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"FOR GOD, FOR COUNTRY AND FOR TRUTH."

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NO. 52.

TALMAGE'S SERMON Brooklyn's Divine Preaches on the "Voices of Nature."

VØL. 1.

te Pleads for More Sympathy With the World of Natare,

"The plory of Lebanon shall come the he tree, Up pine tree and the her, to beauty y."- ine. Ix, 1

ban A which tascus we saw the ic cedars were hewn nd then teams down to the then floated in great by n es, an then floated in great and the agaie drawn by ox derusatem to haid. Solomon's mighty trees in fly text are any of Lebanon." Inanimate rafts to Jos ams up to mple. The of Lebanon." Inanimate pets of the first transgres-touched the forbidden tree is sinful contact had smitten es, but as if the air caught in the leaves, and as if the the virus down into the very the virus down into the very called the "gis on. When E it seems da if th not only that the pollution f sap had carrie entire earth reekel with the der that sinful touch nature eprosy. withered. The inanimate creation, as if damage dons it, sent up the ner and netile to wound and the human race. Physical earth felt the effects any array of the late feet aware of thora: and Barcely oppo

Now as In particule earth feit the effects to ansgression, so it shall also feel the Saviour's mission. As from in Paradise a blight went forth entire earth, so from one tree on other force shall speed out to in-the and check, subdue and override in the end it shall be found that Calvaty has more potential that of the first I he effect (that one Calvary terpeneti the evil. Calvary has more potency than Paradise. As the nations are d, I think a corresponding change acted in the natural world. I verify the tree Me tree will be at the trees, and the birds, and the i the skies will hrve their millennibeliev rivers. ian's sin affected the ground, and um. the ve tion, and the atmosphere, shall ork be less powerful or less exten-Chris

as God will take the irregularity Det lies God will take the first so as to a lierceness from the elements so as to ake them congenial to the race, yet to be symmetrical and evangelized. The ground mmetrical and evangelized. The ground of grain. Soils which now have peculiar oclivities toward certain forms of evil prodockion will be d'uvered from their besetting function will be d'uvered from their besetting mins. Steep mountains, plowed down into more gradual ascent, sinill be girdled with docks of sheep and shocks of rorn. The wet marsh shall become the deep grassed meadow. Cattle shall bat unharmed by caverns once nanneed of wild beasts. Children will build build builds in what was once a cave of serolay houses in what was once a cave of serpents; and, as the Scripture saith: "The weaned child shall put his hand on the cocks den

what harvests shall be reaped when her drouth, nor excessive rain, nor mil-dew, nor infesting insects shall arrest the dew, nor infesting insects shall arrest the growth, and the utdiost capacity of the fields for production shall be tasted by an intelli-gent and athletic yeomanry. Thrift and com-potency characterizing the world's inhabit-ants, their dwelling places shall be graceful and healthy and adorned. Tree and arbor and grove around about will look as if Adam and Eve had got back to Paradise. Great cities, now neglected and unwashed, shall be orderly, adorned with architectural symmeorderly, adorned with architectural symmetry and connected with far distant seaports by present modes of transportation carried to bheir greatest perfection, or by new inven-tions yet to spring up out of the water or drop from the air at the beck of a Morse or a Bobert Fultes belowing to the second Robert Fulton belonging to future genera-

fitted out for Paleitine, and explorers have come back to say that they have found among mountains and among ruins, and on the shore of waters, living and undying evidences of our glorious Christianity. Men who have gone to Palestine infidels have come back Christians. They who were blind and deat to the truth at home have

blind and deat to the truth at home have seented to see Christ again preaching upon Olivet, and have beheld in vivid imagination the Son of Gol again walking the hills about Jerusalem. O'iglia once rejected the truth, but atterwart said: "I came to Egypt, and the Scriptures and the pyramids converted me." When I was in Beyrout, Syria, last December, our beloved American mission-ary, Rev. Dr. Jessup, told me of his friend who met a skeptic at Joppa, the seaport of Jerusalem, and the unbeliever said to his friend. "I am going into the Holy Land to

Friend: "I am going into the Holy Land to show up the folly of the Christian religion. I am going to visit all the so-called 'sacred places' and write them up, and show the world that the New Testament is an imposi-tion upon the world's tredulity." Months after Dr. Jessup's friend met the skeptic at Beyrout After he had completed his journey through the Holy Land. "Well, how is tt?" said the aforesaid gentleman to the skeptic. The answer was: "I have seen it all, and I tell you the Bible is true! Yes; it is all true!" The man who went to destroy came back to defend. lefend.

And what I myself saw during my recent absence, I conclude that any one wild can go through the Holy Land and remain an unbe-liever is either a bad man or an imbedie. God employed men to write the Biblé, but He took many of the same truths which they recorded and with His own almighty hand He gouged them into the rocks and drove them down into ismal depths, and, as docu-ments are put in the corner stone of a temple, so in the very foundation of the earth He folded up and placed the records of heavenly truth. The earth's corner stone was laid, like that of other sacred edifices, in the name the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The author of revelation, stand-ing among the great strata, looked upon Moses and said: "Let us record for future ages the world's history; you write it there on papyrus; I will write it here on the bowl-

Again, nature offers an invaluable contribution to Christianity by the illustration she makes of divine truth. The inspired writers seized upon the advantages offered by the natural world. Trees and rivers and clouds and rocks broke forth into holy and enthu-siastic utterances. Would Christ set forth the strength of faith. He points to the syca-more, whose roots spread out, and strike down, and clinch themselves amid great depths of earth, and He said that faith was At Hawarden, England, Mr. Gladstone, while showing me his trees during a pro-longed walk through his magnificent park.

pointed out a sycamore, and with a wave of the hand said: "In your visit to the Holy Land did you see any sycamore more impressive than that?" I confersed that I had not Its branches were not more remarkable than its roots. It was to such a tree as that Jesus pointed when He would illustrate the power of faith. "Ye might say unto this sycamore tree, 'Be they plucked up by the root and be they cast into the sea,' and it would obey you." One reason why Christ has fascinated the world as no other teacher is because instead of using severe argument He was always telling how something in the spiritual world was like unto something in the natural world. Oh, these wonderful "likes" of our ord! Like a rain of mu a treasure hid in a field. Like a merchant seeking goodly pearls. Like unto a net that was cast into the sea. Like unto a house-Would Christ teach the precision with which He looks after you, He says He counts the hairs of your head. Well, that is a long and tedious count if the head have the aver age endowment. It has been found that if hairs of the head be black there are about 120,000, or if they be flaxen there are about 140,000. But God knows the exact number: "The hairs of your head are all numbered." Would Christ impress ns with the divine watchfulness and care, He speaks of the sparrows that were a nuisance in those times. They were caught by the thousands in the They were thin and scrawny and had comparatively no meat on their bones. They seemed almost valueless, whether living or dead. Now, argues Carist, if my Father takes care of them, will He not take care of you? Christ would have the Christian, de-spondent over his slowness of religious developement, go to his corn field for a lesson. He vatches first the green shoot pressing up through the clods, gradually strengthening into a stalk, and last of all the husk swelling out with the pressure of the corn: "First the ide, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear Would David set forth the frashness and beauty of genuine Christian character, be sees an eagle starting from its nest just after the molting season, its old featners shed, and its wings and breast decked with new down and plumes, its boly as finely feath-ered as that of her young ones just begin-ning to try the speed of their wings. Thus rejuvenated and replumed is the Caristian's Thus faith and hope, by every season of communion with God. "Thy youth is renewed like the engle's." Would Solomon represent the annoyance of a contentious woman's tongue, e points to a leakage in the top of his house tent, where, throughout the stormy day, the water comes through, falling upon the floor-drip! drip! drip! And he says: "A continual dripping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike." Would Christ set forth the character of those who make great profession of piety, but have no fruit. He compares them to bar ren fig trees, which have very large and showy leaves, and nothing but leaves. Would Job illustrate deceitful friendships, he speaks of brooks in those climes, that wind about in different directions, and dry up when you want to drink out of them: "My brethren have dealt deceltfully as a brook, and as the stream of brooks they pass away." David when he would impress us with the despond-ency into which he had sunk, compares it to a quagmire of those regions, through which he had doubtless sometimes tried to walk, but sunk in up to his neck, and he cried; "I sink in deep mire where there is no standing.' Would Habakkuk set forth the capicity which God gives the good man to walk safely amid the wildest perils, he points to the wild animal called the hind walking over slippery rocks, and leaping from wild crag to wild crag, by the peculiar make of its hoofs able calmly to sustain itself in the most danger-ous places: "The Lord God is my strength, ous places: "The Lord God is my streng and He will make my fest like hind's fest. Job makes all natural objects pay tribute to the royalty of his book. As you go through some chapters of Job you feel as if it were a bright spring morning, and, as you see the glittering drops from the grass under your feet, you say with that patciarch: "Who hath begotten the drops of the dew?" And now, as you read on, you seem in the silent midnight to behold the waving of a great light upon your path, and you look up to find it the aurora borealis, which Jobdescribed so long ago as "the bright light in the clouds and the spleador that cometh out of the north." As you read on, there is darkness hurtling in the heavens, and the showers break loose till the birds fly for hiding pla and the mountain torrents in rad fury foam over the rocky shelving, and with the same post, you exclaim: "Who can number

you say with that same laspired writer, "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow?" And while the sharp sleet drives in snow? And while the sharp sheet drives in your face, and the hai stings your cheek, you quote him again. "Hast thou seet the treas-ures of the bail?" In the Psalmist's writings I hear the voices of the sea: 'Deep calleth unto deep?' and the roar of forests: "The Lord shaketh the wilderness of Kadesh?" and the loud peat of the black tempest: "The God of glory thundersth?" and the rustle of the long silk on the well filed husks: "The God of glory thundersth?" and the cry of wild beasts: 'The young lions roar after their prey?' the hum of paint trees and ce-dars: "The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Leb-anon;" the sough of wings and the swirl of fins: 'Dominion over the fowl of the sir and the find of the sea."

The truths of the Gospel might have been presented in technical terms, and by the means of dry definitions, but under these the world would not have listened or felt. How world weild not have listened or felt. How could the safety of trusting upon Christ have been presented, wers it not the figure of a rock? How could the gladdening effect of the Gospel have been set forth, had hot Zacharias thought of the dawn of the morn-ing, exclaiming. "The day spring from on high bath visited us to give light to them that sit in darkness." How could the soul's intense longing for Christ have been pre-sented so well as by the emblem of initural hunger and natural thirst? As the lake gathers into its bosom the shadow of hills, around, and the gleam of stars above, se, in these great deeps of divine truth, all objects in nature are grandly reflected. We walk forth in the spring time, and everythus. forth in the spring time, and everything breathes of the Resurrection. Bright blos-som and springing grass speak to us of the coming up of those whom we have loved, when in the white robes of their joy and cor-

And when in the autumn of the year nature preaches thousands of funeral sermons from the text, "We all do fade as a leaf," and scatters her elegies in our path, we can-not help but tlink of sickness and the tomo. Even winter, "being dead, yet speaketh." The world will not be argued into the right. It will be tenderly illustrated into the right. Tell them what religion is like. When the mother tried to tell her dying child what heaved was, she compared it to light. "But heaven was, she compared it to light. Due that hurts my eyes," said the dying girl. Then the mother compared heaven to music. "But any sound hurts me; I am so weak," said the dying child. Then she was told that heaven was like mother's arms. "Oh, take "ue there!" she said. "If it is like mother's

arms, take me there?" The appropriate aimle had been found at last. Another contribution which the natural world is making to the kingdom of Christis the defense and aid which the elements are compelled to give to the Christian personal-ly. There is no law in nature but is sworn for the Christian's defense. In Job this the defense is a barcain made be for the Christian's defense. In Job this thought is presented as a bargain made be-tween the inanimate creation and the righttween the inanimate creation and the right-eous man: "Thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field." What a grand thought that the lightnings, and the tem-posts, and the hail, and the frosts, which are the enemies of unrighteousness, are all mar-shaled as the Christian's bodyguard. They fight for him. They strike with an arm of fire or clutch with their fingers of ice. Ever-lasting peace is declared between the flercest elements of nature and the good man. They may in their fury seem to be indiscriminate, smiting down the righteous with the wicked, yet they cannot damage the Chris-tian's soul, although they may shivel his body. The wintry blast that howls his body. The wintry blast that how a about your dwelling, you may call your brother, and the south wind com-ing up on a June day by way of a flower gar-den, you may call your sister. Though so mighty in circumference and diameter, the sun and the moon have a special charge con-carning you. "The sun shall not unite thea by day, nor the moon by night." Elements and forces hidden in the earth are now harnessed and at work in producing for you food and clothing. Some grain field that you never saw presented you this day with your morning meal. The great earth and the heavens are the busy loom at work for you; and shooting light, and silvery stream, and sharp lightning are only woven threads in the great loom, with God's foot on the shut tle. The same spirit that converted your soul has also converted the elements from enmits toward you into inviolable friendship, an furthest star and despest cavern, regions of everlasting cold as well as climes of eternal ummer, all have a mission of good, director indirect, for your spirit. Now I infer from this that the study of natural objects will increase our religious knowledge. If David and Job and John and knowledge. If David and Job and John and Paul could not afford to let go without observation one passing cloud, or rift of snow, or spring blossom, you cannot afford to let them go without study. Men and women of God most eminent in all ages for faith and zeal indalged in such observations-Payson and Baxter and Doddridge and Hannah More. That man is not worthy the name of Chris-tian who saunters listlessly among these magnificent disclosures of divine power around, beneath and above us, stupid and uninstructed. They are not worthy to live in a desert, for that has its fountains and paim trees; nor it regions of everlasting ice, for even there the stars kindle their lights, and auroras flash, and huge icebergs shiver in the morning light, and God's power sits upon them as upon a great white throne. Yet there are Christians in the church who look upon all such tendencies of mind and heart as soft sentimentalities, and because they believe this printed revelation of God are content to be infidels in regard to all that has been written in this great book of the universe, written in letters of stars, in paragraphs of constellations, and illustrated with sunset and thunder cloud and spring morning. I infer, also, the trauscendent importance of Christ's religion. Nothing is so far down. and nothing is so high up, and nothing so far out but God makes it pay tax to the Chris-tian religion. If snow and tempest and dragon are expected to praise God, suppose you He expects no homage from your soul? When God has written His truth upon everything around you, suppose you He did not mean you to open your eyes and readit? Finally, I learn from this subject what an honorable position the Christian occupies when nothing is so great and glorious in na-ture but it is made to edify, defend and inthree out to in most of the Lord Almighty, that I may see how you bear your honors. Though now see how you bear your honors. Though now you may think yourself unbefriended, this spring's soft wind, and next summer's harvest of harley, and next autumn's glowing fruits, and next winter's storms, all seasons, all ele ments, zephyr and euroclydon, rose's breath and thundercloud, gleaming light and thick darkness, are sworn to defend you, and co-horts of angels would fly to deliver you from peril, and the great God would unsheath His word and arm the universe in your cause rather than that harm should couch you with one of its lightest fingers. "As the mountains around about Jerusalem, so the Lord is around about His people from this time forth or evermore." Oh for more sympathy with the natural world, and than we should always have a Bible open before us, and we could take a les-Stole open before us, and we could take a les-son from the most fleating circumstances, as when a storm came down upon England Charles Wesley sat in a room watching 18 through an open window, and, frightened by

desk and wrote that hymn which will be sung while the world lasts: Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to Thy bosom fly, While the billows near me rolf, While the tempest still is high Hide, me, O my Saviour, hide, Till the storm of life be past, Safe into the haven guide, O receive my soul at last.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, has just e'ebrated his 80th birthday. JULIA WARD HOWE is the best Greek cholar of her sex in the country.

GLADSTONE says that he has given up for-EMPEROR WILLIAM has announced his inention of paying another visit to England this year.

GLUCK, the composer, is said to take his jiano out of doors, and there compose his inest music. CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI is a bachelor.

His pipe is his constant companion when he is deliberating.

P. D. ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, whose fortune has grown to \$30,000,000, is said to be as modest as a schoolb).

HENRY GEORGE's shortness of statue has disappointed the Australians, and they do not admire his pulpit style of oratory. GENERAL BUTLER's home in Lowell, Mass.

is a palace. He is reputed to be worth \$5,000, 000, and his law practice is estimated at \$100,-000 a year. "MAX O'RELL" is a man of unusually large

bhrsique. He is six feet in height, with broad houlders and a deep chest. He weighs more than 203 penads.

REV. JOHN SINCLAIR HAMITON, who died in New York, was formerly pastor of the Rut-land Square Presbyterian Church, Dublin of which Dr. John Hall was also pastor before oming to America.

BRANDER MATTHEWS, the author, is a large man, with rather rouge features, that are shaded by the light whiskers which adorn his face. He has the largest collection of French blays in this country,

SENATOR T. C. POWER, of Montana, is a little man with a sallow face and insignificant features. His eyes are bright and piercing. He is more of a business man than a politiian, and is a poor orator.

REV. LORD MULGRAVE, one of the most hardworking and popular of the clergy in the North of England, who does not hold a fat living, but works laboriously among the poor, has fallen heir to the title and estates of the Marquis of Normanby.

MR. LABOUCHEBE indulges in a column of MR. LABOUCH and mathematical and the expense of delicious irony in *Truth* at the expense of Rudyard Kipling, whose verses "Denny Dee-ver" have lately been published in America. Nobody ever heard of Kipling until he wrote some rabid anti-Parneilite doggerell, and then the London *Times* published a column of fulsome praise of him.

ELIZABETH P. HAPGOOD, translator of Tolstoi's novels, and a great admirer of the Russian novelist, writes, in regard to a state-ment by the Tolstol family that she would translate the "Kreuter Sonata" for American readers, that she has refused to do so, adding: I never read anything like it in my life, and hope I never shall again.'

PERE DIDON, the Dominican wh

THE NEWS.

Union and non-union fishermen fought with rifles near Portland, Oregon. Two were killed and one severely hurt .---- Richard Snitke, of Rochester, Minn., killed his three year old son and then committed suicide.----Italian laborers in Boston were assaulted by strikers .-Frederick Schmidt, of Monomonee, Wis., died from injuries inflicted by tramps .---- The Fountain Hotel, in Knnsas City, was destroyed by fire .---- Adolphus Robely and Frank Wells were drowned in the Mohawk river, near Schenectady, N. Y., while fishing .---- Henry E. Hart, a New York coal merchant, has as signed .---- "The Rag Pickers," a valuable little picture, was stolen from a Chicago art gallery .---- The British syndicate bought two breweries in Springfield, Ohio, for \$608,000. -D. L. Rogers, employed in the Pittsburg foundry, committed suicide by inhaling gas. -More election frauds have been discovered in Chicago .---- The Bank of America, in Philadelphia, was forced to close it doors .---- Anas-ticio Ungo, an Indian, arrested for horse stealing, was taken from a box car at Banning, Cal., and lynched .---- The labor parade in Chi-

cago will be a monster demonstration .---- The carpenters' strike in Chicago is nearing an end. -The Colliers' Protection Union is appeal-

ing for a boycott on coal hoisted by machinery. -In Harveysburg, O., Berry Ward was shot and killed by his stepson while beating his wife .---- James G. Tuthill, the mason, of Montclair, N. J., who worked at his trade by day and committed burglaries at night, has been

convicted .---- The New York importers will protest against the passage of the McKinley tariff bill .---- The grand jury has indicted the proprietors and editors of the New York World for criminal libel, at the instance of Judge Hilton .---- William Moore, paymaster of the Farrell Foundry Company, at Ansonia, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement. -Jake Ackerman, a notorious crook, was shot and killed, in a Memphis police court, by his wife .---- Sentence in the case of O'Donovan Rossa has been deferred .---- Two Western men were swindled by "green goods men," in

New York, out of two hundred dollars. Leander Bates, a young man of Greenwood, Del., was killed in New Mexico several days ago.---Merrick, Price & Co., proprietors of a bucket shop in Philadelphia, suspended .----J. W. Carroll's tobacco factory at Lynchburg, Va., was burned. Loss \$40,000 .--- The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company granted the demand of their employes at PEtsburg for an advance in wages.---Farmers on the Dela-ware peninsula are annoyed by the appearance of a new and destructive insect in the wheat fields .---- The vestibule train from Cincinnati on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was wrecked at Staunton, Va., and Miss Myrtle Knox, of the Pearl of Pekin Opera Company, en route for Baltimore, was killed, and several other members of the company were injured. -In a tenement house fire in M.Iwaukee one child was burned to death, three others fatally burned, and a woman fatally hurt by jumping .---- After May 1 the sale of liquors over bars in Boston is prohibited .---- Thomas Morrison, of Shelburne, Ont., killed his three children and then poisoned himself,----The pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Massillion, Ohio, has forbidden members to join secret societies .---- It is reported that the veterans in the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, are badly treated, being compelled to work in a brick yard. The Grand Army will investigate .---- The trial of Mrs. Carrie E. Vandergrift on the charge of attempting the life of her son, to obtain the insurance upon his life, began at Mount Holly, N. J .---- Three slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Saratoga, N. Y .--- The Federation of Labor has issued a manifesto to workingmen to enforce the eight-hour work day peaceably and quietly. The Rochester Wheel Works, at Rochester N. Y., were damaged \$25,000 by fire, and three fireman were injured by falling from a ladder. -Several horse thieves were whipped and pilloried at Georgetown, Del .---- Mad dogs have been bitting cattle and causing great'excitement in the neighborhood of Lewiston, Ill. -The Misses Minnie and Gertie Pierce were killed at Lima, Ohio, by being thrown out of a carriage against a stone wall .---- An insane woman at Dubuque, In., attempted to burn her home and murdered her children.-A canoe containing twelve lumbermen, while crossing the rapids on the Otter river, near Calumet, Mich., was capsized and two of the men drowned .---- Edward Greenwald, a Southern thearical manager, committed suicide in New York .---- Grass and forest fires in New Hampshire did considerable damaged .---- Herman Pinner, a wealthy tobacco broker of New York city, died of heart disease while playing a game of cards .---- Mrs. Mary Crimlick, of Boston, is under arrest on the charge of seeking a conspiracy to murder her husband .---- The Anglo-American Gas Lighting Company has been organized with a capital of over \$50,000,000, and is the biggest thing in the syndicate line yct attempted .---- A capital of \$20,000,000 will be provided for the construction of the South Pennsylvania Railroad, under the reorganization plan .---- Non-union carpenters in Chisago, who are not residents of Illinois, coming from other states, have appealed to the United States authorities for protection .---- Richard Croker, the Tammany leader, and Mayor Grant, of New York, were shown up in a bad light in the testimony of the former's brother-in-law before the Senate Investigating Committee.

STATE OF TRADE.

Widespread Improvement Noted Except in the Flooded Districts.

the Critical Situation in the Industrial World, Owning to the Eight-Hour

Movement-Wheat Exports. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's indicate exept in the lower Mississippi Valley, that there has been a widespread improvement in the distribution of general merchandise. This has been aided by nearly a fortnight of seasonable weather. Jobbing is fairly active in dry goods, groceries, hardware, and boots and shoen through the East, the Central West, Southwest, West and Northwest, and is backed by an increase in the retail and re-assoriment de-mand. Interior roads are in a better condition than they have been for a long time, and mer-cantile collections at several Western centres are reported to be easier for the first time in some months.

some months. Special returns from Louisiana report that Mississippi River levees are broken in thirty places in that State; that fully one-fifth of the sugar and rice lands are, or will be, inundated; that the country trade is cut off and public sentiment is demanding a National instead of

sentiment is demanding a National Instead of a State system of levees. Upon the Pacific coast the San Joaquin Val-ley wheat crop promises to equal the average output there, but in the Sacramento Valley it promises to be short. There is only one disen-gared wheat ship on the Pacific coast.

The industrial situation grows more threat-ening as the first of May approaches. At Chicanny as the first of May approaches. At Chi-cago 20,000 packing house employees, in ad-dition to harness makers, clothing workers, gas fitters, stair builders and other trades, threaten to strike, in addition to the 25,000 gus fitters, stair builders and other backst threaten to strike, in addition to the 25,000 already on strike for an eight-hour day. Strikes of building hands are reported from Sharow, Pa., New York, Brooklyn and Portland, Ore-At Boston, Lancaster, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., and Milwaukee, strikes are expected on May 1 of building hands. Employers at Portland, Me., Philadelphia, Pa., Louisville, Ky., In-dianapolis and Wheeling, W. Va., have con-ceded demands made. There have been 126 strikes involving 28,253 employees thus far in April, against sixty-one strikes, involving 12,-193 employees in April last year. Since Jan-uary 1 there have been 303 strikes, involving 66,143 employees, against only 221 strikes, in-volving 48,924 employees in the first four months of 1859. Exports of merchandise in March agare-

volving 48,924 employees in the first sour months of 1889. Exports of merchandise in March aggre-gated \$72,607,481, and imports \$67,153,486, showing gains over last year of respectively 5 and 14 per cent. For three months exports aggregated \$218,296,456, and imports, \$193,624,-727, a gain in exports over last year of 7 per cent, and a decline in imports of 14 per cent. Pork in speculative lines has been pushed up another 25c per barrel, but lard futures have reacted fully 1-3c. Trading in hog pro-ducts has been only moderately active. Wheat, with free exports, fair speculative demand, and short crop and low stock reports continue firm and 18 al 3c higher. Indian corn, however, has been in less active demand with free shipments is off 2a3c, while oats have reversed the usual order and advanced ±a24c. There have been freer orders for iron this week, and cut prices at the South have been less frequent.

at the South have been less frequent. Wool, it is worth noting, has been in fairly active request for the first time in a year or more,manufacturers actually buying for future Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) fr Exports of wheat (and nour as wheat) from both coasts this week equal 2,259,530 bushels, against 1,204,975 bushels in the like week of 1889, and 2,145,646 bushels last week. The total exported July 1 to date is 87,706,570 bushels against 73,191,095 bushels in a like share of 1888-89. The decrease in available stocks of wheat East of the Rocky Mountains last week exceeds the record, amounting to nearly 3,200,-000 bushels, against a weekly average for the calindar year of only 1,300,000 bushels. The decrease in stocks of Indian corn was also heavy.

saiah in my text seems to look forward to the future condition of the physical earth a condition of great beauty and excellent ndition of the physical earth as And then prophesies that as the strongest and

post ornamental timber in Labanon was wht down to Jerusalem and constructed tencient temple, so all that is beauti-dexcellent in the physical earth shall wibhte to the church now being built orld. "The glory of Lebanon shall Yes, Sibble to the church now being built in the sorid. "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thes; the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary." Much of this prophecy has already been fulfilled, and I proceed to some practical re-marks upon the contributions which the natural world is making to the kingdom of find that draw some informance.

od, and then draw some inferences. first contribution that nature gives to the church is her testimony in behalf of the truth of Christianity. This is an age of protruth of Christianity. This is an age of pro-found research. Nature cannot evade man's inquiries once. In chemist's laboratory she is put there and compelled to give up her mysteries. Hidden laws have come out of their hiding place. The erith and the heavens, since they have been ransacked by geologist and botamist and astronomer, a pear so different from what they once were that they may be called "the new heavens and the new earth." To transection and discovery will have pow-

earch and discovery will have powrful effect upon the religious world. They must either advance or arrest Christianity, make men better or make they worse, be he turch's honor or the chur a's overthrow, Inristians, aware of this in the early ages of ery, were nervous and fearful as to the as of science. They feared that some natural law, before unknown, would sudden-ly spring into harsh collision with Christian-ity. Guupowder and the alugh the relation ity. Gunpowder and the gleam of swords would not so much have been feared by rewould not so much have been feared by re-ligionists as electric batteries, voltaic piles and astronomical apparatus. It was feared that Moses and the prophets would be run over by skeptical chemists and philosophers. Some of the followars of Aristole, after the invention of the telescope, refused to look through that instrument, lest what they saw would overthrow the teachings of that great the telescope refused to be and the same set of the set of the telescope of the set of th punceophet. _____ue cas Christian religion has

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Bring on your telescopes and microscopes and spectroscopes—and the more the better. The God of nature is the God of the Bible, and in all the universe and in all the sternities He has never once contradicted Himself. Christian merchants endow universities, and Christian merchants endow universities, and in them Christian professors instruct the chil-dren of Christian communities. The warm-set and most enthusiastic friends of Christ are the bravest and most enthusiastic friends of science. The church rejoices as much over every discovery as the world rejoices. Good men have found that there is no war be-tween eviewes and religion. That which tween science and religiou. That which at first has seened to be the weapon of the infidel has turned out to be the weapon of the Christian. Scientific discussions may be divided into

those which are concluded, and those which those which are concluded, and those which are still in progress, depending for decision upon future investigation. Those which are concluded have invariably rendered their vardict for Christianity, and we have faith to believe that those which are still in prosetion will come to as favorable a conclusion. cution will come to as favorable a conclusion. The great systems of error are falling before these discoveries. They have crushed every-thing but the Bible, and that they have es-tablished. Mohammedanism and pagaaism in their ten thousand forms have been proved false, and by great natural laws shown to be outions. Buried cities have been ex-and and the truth of God found written on their coffin lids. Bartlett, Robinson and Layard have been not more the aposities of dumb fips of the pyramids have opened to preach the Gospel. Expeditions have been in fampy, wading through the snow,

Paris in a remarkable manner some four years ago by his eloquence, and started those attention his sermons had attracted by the mysterious suddenness with which he left the pulpit, has been writing a life of the Saviour in a monastery at Corbasa, and it is announced the first volume will soon be published.

DR. ROBERTSON SMITH, the Scotch Orien-tal scholar, who was turned out of the Aber-deen Free Church College on account of his heterodox views regarding the earlier books of the Bible, has returned to his alma mater Busentt before a criticiping in his area as Burnett lectarer, criticizing in his own inimitable way some of the favorite the of the naturalistic critics of the Old Testament.

THEODORE A. HAVEMEYER, the millionaire sugar refiner, whose association with the big trust has brought his name before the public at different times during the past year, is the Austrian Consul General in New York, and has been for eighteen years. He is a son-in-law of the late Consul Ritter Von Loosey, and although born in New York, was educated in Germany.

BROKE ON A DOWN GRADE.

Terrible Smash-up on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road.

The Cincinnati and Washington express on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road was completely vrecked at the station in Staunton, Va., about three o'clock, A. M.

Miss Myrtle Knox, of Kansas City, and a member of the Pearl of Pekin Opera Com-pany was killed.

any was killed. The following were injured: Miss Edith Miller, leg broken in two places, orobably fatally injured. Louis Harrison, scalp wound. Bertha Fisch. injured about the spine. Edward A. Stevens, shoulder dislocated. Miss Jane Durham, ankle badly sprained. Mrs. Ed. Webb, leg bruised. All these aromembers of the Pearl of Pekin

W. F. Kilpatrick, of New York, was badly wounded in the leg and head. The train was a vestibule, and was made up

of a baggage car, smoker, several passenger coaches and two sleepers. The first was bound for Old Point Comfort, and the rear sleeper, the Austerlitz, was bound for Washington. The train is due in Staunton at 1 A. M., but it was two hours late. At about three o'clock the station platform was filled with railroad men and loungers, who were waiting for the train

When it came up it was going at a fearful rate of speed-about seventy or eighty miles an hour-and the engine looked as though enveloped in a sheet of flames. Those on veloped in a sheet of names. Indee on the platform quickly got out of the way, and, as the train dashed by, something atruck the bag-gage car and tore a gash in the side, but that coach and the remainder of the train kept on. The rear sleeper, as it was passing the station careened a little and struck the platform cov ering. It tore up several front posts and wrecked ering, it fore upseveral front posts and wrecked the whole platform structure. The sleeper kept on, and pitched into the Eastern baggage-house, a brick building, which is fifty yards beyond the station, crushing in its front and completely wrecking the building. The sleeper then turned over on its side, and the was shattered in thousands of pieces. the sleeper had gone on fifty feet farther it would have rolled down a steep embankment, and there would not have been a person unand there would not have been a person on-hurt. As soon as the Austerlitz turned over the people hanging around the station rushed to the car. The whole end of it was torn out, and those within were groaning, and some of the women were shripting. The city fire alarm was sounded, and, assisted by citizens,

ainth was sounded, and, assisted by officeda, rescond the passeogers. The train, which had gone on, was finally stopped about a mile up the road. The con-ductor put back, and the members of the "Pearl of Pekin" Troupe who were in these cars were soon doing all they could to relieve the injured and their companions.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Rose Fox, Accused of a Fleudish Murder, Arrested in Carbondale, Pa.

Rose Fox, of Norwich, N. Y., was arrested at Cardondale, Pa., charged with the murder of Palmer Rich, a wealthy farmer, at Norwich, in October, 1888.

Rich went to Norwich one day, drew \$800 from the bank and went to see Rose For, who was running a place of shady repute. That

was the last seen of him. All efforts to get evidence enough to war-rant the arrest of the Fox woman were fruitless until a few waeks ago, when a reward of \$1,000 was offered for information, and a negro came forward with the statement that he could prove that Rose Fox chopped up Rich's body with an axe and burned it in a stove.

Business failures reported to Bradstrees'a number 174 in the United States this week, against 166 last week and 181 this week last t 166 last week and 181 this week last Canada had 38 this week against 29 last The total number of failures in the States January 1 of failures in the year. week. United States January 1 to date is 4005, against 4245 in a like portion of 1889.

WRECKED IN A LANDSIDE.

Another Accident at Quebec, but with No Fatal Results.

Another landside has occurred in Quebec, Can., happily without fistal results, although two houses were demolished and two families narrowly escaped a horrible death. At an early hour in the morning people living in the suburb of Sillery, half a mile from the scene of the last terrible landslide, were startled from their sleep by a terrific noise. They were startled to see great masses of rock rolling down the cliff, while two dwellings that had stood at its base near Sillery Church were partly de-molished and half buried beneath some hun-

dred tons of rock and debris. One house was occupied by a Mrs. Labore and her two daughters and in the other lived a widow named Leblance with six children. At first it was thought that all the unfortu-

At next if was thought that all the unforth-nate inmates had met a shocking death, but their faint cries were heard preceeding from the ruined houses and willing hands at once began the work of rescue. This was a task of no small danger, as rocks and earth still con-tinued to slide down the face of the cliff, while an immense rock overhung the rescue party. In about two hours the whole of the buried

people were dug out from their terrible posi-tion, all unharmed, with the exception of Mamie Labore, whose arm was fractured by a

falling store. Both families were in hed when the slide oc curred. Their escape from death is considered marvelous.

MARKETS.

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State, 131@14c.

CATTLE.

BALTINORE-Beel-\$3.50@34.75. Sheep -\$4.00@45.75. Hogs-\$4.00@34.00. NEW YORK-Beel-\$4.00@37.00. Sheep-\$5.50@36.25. Hove-\$4.40@\$4.90. EAST LIBRETY-Beel-\$4.50@\$4.75. She p-\$5.00@6.25. Hogs-\$4.50@\$4.85.