

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

COLUMBUS SAILED WESTWARD WITH FAITH AND HOPE.

The Sunday Sermon as Delivered by The Brooklyn Divine.

TEXT: "Lift up thine eyes toward."—Deuteronomy 10, 27.

So God said to Moses in Bible times, and he said to Cristoforo Colombo, the son of a wool comber of Genoa, more than four hundred years ago, that he should be looking chiefly toward the east.

But while Columbus, as his name was called after it was Latinized, stood studying maps and examining globes and reading cosmography, God said to him, "Lift up thine eyes toward the west." The fact was it must have seemed to Columbus a very foolish world-like a cat with one whisker, the scissors with one blade, like a sock on one side of a camel, needing a sock on the other side to balance it. Here was a bride of the world with no betrothment.

I do not wonder that Columbus was not satisfied with half a world, and so went to work to find the other half. The carved wood that was devoted to the shores of Europe by a westerly gale, and two dead human faces, unlike anything he had seen before, likewise floated to him. "Lift up thine eyes toward the west," said the voice of God saying, "Lift up thine eyes toward the west."

Old navigators said to young Columbus, "It can't be done." "Alonso V. said, 'It can't be done.' A committee on maritime affairs, to whom the subject was submitted, declared that it was not to be done." "It can't be done." After awhile the story of this poor but ambitious Columbus reaches the ear of Isabella, and she pays slightly dollars to him, and gives him a couple of ships, that he may be fit to appear before her.

The interview in the palace was successful. Money was given to Columbus for the expedition. There they are, the three ships, in the Gulf of Cadiz, Spain. If you ask me which have been the most famous boats of the world, I will tell you, the first ship, that wharfed on Mount Ararat; second, the boat of burlesque, in which Moses floated the Nile; third, the Mayflower, that cut out from Plymouth to the Pilgrim Fathers; and now these three vessels that on this Friday morning, August 3, 1492, are rocking on the ripples.

There is the Santa Maria, only ninety feet long, with four masts and eight anchors. The captain walks the deck in fifty-seven years old, his hair white, for thirty-five he was gray, and his face round, his nose aquiline and his stature a little taller than the average.

There are two doctors in this fleet of ships and a few handmen, and they are ready to risk their necks in a wild expedition. There are enough provisions for a year. "Captain Columbus, where are you sailing for?" "I do not know." "How long before you will get there?" "I cannot say." "All ashore that are going?" "Is heard, and those who wish to remain go to the land."

For sixteen days the wind is dead east, and that please the captain because it blows them farther and farther away from the European coast and toward the west, the land of another country, if there is any.

To add interest to the voyage on the twentieth day out a violent storm sweeps the sea, and the Santa Maria, the Pinta and the Nina. The mad crew would have killed Columbus had it not been for the general opinion on shipboard, that he was the only one that could take them back home in safety.

The promise of a silk waistcoat and forty dollars in money to the first land first discovered had appeased them somewhat, but the indignation and blasphemy and threats of assassination must have been awful.

On Friday morning, at 1 o'clock, the long enough after Thursday to make it sure that it was Friday, and so give another blow at the world's idea of unshaky days—on Friday morning, October 12, 1492, from the Pinta signaled "land ahead." Then the ships lay to and the boats were lowered, and Captain Christopher Columbus first stepped upon the shore and saw the bay, and took the air a surge of resilience and took possession in the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Ghost.

So the voyage that began with the sacrament ended with "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." From that day onward you say there can be nothing for Columbus but honors, rewards, raptures, medals, and world wide applause. No! On his way back to Spain the ship was so wrenched by the tempest and so threatened with destruction that he wrote a brief account of his discovery and put it in a cask and threw it overboard that the world might not lose the advantage of his adventures. Honors awaited him on the beach, but he took a second voyage and with it came all maligning and persecution and denunciation and poverty.

He was called a land grabber, a liar, a cheat, a fraud, a deceiver of his good name, a speculator who robbed his good name, courtiers depreciated his discoveries, and there came to him ruined health and imprisonment and chains, which he wore while he rattled them on his wrists, and he will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes." Amid keen appreciation of the world's abuse and cruelty, and with a body writhing in the torments of god, he groaned out his last words, "In manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum."—"Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."

Of course had regal obsequies. That is the way the world tries to atone for its mean treatment of great benefactors. First buried in the church of Santa Maria. Seven years afterward removed to Seville. Twenty-three years afterward removed to San Domingo. Finally removed to Cuba. Four post-mortem journeys from speaker to speaker.

What most impresses me in all that wondrous life, which for the next twelve months we will be commemorating by song, and song and military parade and World's Fair and congress of Nations, is something I have never heard stated, and that is that the discovery of America was a religious discovery and in the name of God, Columbus, by the study of the prophecies, and by what Zechariah and Micah and David and Isaiah had said about the "Isle of the earth," was persuaded to go out and find the "end of the earth," and he felt himself called by God to carry Christianity to the ends of the earth.

Atheism has no right here; infidelity has no right here; vagabondism has no right here. And as God is not apt to fall in any of His undertakings (as any rate I have never heard of His having anything to do with a failure), America is going to be Gospelized, and from the Golden Gate of California to the Narrows of New York harbor, and from the top of North America to the foot of South America, from Bering straits to Cape Horn, this is going to be Immanuel's land.

A GREAT RECORD.

SENATOR SHERMAN RECOUNTS REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENTS—THE PARTY OF FREEDOM, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY—DEMOCRAT WEDDED TO DELUSIONS OF THE PAST.

The career of the Republican Party was begun, continued, and has not yet ended as one of unprecedented legislative industry. It has never been anything but a working party devoted to the highest welfare of the Nation.

It is a distinguishing characteristic of the policies of the Republican Party that while they were undertaken in the heat of the Civil War they were designed to promote the peaceful development of the industrial energies and resources of the country. One of the first landmarks of Republican legislation was the Homestead Act. This law had been pending in Congress for many years while the Democratic Party was in power. It had been vetoed by two Democratic Presidents. It had been strenuously supported by leading Northern Democrats, but had been opposed by the South in the interest of slavery. A Republican Congress enacted it in May, 1862, and converted it into a great National policy, as efficient as it was progressive, for creating a prosperous class of independent freeholders in the Western reaches of the Union. The Homestead Act, supplemented by Pacific railway legislation, attracted settlers, stimulated immigration and transferred the centre of industrial power from the East to the West. Even in war times the foundations were laid for that marvellous material prosperity, of which the first fruits were to be the resumption of special payments and the cancellation during a single generation of two-thirds of the National debt.

In like manner the tariff has ministered to the interests of the Nation. At the opening of the War the Democratic Party, under the direction of Southern slave owners, was committed to the policy of a revenue tariff tending in the direction of absolute free trade. The cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice planters of the South, having what they considered the cheapest of all labor in their slaves, were the natural allies of free trade England. One of the economic curses of slavery wherever it has existed has been its inevitable effect in developing two or three great agricultural interests and in preventing the diversification of industries. Southern planting interests and economic policy blocked National development of industries. This policy of a low tariff, which had always been Southern rather than Northern, was abandoned when the Republican Party was confronted with the necessity of obtaining an income adequate for meeting the cost of a great war.

FOUNDING A GREAT NATIONAL POLICY. If legislators had considered the temporary exigencies of war time alone they might have adopted the principle of high revenue taxation. They were broad-minded men who looked a long way beyond the requirements of a Treasury budget. They established a tariff system, which would not only arm the Government with immediate power to levy and collect enormous resources of income, but which would also tend to foster and diversify the industries of free labor.

Now, while honest men may differ over details of the tariff controversy which has been conducted in this country over a hundred years, they must at least agree that Republican legislation provided a most efficient instrument for the collection of the large revenues needed for war expenses and the prepaid payment of the National debt. They must also recognize, without dissent, the extraordinary expansion of domestic manufacturing and the development of foreign and internal trade which have accompanied protective legislation. They must also concede that the benefits of a high tariff have been generally distributed in the course of time so as to be equalized among all classes through the cheapening of prices for consumers. They must, moreover, be prepared to admit that the protective system has promoted that wonderful diversification of industries which now affords resources of remunerative employment for the largest and most prosperous body of working people on the earth. It is characteristic of the malign genius of the Democratic Party that after all the miracles of American industrial progress have been accomplished, it should turn back the hands of time and take its stand day with the nullification leader of 1832 in proclaiming the unconstitutionality of the protective tariff. Even Jackson's authority has not sufficed to convince it that Calhoun was wrong, and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court have been of no avail to reconcile it to the prosperity of the American people under the protective system.

MASTERSHIP OF FINANCE. The financial legislation of the Republican Party constitutes a series of landmarks of American progress. The great measures of the war period were those providing for the issue and ultimate redemption of the legal tender greenbacks, and for the establishment of the National bank system. These were followed, after the war, by the Refunding and Resumption Acts. The general principles upon which this legislation was grounded assumed that public debt was to be regarded always as a temporary burden, to be paid as rapidly as possible and that every promise made to creditors must be fully redeemed. Although a debt was contracted so vast in volume that one year's interest upon it exceeded the annual obligations incurred during the War of the Revolution, provision was made for its rapid conversion into securities bearing low rates of interest and for the payment of two-thirds of it during the life of a single generation. The taxpayers of the period of the Civil War were compelled to do their duty as well as the soldiers were doing theirs in the field. Taxation was kept at the highest agree-

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TESTONE GULLINGS

HORSES AND TRAINERS KILLED.

A COLLISION CAUSES THE DEATH OF FIVE MEN AND FOUR HORSES.

The Boston express freighter collided with the Brattleboro freight at Harrison's Landing, Conn., on the New London Northern railroad. The men killed were Hinney and Gillen, of Norwich, Sp. N. Y.; Edward of Norwich, Conn.; McKenna, residence unknown. Of the fifth man nothing is known. The race horses killed were Teddy R. Brockway, Wonderful Cure and Jennie Maynard. The collision was caused through an error of the operator.

THE OFFICIAL BALLOT SETTLED. There is no longer any doubt that the size of the official ballot for Pennsylvania will be about 2 1/2 inches, varying in length according to the number of offices and candidates in the several counties, and the ballot will be certified from the State department in the form described in the circular of instructions issued yesterday by Chairman Reed; that is, each of the five political parties will have its electoral ticket in a separate column. The various county commissioners are proceeding on this decision, and the ballots will all be ready in time for all voters to cast their ballot on election day.

HOMESTEAD'S BILL TO THE STATE. Warrants to the amount of \$833,242.64 have been drawn by Adjutant General Greenleaf for the expenses incurred by the State by calling out the entire division of the National Guard during the early days of the trouble at Homestead. Of this amount, \$305,935.34 was for individual pay; \$5,285.02 to quartermasters for supplies; \$12,180.96, horse hire; \$833.53, transportation; \$2,616.83, surgeon general; \$1,464.54, miscellaneous expenses; \$24,971.51, commissary. The total expense will reach \$630,000.

A FARMER DRAGGED TO DEATH. Thomas Roy, a farmer living six miles west of Washington met with a terrible death. He was driving home from Washington when his team ran away, throwing him out in such a way that the wagon gear caught and dragged him along where the horses trampled upon him. About a year ago Roy met and made up with the wife from whom he had been parted for twenty-five years.

TERRIBLE WORK OF AN ENGINE. A carriage containing A. D. Maxwell, the two Misses Taylors and Miss Kate Houghawent was returning from Trevorton and while crossing the Reading Railroad near Shamokin an engine dashed into the carriage. Maxwell received fatal injuries and Miss Taylor and Miss Houghawent were terribly bruised. The farmer's sister was found under the wreck of the carriage, covered with blood. She cannot recover.

THE ROCKY HILL DRYING UP. The Rocky Hill river is so low several miles below Reading that boats have at times become grounded at that point, where the river and canal are one. The river has not been so low as now for 50 years, and some miles above Reading it contains hardly more water than a small creek. Wells are drying up and wheat soon last month is dying.

KILLED BY A HUNTING ACCIDENT. Ten days ago Harry Croman, of Hunsdale, was accidently shot in the abdomen while out hunting with an Italian named Thomas Helm, and Friday he died from his injuries. This the second tragedy in this locality within a year.

RECENTLY Archibald Smith, and a friend named Wyman of Wilkesbarre, obtained an option on 250 acres of land in Schuylkill county. In examining it Monday they found a vein of anthracite coal valued at \$3,000,000. The option cost them \$10,000.

NEWTON RINDICK, of Greene county, has been sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve nine months in the Allegheny work house, and Newton Chambers to pay a fine of \$500 and serve three months in jail for illegal liquor selling.

JACK RAMSEY, the outlaw who was with Frank Cooley when he was shot, and is now awaiting trial in the Uniontown jail, is meeting a neat business by selling his photographs to curious visitors.

A LITTLE son of J. D. Brewer, of Greensburg, was accidently drowned in a spring Tuesday evening.

At Shenandoah, Michael McKee, aged 65, was instantly killed by being crushed between mine cars on the Koblunor dirt bank. J. J. Burns, aged 45, was horribly mangled at Killangaw colliery by falling into revolving machinery.

GOV. FATTISON'S PROCLAMATION. The Recommendations as to the Celebration of Columbus Day. The following is the full text of the proclamation issued by Governor Pattison declaring Friday, Oct. 21, to be a general holiday:

Whereas, in accordance with the joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, the President of the United States, by proclamation, has appointed Friday, October 21st, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, as a general holiday for the people of the United States, and

Whereas, the President has recommended that the people on that day, as far as possible, cease from toil, and devote themselves to such exercises as may best express honor to the discoverer, and their appreciation of the great achievements of the four completed centuries of American life, and

LESSON IN WOOL PRICES.

Production of wool in those countries which principally supply the world's market has enormously increased of late, as shown in the following table:

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1889, 1891. Rows include Continent of Europe, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, and total production.

What wonder that wool should fall in price? But in the free trade London market the average price of all brands of wool declined twenty-one per cent. from January 4, 1890, to July 2, 1892, according to the London Economist of those dates. Between the same dates the average price of all the brands of wool quoted in the protected Boston market fell only 7 1/2 per cent., according to the Boston Commercial Bulletin. The McKinley tariff alone prevented American wool from falling as much as wool in London fell.—American Economist.

"I KIN PROVE IT."

A citizen who lives on a corner, which is a popular resort for all the boys of the neighborhood, is engaged throughout the warm months of the year in a lively effort to protect his property from injury. Being unwilling to resort to grave measures of the law, he contents himself with occasionally confiscating a ball when the frequent and entirely unceremonious incursions of the boys in pursuit of it threaten to ruin his garden. When wild shots at the "duck on the rock" demolish his fence pickets and render it necessary for him to carefully reconnoiter before he steps out of doors, he sometimes removes the "rock" after the boys have placed it in the alley for safe-keeping.

These little devices are not very effectual, however. The other day, perceiving a boy engaged in chopping up the sidewalk with an ax, he went out and remonstrated with him. "Well," said the boy, "I want my ball; it's under the sidewalk." "But you can't chop up the sidewalk." "I want my ball." "See here, young man, I've a good mind to hand you over to a policeman. Don't you know you can be punished for injuring my property?" "I didn't injure your property, I never chopped your sidewalk, an' I kin prove it."

That boy's turn for legal technicalities would repay cultivation.