SERMONS BY EMINENT DIVINES.

GOSPEL MESSAGES.

The Subject of the Address "The Sword Its Mission and Its Doom"—Mighty When Wielded in a Righteous Cause— Great Achievements Wrought by Arms.

Its Mission and Its Doom"—Mighty When Wielded in a Righteous Cause—Great Achievements Wroughtby Arms.

Text: "My sword shall be bathed in heaven."—Isalah, xxxiv., 5.

"It has some at last—the war that we have prayed Almighty God might be averted. The prows of the battle-ships are cutting the seas, and troops from all the States of the American Union are on the way to the front. All thearts of diplomacy have failed, and momentous questions are to be decided in battle on sea and land. Three results will be demonstrated—the independence of Cuba, the rebuke of Spanish cruelty, and the triumph of the United States army and navy.

"Three hundred and fifty-one times does the Bible speak of that sharp, keen, curved, inexorable weapon, which flashes upon us from the text—the sword. Sometimes the mention is applaudatory, and sometimes as farwn, sometimes as sheathed. In the Bible, and in much secular literature, the sword represents shijavelins, all muskets, all carbines, all guns, all police clubs, all battle-axes, all weaponry for physical defense or attack. It would be an interesting thing to give the history of the plow, and follow its furrow all down through the ages, from the first cop in Chaldea to the last crop in Minnesota. It would be an interesting thing to follow the pen as it has tracked its way on down through the literature of natious, from its first word in the first book to the last word which some author last night worde as he closed his manuscript. It would be an interesting thing to count the echoes of the hammer from the first nail driven down through the literature of natious, from its first word in the first all driven down through the literature of one centuries to the last stroke in the carpenter's shop of yesterday. I propose to-day speaking of a weapon that has done a work that neither plow nor pen nor hummer ever accomplished. My theme is the sword of right-cousness, as another sword may be bathed in heaven; that is, it was a sword of right-cousness, as another sword may be bathed in heal, and

Thy thigh, O most mighty.' One of the battle-shouts of the Old Testament was: 'The sword of the Lord and Gideon.' Christ, in a great exigency, said that such a weapon was more important than a coat, for he declared: 'He that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one.' Again he declared: 'I come not to send peace, but a sword.' Of Christ's second coming, it is said: 'Out of His mouth went a sharp, two-edged sword.' Thus, sometimes figuratively, but often literally, the divine mission of the sword is announced. "What more consecrated thing in the world than Joshua's sword, or Caleb's sword, or Gideon's sword, or Gideon's sword, or David's sword, or Washington's sword, or Marion's sword, or Washington's sword, or Marion's sword, or Gideon's sword, or Washington's sword, or Inductive sword, or Gideon's sword, or Washington's sword, or Hundreds of thousands of American swords that have again and again been bathed in heaven. Swords of that kind have been the best friends of the human race. They have slain tyrannies, pried open dungeons, and cleared the way for nations in their onward march. It was better for them to take the sword and be free, than lie under the oppressor's heel and suffer.

"There is something worse than death, and that is life if it must cringe and crouch before the wrong. Turn over the leaves of the world's history, and find that there has mever been a tyranny stopped or a mation liberated except by the sword. I am not taking to you about the way they have been. What force drove back the Saraces at Tours, and kept Europe from being overwhelmed by Mohammedanism, and, subsequently, all America given over to Mohammedanism? The sword of Charles Martell and his men. Who can deal enough in infinities to tell what was accomplished for the world's good by the sword of Joan of Arre? Years ago I looked off and saw in the distance the battle-field of Marathon, and Argenia; a host that had Asia under foot and, if successful in that bate, would have submerged by Asiatic barbarism, European civilizati

barism, the light of the rising sun of civilization. Hall to these three great swords bathed in heaven!

"What put an end to infamous Louis XYI.'s plan of universal conquest, by which England would have been made to kneel on the steps of the Tulicries, and the Anglo-Saxon race would have been halted and all Europe paralyzed? The sword of Mariborough, at Blenheim. Time came when the Roman war eagles, whose beaks had been punched into the heart of nations, must be brought down from their cyries. All other attempts had disgracefully failed, but the Germans, the mightlest nation for brawn and brain, undertook the work, and, under God, succeeded. What drove back the Roman cavairy till the horses, wounded, flung their riders and the last rider perished, and the Hercynian forest became the scene of Rome's humiliation? The brave sword, the triumphant sword of Arminius. "While passing through France my nerves tingled with excitement, and I rose in the car the better to see the battle-field of Chalona, the mounds and breastworks still visible, though nearly five hundred years ago they were shoveled up. Hero, Attila, the heathen monster, called by himself the Scourge of God, for the punishment of Christians, his life a massacre of nations, came to ignominious defeat, and he put into one great pile the wooden saddles of his cavairy, and the spoils of the cities and kingdoms he had sacked and placed on top of this holocaust the woman who had accompanied him in his devastating march, ordering that the torch be put to the pile. What power broke that sword and stayed that red securge of crucity that was rolling over Europe? The sword of Theodoric and Actius.

"To come down to later ages, all intel-

over Europe? The sword of Theodoric and Actius.

"To come down to later ages, all intelligent Englishmen unite with all intelligent Englishmen unite with all intelligent Americans in saying that it was the best thing that the American colonies swung off from the government of Great Britain. It would have been the worst absurdity of four thousand years if this continent should have continued in loyalty to a throne on the other side of the sea. No one would propose a Governor General for the United States, as there is a Governor General for Canada. We have had splendid Queens in our American Capital, but we could hardly be brought'to support a Queen on the other side of the Atlantic.

lovely and good as Victoris is. The only use we have for Earls and Lords and Duker in this country is to treat them well whee they pass through to their hanting grounds in the far West, or when their fortunes have failed, re-enforce them by wealthy matrimonial alliance. Imagine this nation yot a part of English possessions! The trouble the mother country has with Ireland would be a paradisaic condition compared with the trouble she would have with the same house. What a godsend that West with the same house. What a godsend that we should have parted, and parted long ago!

"But I can think of no other way in which we could possibly have achieved American Independence. George the Third, the half-cray King, would not have let us go. Lord North, his Prime Minister, would not have let us go, although after Yorktown he was glad enough to have us let him go. The battlefelds of the American Revolution were proof positive that they were not willing to let us go. Any committee of Americans going across the ocean to see what could have been done would have found no better accommodations than London Tower. The only way it could have been done was by the sword, your great-grandfather's sword. Jefferson's pen could write the Declaration of Independence, but only Washington's sword could have achieved it, and the other swords batthed in heaven.

"Arbitrament will take the place of war between nation and nation, and national armies will disband as a consequence, and the time will come—God hasten iff—when there will be no need of an American army or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But some time after that cites will have to keen their amories and arsends

armies will disband as a consequence, and the time will come—God hasten it!—when there will be no need of an American army or navy, or a Russian army or navy. But some time after that cities will have to keep their armorfes and arsenals and well-drilled militia, because until the millennial day there will be as impossible as treaty with a cavern of hyenas or a Jungle of snakes. These men who rob stores and give garroter's hug, and prowing the diee in gambling hells and go armed with pistol or dirk, will refrain from disturbances of the public peace just in proportion as they realize that the militia of a city, instead of being an awkward squad, and in danger of shooting each other by mistake, or losing their own life by looking down into the gun barrel to see if it is loaded, or getting the ramrod fast in their boot leg, are prompt as the sunrise, keen as the north wind, potent as a thunderbolt, and accurate and regular and disciplined in their movements as the planetary system. Well done, then, I say to the Legislatures and Governors and Mayors, and all officials who decide upon larger armories and better places for drill and more generous equipment for the militia. The sooner the sword can safely go back to the scabbard to stay there, the better; but until the hilt clangs against the case in that final lodgment, let the sword be kept free from rust; sharp all along the edge and its point like a needle and the hande polished, not only by the chamois of the regimental servant, but by the hand of brave and patriotic officers, always ready to do their full duty. Such swords are not bathed in impetuosity, or bathed in cruelty or bathed in oppression, or bathed in ourrage; but bathed in heaven.

"Before I spex's of the doom of the sword, et me also say that it has developed the

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or bathed in crueity or bathed in hoaven.

"Before I speek of the doom of the sword, let me also say that it has developed the grandest natures that the world ever saw. It has developed a courage—that sublime energy of the soul which defles the universe when it feels itself to be in the right. It has developed a self-sacrifice which repudiates the idea that our life is worth more than anything else, when for a principle it throws that life away, as much as to say. It is not necessary that I live, but it is necessary that righteousness triumph. There are tens of thousands among the Northern and Southern veterans of our Civil War who are ninety-five per cent. larger and mightler in soul than they would have been had they not, during the four years of national agony, turned their back on home and fortune, and at the front sacrificed all for a principle.

"But the sword is doomed. There is one word that will yet be written in every throne-room, the every war office, in every navy yard, in every national council. That word is Disarmament. But no government can afford to throw its sword away until all the great governments have agreed to do the same—until disarmament and consequent arbitration shall be agreed to by all the great governments, any slipel government that dismantles its fortresses, and spikes its guns, and breaks its sword, would simply invite its own destruction. Suppose, before such general agreement Germany should throw away her sword; think you France has forgotten Waterloo? Suppose, before such general agreement Germany should throw away her sword; think you France has forgotten Waterloo. Suppose, before such general agreement Germany should throw away her sword; they are? Suppose the Czur of Russia before such general agreement flexible of the Russian bear. Suppose in some future time the United States, without any such general agreement of disarmament, should throw away her sword; it would not be long before the our great harbors would be ablaze with the bunting of foreign navies coming here to sh

be spread in some dismantled fortress through! which the stormy winds how Give him for a pillowa battered shield, and let his bed be hard with the rusted bayonets

through, which the stormy winds howl. Give him for a pillowa battered shield, and let his bed be hard with the rusted bayonets of the slain. Cover him with the coarsest blanket that picket ever wore, and let his only cup be the bleached bone of one of his war-chargers, and the last taper by his bedside expire as the midnight blast sighs into his cars: The candle of the wicked shall be put out.

"In this time of our national trial let us dedicate ourselves anew to God and our country. In the English conflict, called the War of the Roses, a white rose war the badge of the House of Lancaster, and with these two colofs they opposed each other in battle. To enlist you in the body war for all that is good against all that is wrong I pin over your heart two badges, the one suggestive of the blood shed for our redemption, and the other symbolic of a soul made white and clean, the Roses of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley.

"And as for our beloved country in this crisis, there are three reasons why we should do our best for that. Three reasons: Our fathers' graves, our own cradles, our children's birthright. When I say your fathers' graves your pulses run quicker. Whether they sleep in city cemetery or in village graveyard, their ashes are precious to you. They lived well and they died right. You will not submit to have their tombs dishonered by the foot of any foreign foe. Then this land has been our cradle. It may have rocked us roughly, but it was a good cradle to be rocked in. Oh, how much we owe it. Dear land of our boyhood and girlhood days! And it is to be our children's birthright. We will stee awhile be through which it; we will see only a few more of the summer; we will pluck conly a little more of the fruits of the autumn; but our children's birthright. We will after awhile be through which it; we will

Since B. C. 4,000,000,000 men have been slain in battle.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 8.

Matthew xxii., 1-14—Golden Text, Luke xiv., 17—Commentary on the Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1, 2. "And Jesus answered and spoke unto them again by parables, and said, The kingdom of heaven is like unto a certain king which made a marriage for his son." When the kingdom shall have come for which our Lord taught usto pray, the will of God shall be done on earth as in heaven. But while this sure, according to the Rev. ances, there are many seeming delays, and there shall be until the time whon He who has the title deeds shall exclain, "There shall be delay no longer" (Rev. x., 6, R. V.). The preparations for that glorious consummation and the many eventssleading up to it are so one with it that they seem to be spoken of as a part of it. The Bible story begins with a marriage in Eden, and ends with the marriage of the Lamb (Rev. xix.), of which many macringe stories like those of Isaao and Robokah, Joseph and Asenath, Merce suggestive.

Were suggestive.

"And sent forth his servants to call them that were bidden to the wedding, and theywould not come." Not only will there be the bridegroom and the bride, essential to any wedding, but there will be those who are called "The virgins, her coapanions" (Ps. xiv., 14); perhaps the wise virgins of Math. xxv. Then there are to be some who will be watching for their Lord when he returns from the wedding (Luke Xii., 36) and we read in Rev. xix., 9, "Blessed are they which are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb. All will be there of the and my fall the sent of the companions, and the shall see the fullness and magnificence of all that is here signified, when we shall be at the real marriage, can we begin to imagine what is included in these preparations. But we can get some faint idea if we will hings for chail, i.G. kin., iii. 1, iii. 1

12. "And He saith unto him, Friend, how camest thou in hither not having a wedding garment? And he was speechless." As the thief is ashamed when he is found (Jer. ii., 26) so sinners shall be ashamed and confounded when brought before Hiseyes of fire, and I John ii., 29, indicates a possibility of believers being in some sense and measures ashamed also.

13. "Then said the king to the servants, Bind him hand and foot and take him away and east liim into outer darkness. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." Only in seven places do we find this expression indicating great torment. The other places are Math. viii., 12, xiii., 42, 50; xxiv., 51; xxv., 30, and Luke xiii., 28. In each case they are from His lips who was the manifestation of the love of God, and who so loved us that He gave Himself for us and came from the glory of heaven to thirty-three years of unparalled humitis.

or know the meaning of this awful torsment.

14. "For many are called, but few are chosen." The same words are found in chapter xxx., 16, in connection with "the last shall be first and the first last." See also chapter xix., 30, and notice the content concerning the rewards. We are often at fault in our judgment of who are believers and who are not, of who are really scalous for God and His glory and who are not. But the eyes of the King will make no mistake. Let us not judge others, but as in His sight judge ourselves most severely, and honestly pray the words of Ps. exxxix., 23, 24; xix., 14. When we are fullned to look at others, may we hear Him say: "What is that to thee? Follow thou Mel"—Lesson Helper.

Annle, the 4-year-old daughter of Councilman Boyle, was attacked in the street, at Hazelton, by a monster dog, and so badly bitten that her life is des-paired of.

paired of.
Edward McAnlis, aged 24, son of Hon.
James McAnlis, of Wampum, who was
nominated for the legislature at the recent primaries, shot and killed himself

Mrs. Anna Sankey, of New Castle, a young widow, shot Francis Hagan through the leg near the hip, because, as she claims, he insulted her.

Burglars robbed John F. Stier's sto at Johnsonville, Northampton Coun of \$200 worth of merchandise, and ov looked \$50 in the money drawer.

The average marrying age of Frenchman is 30 years.

#Secretarian and a secretarian CHICKAMAUGA PARK

Its Superior Advantages as a Maneuvering Ground For Troops.

in the ownership of such a ground for the assembling, instruc-tion, and manœuvring of troops as the Chickamauga Park reservation proves to be, writes General H. V. Boynton, in the New York Sun. Under the act of Congress making the park a national manceuvring ground, and authorizing the Secretary of War to assemble there such a portion of the regular army as he may choose, and also to allow and arrange for the concentration and instruction of the National Guard, it was the intention to inaugurate such use of the reserva tion during the coming season. The Adjutant-General of the army was considering what should be done in this direction, and the troops of several States were looking forward to summer or autumn camping at the park. Suddenly the practical uses of actual war set these plans aside, and replaced them by others which involved the concentration of armies and their preparation for battle.

No other nation owns such a field for maneuves.

No other nation owns such a field for maneuvres. Eleven square miles of the tract are now fitted for regulation camps. Bight of these are in open forest, carefully cleared of underbrush, and three square miles are in fields. There are four square miles within the legal limits of the treat not yet rundered. This carties tract not yet purchased. This section is largely forest, and is available for maneuvres by which it might be desired to instruct troops in movements through virgin forest.

The entire area within the present

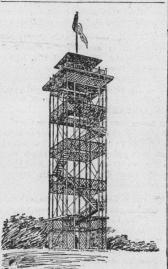
limits of the park is clear of fences, and teams can drive over the fields and through the woods in every part of it. When the forests were cleared out the future use of the park for a camp of in-struction was kept in mind, and orders limits of the park is clear of fer were given that room should be made for teams to be driven through it in any direction. The forest portion of the tract was thus made practicable for artillery movements as well as for cavalry and infantry.

F. There are no swamp grounds in the park, and the soil in all sections is explaint for camps. The natural drainwere given that room should be made for

park, and the soil in all sections is excellent for camps. The natural drainage is good, the whole tract rising gradually from the Chickamauga River, which bounds it on the east for several miles, to the spurs of Missionary Ridge on its western boundary. Aside from

The Government finds itself fortu- | been elsewhere surpassed in war. In addition to the marches over the actual ground of such contests, the observation towers on the main fields, the crest read on Missionary Ridge, the roads over Lookout, and the summit of the mountain itself, afford elevations from which every movement tions from which every movement, either strategy or the tactics of the several battlefields, can be distinctly

The dimensions of this national



LOOKOUT STATION COMMANDING MISSION ARY RIDGE.

manœuvring ground will appear from a few figures. The legal limits of the Chickamauga section embrace fifteen square miles. The crest of Missionary Chickamauga section embrace inteen square miles. The crestof Missionary Ridge for eight miles is owned by the Government, as are the battlefields of General Sherman at the north end of General Sherman at the north end of the ridge, and of Hooker and Walthall on Lookout Mountain. The central driveway of the park system is already finished from the northern extremity of Missionary Ridge southerly for twenty-five miles through the Chicka-manga field toward Lafayette. The

remaining five miles are under con-struction. In an east and west direc-

partially marked.

It was decided to establish the first camps in the Dyer field, which in one direction adjoin the ground where Longstreet's columns broke the Union lines on the second day of the battle, and caused a considerable portion of the right of the army to be driven from the field in confusion. At its other extremity, it sweeps up to the heights of Snodgrass Hill, where those famous but unsuccessful attacks of Longstreet's columns broke in unending succession of magnificent assaults, ing succession of magnificentassaults, continuing from 1 o'clock till suncontinuing from 1 o'clock till sundown, against the unshaken lines of Thomas. These camps will be the centre of a division line of three brigades, if the present plan of establishing the reserve division at the park is carried out. It was also determined to estab-It was also determined to estab-lish the right brigade in the fields about the Bloody Pond in front of Widow Glenn's, which was Rosecrans's headquarters, and on the Viniard field. At this latter point, on Satur-

completed early in the present season and the lines of battle at that point have already been ascertained and partially marked.

and the satter point, on Saturday, seven brigades on each side swept back and forth in succeeding victories and defeats, from noon until sundown, in one of the bitterest contests of those which marked the severe fighting of the two days. This portion of the line also embraced the brilliant fighting of the root I reliable to the saturday. fighting of the poet Lytle's command. The camp of the left brigade is also in plain view of the fighting ground about General Thomas's headquarters at the Snodgrass House, and will cover a portion of the territory over which Gordon Granger's troops rushed without orders toward the sound of battle, to the relief of General Thomas and the salvation of an error. salvation of an army.

An adjoining camp overlooks the Kelly field, into which Breckinridge's

division of Confederates, turning the Union left, penetrated on Sunday morning, and over which five brigade charges occurred in the movements necessary to drive his columns back. In front of this field also ran the four divisions of the Union left, which stood as firm as did Thomas's troops on Snodgrass Hill, and bore the brunt

of frequent assaults by the entire right wing of the enemy.

The camps for cavalry have been established in the open country along the Chickamauga River from Alexander's Bridge to Reed's Bridge, thus occupying the ground where Forrest's cavalry, stationed to observe the right. cavalry, stationed to observe the right and rear of Bragg's army, was at-tacked by the head of General Thomas's tacked by the head of General Thomas's corps, which, by a night march, had passed around the Confederate right to a position fully in its rear, and covering the roads to Chattanooga. Here Forrest's cavalry dismounted, and fighting as infantry, so fought, in well-ordered lines, with a pluck and endurance which carried them into the very flashing of the guns of the Union batteries, as to create the impression with Thomas's veterans that they were with Thomas's veterans that they were fighting infantry. On this portion of the field the soldiers now camping there will learn how for five hours a contest raged constantly at point-blank range and often almost hand-tohand where the severity of the fight-ing is well illustrated by the single fact that one brigade of Forrest's command here lost a quarter of its entire force in killed and wounded in the first hour of the engagement.



THOMAS'S HEADQUARTERS, SNODGRASS HOUSE, CHICKAMAUGA.

ponds, meeting all requirements for the animals of infantry, cavalry, and artillery camps. Looking forward to the occupation of the park as a camp of instruction, the Commissioners have limits provided eight artesian wells in order that it might not be necessary for the troops to use surface water for drink-

ing purposes.

The natural features of the park present every element of topography likely to be met with in actual cam-paigning. There are fields and forests, each of great extent, low ridges and roads of the park system extend along the crest of Missionary Ridge for eight miles and cross Lookout Mountain through the field of the "Battle Above the Cleak". the Clouds." All the roads by which the Union and the Confederate armies approached and left the various fields within the limits of the park have been highly improved, and give easy access to every portion of the seven battle-fields about Chattanooga which are reached by the mileage system of the park. These are Chickamanga, Wan-



ENTRANCE TO CHATTANOOGA CEMETERY

hatchie and Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ratche and Brown's Ferry, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill, and Ringgold. Practice marches over these roads will make known to officers and men alike the unsurpassed strategy by which Chattanooga was finally secured, the intricate and quick tactical movements of notable battles, and the splendid days operations upon that field. The fighting of both cides, which has not do Government road to Ringgold will be growth of crops than a level soil,

the river it is a watered tract. Several small streams fed by abundant springs traverse it. There are never-failing ponds, meeting all requirements for the animals of infantry, cavalry, and tratillery camps. Looking forward to the council on of the park as a camp being a council on the first pondary of the registration of the park as a camp being a council on the drive from Ringgold to the western limit is eleven miles. From the same point by way of McFarland's Gap the western being drived the registration of the park as a camp being drived to the drive from Ringgold to the western limit is eleven miles. From the animals of infantry, cavalry, and the registration of the registration of the park as a camp being drived to the western limit is eleven miles. From the animals of infantry, cavalry, and the registration of the registration o boundary of the park to its southern limits is eight miles. The total mile-age of the park system is over 100

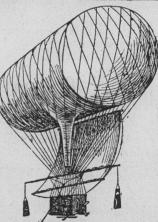
A few concise statements will show the advantages which the park pos-sesses for practical field instruction. Standing on the point of Lookout, the three mountain ranges and the river over which General Rosecrans's strategic campaign extended are all in each of great extent, low ridges and precipitous elevations, some clear of woods and some in timber. The Chickamauga River, with its steep banks, affords every needed facility for instruction in bridge building. The mentioned in the course of this letter can be located, and the ground of all the tactical movements of the battles of Wauhatchie, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge can be seen and readily under stood. The observation towers upo the battlefields of Chickamauga ar under the eye and show the relative positions of the movements of that engagement to those of the battles about Chattanoga. Ringgold Gap, the closing engagement in the series the closing engagement in the series of battles embraced in the park system, is also clearly discernible.

Leaving Lookout Mountain and taking position on Orchard Knob, which was the headquarters of Generals Grant, Thomas and Granger throughout the battle of Chattanooga, a near view is obtained of the Control of the Single State of near view is obtained of the Confederate position upon Missionary Ridge, and the movements of the Union troops in the Army of the Cum-berland, Army of the Tennessee and driving along its summit, every feature of the Confederate position and all the Union movements as seen from that side are under the eye, as are quires. battlefields of Lookout and Chickamauga.

TO RESCUE ANDREE.

An Expedition of French Scientists to Use an Airship.

An expedition sent out by the French Geographical Society arrived recently at New York. Its object is to reach the Kloudike by balloon or airship, and then to go to the rescue of Andree.



AIRSHIP TO RESCUE ANDREE.

Their airship is made of silk and is now in transit to Vancouver, B. C. Its capacity is 3000 cubic meters. It carries 3300 kilograms (about four tons). The great merit of the ship is

This flying machine is the most perfect in existence. It was built by M. Mallet, who built Andree's famous berland, Army of the Tennessee and Hooker's army for their dislodgment can be readily followed. Passing to the crest of Missionary Ridge and driving along its award. tem. The machine is steered by a system of guide ropes, which are thrown from the car as occasion re-

The River Nile has its rises, but Chickamauga.

The observation towers upon the quent. During the last 1000 years Chickamauga field, which occupy the highest elevations and rise above the of the Nile, that of 1829, when 30,000

Undulating land is better for the