# INTERNAL REVENUE WORK.

## THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER EVANS.

### RECEIPTS, AS AFFECTED BY RECENT LEGISLATION—QUESTIONS OF ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The annual report of Walter Evans, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has been submitted to Secretary Folger. It begins by referring to the consolidation of collection districts. In regard to the reduction of taxation, Mr. Evans says the act of March 3 diminished the sources of internal revenue in several important particulars; abolished entirely all adhesive stamps taxation, such as were imposed upon proprietary medicines, bank checks, friction matches, etc., the reduction taking effect July 1; tax on bank deposits and capital ceased at the beginning of the present calendar year; and the taxation on tobacco, in all its forms, was decreased one-half on May 1. It is estimated that the aggregate amount of these reductions will not be less than $43,000,000 a year, including $6,000,000 tax on the capital and deposits of National banks. The Commissioner says: "While this is so, it is also estimated that the increased revenue from distilled spirits for the current year will so augment receipts from that source as to make the aggregate receipts for this year at least $120,000,000, should there be no further change in the internal revenue laws." The total receipts from all sources of internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year were $144,553,344, as compared with $146,523,273 for 1882, and $135,229,912 for 1881. During the first three months of the current fiscal year the aggregate receipts from the several objects of taxation were $29,671,178, being a decrease of $7,926,401 from the receipts of the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. The total cost of collection for the past fiscal year was $5,113,734. It is stated that the total expenses of the service will be found on final adjustment to be about 3½ per cent on the amount collected.

THE CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

Commissioner Evans says: "I am gratified to be able to state that the condition of the service is good. Indeed, in the main, it is excellent. . . . No extensive frauds are being perpetrated upon the Government by persons required to pay internal revenue taxes. While it is impossible in this branch of the public service, as in any other, entirely to prevent violations and evasions of the law, still it is confidently believed that these violations are neither very frequent nor very injurious to the revenue. Evidence accumulates daily that even in those portions of the country where at one period it was not regarded as disreputable to resort to any device to defeat the collection of internal revenue, there is a healthy change of public sentiment, and it is not difficult to secure the conviction of the guilty. I am well satisfied that no extensive organization exists anywhere in the country whose object is to defraud the Government of its internal revenue. While these general statements are true, it is equally true that not only have persons been guilty of misdemeanors but they have not hesitated to commit the gravest crimes in resisting the internal revenue officers in their efforts to discharge their duties. A case in point was the murder of Deputy Collector Henry F. Wolker, who was shot and killed by David Fraley, in Stanley County, N. C., February 10, while attempting to seize a distillery illicitly operated. This office has used every exertion to aid the District-Attorney in prosecuting this case, and it is expected that when it comes to trial the result will be the conviction of the prisoner, Fraley, of wilful murder."

The Commissioner suggests that Congress be requested to enact a statute fixing the limitation for the prosecution of offences against the revenue laws at a much less period than five years, as now provided by law, except in cases where the accused person places himself beyond the jurisdiction of the court of the district in which the offence was committed. He says: "I am informed by judges of the United States District Courts that in nearly every instance where a conviction has been secured the offence was committed within two years before the indictment was found. Cases older than two years are almost invariably lost by the Government. It is also very difficult in such cases to prevent abuses whereby the costs of prosecution are increased, and, ultimately, the ends of justice defeated. I have been strongly urged to recommend a proclamation of general amnesty to all persons who have retailed distilled spirits without the payment of a special tax, and to all persons who have operated small distilleries without registering the same, and complying with other laws and regulations. This view is urged by its advocates upon the ground that a large number of those thus engaged are desirous of abandoning their unlawful practices, but, having long been violators of the law, they see no special inducement to leave off if, at any time, they are to be arrested for what was done within five years."

THE LAW IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

To the operation of the internal revenue laws in the Indian Territory the Commissioner devotes considerable space, reproducing in his report a copy of a letter written to Secretary Folger on September 10, reporting that Deputy Collector Guy, while visiting the Indian Territory to see if the Internal Revenue laws were properly observed, was grossly insulted by Mr. Overton, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, being denounced and told by the Governor that he should not collect another dollar of internal revenue in that nation. The statement thus made and reported to the collector has raised interesting questions, and has caused the Commissioner carefully to consider whether the internal revenue laws have any force in the Indian Territory, and especially whether, as the President has never attached it to a collection district, a deputy collector has any authority to attempt, or any protection while attempting, to execute the law and collect internal revenue taxes in the Indian Territory. The matter is referred to the Secretary.

During the fiscal year 927 violations of law have been reported: 446 persons have been arrested; property to the value of $91,401 has been reported for seizure and for assessment for unpaid taxes, and penalties amounting to $294,912 have been reported. Thirty-seven railroad and income cases for collection of back taxes under laws repealed have been examined. The amount of taxes received from railroad cases which had been examined and reported upon in previous years is $161,042. Few of this class of cases now remain undisposed of. All the claims against railroad corporations, with one exception, are now in suit. The amount expended through collectors and revenue agents for the discovery and punishment of fraud aggregated only $61,275. There were 397 illicit stills seized; 1,635 persons were arrested, and one employe killed. The Commissioner says:

"There has been generally throughout the county little disposition to evade the payment of internal revenue taxes. . . . . In portions of the country, notably in the more remote and sparsely settled districts of the Southern States, within a few years the production of and traffic in illicit spirits and tobacco have prevailed to a great extent. In some districts formidable combinations existed to resist the collection of taxes, and the authority of the Government was openly defied. The enforcement of the laws was attended with great difficulty, and not unfrequently with loss of life to the officers. The policy adopted to execute the laws firmly and vigorously, but impartially and in as conciliatory a manner as possible, has brought about a better public sentiment and a decided improvement in the condition of affairs."

FACTS AND FIGURES OF INTEREST.

The Commissioner's estimates for expenses of the internal revenue service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, aggregate $4,999,190. The amount of legacy and succession tax collected amounted to $22,910, and the number of stamps issued to collectors, agents, etc., was 1,032,774,500, representing in value $162,657,114; 680,362 persons in the States and Territories paid special taxes, and the face value of stamps sold to match manufacturers aggregated $3,245,050. The number of check and proprietary stamps cancelled was 10,363,122, representing in value $207,262. The number of packages of stamps now remaining on hand is 1,698, containing 2,407,748 stamps of the value of $48,154. As nearly as can be ascertained, about 1,000,000 of these stamps were presented for cancellation and return. The number of packages received from August 1 to date is about 1,800, or about 5,000,000, valued at $100,000. These cases have been recorded and numbered, and the claims for their redemption filed, but no action has been taken on them. The amount required for redeeming all these stamps received to date will be about $350,000.

COLLECTIONS FROM TOBACCO.

The collections from tobacco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, were $42,104,249. In this amount are included taxes upon imported manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, in addition to customs duties; the taxes imposed on domestic manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars; the special taxes paid by manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars; the special taxes paid by dealers in leaf and dealers in manufactured tobacco; and it also includes the receipt of money for export stamps sold to exporters of tobacco. The collections from these sources are less than those of the fiscal year immediately preceding by $5,287,739. The increase in production of manufactured tobacco, and snuff was 9,159,497 pounds; increase in production of cigars and cigarettes, 284,599,009. Of this increase 186,235,977 were cigars and 98,364,027 cigarettes. The reduction of tax rates made by the act of March 1 will, on the basis of last year's business, cause a reduction of revenue from tobacco during the next fiscal year of at least $25,000,000. The Commissioner on the subject of direct tax says: "There are complications and complex questions arising in connection with it which this office is called upon to consider; and my attention is directed to the fact that many were called upon to pay the tax, and many adjacent and in close proximity to them were not and have not been called upon to pay the amount charged against them. The amount uncollected exceeds $3,000,000. I would respectfully recommend that measures be taken as soon as practicable to collect the balance of tax in compliance with existing provisions of law, unless Congress desires a further suspension or different methods than are already provided."

DISTILLERS AND THEIR PRODUCTION.

There were operated during the year 5,129 distilleries. The quantity of grain used in the production of spirits, 18,644,877 bushels, is less than that used in the last year by 8,814,308 bushels; and is 6,705,506 bushels less than the average for the last four years. This decrease corresponds closely with and explains the decrease in the number of gallons of spirits produced during the year, which is 72,235,175 gallons, as against 104,149,077 gallons for the year ended June 30, 1882. The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain increases slightly each year. This increase is believed to be due to improved methods of preparing the grain for distillation. The quantity of molasses used for the production of rum during the fiscal year is 2,373,106 gallons.

The quantity of spirits removed in bond for export during the year was 5,326,427 proof gallons; spirits transferred to manufacturing warehouses, 203,938 gallons; spirits withdrawn from warehouses during the year, 83,291,190 gallons; and quantity allowed from leakage and evaporation, 2,291,013 gallons. The quantity of spirits remaining in warehouse June 30, 1883, was 80,499,993 gallons, of which nearly seven-tenths were Bourbon whiskey. The amount of spirits in warehouse October 1, 1883, was 73,405,361 gallons. Spirits withdrawn for export in the first three months of the present fiscal year, 752,389 gallons. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States (except what may be in customs bonded warehouses) on October 1, 1883, was nearly 116,000,000 gallons.

In regard to the use of alcoholic vapor in the manufacture of vinegar the Commissioner says: "It seems to me that further legislation should be had relative to the concession made to the manufacturers of vinegar, which permits this class of manufacturers to separate the alcoholic property from fermented mash, wort, or wash, and to use the same in the production of vinegar. This privilege is one which presents to unscrupulous persons a constant temptation, together with sufficient opportunity to engage in the illicit production of spirits, while its abuse is exceedingly difficult to prevent or to detect. As the law stands the anomaly is presented of one class of manufacturers using alcohol in their business, who are allowed to make their own alcohol without supervision or control; while the distillers who produce alcohol for use in all other trades and kinds of manufacture are watched with constant care and subjected to rigid restrictions. . . I would urgently recommend that this privilege be withdrawn. . . If the law should be so changed as to allow a drawback to vinegar makers for the tax paid on the alcohol used by them in making vinegar the opportunities for fraud would be reduced to the minimum."

The report shows that the assessment in the States and Territories, including taxes assessed upon capital and deposits of banks and bankers—other than national—amounted to $4,828,803.

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# *OPERATIONS OF THE MINTS.*

## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

### RECEIPTS OF BULLION—STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS—THE TRADE DOLLAR—COINAGE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—H. M. Burchard, Director of the Mint, has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury his annual report, showing the operations of the mints and assay offices. The receipts of gold bullion fell off, owing to diminished gold imports, but the receipts of silver bullion for bars and coinage slightly increased. The total amount of gold and silver received and operated upon was $87,758,154, of which $49,145,559 was gold, and $38,612,595 was silver. The coinage of the year consisted of 98,666,624 pieces, of the value of $66,200,705. The number of pieces struck was greater by about 11,500,000 than in any other fiscal year since the organization of the Mint Bureau. Nearly all the gold coined at San Francisco and Carson was in double eagles; at Philadelphia it was chiefly in eagles and half eagles. The total coinage of gold was $35,936,927. The value of the silver coinage was $28,835,470, of which $28,111,119 was in standard silver dollars. Of the latter, $19,641,119 were coined at Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and $8,470,000 at San Francisco and Carson. A large demand arose for dimes, and 7,175,119 pieces were coined at the mint in Philadelphia. The demand for minor coins continued urgent, and 20,455,488 five-cent pieces and 40,467,419 one-cent pieces were struck and issued.

Bars were made—principally at New-York—to the value of $26,319,807, of which $18,269,205 was in gold, and $8,050,602 in silver. Gold bars were exchanged for coin to the amount of $5,173,965 at New-York and $187,541 at Philadelphia. The amount of bullion parted and refined amounted to $22,305,438 34 in gold and $13,283,631 40 in silver. The mint at Philadelphia struck 6,889 medals of gold, silver and bronze. The purchases and receipts of silver bullion for the coinage of the standard silver dollar were 25,432,490 ounces, at a cost of $25,477,327. The average cost was $1 11 7-10 per ounce fine; the average market price was $1 11 8-10 per ounce.

THE COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Under the provisions of the act of 1878 requiring the coinage of $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month $154,370,899 had been coined prior to October 1, and that amount together with the $81,000,000 of fractional silver in the country, making a grand total of $235,000,000, is, in the judgment of the Director of the Mint, in excess of the requirements for silver circulation. This, he remarks, is apparent from the fact that there are in the vaults of the Treasury 39,000,000 standard silver dollars over and above the outstanding silver certificates, and in addition to nearly $27,000,000 in fractional silver coin—a total of $66,000,000. The Director is of the opinion that the law should be modified or repealed. At the beginning of the fiscal year the mints had on hand 35,365,672 standard dollars; the coinage amounted to $28,111,119, and at the close of the year there was remaining in the mints $43,304,590.

For the support of the mints and assay offices, $1,198,082 was specifically appropriated, and from that amount $1,158,377 was expended. In addition to this, $161,509 was expended from the appropriation provided by the act authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollars. The earnings of the mints during the year were $5,215,509 and the expenses $1,726,285.

The results of the assays and tests made by the annual assay commission and those made monthly at the Mint Bureau show that the coinage was remarkably close to standard, with the exception of the gold coinage of the mint at New-Orleans. At the annual assay one piece from this mint was found deficient in fineness. The monthly tests showed that some of the coins in one delivery at that mint were not fully up to the standard of fineness required by law, and the superintendent was instructed to withhold from circulation, for the purpose of recoinage all the coins in his custody received in this delivery. The annual settlements made at the mints and assay office at New-York under the superintendence of the Director, or representatives of the Mint Bureau, showed that the wastage in no case exceeded the legal limits and that all bullion and coin charged to the superintendents of the books of the Treasury Department were fully accounted for.

USELESS COINS.

The Director recommends that the coinage of the gold dollar and of the three-cent nickel piece be discontinued. The gold dollar has been found too small for ordinary monetary use and is virtually out of circulation. The only calls for many years upon the mints for this coin have been for cabinet specimens or by jewellers for conversion into personal ornaments. The three-cent nickel piece has never been a popular coin and the number in the Treasury has remained largely in excess of the demand for circulation. It was originally authorized by the Act of 1851 reducing the rate of letter postage to 3 cents, and as now the letter postage is only 2 cents the necessity for its coinage for postage purposes no longer exists. The repeal of the act authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar is recommended. It would, therefore, says the Director, seem to be only an act of justice to permit these coins to be sent to the mints and exchanged for other silver coins, into which they could be profitably recoined. The Director believes that no cause exists for the apprehension that a large number of exported trade dollars would be returned to this country, for those sent to China have been melted or disappeared in the interior of that country.

The production of gold for the current calendar year will probably be $500,000 less than in 1882, and that of silver at least $2,000,000 greater, which will make the production $32,000,000 gold and nearly $49,000,000 silver. The consumption of gold in the arts and manufactures was fully equal to that in the previous year, or about $12,000,000, of which $7,000,000 was domestic production; the amount of silver thus used was about half a million dollars less than last year, being $6,500,000, of which $6,000,000 was domestic production.

THE TOTAL COIN CIRCULATION.

The Director estimates the total coin circulation of the United States July 1 was $765,000,000, of which $537,000,000 was gold and $228,000,000 silver. This estimate is based upon an estimate of $135,000,000 gold and $5,000,000 silver in 1873, to which has been added only the net coinage and net imports of coin for the first six, and of American coin for the last four years, with a deduction of the estimated amount of undeposited American coin melted for manufactures. The estimate of the circulation of United States coin October 1 is $544,512,699 of gold and $235,291,623 silver.

The report contains information relative to the monetary statistics and financial affairs of foreign countries. The production of gold in twenty countries is placed at $103,161,532, and of silver $109,446,586, showing a decrease of $4,000,000 in gold and an increase of $6,000,000 in silver. The coinage of twenty-four countries was $99,906,986 gold and $107,997952 silver. The paper and specie circulation is given for thirty-eight countries, of which the paper circulation is $3,832,920,903, the gold circulation $3,333,433,000, and the silver circulation $2,712,226,000.

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# *A SERMON TO CORNELL STUDENTS.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4.—One of the finest sermons ever delivered before the students of Cornell University was preached to-day by the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Buttz, president of Drew Theological Seminary. The discourse was a eulogy on the life and character of St. Paul, and was an exposition of Christian truth. The preacher made an earnest appeal to the students to imitate the Apostle and learn the heights and depths of the love of God. His remarks were listened to with marked attention by a large and appreciative audience.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,

# INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

## II.

## COAL, IRON, STEEL AND WOOLLENS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LILLE, Department Nord, France, Sept. 1. The important manufacturing districts of France follow closely the large coal-fields. No less than twenty-five Departments produce coal, but two-thirds of the total annual production comes from the northern coal districts of the Nord and Pas de Calais, and from the basin running southward through the Departments of the Loire, Rhone, Ardéche and Gard to the Gulf of Lyons. In 1882 the production of coal exceeded that of any former year, nearly reaching 21,000,000 tons, being less than half the product of Germany, rather over one-quarter of that of the United States, and less than one-seventh of the total product of Great Britain. The great northern coal fields of France were discovered by chance in 1847, after many vain attempts had ruined one seeker after another. The coal mines of St. Etienne, which are part of those of the second great field of France, were known as early as the eleventh century, but not worked to any extent until the Revolution. St. Etienne is now a large town; trees are black, roads are black, men, women and children are black; but at night its furnace fires give it a lurid glow, and a certain picturesqueness. To the mines of St. Etienne France owed her first railways. A few rich and powerful companies own nearly all the great northern coal fields. For instance, the Anzin Company works a coal property more than eighteen miles long and six broad and employs 15,000 men. Valenciennes, in the Department from which I write, once celebrated for lace, is now one of the principal coal towns of this region, while the lace trade has taken flight to Haazebrouck and the neighboring village of Bailleul. Lens, Somain, Bethune and Douai are the other coal centres of the north. France consumed last year about 10,000,000 tons more coal than she produced.

France is very rich in iron mines, though it took almost a prohibitory duty to induce the people to dig for the ore. Brown hematites are found tolerably pure and free from phosphates; spathose ores, red hematites and granular ores. The oolitic ores are the most extensive in the country, and the principal mines in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle. These ores are also worked at Mazaney in Saône et Loire for the benefit of the Creusot iron works. In 1882, 4,820,000 tons of iron ore was consumed in France, 40 per cent of which was imported from Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy and Algeria. The brown hematite mines are in many instances situated in remote regions and as yet are but poorly worked.

The iron manufacturing districts of France are not centralized as in England, though the three most important districts are the Nord group, the Loire and Rhone group and the Moselle group. The principal iron works of the first district are Maubenge, Hautmont, Denain, Anzin and Marquise. The Loire and Rhone district is the largest in France, and contains the finest and most extensive iron and steel works in the country—that of Creusot, which has had a similar history during the present half century to the celebrated Krupp works at Essen. Forty years ago Creusot was almost unknown, but to-day it is a busy place of 30,000 inhabitants, all employed in one establishment. Next to the works of Herr Krupp the Creusot are the largest iron works in the world carried on by one proprietor.

Following the second great coal fields described in the opening of this letter, one finds the Terre Noire Works, near St. Etienne, together with those of La Voulte in Ardéche and Besseges in Gard. The Moselle group contains some very large iron works at Tamaille and Hayange, though a portion of the iron industry in this direction was lost to France with Alsace-Lorraine. In 1882 France produced 2,033,000 tons of pig-iron, 1,074,054 tons of wrought-iron, and 454,053 tons of steel.

France is not particularly rich in other mines except salt, which is an important industry. Copper, lead, tin and zinc there are, but in small quantities. Besides many important stones for building purposes, a fine quality of potters' clay is found in Seine et Marne and at Beauvis (Oise). It is estimated that France has about 25,000 quarries and employs about 100,000 workmen. The quality of the various clays adds to the importance of the earthenware and porcelain industries which are scattered over the country.

There is no great cutlery town in France like Sheffield. Thiers employs about 25,000 persons in making knives, scissors, razors, etc.; and Nogent and Langres are given over more to the better grades. The heavier articles of hardware are made in St. Etienne, Chambon, Lille and Firminy. Paris is the centre for the manufacture of gold and silver ornaments, for which the French are justly famous. Jewelry, plate and bronze-work also employ many thousands of artisans, mostly in Paris.

It is said that at the present time between sixty-five and seventy thousand persons are engaged in the manufacture of clocks and watches. This industry is divided into distinct classes, each one of which has its headquarters. Paris, for instance, is the seat of the manufacture of large clocks; St. Nicholas d'Aliermont, near Dieppe, makes pendulums for clocks; Cluses makes pinions for watches, while Besançon (Doubs) is the seat of the watch trade. This industry was founded in protective France by the Swiss. To-day 16,000 persons are employed in the town of Besançon and 40,000 in the Department of Doubs. For years France bought her watches of Switzerland, but the industry was encouraged at home until the French now supply the nation they learned the industry of to the extent of a couple of million francs annually.

It is a matter of dispute among historians when France first began the manufacture of woollens on a large scale. Some credit the great Minister Colbert, who flourished during the latter part of the seventeenth century, with obtaining both the skill and material from England. On the other hand, it is claimed that the woollen industry is not less ancient in France than in England. Indeed, some claim (Frenchmen, no doubt) that certain cloth weavers at Paris first taught the English the art. Huet says that the woollen and linen trade began in France as early as 960. In 1511 the French sent into the Low Countries as much cloth as Great Britain, and before the Dutch and English gained the Levant trade in woollens the French and Venetians had it. It is probable that during Colbert's time Holland made the superfine cloths of Spanish wools, England the middling and coarser kerseys, serges, bays, etc., and France the stuffs. The object of Colbert's policy was to make France less dependent on the Dutch for the most costly cloths, and this he seems to have attained, for the towns which will be visited in the present study of Industrial France, as the centres of the woollen industry, to-day, were first brought into importance by the encouragement given the manufacturers by the Government in Colbert's time.

There are probably 175,000 people employed in the woollen and worsted industry of France, against 200,000 in Germany, 170,000 in the United States, and 310,000 in Great Britain. The value of the fabrics produced reaches $300,000,000 annually, against $50,000,000 in Count Chaptal's time (1812). The chief woollen towns in France are Elbœuf (Seine Inférieure), Louviers (Eure), and Sedan (Ardennes). Elbœuf is the French Leeds; half its present population and 20,000 persons in the immediate vicinity are weavers and dyers. It was the centre of the industry in Colbert's day, but the revocation of the Edict of Nantes dispersed many of its industrious artisans to Leyden, Norwich and Leicester. But the wise protective policy of Chaptal at the beginning of the present century gave the town a great impulse, and to-day the working classes are well off and the town prospering. In 1646 a Frenchman obtained letters patent for twenty years for "the sole making of black and colored cloths at Sedan like those of Holland." The success of this enterprise exceeded all expectation, and Sedan has ever since been noted for its milled and fulled cloth. The cloth trade prospered equally well both in Picardy and Normandy; and though it never concentrated in one immense district as in Yorkshire, the towns in which it was originally

started retain to this day a prosperous trade, though not large when compared with the woollen and worsted centres of England. In England, as I have already shown, the reverse was the case. The celebrated cloth Bradford of olden times was not the Bradford of to-day; the once important woollen industries of Norfolk and of the southwestern counties all migrated when the new order of things began, and crystallized in the one monstrous cloth region extending twenty miles around Dewsbury. In France one occasionally comes across a town that has fallen from its ancient prosperity. For instance, Chalons-sur-Marne once exported largely a kind of worsted cloth first made there. Of it Chaucer even speaks:

> "And in his owen chambre hem made
> With a bedde shetes and with *Chalons* faire yspryddo."

This word was afterward corrupted to "Shalloon," and Chalons is now noted for champagne. This reminds me of another famous town in the same Department (Rheims) which perhaps Americans may not know is to-day as much noted for its worsted goods as for its champagne, its historical associations or its magnificent cathedral. Here 65,000 persons are engaged in the worsted industry, and its annual product often reaches $8,000,000. Then, too, Vienne (Isére), which flourished before industrial Lyons existed, and which was mentioned by great Cæsar himself, has to-day sunk to the little end of making low-priced woollen goods to compete with Huddersfield. Both Roubaix and the adjoining town of Tarcoing are celebrated for their woollen hosiery. At Croix, near Roubaix, are enormous wool combing establishments. Valre (Tarn) is noted for its serges, while Lodéve, a town of but 12,000 inhabitants, has 7,000 engaged in fabricating woollens, chiefly army clothing.

To summarize the ground gone over as regards the general localities of the woollen trade in France, the Departments of Nord, Eure, Ardennes, Seine Inférieure, Isére and Marne are those in which the bulk of the manufacturing is done; Nord and Marne being especially noted for worsted; Seine Inférieure and Ardennes for cloth; Calvados and Aisne for spinning; Aude for woollen drapery; Isére for mixed goods; Hérault for army cloth; and Bouches du Rhone for wool-washing and carding. In these factories about 3,500,000 spindles are employed. In 1881 over $80,000,000 worth of woollen goods were exported from France; and while under the judicious system of Protection the exports have increased in value during the last decade nearly $20,000,000, the imports of woollen goods from England and other countries are declining, owing to the great advances and improvements made by the French in this branch of textiles.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

## *DR. NEWMAN ON GAMBLERS AND GAMBLING.*

WHO ARE THE ARCH-GAMBLERS—BROKERS NOT THE WORST OF MEN—THE REMEDY.

"Gamblers and Gambling" was the subject of last evening's sermon by the Rev. Dr. John P. Newman at the Madison-ave. Congregational Church, at Forty-fifth-st. and Madison-ave.

"Evil only without mitigation or apology," he said, "attends gambling. This National vice has grown out of some of the best elements in our nature; but it violates the principle of property; it violates the just law of equivalents, on which all commerce and trade are based; and it is in violation of all honorable and manly labor. God has ordained man to labor and the fruit of it is possession. You tell me the gambler works. So does the bank-thief work; but it is work that is the ruination of society.

"Nor am I to say that the only form of gambling is with dice or cards. Some men gamble with capital, to acquire fortunes suddenly; they give nothing for what they receive; they take advantage of the power of capital to secure wealth at the expense of others; these are the arch-gamblers of the world. Then there are men who gamble with the capital of others. Some men profess piety and yet recklessly hazard funds intrusted to them by widows and orphans. I would rather go before the bar of God as a gambler than as one of these saintly scoundrels. I am not here as a defender of Wall Street, but from my knowledge of men, I would sooner take my chances of Heaven from Wall Street than from Broadway; I would as soon take my chance of Heaven from the Stock Exchange as from that venerable institution the Chamber of Commerce. I mean that there are men as honest and honorable in brokers' offices as in banking houses or merchants' offices. But there are men who expend their time and skill and strength in gambling on the rise and fall of stocks; one class seeking to depress and destroy values, the other working for inflation. What are the remedies for this evil? The pulpit of New-York has been derelict in its duty. It has been dealing in theology instead of the moralities which make the safe basis of society and it must be held responsible for the prevalence of the social vices of our day. It should lift its voice like a trumpet in the proclamation of morality. The press has done some magnificent service in battling against this evil; but I call upon it not to cease in exposing, not only the inefficiency, but the criminality of the police force. For the Police Commissioners know where these gambling houses are; they know when to raid them and when not to; and they always send word before they make their raids. I mean to say that the police have it in their power to stamp out this vice of gambling."

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## *FELIX ADLER'S LECTURES RESUMED.*

Professor Felix Adler delivered the first lecture of this season before the Society for Ethical Culture in Chickering Hall, yesterday morning. The platform and lectern were handsomely decorated with tropical plants and flowers. The hall was nearly filled. The lecturer's subject was "The Present Outlook." "Since the last meeting of the society," he said, "two events have happened of great significance. The meeting of the Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church was one of these. In the constant occurrence of new events, the claim made upon the attention day by day, even great facts are forgotten. The Roman Church is one of these great facts which cannot be ignored, and will not allow itself to be ignored. It is significant of increased power. Time was when it spoke with 'bated breath and whispering humbleness,' but now it is as a city on a mountain top, commanding the attention of all. From the point of vantage it occupies, it throws down the gauntlet. It condemns all our popular system of education, and, quoting the words of the Pontiff, declares that it is a *crime* for Catholics to send their children to our 'godless' schools. It declares that no systems of education can be approved but what is based upon the doctrines of the Catholic Church. What are these doctrines? The Infallibility, Immaculate Conception, and so on.

"Protestantism in its doctrines is said to be elastic. So it is, up to a certain point, which is far within the limits of intellectual liberty. The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which ended only last week, suggests that this Church stands on its original basis, the infallibility of Scripture, the doctrine of God made flesh and working among us. It reiterates the old symbols, though it fails to galvanize them into any semblance of life and meaning. At a time when the tendency of the educated classes is against the assumption of dogmatic dictatorialism, and when all classes are rending the vail of tradition in a thousand places; when the old religions not only fail to hold the educated classes, but millions believe in nothing at all—this Church meets this mighty difficulty by reiterating worn-out platitudes and nerveless ideals.

"The Provincial Council means that the shivering souls of men, torn by scepticism, cling to the mouldering ruins of the ancient faith. Science is never going to take the place of religion. A religion is needed for all classes. This religion must be based on morality."

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## *IRRELIGION A HINDRANCE TO SOCIETY.*

"Social Panaceas" were discussed by the Rev. Dr. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, last evening. "Many cures," he said, "are suggested for the social and political evils of the world; but the men who hold these panaceas are not found, on further acquaintance, to be men of deep wisdom—they lack what Lord Coleridge calls 'intellectual seriousness.' Yet it is a sign of advancing civilization that these questions are raised. A Republican government has not yet brought the Kingdom of Heaven down; for such a government is never much ahead of the average condition of the people who appoint its rulers, that is the reason the people at large get such a poor lot in office. The land distribution question has not settled the problem, nor has government control of factories. The main thing was for the workingman to work out his own salvation. Ignorance and vicious habits now stood in his way; the contempt for the religion of Christ was a block to social advance. Without this religion we hope in vain for this desired advance. With it we might hope for much."

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## *ANSWERING THE REV. DR. CROSBY.*

The American Temperance Union held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts in a half-hour address spoke of the causes which lead to intemperance and the methods by which its evils might be removed. John N. Stearns, secretary of the National Temperance Society, in refuting the statements recently made by the Rev. Dr. Crosby concerning the work of the association, said:

"I do not know whether Dr. Crosby was correctly reported or not, but if he was, he must have been misinformed in regard to the affairs of our society. He says that much of the matter published by us is worthless trash and is read only by ignorant people. Can he be ignorant of the fact that every book and every pamphlet designed for publication by the National Temperance Society is first submitted to a publication committee consisting of some of the best-known clergymen of New-York and Philadelphia before it is printed?"

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## *SERVICES IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.*

A great curtain of bunting in stripes of the national colors partitioned off a part of the Madison Square Garden last evening. In the space that would accommodate 5,000 persons a platform had been raised, and an audience of about a thousand was gathered. A choir of fifty men and women made their voices sound among the rafters of the building. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, the evangelist, announced that the Hippodrome was reopened for the winter and that he would hold services there every Sunday three times a day.

# PULPIT THOUGHTTS.

## EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

### THE SUPREMACY OF CHRISTIAN LOVE.

In his sermon yesterday forenoon Mr. Beecher said: "The perfume of a broken vase has been exhaling for nearly nineteen centuries. The breaking of that vase was one of the scenes in the life of Christ. The woman could not preach, but somehow she must show the intensity of a bursting heart-love. It was a contrast between love as a sentiment and love as a practical worker. The average men round about had no conception of the value of the deed. To Christ it was one of love, having an element of helplessness which touched Him. He made the memory of mankind her monument.

"To-day among the various forms of religious influence there is a dispute for the first place. Intellectual exertions are highly esteemed. Religion under the form of knowledge is to some the highest type. He is a sound Christian who is sound in the faith. Paul declared to the Corinthians: 'I came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, for I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified.' He who wrote the great theology of faith in the New Testament says that heart-love is the centre of his system. Some men think that the æsthetic element in religion measures men. They say that preaching which slays the Queen's English and displays no oratory may do for the vulgar, but not for themselves. They do not make much of the ointment, but of the flask in which it is. But fervor of soul is worth ten thousand graces, intellectual or æsthetic. The heart must rule men.

"Still more is there zeal now to show love for good in practical work. There is in the Church a great movement for organization. It is a good work which no man should neglect, but when men make it the index of Christian life they are at odds with the heart of God—Christ. Some men have grand activities of soul. They are not to be confounded with the other classes. Still, the simple sentiment of love shown by this poor woman, whereby she gained the highest commendation which perhaps ever came from Christ's lips, must stand as the highest type. Other forms of religious manifestations are useful, but secondary. Though I be so zealous that I damn men who differ from me in faith and be without love, it is as nothing, yea, worse than nothing, it is infernal. Christ's saying gives consolation to the great majority of mankind, but some mourn in the twilight of meditation that they cannot do great things. Is it beyond your power to bring ointment to Christ? If your mouth can not be eloquent, then in silence be eloquent before God. Many are rich toward themselves and the world; all may be rich toward God."

### THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said in his sermon: "There are suggestions in the material world of a kind of mutual interest and sympathy. We could become very good theologians by listening to the little voices about us. Two drops of dew, when put side by side, will try to get together. Each is a mirror in which the other is reflected. Is not the inorganic world after all organic? Early frosts may change the balance of trade. An earthquake in Sicily makes us look for heavings in South America. In the celestial universe each planet sinks its individuality in the great whole. Gravity in the material universe is like love in the moral universe. The family is God's little Republic. There is one joy, one sorrow, in a true household. The spring sun thaws out the frost and sets the dewdrops free. There is still much of winter in our social world. Some of the frost has been drawn out of our family lives—some out of society. There is a softening at the edges and a running out into the common life. We are learning to love across long intervals of land and sea. Slavery has gone down under the warmth of this brother idea. Individual rights are not rights when they conflict with the interests of humanity at large. Christian ethics must solve political problems as well. The final settlement of the tariff question will be in harmony with this principle. If a tariff on imports does prosper one country at the expense of another, then it must go to the wall. I do not say it does, but if it does. I express no opinion as regards the fact. I have none. There is much talk about the 'dangerous classes.' All classes are dangerous if each seeks its own regardless of the others. A poor man is not dangerous if he has brotherly love in his heart; nor is a rich man dangerous if his charity keep pace with his riches. Selfishness must be drawn out by brotherly love. When men realize, through the grace of God, that they belong to the human family, then will strife cease."

### MAN'S RELATIONS WITH GOD.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor preached on Hebrews iv. 13. "Him with whom we have to do." "We have to do with God—

"*First*, In the operations of nature. The laws of the conservation of energy and the correlation of forces are simply the ways in which God works. Nature is an effect of which God is the cause. If we go the telegraph and call electricity into action, we are in so far employing the power of God.

"*Second*, In the offer of the Gospel. One method of employing natural forces illustrates how we ought to act in reference to the Gospel. The secretary of the Corean Embassy when visiting the Western Union Telegraph Building, after listening to elaborate descriptions of the intricate machinery employed there, asked, 'What is electricity?' But no satisfactory reply was given him. We employ a force which we do not understand, yet we do not propose to change the laws of its operation before we make use of it. The Gospel has certain conditions attached to its operation. We should not seek a change in these conditions before consenting to employ it. If we accede to them we may employ it as surely as we employ electricity. Both are regulated by the same law-giver. The Gospel has the same certainty as nature.

"*Third*, In the works of Providence. Many of us have felt the working of the Unseen in the direction of our own lives at critical points. The result was brought about through natural causes, yet God was directing it. The natural as well as the supernatural is God.

"*Fourth*, In our daily deeds. At home, we have an ever present visitor. How do we entertain Him? The merchant has Christ ever standing over the scales. We must sell as though we were selling to the Son of God. On Tuesday next, part of us will come up to meet our duty to the State. In that we have a duty to Christ. During the past week I have received various circulars asking me to advocate in the pulpit to-day, the election of this or that candidate. But when I want to speak for one party or the other, I shall do it in its proper place, in the political meeting, and as a citizen. Standing in the pulpit I have a higher office than to be the advocate of any party. Whatever preferences I may have out of the pulpit, my duty here is to tell you to remember that in the events of Tuesday it is God with whom you have to do."

### THE CENTRAL FACT IN HISTORY.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs preached from Lake xxiii, 35: "And the people stood beholding."

"The crucifixion of the Son of God is the central and supreme fact in the history of the world. In it also culminated the most marellous life ever lived. Even now the 'people stand beholding.' There were in Jerusalem many who knew nothing or cared nothing about it. Some looked on with exultation, because one who stood as an obstacle in their path was removed. It is not the cowardice of Pilate, it is not the sternness of the Roman soldiers, it is not the indifference of the people, but the exultation of this class that pains us. No one among that throng saw in Christ's death on the cross the culmination of His whole life; no one saw in it the most powerful instrument for victory. To us, however, these two facts stand out clear. He who was made perfect through suffering has gone forth conquering and to conquer.

"But it was not until His power was reflected back from Heaven that His apostles even knew the meaning of the cross and the glory of that resurrection. Christianity since that time has found its pulpit at the stake of the martyr and in the dungeon of the prisoner. Multitudes have exulted and multitudes shall continue to exult in the Cross of Christ. Out of His death has flown all the brightening issues of the world's progress."

### DEATH PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton's text was Romans viii, 6: "What is death?"

"A boon of God," said Swift. We know death only by negatives; by what it is not. We know men in their lives, in their occupations; but one day they are gone, and then we know them not. Seneca said that death was the best invention of nature. But even Seneca hated to be a subject of the invention, and it gave him a pang to leave his 20,000,000 sesterces behind. We can all talk about Death, and call him hard or pleasant names, but none likes to meet him face to face. But I am to speak of spiritual death. A man without an ear is dead to sound. A man without sight is dead to all the beauties of color. So some men, although alive in their bodies, are dead in their spiritual natures. Many a man's environments are limited to things of time. But there is a spiritual world which is part of our environment, and to be carnally minded is to be dead to it. Scientists may deny that there is anything but that which can be seen. Do not be alarmed; they are simply dead to it. A deaf man cannot put himself *en rapport* with an Italian opera. Don't be unsettled in your faith because some one who hasn't tasted its joys denies that such a thing can be. Put yourself in sympathy with your spiritual environment. Whatsoever, things are true, honest, just, lovely, of good report, think on these things. Keep holy things in mind and the God of peace shall be with you."

### CHRIST'S GIFT OF LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Robinson delivered a discourse upon Christ's gift of eternal life. In it he said: "The epicurean philosophy said: '*Dum vivimus, vivamus*' ('While we live, let us live'). Every man needs only to be let alone and he will surely go to ruin. Our nature is disordered, whether we call it total depravity or not. Our souls are polluted by sin. Millionnaires must give their bond if they wish to borrow money. Religious teachers are put upon oath in court. Men go upon the principle that the race is a race of scoundrels. The worst enemy man has is his fellow-man. Christ was crucified by a race that read Horace's Odes and Virgil's Eclogues. A keen mind, a flashing intellect, without the grace of God, only makes a man more devilish.

"When Christ came the race was dead; an iron sceptre ruled from an iron throne. He came to restore our broken humanity to wholeness. He deals with men, as Satan does, as individuals, not as a race. The mercy as well as the mystery is so much the greater that He condescends to record each name. If the spirit of Christ has touched a man's heart he has begun to live. I look up at the cross, and there I see my old account, dashed, worthless, and kept only to show me the greatness of my deliverance. Every Christian has the same privilege. How strange is the perversity of men that will not accept the Gospel! We can understand how Esau lost his birthright, but not how he could despise it."

### GRACE A UNIVERSAL PRESERVATIVE.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage, at the Tabernable, in Brooklyn, compared grace to salt, speaking from Christ's words, "Every sacrifice is salted." The Bible, he said, is a dictionary of the finest similes; but Christ used no stale illustrations. The lilies in His sermon were no pressed flowers, but dewey, fresh, plucked up from the grass. His birds were not stuffed specimens, but full of life; the fishes in His discourses were not dull about the gills, but all wet and squirming in the net, showing that they were just hauled up out of the water. So Christ lifts up a crystal of salt for a simile. Grace is like salt; it is the great preservative, and all men must have it. We do not want the kind of religion that sits for three hours on a tombstone, reading Hervey's meditations, nor that depends on a morbid state of the liver. When the grace of God triumphs in the earth, disease will be banished, and a man 100 years old will simply say: 'I am tired, it is time for me to go,' and without a physical pang Heaven will have him. Grace will do for the body what it now does for the soul. The grace of God is the preservative of the Nations, and the greater, like America and England, are those who most regard it."

### THE PERFECT LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe spoke of the life which is in Christ. He said: "What life is we do not know, but we do know its manifestations. Some of these are, (1) Intelligence; which in the lower animals is only instinct but in man far above that, which can reason, analyse, etc. (2.) Knowledge; especially knowledge of the relations of life. This includes a knowledge of persons and a knowledge of their relations to each other. Also an accurate conception of man's true end. (3.) Perfect freedom. There is in us a tendency to evil which binds us down. This must be broken before the highest possibilities can be reached. (4.) Energy. There must be an impelling force or the whole world would be a mere machine.

"The ideal life was exemplified in Christ's humanity, as He was not only the world's greatest teacher but also its greatest man. And as we must become like Him if we would realize our ideal in this life, so we must start from Him to obtain a knowledge of the life to come."

## *MARTIN LUTHER'S LIFE AND WORK.*

### A LECTURE BY THE REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

### THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REFORMER—HIS PARENTS AND HIS ASSOCIATIONS.

The Rev. Robert Collyer lectured last evening at the Church of the Messiah, at Park-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st., on the early life of Martin Luther. "In a few days," he said, "many thousands of persons in Saxony will be celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of one of the greatest men that ever lived. And not only there, but throughout the world, a kindred feeling of joy will be felt. There is nothing more profitable than the study of the youth of great men. It is like watching the trickling mountain rill speeding on its way, enlarging as it goes, until it swells into the magnificent river. Sometimes the rill gives no indication of its future development, but more frequently it does. It may be said without disparagement, that there was little or anything in the childhood of Martin Luther indicative of the mighty work to which he was called. He could never have dreamed that four centuries after his death we should be able to say, and to say it with all our hearts, that, but for him, we should have no religion as we have it now. Luther was the forerunner of the mighty host of prophets and teachers that during those ages have fought for God, yet standing like Saul among his countrymen, head and shoulders above them all. We therefore ought to feel grateful to Luther for freedom—mental freedom, the grandest of all freedom.

"In the dull little town of Eisleben, in the wild forest mountains of Thuringia, the Reformer saw the light, on November 10, 1483. He says: 'My father was a peasant, so was his father before him.' He had hardy stuff in him. Hans Luther, his father, appears to have been a fine old man, something like our stern Puritans: one in whom the sense of righteousness was strong, but unmixed with any softer mood. It is certain that while Martin owed much to their training, their severity stifled all the enthusiasm of his nature. His mother, a good, commonplace woman, whose ideas revolved around a small mental pivot, seems to have been something of a Tartar, too, for she whipped young Martin till the blood came, when he was only six years old, for stealing a hazel nut. Martin soon found that he was no good at wood-cutting and that his thirst for knowledge could not be satisfied in the dull little mountain village, so he set out to work his way to the University, singing for his supper many a time in vain. It was while he was singing his arols one night in the dark streets that a hospitable door was opened and the kindly voice of Dame Ursula Cotta bade him welcome. God had kept his promise to him, Thy bread shall be given thee, thy water shall be sure. From that day he never wanted bread.

"He entered the University of Erfurth in 1501 and began to study law, but while walking through the woods, a favorite friend was struck dead by lightning at his side, and he felt it was a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. He joined the Augustinian Friars on July 17, 1505. Old Hans Luther was much displeased at the step, and when Martin pleaded his call from God, he replied, 'God also said, Thou shalt honor thy father and mother.' All through his life he took refuge, not in the Church, not in dogmas, not in doctrines, not even in prayer; but in God. It was while in the Augustinian monastery, in that lowly cell which so many thousands have visited since, that he underwent that stern discipline which was necessary to train him as a spiritual athlete for his work. The morning of Truth was to come only after the long bitter night of weeping. He was to learn by slow processes the full meaning of the Divine word which was henceforth to be motor of his own conduct and the source of his unbounded energies. 'The just shall live by faith.'

"The beginning of his mighty career was when his mind had grasped the simple Gospel, disinterred, so to speak, from the grave of ages, when it became a power, transforming his own life, and destined also to revolutionize Europe and the world."

### WHAT BROUGHT ABOUT THE STRUGGLE.

### A SERMON BY THE REV. DR. WILLIAM STEPHENSON.

The Rev. Dr. William Stephenson preached a sermon upon the life of Martin Luther last evening at the Rutgers Presbyterian Church at Madison-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st. He dwelt upon the happiness of Luther when he discovered the saving power of grace through faith in Christ, and declared that he became a new man from that date.

"All his previous monkish life in Wittenberg had been naught, though he must have been a man of good repute among his fellow clericals even before the awakening of his soul. But from the time that he became a new man he was the Martin Luther whom the world knows. He did not at once see how this doctrine of faith upon which he had cast himself body and soul was thoroughly incompatible with the system of the church of which he was a member. When, however, he trod the marble floors of the Vatican, and looked upon the force of the pagan prince of the Medici family who was the sovereign Pontiff of all Christendom, and when this Pontiff in the adornments of his pagan structures wanted money, and sent ecclesiastics to sell indulgences in all the churches of Europe not only for sins committed, but for those that might be committed in future times, the blood of Luther was aroused. He proclaimed, when these indulgences were offered in his own church, that they were a hideous mockery, and that men's sins could not be pardoned by such trash. From that moment the position of Luther was defined."

Speaking of Martin Luther's long life of contest with the papacy he described the assembly at Worms, the grandure, the power and the intellect arrayed against Luther, that valiant bit of humanity standing by himself, crying out "Here stand I, God help me. I can do no other." Neither prayers, threats nor could bribes change his steadfastness and the Reformation dated from that hour.

### A LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.

The Rev. J. W. Chadwick lectured last evening in the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, to a large audience upon "Luther and His Times.

### *PROHIBITION THE GREAT ISSUE.*

The Rev. Merritt Hulburd, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, preached last evening a sermon in which he advocated the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks as a measure that dwarfed all others in the present political campaign. The wiping out of the rum traffic, he said, would help the working classes as well as manufacturers more than any tariff legislation; would reduce taxation more than by any other means, and would put an end to the most terrible of monopolies, the rum traffic, which was like a devil-fish with its tentacles clutching the whole country.

### *A MINISTER ORDAINED.*

In the chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, at West Fifty-seventh-st. the Rev. E. W. Oakes was ordained last evening and will start to-day with his family to take charge of a small congregation at Pueblo, Colorado. The Rev. Robert S. MacArthur preached the ordination sermon; the Rev. J. B. Calvert made the ordination prayer; Professor Norman Fox and the Rev. Dr. Moorhouse laid the hands on the head of the candidate. The charge was delivered by the Rev. H. M. Sanders, and the hand of fellowship was extended by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, the candidate pronouncing the benediction. The Rev. Mr. Oakes was born and educated in Ireland for a civil engineer. For the last year he has been in charge of the Bowery Mission of the Young Men's Christian Association.

### *A LEAP INTO THE RIVER.*

A neatly-dressed woman about thirty-five years old paid her fare at the Christopher-st. station of the Hoboken Ferry shortly after 7 o'clock last night, and took a seat on the front deck of the boat. When the boat had reached mid-stream the woman sprang to her feet, and casting on the deck a gray shawl and a pocket-book she sprang overboard. The boat was stopped and a rope was flung to her, but she refused to grasp it and sank. Her shawl and pocket-book were taken to the Ninth Precinct Station, where a slip of paper was found in the latter bearing the name of Malor Body. The woman's body was not recovered.