

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, the time when he was 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 geography, God said to him, "Lift up thine eyes toward the west." The fact was it must have seemed to Columbus a very lonely world like a cast with one wheel. The compass with one blade, like a sail on one side of a camel, needing a sack on the other side to balance it. Here was a bride of the world with no betrothed.

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 floated to the shores of Europe by a westerly gale, and two dead human faces, unlike anything he had seen before, likewise floated to him. No more was to be 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 impossible." "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 equip a second set of sails, that she may be fit to appear before her Majesty.

The interview in the palace was successful. Money was given, and the expedition. There they are, the three ships in the Gulf of Cadiz, Spain. If you ask me why have been the most famous boats of the world, I think of the second 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, for 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 he has round his nose and his stature a little taller than the average.

There are two doctors in this fleet of ships and a few landmen, adventurers who 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 madmen crew would have killed Columbus had it not been for the general opinion on shipboard, that Columbus only one that could take them back home in safety. The promise of a silk waistcoat and forty dollars in money if he would only find the land had appeased them somewhat, but the indignation and blasphemy and threats of assassination must have been awful.

A GREAT RECORD.

SENATOR SHERMAN RECOUNTS REPUBLICAN ACHIEVEMENTS—THE PARTY OF FREEDOM, PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY—DEMOCRACY 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 pacific development of the industrial energies and resources of the country.

Another look at that career of the Admiral of the Santa Maria reminds me that it is not to be expected that this world will do its hard work unless justice. If any man ought to have been treated well from first to last it was Columbus. He has this honor. Let others depict them. But a greater soul the centuries have not produced. This Columbus ought to have been covered in, after the bark who discovered it, or Isabella, after the queen who furnished the means for the expedition. No, the world did not do him justice when he was in a dungeon. What a thought! Columbus in iron! What a spectacle!

In one of the last letters which Columbus sent to his son, he wrote this lamentation: "I live by borrowing. I have little left to profit by twenty years of service with such toils and perils, since at present I do not own a acre of land in Spain. If I desire to eat bread I have no course but to buy it, and for the most times have not wherewithal to pay my bill." He is not surprised, my hearer, if you suffer injustice.

TRADE GOOD ALL AROUND.

All Sections of the Country are Prosperous Now. R.G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Once more it must be said that trade indications are entirely favorable. Even the shrinkage in exports has ceased, an increase of \$1,500,000 appearing here last week, while imports continue surprisingly large and foreign exchange declines.

Chicago again reports an increase in receipts, those of wheat, oats and barley having doubled, while the receipts of corn are about 15 times last year's. In wool, sales are 40 per cent. increase. Cattle and hogs 25 per cent. increase in value. Business is never more prosperous and brighter. Chicago's receipts of merchandise are of enormous magnitude. Trade is remarkably strong at St. Louis, the corn crop proving larger than that anticipated. Business is larger than last year at Kansas City, receipts of products being liberal. At Minneapolis nearly all branches show increase over last year, and the output of flour, 230,000 barrels, is the largest ever known in a week.

Exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, wool and cattle in September were \$40,315,749 in value, against \$39,451,317 last year, more than \$1,000,000 of the increase being in breadstuffs, for last year's movement was far beyond all precedent. The increase in prices since last year, 24 cents in wheat, two cents in cotton, one cent per gallon in oil, and about \$20 per head in cattle makes the increase of about \$8,000,000 in the value of exports for the month. Recently there has been an improvement in exports with lower prices. Wheat is an eighth stronger than a week ago, but corn one cent lower, oats 14 cents, hogs 20 cents andlard 15 cents per 100 pounds, cotton an eighth lower, with sales of more than \$1,000,000 for the week, and oil a quarter lower. Improved crop reports and heavy movement of products push prices downward.

The iron output October 1 was 153,027 tons weekly, against 151,048 tons September 1, and it is especially encouraging that the stocks on hand decreased \$8,234 tons during September.

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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.

The financial legislation of the Republican Party constitutes a series of landmark achievements of American progress. The 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 TWO PARTIES IN CONTRAST.

The Republican Party, while it has enacted great policies, National, industrial and financial, has remained loyal to the traditions of humanity and honor which were the inspiration of its youth. It has maintained resolutely the integrity of the restored Union on the basis of universal liberty and unrestricted citizenship, while the Democratic Party has sought to subordinate National to sectional interests and to paralyze emancipation, that crowning act of justice and magnanimity, by conspiracies in the Southern States against majority rule.

Honest elections for National lawmakers were guaranteed by the Constitutional Amendments, embodying the results accomplished in the war for the Union. The Republican Party stands for the principle of equal political rights throughout the Union. The Democratic Party not only repudiated the doctrine when its representatives in Congress voted against the Constitutional Amendments at the close of the war, but in its political practice it has continually followed the worst traditions of slavery in fomenting race prejudice and establishing minority rule.

The Republican Party throughout its history has been fighting the battle of free labor. In the beginning it was a popular agitation to prevent the extension of slavery to the Territories and subsequently it was a terrible battle with a slave-owners' rebellion; but in the end it has been a prolonged campaign in the interest of American labor menaced with destructive and degrading competition from the labor of less prosperous and enlightened European States. Since the first election of Lincoln 10,000,000 aliens have found homes and workshops in America; yet notwithstanding this immense addition to the working force of the Nation, there has been a gain of nearly fifty per cent. in the average rate of wages. The result could never have been accomplished without Republican legislation for internal improvements and the operation of the Homestead law, and above all without systematic protection of American labor employed in home industries.

MASTERPIECES OF FINANCE.

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The history of the two rival parties since Lincoln's election offers a startling contrast between survivals of the worst and the best traditions. Equality of rights and sympathy for the mass of the common people were the leading principles of Jefferson. A later-day Democracy stands in the South for unequal rights and minority conspiracies, and throughout the Union for a tariff policy which American labor will be degraded to the European level. Jefferson's great strength lay in his intense devotion to the principle of nationality and in his abhorrence of sectionalism.

How Shall We Choose?

The fight this fall in the United States is America against the world. The Republican Party goes into the conflict only asking that the American people shall be true to themselves, and that we shall first look after and care for those of our own blood in regulating our affairs.

If we have free trade our markets will be supplied by the productions of other countries at whatever price they may choose to put upon them. If we have protection prices will be regulated on this side the water, and our people will go on developing our resources without any regard whatever to what other Nations or peoples may say, think or hope.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S POLICY.

Protection is a principle of justice and equity, and one that we should all be proud to support. It is a principle that has been the basis of our industrial and commercial progress. It is a principle that has been the basis of our national unity and strength. It is a principle that has been the basis of our national honor and glory.

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

Country	1889 (1890)	1891 (1892)
Continental Europe	430,000,000	560,000,000
Australia	450,000,000	550,000,000
Wool	70,000,000	120,000,000

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 per cent., according to the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Gov. Pattison's Proclamation.

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 Whereas, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has a special interest in the anniversary by reason of the magnificent progress made by the people of the State during the centuries since the discovery. Now, therefore, I, Robert E. Pattison, governor of the State of Pennsylvania, do recommend Friday, the twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, as a general holiday. On that day in the school-house, in the church and other places of assembly of the people, let there be appropriate services, teaching joyfully to our country, and gratitude for the fine benediction which has so abundantly blessed our people. Given under my hand and great seal of the State, at the city of Harrisburg, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and seventeenth."



HORSES AND TRAINERS KILLED.

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 Giffen, of Norwich, Spt. N. Y.; Edward of Norwich, Conn.; McKenna, residence unknown. Of the fifth man nothing is known. The race horses killed were Teddy R. Brookway, 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 2x3 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 Reeder, 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.

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, \$305,905.34 was for individual pay; \$5,285.02 to quartermasters for supplies; \$12,180.95, 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 Houghaw 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 Houghaw were terribly bruised. The farmer's sister was found under the wreck of the carriage, covered with blood. She cannot recover.

THE RIVERKILL DYING UP.

The Susquehanna 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 INCIDENT.

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 ARCHBOLD SMITH, and a friend named Wyman of Wilkesbarre, obtained an option on 250 acres of land in Schuylkill county. In exercising it Monday they struck 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 Henry 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 new inmate by selling his photograph 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 nine cars on the Koblunor dirt bank, and Jeremiah Burns, aged 65, was horribly mangled at Kilgaw colliery by falling into revolving machinery.

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