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Marion, N. C.

The Messenger.

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VAN WYCK'S FAMILY HISTORY.

... was a Member of the ... Mavericks Family.

... Carolina have ... contest in ... ordinary in-... that the man ... mayor was ... the Columbia ... that Mr. ... the people ... history and ... the man who ... the Van Wyck ... resolved.

... was obtained ... South Carolina ... lived ... the newly-elect-... New York, was ... independent ... He has ... in ... Mr. ... at home real ... man in the ... in South ... Virginia ... was en-... the Federal ... at one time ... Secretary. His ... in ... associated ... death he ... from there is ... and his ... that it was un-... The "no ... of his marriage, ... cattle in ... the Van Wyck family ... Walter Wilson, ... married a ... Then ... the sons of the Sand-... Massachusetts became ... and king ... prime minister, ... governor, he ... of the govern-...

FINANCES OF SPAIN

... By the Bank of Spain ... Devoted.

... cable from Madrid, ... intends to ... with the Bank of ... which the bank ... the management of the ... The treasury and the ... of the ... bank ... to ... and those ... in the ... of every ... some duties ... Spain will ... the province ...

MR. DAVIS'S DAY IN GEORGIA.

... Make His Birthday a Legal Holiday There.

... Atlanta (Ga.) ... Mr. Davis, of course ... Jefferson ... Davis ... State was ... Davis's birthday ... legislature ... with ... the ... in ... the ... in ... Davis's birthday ... in ... South ... Virginia ... Texas.

... Virginia ... was en-... Federal ... at one time ... Secretary. His ... associated ... death he ... from there is ... and his ... that it was un-... The "no ... of his marriage, ... cattle in ... the Van Wyck family ... Walter Wilson, ... married a ... Then ... the sons of the Sand-... Massachusetts became ... and king ... prime minister, ... governor, he ... of the govern-...

ABOUT MISS CENTERS.

... Offers to ... Her Hand.

... Chicago Woman Offers to ... the Colleen Girl Her Hand.

... Chicago ... Evening ... Miss Centers ... girl ... make ... what she said, ... the newly-elected ... New York, was ... independent ... He has ... in ... Mr. ... at home real ... man in the ... in South ... Virginia ... Texas.

... Virginia ... was en-... Federal ... at one time ... Secretary. His ... associated ... death he ... from there is ... and his ... that it was un-... The "no ... of his marriage, ... cattle in ... the Van Wyck family ... Walter Wilson, ... married a ... Then ... the sons of the Sand-... Massachusetts became ... and king ... prime minister, ... governor, he ... of the govern-...

... Victims of Silver Mines.

... Louisville, ... will be ... will have ... possible.

A Committee Well Managed.

... the executive com-... Tennessee Centennial ... Auditor ... report, show, ... of the ex-... The prop-... at far ... are un-... amounting to $50,000, ... officially re-...

Looking to the Average.

... Mississippi, ... real-... at taking some de-... average have ... purpose. No ... be allowed to point next ... Each one sure to every three ... The south-bound train will ... the cotton-growing ... Spain will have a union, ... county and each district a ...

TAMMANY CANDIDATES WIN.

Democrats Will Control the City of Greater New York.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

Maryland Close and Ohio in Doubt, Democrats Carry Kentucky and New Jersey--Fusion in Nebraska.

Tammany's victory in the first municipal election in Greater New York was a sweeping one. The entire ticket, headed by Robert A. Van Wyck, has carried the gigantic municipality. Van Wyck polled a vote which falls possibly 40,000 under the combined votes of General Tracy, Republican, and Seth Low, Citizens' Union. The latter was successful to the extent of polling an aggregate in excess of the 140,000 pledges implied by the signatures to the petition upon which he became the candidate of an independent movement, which, at the outset, offered to join hands with the Republican party organization in a concerted effort to exclude Tammany from power in the greater city to come into being on January 1, 1898, with a population the second in magnitude of the great cities of the world.

The legislative branch of the city government is Tammany-Democratic. It is a double-headed body, one branch being the municipal council, consisting of the president and 29 members, and the other the board of aldermen, comprising 60 members. The precise number of Democrats chosen cannot be es-

JUDGE ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

timated at the present writing. There appears to be a strong probability that the Democrats have won a majority of the borough offices along with the municipal places.

The vote of Van Wyck in New York county is approximately the same as was cast for Bryan in 1896, which was 150,624. General Tracy, Republican, polled approximately 55,000, against McKinley's vote of 156,259 in New York county, while Low polled approximately 72,000, and George 12,000.

In Kings county, which includes the city of Brooklyn, the Bryan vote was 76,882, while Van Wyck's will be almost the same. Against McKinley's vote of 100,549, General Tracy polls approximately 35,000, while Low's vote is approximately 65,000.

In these two counties the straight Republican vote shows a falling off of nearly 175,000, or in excess of the total vote for Seth Low, while the Tammany vote equals, if it does not slightly exceed, that cast for Bryan.

The polling came within about 50,000 of the entire registration, which, considering the weather conditions under which the election proceeded, was all that could be expected. The day was wet, foggy, "mangy," to a degree.

Following is the grand tota of the votes received by the three leading candidates for Mayor of Greater New York. Complete returns have been received from all of the districts. Van Wyck, 233,181; Low, 148,518; Tracy, 101,822. Van Wyck's plurality over Low 86,663.

Throughout the State.

The rain, which prevailed all over the State, had the effect of keeping many of the country voters away from the polls. The result is apparent in reduced majorities given in concededly Republican districts to Wm. J. Wallace, the Republican nominee for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Outside of Greater New York, with 10 districts to hear from, dispatches to the Associated Press show the election of 6 Republicans and 12 Democrats. It is believed that this insures the continuance of Republican control of the Assembly, whatever may be the result in the Greater New York districts.

Ohio in Doubt.

The result in Ohio is so close that it may require the official count to determine it, especially on the political complexion of the Legislature. The Republicans and the Democrats are both claiming the State and the Legislature with such persistence that it will require the official count to at least get one or the other to concede defeat. Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by 10,000 to 12,000, but the result on the Legislature is so close that no definite figures can be given out. The Democrats claim confidently a majority in both branches of the Legislature, but give no figures on the number of Representatives and Senators. The Republicans claim 54 Representatives and 17 Senators sure, or 71 votes on joint ballot, 73 being necessary to elect a Senator.

Democratic Gains in New Jersey.

Five Democrats and one Republican were elected State Senators in New Jersey. The senate for 1898 stands: Republicans, 14; Democrats 7.

The vote in New Jersey was light. The Democrats made gains in almost every county and the Republicans retain control of the State House of Assembly by a narrow majority. Last year there were but four Democrats in the lower house. This year there will be 26. The Republicans will have 34 members.

Kansas Again Slow.

Kansas returns have come in very slowly and as the tickets were entirely local it is impossible to give an estimate at all approaching reliability. In no State were the returns slower in coming in during the last elections, perhaps, than in Kansas, and this year will not be an exception to the rule. In Kansas City, Kan., the first city in the State, the Republicans will probably elect their entire ticket by small majorities

Maryland Close.

The Republicans have elected their entire municipal ticket in Baltimore, and will control both branches of the city council. They have also carried all three of the Baltimore legislative districts and the seat in the United States Senate now filled by Arthur P. Gorman, hangs in the balance, so that a few votes may turn the scale. Reports throughout the State indicate that the Democrats may possibly have a majority on joint ballot in the Assembly, which will insure the re-election of Senator Gorman.

Kentucky Democratic.

Returns received indicate a Democratic majority of from 15,000 to 20,000. The majority of Chas. F. Weaver, Democratic candidate for mayor of Louisville, over George D. Todd, the present incumbent, is estimated at from 3,000 to 3,500.

Other States.

In Virginia returns indicate the election of Tyler as governor, over McCaull by a very large majority. The Democratic State ticket is elected by about 50,000 or 60,000 majority, and the Democrats have two-thirds of the House of Delegates and four-fifths of the Senate.

Scattering returns indicate that fusion has carried Nebraska by a greater plurality than was given Bryan last year. Thirty-five precincts outside of Lincoln and Omaha indicate the election of the fusion State ticket by not less than 12,000.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Bradstreet Says Wheat Is Again Above a Dollar a Bushel.

Bradstreet's commercial review for the past week says: General trade retains most of the features of a week ago, with a continued check to the movement of staple merchandise. At larger Eastern and central Western cities, sales of seasonable goods have not equalled expectations, but at none of those points has the volume of business increased. At Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, New York and Providence, there has been a decrease in the volume has been in some lines, due in part to the unseasonable weather and in instances to the continued quarantine of yellow fever districts. Some jobbers at cities which supply Southern merchants have delayed sending out travelers and in instances have called travelers home. Mercantile collections are slower, failing in orders are smaller and more infrequent, and business in staple for the latter half of October, aside from that in wool and metals has been somewhat disappointing.

The Northwest continues to make relatively more favorable reports as to trade, although at Milwaukee and Minneapolis, mild weather has checked distribution. Nearly all Southern cities except a few in Texas, Arkansas and Georgia, continue to feel the influence of the yellow fever quarantine, the extremely low price of cotton and delayed collections.

Consumption of iron and steel continues heavy, but mills refuse orders for 1897 delivery, in the belief that the cost of making iron and steel will be higher. Woolen goods continue firm and in fair demand, with an upward tendency, but cotton fabrics are weak and the market is heavily stocked.

Wheat is again above a dollar, on continued heavy exports. Our wheat export movement, aggregating more than 70,000,000 bushels within thirteen weeks, is unprecedented and points to a keener appreciation of the statistical strength of wheat by European importers than by many American traders. Exports of wheat flour included as wheat from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week, amount to 3,914,000 bushels, against 3,967,000 bushels last week; 5,628,000 bushels in the last week of October, 1896; 5,740,000 bushels in 1895; 2,934,000 bushels in 1894, and as compared with 2,900,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 1,709,193 bushels this week, compared with 1,172,000 bushels last week; 2,949,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896; 1,070,000 bushels in 1895; 149,000 bushels in 1894, and as contrasted with 840,000 bushels in 1893. The total number of business failures reported throughout the United States this week is 278, compared with 205 last week. There are 26 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 27 last week.

THE EXPOSITION CLOSED.

Fireworks, Sixteen Guns and a Love Feast Marked Its Last Hours.

October 30th, the last day and night of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, which opened its gates May 1st, was well attended, about 30,000 people, many of them visitors, being present. There were no special features during the day, but at night there was a magnificent display of fireworks and concert, there was held the closing meeting in the auditorium, which was packed, main floor and galleries. It was the love feast held in commemoration of the closing hours of the exposition, in which all the people of Tennessee evinced the greatest and most loyal pride. Numerous addresses were delivered, sixteen guns were fired, and then, with the Doxology, in which the audience joined in singing, the exposition was declared closed.

COTTON MILL STRIKE.

It Will Affect 200,000 People and Will Almost Ruin the Industry.

The London, Eng., Daily Mail Gazette, commenting upon the threatened strike of cotton operatives throughout North England, says the lockout will effect two hundred thousand people, adding that the strike will probably last for months. It will entail a loss of seventy million pounds, and means the ruin of the cotton industry, that paper says.

A Work of Art.

An evidence of genuine enterprise and liberality is shown by the publishers of The Youths' Companion, Boston, Mass., in giving all new subscribers to their publication an art calendar for 1898, a gem of beautiful color-work far in advance of anything of the kind previously produced. Also a magnificent illustrated Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's double number of the magazine—each a prize—which will be preserved by thousands of art lovers. By sending a coupon cut from the advertising columns of the local paper of this week or last week, and following its instructions, these artistic and valuable productions can be secured.

For itching skin try a lotion composed of one part of water of ammonia, one part of spirit of camphor and two parts of alcohol. Apply as as required.

No man looks comfortable when riding in the pallbearer's carriage.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Ohio is Republican and Van Wyck's Majority Is Large.

In Ohio the Democrats have conceded the election of the Republican State ticket by larger pluralities than were claimed by the Republicans. The Democratic State committee announced no definite claims on the Legislature and the Republican State committee claims a majority of five on joint ballot as follows: Senate: 17 Republicans, 19 Democrats. House: 58 Republicans, 51 Democrats. Total, 75 Republicans, 70 Democrats.

Returns from all the cities in the State of New York indicate a plurality of more than 58,000 for Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. His plurality in Greater New York is 133,058. Van Wyck has 81,548 plurality over Seth Low and 118,401 over General Tracy. The State Legislature remains Republican.

The special election in the third congressional district, Brooklyn, resulted in a victory for Edmund H. Driggs, Democrat, over Wm. A. Fredergast.

Massachusetts is overwhelmingly Republican, they having big majorities in both House and Senate.

Nebraska's fusion State ticket is elected by 20,000 plurality.

The Republicans have elected eight of the thirteen district judges in Kansas.

Beacon (Rep.) for treasurer, has 124,381 plurality in Pennsylvania.

The Democrats elected all the Senators in Virginia and ninety-four members of the House, the Republicans having four and the Independents one member.

Iowa goes Republican by over 30,050 plurality, and the Legislature is safely Republican.

The Republicans won six, the fusionists two circuit judges in South Dakota.

The Republican plurality in Ohio is 36,520.

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

How They Consider the Result of the Late Election.

The elections in the United States continue to overshadow all the other news in the English newspapers.

The Sun, of London, of which newspaper Harry Marks has editorial control, says:

"'The dog returned to his vomit' is the text we recommend pious New York to hang on parlor walls. The chief city of a great people must see its municipal offices filled with men who should be filling cells in the penitentiary. New York has fallen like rotten fruit into the hands of the boodlers, but the New Yorkers may console themselves with saying that every city, as every land, has the government that it deserves."

The Evening News remarks:

"Croker has brought off his tip and has won the race, showing that he is more to be feared in his natural arena of politics than on the race course. The population of the second greatest city in the world has elected its ruler, and the morning after election the problems occupying his mind did not relate to the government of the city, but to smashing and rewarding his supporters. The experiment of democracy as seen in full growth in New York seems to have its drawbacks as well as its advantages."

Eckels Will Accept.

Mr. James Eckels, the Comptroller of the Currency, will accept the presidency of the Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, to which he has been elected. Mr. Eckels' term of office does not expire until April, 1898, but at the urgent solicitation of the directors of the bank he will assume his new duties on January 4. During his term as Comptroller Mr. Eckels has won a national reputation as a financier and his administration is generally regarded as exceptionally able. It is understood that his successor will be Mr. C. G. Dawes, of Illinois.

The Cabinet Resigns.

The Premier and his colleagues in the cabinet of Peru insist upon the acceptance of their resignations tendered last week on account of a vote of censure which Congress proposed to pass upon the government, because of its failure to promulgate various measures enacted by the special session of Congress last year. While the President's final decision has not yet been made public, it is believed in well-informed quarters that he has accepted the resignations.

Collided at Sea.

The schooners Fortuna and Edward J. Briggs collided twenty miles south of Montauk's Point, says a dispatch from Vineyard Haven, Mass. The Fortuna was wrecked, and possibly her captain and two sailors drowned, the Briggs failing to rescue them with the rest of the crew.

Shot at the Preacher.

A report from Mintonville, Ky., states that Rev. Mr. Gilham, of the Christian Church, preached a sermon there in which he told there was no devil. The congregation took offense, and when the reverend gentleman attempted to speak again he was ejected from the house and about twenty pistol shot were fired after him.

Imposing Funeral.

At Windsor Eng., the funeral services over the remains of the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), cousin of Queen Victoria, mother-in-law of the Duke of York, and sister of the Duke of Cambridge, who died at the White Lodge, Richmond, took place in St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle. The funeral was imposing.

Thirteen Firemen Injured.

At Philadelphia during the progress of a fire in the Barcet dyeing and scouring establishment a large can of benzine exploded. Thirteen firemen were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to the hospital. It is feared some of them may lose their sight.

Three Men Killed.

Three men were killed in a boiler explosion at Vancouver, B. C. One hundred men were absent at lunch, or the fatality would have been greater.

The Plaintiffs Won.

The suit of the Southern Iron Car Line Company against the old East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad at Knoxville for $200,000 due on account of a breach of certain lease contracts, was decided in favor of the plaintiffs by the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Killed in a Riot.

At Frankfort, Ky., in a riot Frank Egbert, of the Frankfort fire department, was riddled with bullets, and Deputy Sheriff "Tes" Deakin, John Smith and Walter Goins fatally wounded. The riot was the result of an attempt on the life of "Ben" Marshall and other political workers.

TOLD IN A PARAGRAPH.

The South.

Prof. George Frederick Holmes, of the University of Virginia, is dead.

Motorman Wiley was killed in a street car collision in Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. W. H. Briggs, a late deputy collector shot himself dead at Emporia, Va.

Three men were killed at Augusta, Ga., by the caving in of a sewer excavation.

Chattanooga, Tenn., has raised the quarantine against infected points by yellow fever.

Frost is reported at Memphis, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss., also in portions of Alabama.

A special from Jacksonville says the tug Dauntless has landed two filibuster expeditions in Cuba.

Eddie Bald at Charlotte lowered his and the world's one-third of a mile record from 41 to 38 2-5 seconds.

At Charlotte, N. C., Eddie Bald, "The White Flyer," rode a third of a mile in 38 2-5, breaking the world's record.

Caught in the tangled lines of a runaway horse, Howard Swaney, of Huntington, W. Va., was dragged to death.

The Synod of North Carolina met in Salisbury with the largest attendance in years, 122 ministers and ruling elders being present.

It is estimated that the loss of business in the three States of Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, by the yellow fever, has been $50,000,000.

At Atlanta, Ga., the Georgia cotton oil mill was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $117,000; $40,000 in stock destroyed and the balance on buildings. About $78,000 insurance.

The New York Evening Telegram says that Col. Jas. G. Martin, formerly of Asheville, N. C., has taken charge of the organization of the colored vote for Seth Low in New York.

It is now announced that the shortage of Mr. Wm. E. Chilton, late secretary of State of West Virginia, foots up $21,245. He says the amount will be made good to the State.

At Hendersonville, N. C., one Parm was convicted of assault with intent to commit rape on an 11-year-old girl and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary. The crime was committed twenty-two days before the trial.

At Atlanta, Ga., between the Georgia-Virginia football game Gammon of the former team was seriously injured in one of the scrimmages, and the doctors say that he has concussion of the brain, and his recovery is doubtful.

A letter from a New Orleans lawyer says that Kingsbury Lane, a native of Asheville, N. C., died there recently, leaving an estate valued at $25,000. He left no will and the heirs are unknown. Nothing is known here about the deceased.

Jacob A. Kluttz, 60 years old, living five miles from Salisbury, N. C., beyond Dunn's mountain on the Stokes' Ferry road was found dead in his house. He was lying prone upon his face, with his head in the fireplace. The hair and skin were burned from his head. He lived entirely alone.

The North.

The reported death of Amos Cummings in New York is discovered to be a hoax.

A slight earthquake at Helena, Mon., rocked buildings, but no damage is reported.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to convene at the New York Navy Yard to ascertain the causes of the grounding of the United States tugboat Nina, off the Southern coast.

At Burlington, N. J., Mrs. Thomas Gandy died after sleeping four days. After she sank into a stupor all the efforts of the physicians failed to arouse her. The case has excited much comment.

At Worcester, Mass., Edward Hamilton, one of the employes of the New Worcester National bank, killed his wife and daughter and afterward shot himself. The cause for the deed is unknown.

At Cleveland, Ohio, J. J. Shipherd has been arrested on a charge of embezzling nearly $200,000 from F. D. Robinson and a receiver has been asked for his firm, which is alleged to be insolvent and owing $2,000,000.

John Davis, colored, was jailed in Cincinnati, O., for shooting Judge John M. Markley, after a conversation regarding the negro's recent burglary trial and acquittal before the judge. The latter is still alive.

In the New York election Sol C. Weill, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., was elected a Tammany Assemblyman from the nineteenth Assembly district of New York, a district heretofore largely Republican.

Miscellaneous.

Seven men were killed by a gas explosion in a mine at Scranton, Pa.

Reports from the yellow fever districts show no change in the situation. There is great disappointment in the non-appearance of frost.

Dr. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, it is understood, has accepted the mission to Guatemala, and will be appointed soon after the election in Kentucky.

The bucket shops and merchants' exchange, of St. Louis, Mo., are engaged in a lively war which will end in the courts.

In Massachusetts the Republicans swept the state by a substantial majority, electing their entire ticket as well as three-quarters of the members of both branches of the Legislature.

Colorado returns are meager and indicate the election of the fusion of silver Democrats and Republicans.

In Behalf of Redwine.

Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, is in Washington on a mission of mercy. He is to present before President McKinley a petition largely signed by many of the best known people of his State, praying for the pardon of Louis Redwine, the ex-cashier of the defunct Gate City Bank, of Atlanta.

Trades' Council Called.

A call has been issued from St. Louis, Mo., by H. W. Steinhiss, secretary of the Building Trades' Council, for a general convention of councils to be held in that city on Dec. 20th. It promises to be a great labor meeting.

Investigation Being Made.

President Depew's opinion that the disaster on the New York Central Railroad was the result of a dynamite explosion planned by enemies of the corporation finds many upholders among railroad officials and citizens familiar with the conditions. "If the embankment of the railroad was torn up by dynamite, the motive of those who did it was not robbery, but revenge," was the statement made by one official of the road. "A vigorous investigation is being made, and at least one man may be arrested.

REV. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

NOTED WASHINGTON DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Duties of Men Toward Their Suffering Brethren of the Present Generation—Clothing of the Soul Should Keep Pace With That of the Physical Wants of Man

Text: "David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." Acts xiii., 36.

"That is a text which has for a long time been running through my mind. Sermons have a time to be born, as well as a time to die; a cradle as well as a grave. David, cowboy and stone-slinger, and fighter and seer, and dramatist and blank verse writer, and prophet, did his best for the people of his time, and then went and lay down on the southern hill of Jerusalem in that sound slumber which nothing but an archangelic blast can startle. There are about four generations to a century, now; but in oldentime life was longer, and there was, perhaps, only one generation to a century. Taking these facts into the calculation, I make a rough guess and say that there have been at least 180 generations of the human family. With reference to them we have no responsibility. We cannot teach them, we cannot correct their mistakes, we cannot solve their sorrows, we cannot heal their wounds.

"I admit that I am in sympathy with the child whose father had suddenly died, and who, in her little evening prayer, wanted to continue to pray for her father, although he had gone into heaven and no more needed her prayers, and looking up into her mother's face, said: 'Oh, mother, I cannot leave him all out. Let me say, "Thank God that I had a good father once, so I can keep him in my prayers."' But the 180 generations have passed off. Passed up. Passed down. Gone forever. Then there are generations to come after our earthly existence has ceased; we shall not see them; we shall not hear any of their voices; we will take no part in their conventions, their elections, their revolutions, their catastrophes, their triumphs. We will in nowise affect the 180 generations gone or the 180 generations to come. But our business is, like David, to serve our own generation; the people now living, those whose lungs now breathe and whose hearts now beat. And, mark you, it is not a silent procession, but moving. It is a 'forged march,' at twenty-four miles a day, each hour being a mile. Going with that celerity, it has got to be a quick service on our part or no service at all.

"Well, now, let us look around earnestly, prayerfully, in a common-sense way, and see what we can do for our generation. First of all, let us see to it that, as far as we can, they have enough to eat. The human body is so constituted that three times a day a body needs food as much as a lamp needs oil, as much as a locomotive needs fuel. To meet this want God has girdled the earth with apple orchards, orange groves, wheat fields, and oceans full of fish, and prairies full of cattle. And notwithstanding this, I will undertake to say that the vast majority of the human family are suffering either for lack of food or the right kind of food. Our civilization is all astray, and God only can set it right. Many of the greatest estates of to-day have been built out of the blood and bones of uncequited toil.

"Don't sit down at your table with five or six courses of abundant supply and think nothing of that family in the next street who would take any one of these five courses between soup and almond nuts and feel they were in heaven. The lack of the right kind of food is the cause of much of the drunkenness. After drinking what many of our grocers call coffee, sweetened with what many call sugar, and eating what many of our butchers call meat, and chewing what many of our bakers call bread, many of the laboring classes feel so miserable they are tempted to put into their nasty pipes what the tobacconist calls tobacco, or go into the drinking saloons for what the rumsellers call beer. Good coffee would do much in driving out rum.

"How can we serve our generation with enough to eat?" By sitting down in easy-jointed slippers and lounging back in an arm chair, our mouth puckered up around a Havana of the best brand, and through clouds of luxurious smoke reading about political economy and the philosophy of strikes? No! No! By finding out who in this city has been living on gristle, and sending them a tenderloin beefsteak. Seek out some family who, through sickness or conjunction of misfortune, have not enough to eat, and do for them what Christ did for the hungry multitudes of Asia Minor, multiplying the loaves and the fishes. Let us quit the surfeiting of ourselves until we cannot choke down another crumb of cake, and begin the supply of others' necessities.

"It is an awful thing to be hungry," said the preacher. "It is an easy thing for us to be in good humor with all the world when we have no lack. But let hunger take full possession of us, and we would all turn into barbarians and cannibals and Benedict Arnolds. I suppose that some of the energy we are expending in useless and unavailing talk about the bread question should be expended in merciful alleviations. I have read that the battlefield on which more troops met than on any other in the world's history was the battlefield of Leipsic—100,000 men under Napoleon; 250,000 men under Schwarzenberg. No! No! The greatest and most terrible battle is now being fought all the world over. It is the struggle for food. The grand tone of the final passage in one of the great musical masterpieces, the artist says, was suggested to him by the cry of the hungry populace of Vienna, as the King rode through and they shouted: 'Bread! Give us bread!' And all through the great harmonies of musical academy and cathedral I hear the cry of the million, the ground tone, the tragedy of uncounted multitudes, who, with streaming eyes and wan cheeks and broken hearts, in behalf of themselves and their families, are pleading for bread.

"Let us take another look around to see how we may serve our generation. Let us see, as far as possible, that they have enough to wear."

The preacher dilated upon the curse of drunkenness and idleness, causing the manhood that has swallowed down the livelihood of those who are in rage. But things will change, and by generosity on the part of the crowded wardrobes, and industry and sobriety on the party of the empty wardrobes, there will be enough for all to wear.

"God has done His part toward the dressing of the human race. He grows a surplus of wool on the sheep's back, and flocks from the mountains and valleys with a burden of warmth, intended for transference to human comfort when the shuttles of the factories reaching all the way from Chattahoochee to the Merrimac, shall have spun and woven it. In white letters of snowy fleece God has been writing for a thousand years His wish that there might be warmth for all nations. While others are discussing the effect of high or low tariff, or no tariff at all on wool, you and I had better see if in our wardrobe we have nothing that we can spare for the shivering, or pick out some poor lad of the street and take him down to a clothing store and fit him out for the winter.

"Again, let us look around and see how we may serve our generation. What shortsighted mortals we are! We act as if we were careless to clothe and feed only the most insignificant part of a man, namely, his body, while we put forth no effort to clothe and feed and save his soul.

"We put a halo about the people of the past, but I think if the times demanded them it would be found we have now living in this year, 1897, fifty Martin Luthers, fifty George Washingtons, fifty Lady Huntingdons, fifty Elizabeth Frys. During our Civil War more splendid warriors in North and South were developed in four years than the whole world developed in the previous twenty years. I challenge the four thousand years before the flood and the eighteen centuries after the flood to show me the equal of charity, on a large scale, of George Peabody. This generation of men and women is more worth saving than any one of the one hundred and eighty generations that have passed off.

"How to get saved? Be willing to accept Christ, and then accept Him instantaneously and forever. Get on the rock first, and then you will be able to help others upon the same rock.

"I confess to you that my one wish is to serve this generation, not to antagonize it, not to damage it, not to rule it, but to serve it. I would like to do something toward helping unstrap its load, to stop its tears, to balsam its wounds, and to induce it to put foot on the upward road that has at its terminus acclamation rapturous, and gates pearly, and garlands amaranthine, and fountains rainbowed, and domes as enthroned and coronoted, for I cannot forget that lullaby in the closing words of my text: 'David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep.' What a lovely sleep it was! Uriah's sleep did not worry it. Persecuting Saul did not harrow it. Exile did not fill it with nightmare. Since a red-headed boy, amid his father's flocks at night, he had not had such a good sleep. At seventy years of age he lay down to it. He had had many a troubled sleep, as in his caverns of Adullam, or in the palace at the time his enemies were attempting his capture. But this was a peaceful sleep, a calm sleep, a restful sleep, a glorious sleep. 'After he had served his generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep.'

"Oh, what a good thing is sleep after a hard day's work! It takes all the aching out of the head, and all the weariness out of the limbs, and all the smarting out of the eyes. From it we rise in the morning, and it is a new world. And if we, like David, serve our generation, we will at life's close have most desirable and refreshing sleep. In it will vanish our last fatigue of body, our last worriment of mind, our last sorrow of soul. To the Christian's body that was hot with raging fevers, so that the attendants must by sheer force keep on the blankets, it will be the coolsleep. To those who are thin-blooded and shivering with ages, it will be the warm sleep. To those who, because of physical disorders, were terrified with night visions, it will be the dreamless sleep. To nurses and doctors and mothers who were wakened almost every hour of the night by those to whom they ministered, or over whom they watched, it will be the undisturbed sleep. To those who could not get to bed till late at night, and must rise early in the morning and before getting rested, it will be the long sleep.

"Away with all your gloomy talk about departing from this world! If we have served our generation it will not be parting out into the breakers; it will not be the flight with the King of Terrors; it will be going to sleep. A friend, writing me from Illinois, says that Rev. Dr. Wingate, President of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, after a most useful life, found his last day on earth his happiest day, and that in his last moments he seemed to be personally talking with Christ as friend with friend, saying: 'Oh, how delightful it is! I knew you would be with me when the time came, and I knew it would be sweet, but I did not know it would be as sweet as it is!' The fact was, he had served his generation in the gospel ministry, and by the will of God he fell asleep. When in Africa, Majuba, the scout, looked into the tent of David Livingstone, and found him on his knees, he stepped back, not wishing to disturb him in prayer, and some time after went in and found him in the same posture, and stepped back again; but after awhile, went in and touched him, and, lo! the great traveler had finished his last journey, and he had died in the grandest and mightiest posture a man ever takes—on his knees. He had served his generation by our filling the scroll of a continent, and by the will of God fell on sleep. In the museum of Greenwich, England, there is a fragment of a book that was found on the arctic regions, amid the relics of Sir John Franklin, who had perished amid the snow and ice, and the leaf of that piece of a book was turned down at the words: 'When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee.' Having served his generation in the cause of science and discovery, by the will of God he fell on sleep.

"Why will you keep up all so nervous talking about that which is only a dormitory and a pillowed slumber, canopied by angels' wings? Sleep. Transporting sleep! And want a glorious awakening? You and I have sometimes been thoroughly bewildered at the long and fatiguing journey; we have stopped at a flaming house for the night, and after hours of complete unconsciousness we have opened our eyes, the high-risen sun full in our faces, and before we could fully collect our faculties, have said: 'Where am I; whose house is this, and whose are these gardens? And, then, it has flashed upon us in glad reality.

"And I should not wonder if, after we have served our generation, and, by the will of God, have fallen on sleep, the deep sleep, the restful sleep, we should awaken in blissful bewilderment, and for a little while say: 'Where am I? What palace is this? Why, this looks like heaven! It is; it is. Why, there is a building grander than all the castles of earth heaved into a mountain of splendor—that must be the palace of Jesus. And look there; at those walls lined with foliage more beautiful than anything I ever saw before, and see those who are walking down those aisles of verdure. From what I have heard of them these two walking arm in arm must be Moses and Joshua, him of Mount Sinai and he of the halting sun over Gibeon. And those two walking arm in arm must be John and Paul, the one so gentle and the other so mighty.

"'But I must not look any longer at those gardens of beauty, but examine this building in which I have just awakened. I look out of the window this way and that, and up and down, and I find it is a mansion of immense size in which I am stopping. All its windows of agate and its colonnades of porphyry and alabaster. Why, I wonder if this is not the "House of many Mansions" of which I used to read? It is; it is. There must be many of my kindred and friends in this very mansion. Hark! Whose are those voices? Whose are those bounding feet? I open the door and see, and lo! they are coming through all the corridors and up and down all the stairs, our long-absent kindred. Why, there is father, there is mother, there are the children. All well again. All years again. All of us together again. And we embrace each other with the cry, "Never more to part; never more to part," the arches, the alcoves, the hallways, echo and re-echo the words, "Never more to part; never more to part!" Then our glorified friends say: "Come out with us and see heaven." And, some of them bounding ahead of us and some of them skipping beside us, we start down the ivory stairway. And we meet, coming up, one of the Kings of ancient Israel, somewhat small of stature, but having a countenance radiant with a thousand victories. And as all are making obeisance to this great one of heaven, I cry out, "Who is he?" and the answer comes: "This is the greatest of all the Kings; it is David, who, after he had served his generation by the will of God, fell on sleep."'"

Fishermen of St. Pierre and Miquelon

Near the west coast of Newfoundland are the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. They are the last relics of the once great possessions of France in North America. They have a French governor and a uniformed French police. Many French fishermen make their headquarters on these islands. These Frenchmen "sail their trawls." Their fishing vessels are much larger than ours, and include even barks. Instead of dories they carry sail boats. The vessel comes to anchor, and near her each boat drops its first trawl-keg overboard. Then one boat will set a zigzag trawl by tacking against the wind, another will run a straight-away course, so that the trawls, while all converging toward the vessel, do not interfere with one another. Then, too, the fishermen can in foggy weather get back to the vessel by simply underrunning their trawls. Our fishermen set theirs where they think they will hook the most fish, and the vessel, instead of coming to anchor, cruises about where she put the dories over.—St. Nicholas.

Some negroes of property in North Carolina have organized a company and will start a cotton mill to be operated entirely by negro labor. This is far more sensible than the project of certain white capitalists in that State to operate their mills by colored help. There will be no objection in the South to the exclusive employment of negro labor in a mill owned and managed by negro capitalists, but trouble is sure to result from the other plan.

WILSON'S REPORT.

The American Farmer Can Grow Horses as Cheaply as He Can Cattle.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States Agricultural Department has presented his report to the President reviewing the operations of the Department of Agriculture for the past year. The most important recommendation is one that agents of the Department should be stationed at each of our more important American embassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers.

The Secretary recommends an increase in the appropropriations in aid of the Weather Bureau and the publication offices. He thinks the Department should be enabled to place the result of important operations at agricultural colleges before the entire country, "so that the farmers of each State may get the result of the good work done in other States."

He refers to the efforts of the Department to extend the foreign markets for our dairy and live stock products which he thinks can be done by making the foreigners familiar with them.

Mr. Wilson expresses the opinion that nearly all of the $382,000,000 sent abroad last year for sugar, hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, hemp, cheese, wheat, barley, beans, eggs, and silk might have been kept at home.

With reference to horses, the Secretary says: "The American farmer can grow horses as cheaply as he can grow cattle; we have a heavy and profitable export trade in cattle and may have an export trade equally heavy and profitable in horses. The Department is gathering facts regarding our horse industry at home and the requirement of purchasers abroad, so that our farmers can learn what foreign buyers demand."

The extension of the meat inspection work to abbatories engaged in interstate business is recommended as is the continuance of the inspection of export animals in order to maintain the market, which has been secured for them in other countries.

KILLED PLAYING FOOTBALL.

Georgia University Will Withdraw Its Team From the Field.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says Von Gammon, one of the players on the University of Georgia football team, died from the effects of injuries received in a scrimmage between that team and the team from the University of Virginia, played in this city last week.

Gammon was unconscious after a scrimmage at the beginning of the second half, and never regained his senses after that time. He was an admirable athlete and one of the star players of the team. His body was taken to Rome, Ga., his former home, where the interment took place.

His death has stirred prejudice against the game, and members of the State legislature, which is now in session, are opposed to any further games by the members of the university. A number of legislators expressed themselves as bitterly opposed to the game, and it is thought that a bill will be passed in a few days making it a misdemeanor to engage in a game of foot ball in this State.

The faculty of the university has decided that the team shall play no more games this year and will prohibit it in the future.

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