#### ST. LOUIS' NOTED GUESTS. SERVICES TTENDED AT THE PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.

No Demonstration Made by the People Out of Deference to the Day-The Botanical Gardens Visited in the Afternoon-The Evening Spent at

St. Louis, Oct. 2 .- At Vendevarter place, before the mansion of Mayor Francis, where President and Mrs. Cleveland are quietly resting, a crowd collected early this morning to catch the first glimpse of the city's guests. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Cleveland and his wife, accompanied by Mayor Francis and wife, appeared and were driven to the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church. In the street and near the church many people had assembled, but way was easily made through the crowd, and as the party passed to the door of the church the spectators uncovered their heads, but made no other demonstration. The auditorium of the church was crowded. As the President passed down the aisle many of the congregation rose. A pew in the front centre of the auditorium was accorded the Presiden-

#### SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS.

The church is situated on the corner of Washington and Compton avenues. society of the church was formed in 1864 by Dr. J. H. Brooks, D. D., the present pastor. The congregation had strong Southern sympathies, and a rupture with the Northern assembly sufficed to give the church the name of the Southern church, but the character of the members has gradually changed, and the church's affiliation is now distinctly with the Northern Presbytery There were no special arrangements and the usual service was conducted without change. The musical programme was noted for its simplicity, and was given by the regular choir. After a few preliminary announcements Rev. Dr. Brooks read his text from ments Rev. Dr. Brooks read his text from the eighth chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, 31st verse: "What shall we then say to these things, if God be for us who can be against us." The pastor confined himself strictly to his text, and alluded in no manner to the President except in his closing prayer, when he invoked the usual divine blessing on the chief executive of the country. At the close of the service the President was excepted from the service the President was escorted from the church immediately, the congregation remaining in their seats to allow easy egress.

The party were driven to Mayor Francis' residence, where they dined, and at a o'clock took a drive to Henry Shaw's famous botanical garden, returning early. The evening was passed quietly at the Mayor's home. The President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared considerably fatigued from the trip, but are rap idly recuperating. The splendid weather and warm atmosphere was marred for a little while to-night by a heavy shower, but during the day the sun shone brightly most of the time, and the prospect for fine weather is good.

EX-CONFEDERATES TO TURN OUT. CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, has unanimously decided to participate in the escort tendered to the President on Wednesday next. They will turn out 150 men.

### IN BEECHER'S PULPIT.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker Delivers a

Memorial Discourse. NEW YORK Sept. 2.-The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, who is to pronounce the eulogy of Henry Ward Beecher in the Brooklyn Academy of Music Monday night, preached to-day in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in the pulpit where his friend stood for forty years. The subject was "Not Here, but Risen." The sermon, which was delivered without manuscript, was largely a memorial discourse, several sympathetic references being made to the dead pastor. Telegrams were received by Dr. Parker while he was in the pulpit from his people in London, sending

With Dr. Parker in the pulpit was Dr. Beecher's former helper, the present acting pastor, Rev. S. B. Halliday, D. D. The church was never more crowded. Every inch of space was occupied. Had it been twice as large it would have been filled. The people were formed in line on the street by policemen and admitted only as fast as the ushers could seat them. Long before the bell ceased its call to worship, the church was filled. In the pastor's pew, No. 91, three seats from the rule to the large that the large transfer and Mrs. Park the pulpit, sat Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Par

## COAL MINERS STRIKE.

They Demand an Advance in Wages

of 12 1-2 Cents Per Ton. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 2.—The miners in the Springfield district are out on a strike for an advance of wages to 671/2 cents per ton. Their wages have been about 55 cents per ton. Over 1,500 men are now out. The miners at Pittsburgh have also struck. No reports have been received from Barclay and Dawson, but the miners say the men at those towns will follow the lead of those at Riverton, who are out. Two organizers have gone to the southern part of the State to bring on a strike there if the Columbus scale is not granted, and they expect to make the stoppage of work general. The miners claim that the wages do not afford them support for themselves and their families, and that the operators are selling coal to the railroads and other large consumers at ruinous prices, and cutting wages to the verge of starvation to make up the losses.

### RETURN OF THE BEAR.

A Murderer and Seized Sealers Given

Into Custody. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived from Alaska last night. She arrived at Ounalaska from St. Michaels Aug. 24, and gave Frank Fuller, the murderer of Archbishop Seghers, into the custody of the United States Marshal. On the same date the Bear seized the British sealing schooner Ada with 1,900 skins, and the American schooner Alger, with 1,600 skins, days later the American Handy with 1,700 skins was All of the vessels were turned over to the United States Marshal at Ounalaska. The report from the Arctic a month ago that the Bear was leaking badly appears to have had some foundation, as it was necessary to have men at the pumps nearly all the time during the trip down from Ounalaska.

### Saloons Close on Sunday.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 2.-As a result of the prohibition agitation and the close vote at the recent election the saloons of this city have taken a voluntary pledge to refrain from doing business on Sunday, and have invited the authorities to aid them in carrying out the provisions of the law. Not a aloon was open in the city to-day.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

The Agricultural Bulletin of the Sig-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 .- Following is the veather crop bulletin issued by the signal During the week ending Oct. 1 the weather

has been cooler than usual in all the agricultural districts east of the Rocky Mountains. the average daily temperature ranging from 3° to 6° below normal in the central valleys except from Virginia to Florida, where the The temperature for the season from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1 was slightly below the England westward to the Missouri valley, and it was slightly warmer than usual in the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys, and generally throughout the Southern States, the average daily excess or deficiency, generally amounting to less than 2°. THE RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the week has been in ex cess throughout the greater portions of the cotton and tobacco regions, and over the whole region from Ohio westward to Missouri and Iowa. In the regions that have suffered most from drought, covering the greater portion of Illinois, Southern Indiana, Eastern Iowa and the greater portion of Missouri, the rainfall for the week has been largely in excess. Less than the usual New York, Nebraska and the northwestern portions of Iowa. A large deficiency in fied of atmosphere for residence. But, if rainfall for the season continues in the cenrainfall for the season continues in the central valleys, but this deficiency has been reduced during the week in the wheat and corn regions of the Northern States. Over the greater portion of the cotton region the deficiency has exceeded ten inches. In the tobacco regions of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee the deficiency in the rainfall for the season generally amounts to less than except in the extreme western portion of Tennessee and Kentucky, where the deficiency in rain for the season exceeds 10 inches. The only Tennessee and States reporting an excess of rainfall for the season are Pennsylvania, Maine, South-ern New York, the Western portion of Kansas and Nebraska, Northern Texas and

COTTON PICKING.

Colorado.

During the week the weather has been favorable for harvesting cotton in the States west of the Mississippi and in the extreme eastern portion of the cotton region, while cool weather and heavy rains have affected this and other growing crops unfavorably in Mississippi.

Freshets occurred in the northern portion of the tobacco region of the Ohio valley and along the Atlantic coast as far south as Virginia, which probably resulted in some rejury to the crops. These freshets were announced and warnings were issued by this office, giving timely notice of their cccur

The rains which have occurred during the week in the winter wheat regions will prove of special value, as the sowing of wheat was delayed in that section, owing to the continuance of the drought.

This bulletin is discontinued, with this

issue, until the beginning of the next crop

### BOND PURCHASES.

The Old Adage of Money Makes Money Practically Illustrated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The statement cular of August, inviting proposals for the sale of four and a half per cent. bonds, and under the circular of Sept. 22 offering to buy four and four and a half per cent. bonds at a fixed price, shows that the total amount of bonds purchased under the first named circular was \$11,565,300, on which a premium, including accrued interest, of \$994,978 was paid. Had the bonds been allowed to run to the date of maturity, interest to the amount of \$2,152,630 would have accrued thereon. The redemption resulted in a saving to the government of

der the September circular up to the close of business yesterday, was \$9,856,950, of which \$4,670,400 were 41/2 per cents., and \$5,186,550 4 per cents. The premiums paid on those bonds, including accrued interest, was \$1,688,951, which is \$3,300,961 less than would have been paid out as interest had they been allowed to mature. The interest to accrue to ture. the maturity of the loan on the bonds pu chased is stated at \$4,989,912, \$840,672 is credited to four and a halfs, and \$4,149,240 to the fours. The statement is summarized as follows: Total amount of bonds purchased (face value) \$31,422,260 total amount of premium paid thereon. \$2,683,929: total amount of savings to maturity of loans \$4,458,613.

### PULPIT THUNDER.

Rev. John P. Newman Thinks the An-

archists Have Lived Too Long. occured as the Metropolitan Methodist Epischurch to-night when Rev. Newman, in a sermon "Infidelity," referred, in vere terms, to the Anarchists. "Could any American citizen," he said, "ten years ago have imagined the circulation of a petition to pardon those whose hands are red with the blood of the defenders of the pub-lic peace and safty. What is peace and safty.
of this Anarchy, this devil movement on the part of those villains who ought to have been hung long ago! At this point many of the audience rose their feet, clapped their hands and with a proval of the minister's words.

### HORSEWHIPPED AT A DEPOT

A Negro Editor of Chattanooga As-

saulted by a Mail Carrier. ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 2.-R. H. Carter horsewhipped Henry Wilson, editor of a newspaper publised in Chattanooga, in the lished an article in his paper charging Carter, who is a mail carrier of the Atlanta post office, with having criminal relations with Mary Hunt of the Hunt-Gardner scandal. Carter wrote Wilson asking for a retraction which letter Wilson paid no attention to. To-day while Wilson was in the depot to-day. A short time ago Wilson pubtention to. To-day while Wilson was in the depot enroute to Augusta for the purpose of getting married Carter assaulted him with a horse-whip, injuring him badly. him with a horse-winp, injuring him badly. Wilson received several gashes in his face and had his beaver nearly cut in two by a blow from the whip. Both parties were arrested, but gave bond. Wilson left later in the day for Augusta, where he will meet his intended bride. The participants in the difficulty are colored and stand high where

### Bell Willing to Race Again.

New York, Oct. 2.—Mr. Bell, representative owner of the Thistle, to-day stated that he would be glad to enter the Thistle in any regatta in which the Volunteer was entered, as he thought it would be a satisfaction to both Gen. Paine and himself to see the two boats pitted against each other

THE PRINCE OF HEAVEN.

HOW HE LEFT HIS BRIGHT REALM TO SAVE A FALLEN WORLD.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Thinks There Are Many Inhabited Worlds Among the Stars A Vivid Picture of His Idea of Heaven-Christ's Great Sacrifice in Descending to Earth.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 2 .- The capacity for a still larger audience has been made at the Brooklyn Tabernacle An adjoined lecture room has been built so that during the week it is used by itself, but on the Sabbath it is thrown into the main auditorium and filled by those sitting or standing. Notwithstanding the enlargement the crowds that go away not able to get inside the building are greater this fall than ever before. To-day the pastor explained appropriate passages of Scripture. Prof. Browne rendered upon the organ the First Sonata in D Minor, Ritter. The text of the sermon was from II. Corinthians, viii., 9: "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though He was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor." Dr. Talmage said;

That all the worlds which on a cold win amount of rain fell along South Atlantic coast, in ter are inhabitantless, is an absurdity. Philosophers tell us that many of these worlds are too hot, or too cold, or too rare-works, Nebraska and the northwestern beings different from and superior to our selves. We are told that the world o Jupiter is changing until it is almost fit for creatures like the human race, and that Mars would do for the human family with a little change in the structure of the respira tory organs. But that there is a great world swung somewhere, vast beyond imagination, and that it is the headquarters of agination, and that it is the headquarters of the universe, and the metropolis of immen-sity, and has a population in numbers vast beyond all statistics, and appointments of splendor beyond the capacity of canvas, or poem, or angel to describe, is as certain as the Bible is authentic. Perhaps some of the astronomers, with their big telescopes, have already caught a glimpse of it, not knowing what it is. We spell it with six etters and pronounce it Heaven.

That is where Prince Jesus lived nineteen

centuries ago. He was the King's son. It was the old homestead of eternity, and all ts castles were as old as God. Not a frost and ever chilled the air. Not a tear had ever rolled down the cheek of one of its innabitants. There had never been in neadache, or a sideache, or a heartache of the oldest inhabitant. There had never n all the land been woven a black veil, for there had never been anything to mourn over. The passage of millions of years had not wrinkled or crippled or bedimmed any of its citizens. All the people there were na state of eternal adolescence. What flors and pomonic richness! Gardens of petual bloom and orchards in unen fruitage. Had some spirit from another world entered and asked, what is sin? what is bereavement? what is sorrow? what is death? the brightest of the intellideath? the brightest of the intelli-gences would have failed to give definition, though to study the ques-tion there were silence in Heaven for half an hour. The Prince of whom I speak had honors, emoluments, acclamations, such as no other prince, celestial or terrestrial, ever enjoyed. As He passed the street the prepared at the Treasury Department in regard to the purchase of bonds under the cirlands of white lilies and threw them in the way. He never entered any of the temple without all the worshipers rising up and bowing in obeisance. In all the processions of the high days He was the one who evoked the loudest welcome. Sometimes on foot, walking in loving talk with the humblest of the land, but at other times He took chario and among the twenty thousand that David spoke of His was the swiftest and most flaming; or, as when John described Him, He took white palfrey with what prance of foot, and arch of neck, and roll of mane, and gleam of eye is only dimly sug-gested in the Apocalypse. He was not like other princes, waiting for the Father to die to take the throne. When a few years ago to take the throne. When a few years ago an artist in Germany made a picture for the Royal Gallery representing Emperor William on the throne, and the Crown Prince as having one foot on the step of the throne, Empero. William ordered the picture changed, and said: "Let the Prince keep his foot off the throne till I leave it."

Already enthroned was the he Prince side by side with the Father, a circle of dominion! What myrmidons of admirers! What unending round of glo ries! All the towers chimed the Prince's praises. Of all the inhabitants, from the centre of the city, on over the hills and clear down to the beach against which the ocean of immensity rolls its billows, the Prince was the acknowledged favorite. No der my text says that "He was rich." all the diamonds of the earth in one sceptre, build all the palaces of the earth in one Albuild all the palaces of the earth in one Arhambra, gather all the pearls of the sea in one diadem, put all the values of the earth in one coin, the aggregate would not express his affluence. Yes, Paul was right. Solomon had in gold six hundred and eighty million pounds, and in silver one billion, twenty nine million, three hundred and twenty-nine million three hundred and seventy-seven pounds sterling. But a greater than Solomon is here. Not the millionaire but the quadrillionaire of heaven. To de scribe his celestial surroundings the Bible uses all colors, gathering them in rainbow over the throne and setting them as agate in the temple window, and hoisting twelve of them into a wall from striped jasper at of them into a wan from striped jasper at the base to transparent amethyst in the capstone, while between are green of emerald, and snow of pearl, and blue of sapphire, and yellow of topaz, gray of chrysoprasus, and flame of jacinth. All the loveliness of landscape in foliage, and river, and rill, and all enchantment aqua-vering the see of class, mingled with fire marine, the sea of glass mingled with fire as when the sun sinks in the Mediterranean. All the thrill of music, instrumental and vocal, harps, trumpets, doxologies. There stood the Prince, surrounded by those who had under their wings the velocity of millions of miles in a second, rich in love, rich in adoration, rich in power, rich in worship, rich in holiness, rich as God.

But one day there was a big disaster in a and islands, an awful centrifugal of sin seeming to overpower the beautiful cen-tripetal of righteousness, and from it a groan reached heaven. Such a sound had never been heard there. Plenty of sweet sounds, been heard there. Plenty of sweet sounds, but never an outery of distress, or an echo of agony. At that one groan the Prince rose from all the blissful circumjacence, and started for the outer gate, and descended into the night of this world. Out of what a bright harbor into what a rough sea! "Stay with us," cried angel after angel, and potentate after potentate. "No," said the Prince; "I cannot stay: I must be off for that wreck of a stay; I must be off for that wreck of a world. I must stop that groan. I must hush that distress. I must fathom that way. I must redeem those nations. Farewell, I must redeem those nations. Farewell, thrones and temples, companions cherubic, seraphic, archangelic! Excuse this absence, for I will come back again, carrying on my shoulder a ransomed world. Till this is done I choose earthly scoff to heavenly acclamation, and a cattle-pen to a king's

palace, frigid zone of earth to atmosphere of celestial radiance. I have no time to lose, for hark ye to the groan that grows mightier while I wait. Farewell: Farewell: "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor."

Was there ever a contrast so overnowe

ing as that between the noonday of Christ's celestial departure and the midnight of his

earthly arrival? Sure enough, the angels were out that night in the sky, and especial meteor acted as escort, but all that was from other worlds, and not from this world. The earth made no demonstration of welcome. If one of the great princes of this world steps out at a depot cheers resound, and the bands play, and the flags wave. But for the arrival of this missionary Prince of the the arrival of this missionary frince of the skies not a torch flared, not a trumpet blew, not a plume fluttered. All the music and the pomp were overhead. Our world opened for Him nothing better than a barn door. The Rajah of Cashmere sent to Victoria a bedstead of carved gold and a canopy that cost saven hundred and fifty thousand dolars. cost seven hundred and fifty thousand dol-lars, but the world had for the Prince heaven and earth only a litter straw. The crown jewels in Tower of London amount to fifteen million dollars, but this member of eternal royalty had nowhere to lay His head. To know how poor He was, ask the camel drivers, ask the shepherds, ask Mary, ask the three wise men of the East who afterward came there, young Casper and middle-aged Balhasar and old Melchoir. To know how poor He was examine all the records of real estate in all that Oriental records of real estate in all that Oriental country, and see what vineyard, or what house, or what field he owned. Not one. Of what mortgage was He the mortgagee? Of what tenement was He the landlord? Of what lease was He the lessee? Who ever paid Him rent? Not owning the boat on paid Him rent? Not owning the boat on which He sailed, or the beast on which He rode, or the pillow on which He slept. He had so little estate that in order to pay His tax He had to perform a miracle, putting the amount of the assessment in a fish's mouth and having it hauled ashore. And after His death the world rushed in to take an inventory of His goods, and the entire aggregate was the garments He had worn, sleeping in them by night and traveling in them by day, bearing on them the dust of

the highway and the saturation of the sea. Paul in my text did not go far from nitting

the mark, did he, when he said of the mis-sionary Prince: "For your sakes He became The world could have treated him better if it had chosen. It had all the means for making his earthly condition comfortable. Only a few years before when Pompey, the General, arrived at Brindisi he was greeted with arches and · costly column which celebrated the twelve million people whom h had killed or conquered, and he was allowed to wear his triumphal robe in the Senate. The world had applause for imperial butchers, but buffeting for the Prince of Peace. Plenty of golden chalices for the favored to drink out of, but our Prince must put His lips to the bucket of the well by the road-side after He had begged for a drink. Poor? Born in another man's barn and cating at another man's table, and cruising the lake in another man's fishing smack, and buried in another man's mausoleum. Four inspired authors wrote of His biography, and innumerable lives of Christ have been published, but He composed His autobiography in most compress way. He said: "I have trodden the wine-press He said: "I have trodden the wine-press alone." Poor in the estimation of nearly all the prosperous classes. They called Him Sabbath-breaker, wine-bibber, traitor, blasphemer, and ransacked the dictionary of opprobrium from lid to lid to express their detestation. I can think now of only Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea. His friends for the most part were people who, in that climate, where ophthalmy or inflammation of the eyeball sweeps ever and anon as a scourge, had become blind, sick people who were anxious to get well, and troubled people in whose family there was some one dead or dying. If He had a purse at all it was empty, or we would have heard what was done with the contents at the post mortem. Poor? The pigeon in the dove-cote, the rabbit in its burrow, the silk worm in its cocoon, the bee in its hive is better provided for, better off, better sheltered. the brute creation has a home on earth which Christ has not.

If on windy days the raven
Gambol like a dancing skiff,
Not the less he loves his haven
On the bosom of the cliff.
If almost with eagle pinion
O'er the Alps the chamois roam,
Yet he has some small dominion
Which no doubt he calls his home.

But the Crown Prince of all heavenly do minion had less than the raven, less than the chamois, for he was homeless. Aye, in the history of the universe there is no other instance of such coming down. Who can count the miles from the top of the throne to the bottom of the cross? Cleopatra, giving a banquet to Antony, took a pearl worth a hundred thousand dollars, and dissolved it in vinegar and swallowed it. But when our Prince, according to the evangelist, in His last hours took the vinegar, in it had been dissolved all the pearls of His heavenly royalty. Down until there was no other depth for Him to touch, troubled until there was no other harassment to suffer, poor until there was no other pauperism to torture. Billions of dollars spent in wars to destroy men, who will furnish the statistics of the value of that

"Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes He became poor." Only those who study this text in two places can fully reach its power, the holy land of Asia Minor and the holy land of heaven. How I should like some day to take a drink out of Jacob's well, and take a sail on Galilee, and read the Sermon on the Mount while standing on Olivet, and see the wilderness where Christ was tempted, and be some afternoon on Calvary at about 3 o'clock, the hour at which closed the cruci-fixion, and sit under the sycamores and by fixion, and sit under the sycamores and by the side of brooks, and think and pray about the poverty of Him who came our souls to save. But you and I will probably be denied that, and so here, in another continent and in another hemisphere, and in scenes as different as possible, we recount as well we may how poor our heavenly Prince became. And in the other hely, land above we may And in the other holy land above we may all study the riches that He left behind when He started for earthly expedition. Come, let us bargain to meet each other at the door of the Father's mansion, or on the bank of the river just where it rolls from under the throne, or at the outside gate. Jesus the contrast by exchanging that world this; we will get it by exchanging this world for that. There and then you will understand more of the wonders of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ who, "though He was rich, yet for your sakes became

Yes, grace, free grace, sovereign grace, omnipotent grace. Among the thousands of words in the language there is no more queenly word. It means free and unmerited kindness. My text has no monopoly of the word. One hundred and twenty-nine times does the Eible eulogize grace. It is a door swung wide open to let into the pardon of God all the millions who choose to enter it.

John Newton sang of it when he wrote: John Newton sang of it when he wrote:

"Amazing grace, how sweet the sound That saved a wretch like me!" Philip Doddridge put it into all hymnolo-v when he wrote:

Harmonious to the ear: Heaven with the echo shall resound, And all the world shall hear."

One of John Bunyan's great books is entitled "Abounding Grace." "It is all of grace that I am saved" has been on the lips Sammy was right when, being examined for admission into church membership, he was asked: "Whose work was your salvation?" and he answered: "Part mine and part God's." Then the examiner asked: "What part did you do, Sannny?" and the answer was: "I opposed God all I could, and he did the rest!" O the height of it, and he did the rest!" O the height of it, the depth of it, the length of it, the breadth of it, the grace of God! Mr. Fletcher having written a pamphlet that pleased the king, the king offered to compensate him, and Fletcher answered; "There is only thing I want and that is more grace." Yes, my blood-bought hearers, grace to live by and grace to die by Grace that saved the publican, that by. Grace that saved the publican, that saved Lydia, that saved the dying thief, that saved the jailer, that saved me. But the riches of that grace will not be fully un-derstood until heaven breaks in upon the soul. An old Scotchman, who had been a soldier in one of the European wars, was sick and dying in one of our American hospitals. His one desire was to see Scotland and his old home, and once again walk the heather of the Highlands, and hear the bag pipes of the Scotch regiments. The night that the old Scotch soldier died, a young man, somewhat reckless but kind-hearted got a company of musicans to come and play under the old soldier's window, and among the instruments there was a bag pipe. The instant that the musicians began the dying old man in delirium said: "What's that, what's that? Why its said: "What's that, what's that? Why its
the regiments coming home. That's the
tune, yes, that's the tune. Thank God, I
have got nome once more!" "Bonny Scotland and Bonny Doon," were the last words
he uttered as he passed up to the Highlands
of the better country. And there are here
to-day hundreds homesick for Heaven, some because you have so many bereavements, some because you have so many tempta-tions, some because you have so many ail-ments, homesick, very homesick, for the fatherland of Heaven, and the music that you want to hear now is the song of free grace, and the music you want to hear when you die is free grace, and forever be-fore the throne of God you will sing of the "grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, though he was rich, for your sakes became Yes, yes; for your sakes! It was not on

pleasure excursion that He came, for it was all pain. It was not on astronomical exploration, for He knew this world as well before He alighted as afterward. It was not because He was compelled to come, for He volunteered. It was not because it was easy, for He knew that it would be thorn, and spike, and hunger, and thirst, and vociferation of angry mobs. For your sakes! Wipe away your tears. To forgive your wrongdoing, to companionship your loneliness, to soothe your sorrows, to sit with you by the new-made grave, to bind up your wounds in the ugly battle with the world and bring you home at last, kindling up the mists that fall on your dying vision with the sunlight of a glorious morn. For your sakes! No; I will change that. Paul will not care, and Christ will not care if I change it, for I must get into the blessedness of the text myself, and so I say: "For our sakes!" For we all have our temptations, and be-reavements, and conflicts. For our sakes! We who deserve for our sins to be expatriated into a world as much poorer than this earth was poorer than heaven. For our sakes! But what a fruitful coming down to take us gloriously up. When Artaxerxes was hur ing, Tirebazus who was attending him showed the king a rent in his garment. The king said: "How shall I mend it?" "By giving it to me," said Tirebazus. Then the king gave him the robe, but commanded him never to wear it, as it would be inappropriate. See the startling and comforting fact, while our Prince throws off the habit he not only allows us to wear it, but commends us to wear it, and it will become us well, and for the poverties of our spirit us well, and for the poverties of our spirit-ual state we may put on the splendors of heavenly regalement. For our sakes! O, the personality of this religion! Not an abstraction, not an arch under which we walk to behold elaborate masonry, not an ice-castle like that which Empress Elizabeth, of Russia, over a hundred years ago ordered con-structed, winter with its trowel of crystal cementing the huge blocks that had been quarried from the frozen rivers of the north, but a father's house with a wide hearth crackling a hearty welcome. A religion of warmth and inspiration, and light, and cheer, something we can take into our and cheer, something we can take into our hearts, and homes, and business, recreations, and joys and sorrows. Not an unmanageable gift like the galley presented to Ptolemy, which required four thousand men to row, and its draught of water was so great that it could not come near the shore, but something you can run up any stream of annoyance, however shallow. Enrichment now, enrichment forever!

Right about face, for you are going in the wrong direction. While you are in a favorable mood for it, enter into life. Here and just now decide everything that makes and just now decide everything that makes for peace and heaven. Agassiz says that he has stood at one place in the Alps where he could throw a chip into the waters in one direction, and it would roll on into the Ger-man ocean, or he could throw a chip into the water in another direction, and it would reach the Black Sea by the Danube, or he could throw a chip in another direction and it would enter the Mediterranean by the Rhone. How far apart the Mediterranean by terranean, and the Black Sea and the German Ocean! Standing to and the German Ocean: Standing to-day on this Alps of Gospel privilege, you can project your soul into right cur-rents, and it will roll on into the ocean of life, or project it in the wrong direction, and it will roll into the sea of death. But how for apart the two distancest. More dehow far apart the two distances! May God how far apart the two distances! May God help us to appreciate more and more the momentous meaning of our text! The seven wise men of Greece were chiefly known each for one apothegm; Solon for the saying; "Know thyself," Periander for the saying; "Nothing is impossible to industry;" Chilo for the saying; "Consider the end;" Thales for the saying; "Suretyship is the precursor of ruin," And Paul, distinguished for a thousand utterances, might well afford to be memorable for the saying; "You know to be memorable for the saying: "You know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for your sakes be-came poor, that ye through His poverty might be rich."

### Cardinal Gibbons at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Oct. 2.—Hundreds were unable to gain admission to the cathedral this ble to gain admission to the cathedral this morning when Cardinal Gibbons preached upon "Charity." The Cardinal left for Portland, Ore., this aftrrnoon, accompanied by Bishop Brandet, of Montana, Bishop Marty, of Dakota, and Dr. Chapells, of Washington.

Labor's Political Successes. CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Workingmen's party, at the election yesterday, elected the Treasurer in Covington and most of their ticket in Newport. In Covington the Democrats elected their nominees with two exceptions.

An Earthquake at Smyrna.

SMYRNA, Oct. 2.—Another earthquake was felt here last evening. No damage was done.

WEST POINT, GA., Oct. 2.—Hon. M. H. Hart, Representative of Troup county, died last night at his home five miles north of West Point.

ALICE FREEMAN.

Her Resignation of the Presidency of Wellesley Female College.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.-Miss Alice Freeman. whose resignation from the Presidency of Wellesley is giving the trustees of that institution so much disturbance, is a woman of 32, more than ordinarily endowed with good looks and with an unfailing charm of height, with a very graceful figure. She has an abundance of dark brown hair, a forehead broad rather than high, a clear complexion with a glow of red under the healthy skin; regular features, and large, brown, steady eyes that are, perhaps, the secret of her charm. She dresses quietly secret of her charm. She dresses quietly always, but with a great deal of taste, her dresses seeming, though without apparent effort at originality, to belong to her and not to be imagined on anyone else. Miss Freeman is a woman in earnest or she wouldn't suit New England, but she is not in earnest in exactly the over-eager New England way. She has a Western breeziness and poise about her that has carried her

easily through more work than is comfortable for the nervous Boston type.

Miss Freeman entered Michigan University when she was a girl of 17. The strong institution at Ann Arbor has always been liberal to women, but it was less so then than now. She had something like a dozen or fifteen classmates of the sex feminine, who had some difficulty in making themselves feel quite at home in the class room with more than 160 men. The handful of girls felt themselves on trial as it were. Faculty and students alike were divided upon the question of their welcome. Nobody cared to go the length of insisting on the exclusion of women, but a good portion of the young men would have liked the college better with no gowns about and felt some encouragement in their position from the attitude of the Eastern men among the professors. Olney, the mathematician; Winchell, the geologist; the President and some others were sturdily on the side of the girls. however, who—conscious of the sentiment for and against them—were put on their mettle to prove their right to the place their title to which was in such displace their title to which was in such dis-pute. They worked hard one and all, keep-ing each other up to concert pitch and looking out for one another's health, with a solicitude born of the importance they attached to it. There was an esprit de corps among them that kept their ranks solid, their courage high, that insisted on the best work each was capable of, but made exerwork each was capable of, but made exercise and plenty of sleep to keep them in working trim a prime duty. Of course the girls took honors, Miss Freeman ranking high in mathematics especially. Of course they made friends and helped forward co-education in Michigan University where the presence of women is now so much a the presence of women is now so much a matter of course that when the school celebrated its fiftieth anniversary this summer all the doctors of the medical alumni cheered when Dr. Lucy M. Hall, recently resident physician at Vassar, took ner seat as presiding officer of their semi

centennial gathering.

Miss Freeman's father, who helped his daughter through school cordially, was not wealthy man, and during the latter part of her course she taught preparatory classes in Greek and Latin to pay her bills. After graduation she continued to teach, first in a igh school, afterward in the preparatory high school, afterward in the preparatory school of the college. She was 24 when she went to Wellesley a: professor of history. She was a close student and already widely read in political science. She brought life and energy to the young school, and to those who knew her and it, it was no surprise when two years later. was a young woman for such a place. 26 only, but the difference her regime effected in Wellesley was perceptible at one. Been steak for breakfast was the first of her rule steak for breakfast was the first of her rules, and beefsteak was only one of the innovations that made what had been a hotbed of invalids one of the healthiest schools in the country. She did away with the constant gong ringing that made the girl students nervous, she simplified the housework required of them, and was able to exact more quired of them, and was able to exact more study and a higher grade of scholarship, while yet making rosy cheeks and bright eyes almost universal where break-downs had been common before. It is not too much to say that the spirit of the school became entirely changed. There used to be a tale that Mr. Durant lectured a student instead of the school became entirely changed. for buying a nosegay for a teacher instead of sending the pennies it cost to the foreign missions. Under Miss Freeman the atmos-phere became healthily clear, though the girls were never wanting in good works, organizing entertainments for the inmates of the Woman's Reformatory at Sherburn,

Alice Freeman was an ambitious student She is a strong woman, with a well balanced head, a rare administrative facult and a singular womanly charm. As Prof. Palmer's wife, she will not hide her light under a bushel, but it will shine as brightly

### SOCIALISTS ON TOP.

Chicago Sends a Fire-eating Delegation to Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 .- "We are in the hands of the Socialists," said a prominent Knight of Labor delegate to the Trade Assembly today. The Morgan resolution which was carried in the assembly to-day, was a fair test of the Conservative and Socialistic strength. The complexion of the Chicago delegation to the Minneapolis convention is decidedly Socialistic. District 24 sends four delegates, George Schilling, Charles Seib, Robert Nelson and John Mahoney. The first three are ultra-Socialists, and Seib the interpretation of resolutions in this procession. has in his possession a set of resolu-tions condoning the crime of the Anarchists and demanding commutation of Anarchists and demanding commutation of sentence. These resolutions will be sprung upon the convention at the eleventh hour. Master Workman Quinn, of New York Assembly No. 49, has been enlisted in support of the Seib-Schilling-Nelson resolution. of the Seib-Schilling-Nelson resolution. The Morgan resolution referred to was a resolution introduced by Thomas Morgan in the Trades Assembly to-day asking that 20,000 copies of the extract from last year's almanac be printed. The extract conveys the idea that all wealth is produced by

Hillsborough's Official Vote.

TAMPA, FLA., Oct. 2.—Hillsborough voted Sept. 30 on the prohibition question. The county is wet by a very small majority. county is wet by a very small majority. Eight precincts give an aggregate wet majority of 344, and twelve precincts gave an aggregate dry majority of 312. No election in the county was ever more bitterly contested by both parties. Ladies worked hard at the polls. Their influence was certainly felt, and but for the fact that the colored and Cuben yets of Tampa went to the Antiand Cuban vote of Tampa went to the Anti-Prohibitionists, success would have crowned

Fell From a Lofty Window. New York, Oct. 2.—Mrs. W. W. Woolsey, wife of a wealthy planter of Aiken, S. C., fell from a third-story window of Dr. Spier's Medical Institute, in Brooklyn, this morning, and died a few hours later.

Death of a Legislator.

# STANLEY IS STILL SAFE.

THE NATIVES HAVE NOT OPPOSED THE EXPEDITION.

Only the Difficulties Natural to the Exploration of a New Country Impeding His Progress-Tippoo Tib's Revictualing Expedition Not Yet Started at Last Accounts.

St. Paul DE Loando, Oct. 2 .- Accordng to the last news received at Boma from the Upper Congo Stanley was pushing forward and the only difficulties he met with were the natural obstacles of the country.

GETTING ON HIGH LAND. About July 25 the expedition had ascended the Aruwhimi to the elevated country belonging to the Mabodi District. The river becoming too narrow, they left the rafts, and the men for several days had to carry a double burden of provisions. The steel whale boat burden of provisions. The steel whale boat was carried past the narrows and again

TO TAKE A REST. Stanley calculated that upon arriving at the summit of the table lands giving shape to the basin of the Aruwhimi, the expedi-tion would halt two days for rest and would establish a camp there, to be garrisoned by twenty men, with a European officer. The districts traversed were officer. The districts traversed were tranquil and little difficulty was experienced in obtaining provisions from the natives. The progress of the expedition averaged twenty kilometres daily. Tippoo Tib, in his last message, wrote that he was still at his post at Stanley Falis awaiting reinforcements.

FRIENDLY CHIEFS.

He had gained the good-will of several neighboring chiefs. Owing to the disturbed state of the country Tippoo Tib could not, as he had agreed to, organize a revictualing caravan to dispatch direct to Albert Nianza. but he intended to do so as soon as possible. Disquiet continued between Stanley Falls and the confluence of the Arawhimi and the Congo and many villages had been pillaged. It is believed that the garrison which Stanley left at Yalbunga has been forced to interfere to maintain order in the

BISMARCK AND THE POPE. An Effort to be Made to Strengthen the Peace of Europe.

PARIS Oct. 2 .- The Observateur says it believes that Prince Bismarck has submitted to the Vatican and Quirinal proposals regarding the Roman question, which will shortly be carried into effect, and that it is in consequence of these proposals that Sig. Crispi has gone to Freidrichsruhe. The interview, it says, will be of great interstate importance.

NOT TO PREPARE FOR WAR. ROME, Oct. 2.—The Tribunc says that Prince Bismarck's invitation to Sig. Crispi for a conference at Freidrichsruhe was couched in terms that were friendly to the former Minister and flattering to Italy. Sig. Crispi had a conference with King Humbert and then accepted the invitation.

Hi: journey, the Tribune says, affords much satisfaction to Italian statesmen. The Italie says the interview is important, but not unexpected, as Italy has and energy to the young school, and to those who knew her and it, it was no surprise when, two years later, now six years ago, she was asked to be its Presidest. She was a young woman for such a relative to the two empires, and in view of Count Kalnoky's meeting with Prince Bismarck it is only natural that Sig. Crispi should confer with believes that the interview is intended to strengthen the peace of Europe and not to

The Reforms denies that the object of Sig. Crispi's visit to Prince Bismarck is to conciliate the Vatican.

TORIES DENOUNCED.

10,000 People at Tower Hill Denounce the Coercion of Ireland.

London, Oct. 2.—A mass meeting which was attended by 10,000 persons was held to-day at Tower Hill. The police seized the placards announcing the meeting, and demanded the names of the promoters of the demonstration. Speeches were made from six platforms. The speakers condemned the government's Irish policy and the conduct of the police at Mitchellstown. Appropriate resolutions were put and carried. A ate resolutions were put and carried. A strong force of police were present, but their services were not needed, as the proceedings were orderly throughout.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 2.—The Porte, in its note to Russia, suggested that Turkey and Russia each appoint a commissioner of princely rank to govern Bulgaria for three months and to convoke a new Sobranje for the election of a Prince. It is reporced that the Russian government will not reply to the note until the Czar returns to St. Petershave, but that Russia will not distayor the burg, but that Russia will not disfavor the proposal, because, while waiting, events may change the situation.

A Curate Murders a Vicar.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—At midnight last night Rev. Mr. Cooper, curate of Cretingham, Suffolk, murdered Vicar Farley. He entered the Vicar's bedroom and cut his throat with a razor. He then fled, but subsequently returned and was arrested. Mr. Cooper has been quite unpopular in Cretingham, and this fact, it is believed, unsettled bis raind. his mind.

Morocco's Sultan Dead. MADRID, Oct. 2.—Advices from Tangier say that the Sultan of Morocco is dead. The *Iberia* announces that Spain will send troops to the Spanish possessions in Morocco to enforce the status quo in the event of any of the powers intervening.

A Diplomat's Life Attempted. ATHENS, Oct. 2.—An attempt was made to-day to murder the Turkish Minister.

Federal Point's Wife Murderer. PALATKA, FLA., Oct. 2.-Isaac Brown, the Federal Point wife murderer, was sent this morning to the Chattahoochee Insane Asylum on order of Judge Finley. Drs. Strausz and Cowgill examined Brown Wednesday, and pronounced him insane. Brown talks rationally on all subjects, except about his wife. He says her murder was righteous. He made some resistance to accompanying the asylum attendant, saying he was as sane as the Sheriff.

West Point, Ga., Oct. 2, To-day an inquest was held over the remains of "Doe" Heard (colored) who died last night from the effects a pistol shot fired Friday afternoon by Perry Davidson (white). The shooting was unintentional and the verdict was criminal carelessness. It is reported that Davidson has left the county.

Davidson has left the county. Shenandoah Collieries

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 1.—All the collieries in this run, made their first pay to-day under the two weeks pay law. At each of the Reading collieries 8 per cent. was collected for the benefit of the striking miners of the Lehigh regions.