came from his mother's womb, was carried, whom they laid daily at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful.' The temple represented the Jewish religion and the gate by which you entered was called Beautiful, and in this respect, while probably it arose from the highly decorative work that had been employed upon it, yet it had also a moral meaning to it. The way of the beautiful is the way of entrance into the sanctuary, if only we understand what is meant by beauty. One may be surprised to contrast the Old Testament and the New on that subject. With one or two exceptions, the word beauty is not mentioned in the whole New Testament. On the other hand, it is mentioned often in the Old Testament, and mentioned, too, to describe character and quality. The beauty of holiness is mentioned significantly. The beauty of conduct is also mentioned.

GOD IS CALLED THE BEAUTIFUL

in the Old Testament. Now, in the New Testament, though it does not mention beauty as the Old Testament does, nevertheless, we have a specification of qualites, of thought, of feeling—an analysis of the soul and of all its members and declarations that cannot be construed in any other way than as exhortations to beautiful conduct.

What a sermon there is in a real, full, lovely Christian life, walk and conversation. Every single quality that belongs to Christian character should be carried up to the condition of beautifulness. That is the aim; and this, too, not by flash; not beauty occasional, rare, used only as a medicine is, but steady beauty that rises like a star and continues to shine with a steadfast ray, The light that has in it all the primary colors carries them always, without any discontinuity, and so the great qualities which grace inspires, which are rooted in nature, but are developed by grace in the human soul. These qualities are, every one of them, to be carried up toward the line of beauty. They are intrinsically so. Religion is beautiful, which is the comprehensive term for all the moral qualities that go to make a perfect manhood in Christ, Jesus. It is beautiful, not as man holds it, not as men experience it, who have not yet developed it up to its present state and its highest condition; but there be many things that are when right most beautiful, but we are not so when they are wrong, as you can find by eating grapes. On

THEIR WAY UP TO LUSCIOUSNESS

they are repulsive, and so many of the qualities intrinsically beautiful, as they have been brought to their ripest state, on their way up are not so beautiful. Moral qualities, like physical excellencies, have a beginning. Some attain more quickly and easily than others the relish of the beautiful; some are the result only of long striving. Some grow like the autumnal flowers, only when they feel the coming breath of frost itself. But every quality that goes to make the true Christian as Christ longs to see him, is an element that if carried up to its full extent touches the lines of the beautiful, that is to say, when presented to an educated, moral sense on earth or in heaven, inspires them to the same desire of attractiveness and admirableness, with which physical beauty attracts the ordinary eye and extracts it, and the same is true in regard to conduct, for conduct is the child of feeling. There is in other words a tendency of all high, spiritual excellence to try to incarnate itself, a kind of mystic analogy. I might draw, if I were fond of sweet things, between the

INCOMING INTO THE WORLD

of the divine nature, and inclosing itself in human flesh and being subjected to the law of time and space and matter, and that which in us is forever seeking to incarnate itself. We seek to give our thoughts a form. We seek to give our feelings an expression in conduct. We are seeking incarnation of that which is inward and rarest and noblest, so that it shall have some physical and outward expression, so of conduct. Whatever is graceful, noble, free, large, manly, lordly in courage, is beautiful, and because it is beautiful it belongs to the religious perfection of man, and all conduct that has in it the element of heroism, how beautiful it is! The fidelity that costs the self-denial that finds its reward in the fruition of that which is served; the angels of the cradle and the crib; those protestant saints, maiden women, that, having no family, adopt the children and the household of those with which they dwell, and spend love and time and all service, and pain even, and watchfulness for the sake of others. How beautiful is this quality of conduct. We are fond of calling them old maids, and shameless representations are abounding in poetry and in the illustrated magazines, gaunt, long and sharp features, undesirable in physiognomy: and yet I tell you that these are the protestant saints, whose life may be externally most humble, but whose want of the things that comfort ordinary life is

GOD'S GREAT GRINDING WHEEL,

by which is brought out in them the saintly qualities, patience, gentleness, sweetness. We don't usually call these of our own family old maids. I have been brought up by an aunt, a woman as full of knowledge, as full of moral quality as I have ever met, full of saintly love, full of service. I look upon her as next standing in order to my own blessed mother, and no one should dare in any trifling matter to call Esther an old maid. She is an unmarried angel, that is all. There may be some that have lacked the wedding and lacked the other qualities, too, but if there be there are multitudes enough to redeem the kind from their reproaches, from the inuendoes and of an unmannerly ridicule, and you shall find all through society scattered instances—for you never find pearls in heaps, but only in small and usually lonely shells—instances of heroism and magnanimity in conduct that should excite the admiration of mankind. Religion seeks to enrich all feelings and carry them by education up to that point in which they themselves are intrinsically beautiful, both in their melodies and in harmonies, for the combinations of emotions is to be thought of as well as their individual beauty and excellence, and so also their whole conduct, until the man is established in his outward and inward life in such as that everybody that sees him may say: 'I don't believe in the Bible and I don't believe in religion, but I believe in that man.' Well, that man is an embodiment to you and a very imperfect embodiment of what the essential spirit of religion is. It embodies all that is loftiest in life, all that is purest, all that is most knowledgeable, all that is most enduring and aspiring, all that is most self-denying for the sake of beneficence. That is religion, and whenever you can combine the outward and inward there you have saintship, beautiful conduct, with beautiful origination of it in the emotion and soul and intelligence; and whatever so lives as not to produce in some way or other the impression of the beauty of religion falls short of the genius of the New Testament."

Dr. Talmage's Eloquence.

Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 1.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., preached this morning in the Brooklyn tabernacle, on the subject, The Queen's Visit. The text was taken from I Kings x., vii—"Behold the half was not told me." Solomon had resolved that Jerusalem should be the center of all sacred, regal and commercial magnificence. He set himself to work and monopolized the surrounding desert as a highway for his caravans. He built the city of Palmyra around one of the principal wells of the East, so that all the long trains of merchandise from the East were obliged to stop there, pay toll and leave part of their wealth in the hands of Solomon's merchants. He named the fortress Thapsacus, the chief part of the Euphrates, and put under guard everything that passed there. The three great products of Palestine—wine pressed from the richest clusters and celebrated all the world over, oil which in that hot country is the entire substitute for butter and lard, and was pressed from the olive branches until every tree in the country became an oil well, and honey which was the entire substitute for sugar—these three great products of the country Solomon exported, and received in return fruits and precious woods and the animals of every clime. He went down to Eziongeber and ordered a fleet of ships to be constructed, oversaw the workmen and watched the launching of the flotilla, which was to go out on more than a year's voyage to bring home the wealth of the then known world. He heard that the Egyptian

HORSES WERE LARGE AND SWIFT,

and long-maned and round-limbed, and he resolved to purchase them, giving $85 apiece for them, putting the best of these horses in his own stall and selling the surplus to foreign potentates at great profit. He heard that there was the best of timber on Mount Lebanon, and he sent out 180,000 men to hew down the forest and drag the timber through the mountain gorges to construct it into rafts to be be floated to Joppa, and from thence to be drawn by ox teams twenty-five miles across the land to Jerusalem. He heard that there were beautiful flowers in other lands. He sent for them, planted them in his own gardens, and to this very day there are flowers found in the ruins of that city such as are to be found in no other part of Palestine, the lineal descendants of the very flowers that Solomon planted. He heard that in foreign groves there were birds of richest voice and most luxuriant wing. He sent out people to catch them and bring them there, and he put them into his cages.

Stand back now and see this long train of camels coming up to the king's gate, and the ox trains from Egypt, gold and silver and precious stones, and beasts of every hoof, and birds of every wing, and fish of every scale. See the peacocks strut under the cedars, and the horsemen run, and the chariots wheel. Hark to the orchestra. Gaze upon the dance. Not stopping to look into the wonders of the temple, step right on to the causeway and pass up to Solomon's palace. Here we find ourselves amid a collection of buildings on which the king had lavished

THE WEALTH OF MANY EMPIRES.

The genius of Hiram, the architect, and of the other artists, is here seen in the long line of corridors and the suspended gallery and the approach to the throne. Traceried window opposite traceried window. Bronzed ornaments bursting into lotus and lily and pomegranate. Chapiters surrounded by network of leaves in which imitation fruit seemed suspended as in hanging-baskets. Three branches, so Josephus tells us, three branches sculptured on the marble, so thin and subtle that even the leaves seemed to quiver. A laver capable of holding five hundred barrels of water on six hundred brazen oxheads, which gushed with water and filled the whole place with coolness and crystalline brightness and musical plash. Ten tables chased with chariot wheel and lion and cherubim. Solomon sat on a throne of ivory. At the seating place of the throne, on each end of each of the steps, a brazen lion. Of course the news of the affluence of that place went out everywhere by every caravan and by wing of every ship, until soon the streets of Jerusalem are crowded with curiosity-seekers. What is that long procession approaching Jerusalem? I think from the pomp of it there must be royalty in the train. I smell the breath of the spices which are brought as presents, and I hear the shout of the drivers, and I see the dust-covered caravan showing that they come from far away. Cry the news up to the palace. The queen of Sheba advances. Let all the people come out to see. Let

THE MIGHTY MEN OF THE LAND

come out on the palace corridors. Let Solomon come down the stairs of the palace before the queen has alighted. Shake out the cinnamon and the saffron and the calamus and the frank incense, and pass it into the treasure house. Take up the diamonds until they glitter in the sun. The queen of Sheba alights. She enters the palace. She washes at the bath. She sits down at the banquet. The cup-bearers bow. The meats smoke. The music trembles in the hall and through the corridors, until it mingles in the dash of the waters from the molten sea. Then she rises from the banquet and she walks through the conservatories, and she gazes on the architecture, and she asks Solomon many strange questions, and she learns about the religion of the Hebrews, and she then and there becomes a servant of the Lord God. She is overwhelmed. She begins to think that all the spices she brought and all the precious woods which are intended to be turned into harps and psalteries, and into railings between the temple and the palace, and the $180,000 in money—she begins to think that all these presents amount to nothing in such a place, and she is almost ashamed that she has brought them, and she says within herself: "I heard a great deal about this wonderful religion of the Hebrews, but I find it far beyond my highest anticipations. I must add more than 50 per cent. to what has been related. It exceeds everything that I could have expected. The half was not told me." Again

MY SUBJECT TEACHES

me what is earnestness in the search of truth. Do you know where Sheba was? It was in Abyssinia, or some say in the southern part of Arabia Felix. In either case it was a great way off from Jerusalem. To get from there to Jerusalem she had to cross a country infested with bandits, and go across blistering deserts. Why did not the queen of Sheba stay at home and send a committee to inquire about this new religion, and have the delegates report in regard to that religion and the wealth of King Solomon? She wanted to see for herself and hear for herself. She could not do this by work of committee. She felt she had a soul worth 10,000 kingdoms like Sheba, and she wanted a robe richer than any woven by oriental shuttles, and she wanted a crown set with the jewels of eternity. Bring out the camels. Put on the spices. Gather up the jewels of the throne and put them on the caravan. Start now, no time to be lost. Goad on the camels. When I see that caravan, dust-covered, weary and exhausted, trudging on across the desert and among the bandits until it reaches Jerusalem, I say: "There is an earnest seeker after the truth." But there are a great many of you, my friends, who do not act in that way. You all want to get the truth, but you want the truth to come to you; you do not want to go to it. There are people who fold their arms and say, "I am ready to become a Christian at any time; if I am to be saved I shall be saved, and if I am to be lost I shall be lost." A man who says that, and keeps on saying it, will be lost. Jerusalem will never come to you, you must go to Jerusalem. The religion of the Lord Jesus Christ will not come to you, you must come and get religion. Bring out the camels, put on all the sweet spices, all the treasures of the heart's affection, start for the throne, go in and hear the

WATERS OF SALVATION

dashing in fountains all around about the throne, sit down at the banquet—the wine pressed from the grapes of the heavenly esheol, the angels of God the cup-bearers. Goad on the camels, Jerusalem will never come to you, you must go to Jerusalem. The Bible declares it: "The Queen of the South," that is this very woman I am speaking of, "the queen of the South shall rise up in judgment against this generation and condemn it, for she came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon, and lo! a greater than Solomon is here." God help me to break up the infatuation of those people who are sitting down in idleness expecting to be saved. "Strive to enter at the strait gate; ask and it shall be given you. seek and ye shall find, knock and it shall be opened to you." Take the kingdom of heaven by violence. Urge on the camels.

Again, my subject impresses me with the fact that religion is a surprise to any one that gets it. This story of the new religion in Jerusalem, and of the glory of King Solomon, who was a type of Christ—that story rolls on, and on, and is told by every traveler coming back from Jerusalem. The news goes on the wing of every ship and with every caravan, and you know a story enlarges as it is retold, and by the time that story gets down into the southern part of Arabia Felix and the queen of Sheba hears it, it must be a tremendous story. And yet this queen declares in regard to it, although she had heard so much and had her anticipations raised so high, the half—the half was not told her. So religion is always a surprise to any one that gets it. The story of grace—an old story. Apostles preached it with rattle of chain; martyrs declared it with arm of fire; death-beds have affirmed it

WITH VISIONS OF GLORY,

and ministers of religion have sounded it through the lanes and the highways and the chapels and the cathedrals. It has been cut into stone with chisel and spread on the canvas with pencil; and it has been recited in the doxology of great congregations. And yet when a man first comes to look on the palace of God's mercy, and to see the royalty of Christ and the wealth of this banquet, and the luxuriance of His attendance, and the loveliness of His face, and the joy of His service, he exclaims with prayers, with tears, with songs, with triumph: "The half—the half was not told me!" I appeal to those in this house who are Christians. Compare the idea you had of the joy of the Christian life before you became a Christian with the appreciation of that joy you have now since you have become a Christian, and you are willing to attest before angels and men that you never in the days of your spiritual bondage had any appreciation of what was to come. You are ready to-day to answer, and if I gave you an opportunity in the midst of this assemblage, you would speak out and say in regard to the discoveries you have made of the mercy and the grace and the goodness of God: "The half—the half was not told me!" Well, we hear a great deal about the good time that is coming to this world, when it is to be girded with salvation. Holiness on the bells of the horses. The lion's mane patted by the hand of a babe. Ships of Tarshish bringing cargoes for Jesus, and the hard, dry, barren, winter-bleached, storm-scarred, thunder-split rock breaking into floods of bright water. Deserts into which dromedaries thrust their nostrils because they were afraid of the simoom, deserts blooming into carnation roses and silver-tipped lilies. It is the old story. Everybody tells it. Isaiah told it, John told it, Paul told it, Ezekiel told it, Luther told it, Calvin told it, John Milton told it, everybody tells it; and yet, and yet when the midnight shall fly the hills, and Christ shall marshal his great army, and China, dashing her idols into the dust, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and India, destroying her Juggernaut and snatching up her little children from the Ganges, shall hear the voice of God and wheel into line; and vine-covered Italy, and wheat-crowned Russia and all the nations of the earth shall hear the voice of God and fall into line; then the church, which has been toiling and struggling through the centuries, robed and garlanded like a bride for the husband, shall put aside her veil and look up into the face of her Lord, the King, and say: "The half—the half was not told me !"

A Question of Ocean Mail Service.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Judge Bryant, assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, has advised the second assistant postmaster general that bids for a postal service between Tampa and Havana, via Key West, may be received from persons not citizens of the United States. All that is necessary, he says, is that he shall be able to swear to faithfully fulfill their contract and support the constitution of the United States. This decision may interfere with the plans of the gentlemen who are building a steamer in Philadelphia to put on the Tampa, Key West and Havana route. Foreign competition may beat them out of the contract, or at least compel them to bid a good deal less than they have intended to. Very strong pressure will be brought to bear on the department to prevent the reception of bids from persons who are not citizens, and especially from persons who do not intend to carry the mails in steamers having American registers. This route from Tampa to Havana is by act of congress made a part of the domestic instead of foreign mail service. In the last postal appropriation of $615,000 for inland transportation by steamboat routes, the postmaster general is authorized to contract for inland and foreign steamboat mail service when it can be combined in one route, when the foreign office or offices are not more than 200 miles distant from the domestic office on the same terms and conditions as inland steamboat services. If the services of foreign-built vessels shall be allowed to compete for this contract it will be insisted by American ship owners and their champions that the contract will not be let on the same terms and conditions as inland steamboat service. This point of American registry as an element of contract has not been passed upon by Judge Bryant. A foreign steamer running between Tampa and Havana would not be allowed under our navigation laws to do any freighting or passenger business between Tampa and Key West.

Interesting Treasury Figures.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The books of the treasury show that the payment of the gold and silver certificates does not decrease the currency, as the silver and gold that represents these certificates are in the treasury to be paid out if needed with money at 2 per cent. per annum. The amount of standard silver dollars in circulation on June 30 was, in round numbers, $38,500,009. The amount outstanding to-day is $48,500,000, an increase of $10,000,000. The maximum of fractional silver in the treasury on June 1 was $31,700,000; to-day there is $21,900,000 in the treasury. Deducting from this the $5,915,000 deposited by the New York bankers, there is shown an increased circulation of about $2,900,000, a larger increase than has taken place in any year from 1879, the year of the redemption, until now. On June, 1879, the fractional coin in the treasury was $6,800,000, from which point it steadily increased year by year until it reached the high figure on June 1.

The postoffice department has been informed that the interchange of money orders between the United States and Japan began Oct. 1, and nine orders were drawn in Japan on the first two days of that month.

THE RIVER REVETMENT

Summary of the Annual Report of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission.

A Detailed Statement of What the Commission Has Accomplished During the Year.

The Greatest Amount of Money and Work Put in Between Cairo and Vicksburg.

Recommendations for Appropriations and for Further Prosecution of the Work.

That the River May Roll.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The report of the Mississippi river commission covering its operations from Oct. 1, 1884, to the end of the fiscal year (June 30) is made public. The works at various points are briefly described in general terms in the report proper and the detailed reports of the officers in charge of each work are submitted as appendixes.

The commission cites the acts of congress under which it acts and quotes from its own previous report statements of its plans and purposes, which it comments upon. The plan, it says, contemplates the closing of outlets of both low river outlets and crevasses. The concentration of water ways of the river where widths are excessive and the navigation bad, and the maintenance of the banks. The execution of the plans is thus briefly outlined and in strict accordance with its original intent and for no other object or purpose the money appropriated by congress has been expended. Total cost of bank revetment between Cairo and Vicksburg up to June 30, 1885, has been $2,240,000, and of works for contracting channels $250,000. A very considerable portion of the sum expended for bank revetment was designed to give protection to certain city sites and harbors—Memphis, Vicksburg and others. Some of these required special and prompt treatment. If delta points had not been held by

REVETTING ITS BANKS

with mattresses at considerable value the city of Vicksburg would long before now have been practically an inland town entirely cut off from the river. At Memphis great values were also put in jeopardy by a rapidly caving bank which threatens to carry off a portion of the city. Bank revetment, offering the only possible means of arresting the danger, was successfully applied in this case. "It has been claimed," says the commission, "that the caving of banks should be arrested by works of channel contraction at the wide places above and much unwarranted stress seems to have been laid on a hypocritical discussion introduced into the first report of the commission while it was stated theoretically that uniform depths joined to uniform width applies uniform velocity, and this means there will be no violent eddies or cross-currents, and no great or sudden fluctuations in the silt transport power of the current, but is now asserted in that report, nor is it believed by the commission that a uniform depth or any very near approach to it is practicably attainable upon the Mississippi or upon any large silt bearing stream flowing through an alluvial bed, and having a difference of forty-five to fifty feet between its high and low water stages. In its low stage the obstructed portions of the river present a series of shallow crossings where the width is excessive and which is frequently only six feet deep, alternating with concave bends where there are depths of eighty feet and in some cases ninety to ninety-five feet and upwards. The scouring induced by works of improvement at the wide places will

DEEPEN THE SAME

across bars to fifteen or twenty feet, leaving the depths in the bends substantially unchanged, so that the full measure of approach to a uniform depth attained by these results consist in that where there formerly existed as between the deep bends and the shallow bars a difference ranging from seventy to ninety feet in depth there now exists after the improvement a difference of sixty to eighty feet or more.

For the present the plans of improvements contemplate a liberal use of revetment, roughly estimated to cost more than four times as much as the corresponding work of channel construction. It may be stated that it is not the intention, nor has it been the practice of the commission, to protect by revetment, merely because it is caving. Other considerations must govern this question. But where an imminent danger threatens the destruction of interests of great values, as, for example, where a caving bend is about to attack in the flank and carry away costly works of improvement or produce a disastrous cutoff, or where a city river front is to be maintained, as at Vicksburg, or a portion of a city is to be protected against undermining, as at Memphis, then it believes it to be imperative that the local remedy of holding the banks intact by a mattress, revet or other equivalent devices should be adopted. If the restoration of navigable low water front to a portion of the city of Vicksburg at a reasonable cost is practicable, it will require several years for its consummation in the manner proposed. The commission

RENEW THE RECOMMENDATIONS

that provision be made by law for the appropriation by the United States, through proceedings in the federal courts, of land and material needed in the work. Of the $75,000 appropriated for the salaries and expenses of the commission for the last fiscal year there remained on hand at the end of the year $2,272; of the $75,000 appropriated for surveys there remained $16,148. The expenditures for improvements from Oct. 1 to the end of the year were $1,636,832, and there remained on hand July 1, 1885, $389.978 to meet. For this there are two reasons. First, that it has been found necessary to make use of stronger and firmer and therefore more expensive methods of construction than those upon which from the want of experimental knowledge that estimate was based, and second, that the percentage of loss from floods has exceeded what was formerly thought to be a fair allowance for this contingency. Much of their loss, however, would have been spared had the stronger methods of construction been resorted to at an earlier date, and future loss from this cause may therefore in some measure be avoided. In other respects, also, the experience gained in the application of new and untried devices cannot fail to tend in the direction of economy. There must be no just ground for apprehension that the ultimate cost of this improvement will be inordinately great, or will exceed what the government will be fully

JUSTIFIED IN EXPENDING

on a great national work, in the success of which so large and so varied interests are involved. In order, however, that the increased depths already secured upon two reaches of bad navigation may be utilized and made of some practical value, the improvement should be extended up stream and down. Indeed, it cannot be said that the navigation has received any practical benefit whatever, as long as the improvements are restricted to localities hemmed in by bad rivers both above and below. It might be better, were no middle course open, to spread each appropriation judiciously over all the six reaches of bad navigation selected for improvement below Cairo, adding a little each year, if practicable and available, to the depth of the worst bar, than to confine the work to the Plum point and Lake Providence reaches, as heretofore. Even if the low river navigation of those two places should be rapidly deepened to twenty feet and the possibility of the commissioner's plan thereby be fully demonstrated, the objective point is the improvement of the river and not the vindication of the agents of the work, except as the means to an end.

Went Through a Bridge.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 1—A coal train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad yesterday morning crushed into a freight train which was standing on the bridge across White Deer creek, and the span of the bridge giving way the engine of the coal train and thirteen cars were hurled into the creek below, a distance of thirty feet. The cars and their contents were piled on top of one another in a crushed mass. The engineer and fireman fell with the engine, but when removed were found to be uninjured.

AS PROPOSED BY WARNER

The Chicago Commercial Club Enlightened on Silver.

Secretary Manning and the Reports--Mr. Coon's Letter.

Mr. Warner Discusses His Bill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—After the regular monthly banquet of the Chicago Commercial club last night, the Warner bill was discussed. Congressman A. J. Warner of Ohio, who had been invited to be present, was absent, but he sent a full statement, or explanation of his views, which were read to the gathering by Mr. McCarthy of Chicago. Mr. Warner held that the silver issue at this time presents two distinct phases. First, the movement to practically demonetize silver by excluding the product of silver mines from the money supply in the future, and reducing existing coins to the condition of subsidiary money; and second, the fact being recognized that there has been a disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver, so that neither the European coin ratio of 15½, nor our own ratio of 16 to 1, any longer represents the commercial ratio between them, the question arises, is it desirable to attempt to readjust the monetary use of these two metals to their commercial ratio, and if so, how can this best be done? This, he said, was the phase of the question, which bi-metalists especially are called upon to consider. It was with a view to such an adjustment, the writer says, that he submitted a plan some time ago to make the use of silver as money conform, through paper representation, to the actual commercial ratio between the two metals throughout the world; and he announced at the ontset that the main object of his present paper was to reply to criticisms on the proposed bill, and to explain more fully some of its provisions. He said that much of the

OPPOSITION TO THE BLAND ACT,

as shown by recent discussions throughout by the press, manifestly arose from the continuance of silver as money under any conditions, and he asserted that the absolute repeal of the Bland act would be the last of silver. No one needed to be told that if the mint demand for $200,000 worth of silver per month is shut off that silver would fail. How far it would fail no one could tell. To repeal the Bland act and put the United States on the side of gold standard countries and England to protect the rupee from the fall that must otherwise ensue, following the example of the Latin union after silver was demonitized in Germany, would close the mints of Calcutta and Bombay. What then would be the bullion value of the silver dollar as measured with gold no one could say. At any rate the end would be such a separating of the two metals that they could never hope to be again united as equal money metals. Could anybody suppose for a moment, he asked, that the mass of metallic money could be reduced from the two metals to one from $7,500,000,000 of the two or thereabouts to $4,000,000,000 of the one without destroying all equitable relations between man and man, labor and capital, property and debts. It was hard to believe that Christian men could deliberately plot schemes of speculation as vast and wicked as were involved in this movement. Three ways for the change to be made are advocated by Mr. Warner. Opening the mints to unlimited coinage on the present ratio, changing the coinage rates to conform more nearly to the present commercial ratio, and coin silver as freely gold; and the suspension of coinage on the present ratio and the issuing of certificates or stamped bullion at the market price or the actual ratio to gold at the time of deposit. Regarding

THE MOST POPULAR OBJECTIONS

to the certificate plan, he denied in the first place that the certificate plan would be unconstitutional because the power of congress to make treasury certificates and payable by the government has always been admitted. As to the objection that the certificates would fluctuate in value the writer said that the price of sliver bullion might vary, but once issued there could be no variation between the certificates and other money, including gold. When issued every dollar's worth of certificates would be based on a gold dollar's worth of silver. A close examination of the writer's bill would show that this objection had been provided against. The New York Tribune and other journals had vehemently denounced the measure as an inflation scheme. A sufficient answer ought to be that inflating the metallic money on a ratio common to all the world is as impossible as inflation by gold alone. If silver is rated no higher here than in other parts of the world it will no more accumulate here than will gold or than do waters of the ocean. If the New York Herald's interviews with bankers throughout the country are correctly reported to them, the writer said in conclusion, the country ought to be convinced that because one was a banker it no more followed that he understood the science of money than one who operated a telegraph instrument understood the dynamos of electricity, or that one who bought and sold wheat thereby came to understand the chemistry of agriculture. As long as the issue was "repeal without compromise," the result of congress' action on the bill would not be doubtful, but whenever the country was ready for such a readjustment of the matter as would help them "from parting company," the writer believed that bimetalists generally would co-operate to secure that end.

More of Coon's Letter.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Mr. Charles R. Coon, assistant secretary of the treasury, in his letter of resignation, while thanking Secretary Manning for the assurances of satisfaction with his conduct, says, with reference to Mr. Manning's statement that reasons not necessary to explain required Mr. Coon's resignation:

> I can only infer from this that the reasons are political—in other words, I am to retire from the office to which I was appointed some eighteen months ago because I am not in political accord with my superiors. I beg to remind you that, early in March last, on the supposition that there might be a feeling of this kind, I frankly informed the president and yourself that, while I had been promoted to the office of assistant secretary after a service of nearly twenty years in the treasury, without the intervention or solicitation of a single politician, I had always been and still was a Republican. That, while I did not deem it consistent with either the circumstances of my appointment on the spirit of reform in the civil service, to which the administration was pledged, to abandon my office because of political preference, yet I was ready to do so at any moment if desired by you. To this you replied that you desired me to remain, and assist you, for the present at least. But, solely intent on giving you a loyal support in matters appertaining to the public business, I have not failed to observe that my continuance in office has not been acceptable to a considerable portion of the party press, and very many politicians. The frequent criticisms showered upon you in this connection have made it plain to me that public sentiment, as concerned one party at least, is not sufficiently to encourage or approve the retention of subordinate officers for reasons other than political. I infer that this is also the conclusion reached by you.