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AMERICA FOR GOD.

Or. Talmage Discourses on the Immensity of Our Country.

A Graphic Description of the Wonderful Scenery of the Great West and Its Boundless Resources - How the Continent Is to be Gospelized.

In his recent sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage chose for his subject, "From Ocean to Ocean, or My Transcontinental Journey." Text: Psalms lxxii. 8: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea." The eloquent divine spoke as fol-

What two seas are referred to? Some might say that the text meant that Christ was to reign over all the land between the Arabian Sea and Caspian Sea, or between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, or between the Black Sea and the North Sea. No; in such cases my text would have named them. It meant from any large body of water on the earth clear across to any other large body of water. And so I have a right to read it: He shall have dominion from the Atlantic Sea to the Pacific Sea. My theme is: America for God!

First, consider the immensity of this possession. If it were only a small tract of land capable of nothing better than sage brush and with ability only to support prairie dogs, I should not have much enthusiasm in wanting Christ to have it added to His dominion. But its immensity and affluence no one can imagine unless in immigrant wagon or stage coach or in rail train of the Union Pacific or the Northern Pacific or the Canadian Pacific or the Southern Pacific, he has traversed it. Having been privileged six times to cross this continent, and twice this summer, I have come to some appreciation of its magnitude. California, which I supposed in boyhood from its size on the map, was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevada on the one side or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other; California, the thin slice of land as I supposed it to be in my boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory, to be launched next winter into statehood, will be giants at their birth. Let the Congress of the United States strain a point and soon admit also Idaho and Wyoming and New Mexico. What is the use keeping them out in the cold any longer? Let us have the whole continent divided into States with Senatorial and Congressional representatives and we will all be happy together. If some of them have not quite the requisite number of people, fix up the Constitution to suit these cases. Even Utah will by dropping polygamy soon be ready to enter. Monogamy has triumphed in parts of Utah and will probably triumph at this fall election in Salt Lake City. Turn all the Territories into States and if some of the sisters are smaller than the elder sisters, give them time and they will soon be as large as any of them. Because some of the daughters of a family may be tive feet in stature and the others only four feet, do not let the daughters five feet high shut the door in the faces of those who are only four feet high. Among the dying utterances of our good friend, the wise statesman and great author, the brilliant orator and magnificen soul, S.S. Cox, was the expressed determination to move next winter in Congress

into States. "But," says some one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps of dry sand, and the 'bad lands' of Montana and the great American desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmer's plow or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven in what are called the rainy season will be gathered into great reservoirs and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of gras could not have been raised there in a hundred years are now rich as Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania, or Westchester farms of New York, or Somerset County

for the transference of other Territories

farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty, and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs and drink out of them whenever they will, and refresh their land whenever they will.

The work has already been grandly begun by the United States Government. Over four hundred lakes have already been officially taken possession of by the nation for the great enterprise of irrigation. Rivers that have been rolling idly through these regions, doing nothing on their way to the sea. will be lassoed and corralled and penned up until such time as the farmers need them. Under the same processes the Ohio, the Mis sissippi and all the other rivers will be taught to behave themselves better, and great basins will be made to catch the surplus of waters in times of freshet and keep them for times of drought. The irrigating process by which all the arid lands between the Atlantic and Pacific account are to be formulated is no new experiment. It has been toing on successfully hundreds of years in Spain, in China, in India, in Russia, in

Egypt. About eight hundred million of people of the earth to-day are kept alive by food raised on irrigated land. And here we have allowed to lie waste, given up to rattlesnake and bat and prairie dog, lands enough to support whole nations of industrious population. The work begun will be consummated. Here and there exceptional lands may be stubborn and refuse to yield any wheat or corn from their hard fists, but if the hoe fail to make an impression, the miner's pick-axe will discover the reason for it and bring up from beneath these unproductive surfaces coal and iron, and lead and copper, and silver and gold. God speed the geologists and the surveyors, the engineers and the Senatorial commissions, and the capitalists and the new settlers, and the husbandmen who put their brain and hand and heart to this transfiguration of the

American continent! But while I speak of the immensity of the continent, I must remark it is not an immensity of monotone or tameness. The larger some countries are the worse for the world. This continent is not more remarkable for its magnitude than for its wonders

of construction. What a pity the United States Government did not take possession of Yosemite, Cal., as it has of Yellowstone, Wyoming, and of Niagara Falls, New York! Yosemite and the adjoining California regions! Who that has seen them can think of them without having his blood tingle? Trees now standing there that were old These monarchs of when Christ lived. foliage reigned before Cæsar or Alexander, and the next thousand years will not shatter their scepter. They are the masts of winds while the old ship bears on its way through the ages. Their size, of which now, the branches of some of them will would not be so overpowering. It would

crackle in the last conflagration of the planet.

The valley of the Yosemite is eight miles long and a half mile wide and three thou-sand feet deep. It seems as if it had been the meaning of Omnipotence to crowd into as small a place as possible some of the most the cliffs you do not stop to measure by feet, for they are literally a mile high. Steep so that neither foot of man nor beast ever scaled them, they stand in everlasting defiance. If Jehovah has a throne on earth these are its white pillars. Standing down in this great chasm of the valley you look yonder is Cathedral Rock, vast, gloomy minster built for the silent worship of the mountains. Yonder is Sentinel Rock, 3,270 feet high, bold, solitary, standing guard and planted the national standards, and the people down in the valley looked up and saw stars and stripes. Yonder are the "Three Brothers," four thousand feet high; heights never captured save by the fiery beyonets of the thunder storm.

No pause for the eye, no stopping place for the mind. Mountains hurled on mountains. Mountains in the wake of mountains. Mountains flanked by mountains. Mountains split. Mountains ground. Mountains fallen. Mountains triumphant. As though Mont Blanc and the Adirondacks and Mount Washington were here uttering themselves in one magnificent chorus of rock and precipice and waterfall. Sifting and dashing through the rocks, the water comes down. The Bridal Vail Falls, so thin you can see the face of the mountain behind it. Yonder is Yosemite Falls, dropping 2,634 feet, sixteen times greater descent than that of Niagara. These waters dashed to death on the rocks, so that the white spirit of the slain waters ascending in robes of mist seeks the heaven. Yonder is Nevada Falls plunging seven hundred feet, the water in arrows, the water in rockets, the water in pearls, the water in amethysts, the water in diamonds. That cascade flings down the rocks enough jewels to array all the earth in beauty, and rushes on until it drops into a very hell of waters, the smoke of their tor-

ment ascending forever and ever. But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My visit there last month made upon me an impression that will last forever. After all poetry has exhausted itself and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other revelations to make and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yel lewstone Park is the geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over 5,000 years growing. In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm.

At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air, and then descending into swinging rainbows. Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulcher of the human race. Formations in stone in shape and color of calla lily, of helitrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiola. Sulphur and arsenic, and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg or a vatican picture gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and the so called Evangeline geyser, lovely as the Longfe low horoise it commemorates. The so-called Pulpit Terrace from its white elevation preaching mightier sermons of God than human lips ever uttered. The so-called Bethesda geyser, by the warmth of which invalids have already been cured, the Angel of Health continually stirring the waters. Enraged craters, with heat at five hundred degrees, only a little below the

surface. Wide reaches of stone of intermingled colors, blue as the sky, green as the foliage, crimson as the dahlia, white as the snow, spotted as the leopard, tawney as the lion, grizzly as the bear, in circles, in angles, in stars, in coronets, in stalactites, in stalagmites. Here and there are petrified growths. or the dead trees, and vegetation of other ages, kept through a process of natural embalmment. In some places waters as innocent and smiling as a child making a first attempt to walk from its mother's lap, and not far off as foaming and frenzied and ungovernable as a maniac in murderous strug-

gle with his keepers.

But after you have wandered along the revserite enchantment for days and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to you, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand canyon. It is here that it seems to me-and I speak it with reverence-Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Here, hung up and let down and spread abroad are all the colors of land and sea and sky. Upholstering of the Lord God Almighty. Best work of the Architect of worlds. Sculpturing by the Infinite. Mas sonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw i there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, sunrise and sunset married by the setting

of rainbow ring. Gothic arches, Corinthian capitols, and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Alhambras, where kings of strength and queens of beauty reigned long before the first earthly crown was empearled. Thrones on which no one but the King of Heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the lesser hills are baptized while the giant cliffs stand round as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human

sers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped and the world had a rew and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testa ment written on papyrus, the New Tes tament written on parchment and now this last testament written on the rocks

Hanging over one of the cliffs I looked off until I could not get my breath, then re treating to a less exposed place I looked down again. Down there is a pillar of rock that in certain conditions of the atmosphere looks like a pillar of blood. Yonder are fifty feet of emerald on a base of five hundred feet of opal. Wall of chalk resting or pedestals of beryl. Turrets of light tumbling on floors of darkness. The brown brightening into golden. Snow and crystal melting into fire of carbuncle. Flaming red cooling into russet. Cold blue warming into saffron. Dull gray kindling into solferino Morning twilight flushing midnight shad-

ows. Auroras crouching among rocks. Yonder is an eagle's nest on a shaft of basalt. Through an eveglass we see among it the young eagles, but the stoutest arm of our group can not hurl a stone near enough to disturb the feathered domesticity. Youder are heights that would be chilled with horror but for the warm robe of forest foliage with which they are enwrapped. Altars of worship at which nations might kneel. Domes of chalcedony on temples of porphyry See all this carnage of color up and down the cliffs; it must have been the battle-field of the war of the elements. Here are all the colors of the wall of Heaven, neither the sapphire nor the chrysolite nor the the continents, their canvas spread on the topaz nor the jacinth, nor the amethyst nor the jasper nor the twelve gates of twelve pearls, wanting. If spirits bound from travelers often speak, does not affect me so earth to Heaven could pass up by way of much as their longevity. Though so old this canyon, the dash of heavenly beauty

only be from glory to glory. Ascent through such earthly scenery in which the crystal is so bright and the red so flaming would be fit preparation for the "sea of glass mingled

with fire." Standing there in the Grand canyon of the Yellowstone Park on the morning of stupendous scenery of the world. Some of August 9, for the most part we held our peace, but after a while it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a hall this would be for the last judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it. Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a judge of quick and dead. And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at his feet. At among the ages, its top seldom touched un- the bottom of this great canyon is a floor til a bride one Fourth of July mounted it on which the nations of the earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. the head of the mountain turbaned with And what reverberation of archangels' trumpet there would be through all these gorges and from all these caverns and der "Cloud's Rest," North and South Dome and heights never captured save by the fiery greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery Omnip-

otence ever built? O, the sweep of the American continent! Sailing up Puget Sound, its shores so bold that for fifteen hundred miles a ship's prow would touch the shore before its keel touched the bottom, I said: "This is the Mediterranean of America." Visiting Portland and Taccma and Seattle and Victoria and Fort Townsend and Vancouver's and other cities of that Northwest region, I thought to myself: These are the Bostons, New Yorks, Charlestons, and Savannahs of the Pacific Coast. But after all this summer's journeying and my other journeys westward in other summers, I found that I had seen only a part of the American continent, for Alaska is as far west of San Francisco as the coast of Maine is east of it, so that the central city of the American continent is San Francisco.

I have said these things about the magni tude of the continent and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders to let you know the comprehensiveness of the text when it says that Christ is going to have dominion from sea to sea; that is, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Beside that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the Northwest. Only Behring Straits separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge before another century closes, and probably long before that. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not at all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also shoals which will allow piers for bridges, and for the most of the way the

water is only about twenty fathoms deep. The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span those straits will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So you see America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Our great-grandchildren will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what subtraction from the pangs of seasickness! and the prophecies in Revela-tion will be fulfilled, "There shall be no more sea." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be ar. gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus. when he went ashore from the Santa Maria. and his second brother Alonso, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vinceut, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holv Ghost.

Satan has no more right to this country an I have to your pocketbook. him telk on the roof of the temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world, and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wvoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the West and Northwest.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush Pot," "The Devil's Tea Kettle," "The Devil's Saw Mill," "The Devil's Machine Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now it is very much needed that the geological surveyor or Con gressional committee or group of distin-guished tourists go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord and to a Chris cian nation, and away with such Plutonic nomenclature.

But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and the Christian printing press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plow. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology, not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins and heal all our ounds and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology and you will see how quick the peo-

ple will jump after them. On the Columbia River a few days ago we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men we could only have the right kind of bait, they will spring

ut above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men . Christian Associations of America will also do part of the work. All over the continent I saw this summer their new buildings arising. In Vancouver's I asked: "What are you going was: "A Young Men's Christian Associa-tion building." At Lincoln, Neb., I said: "What are they making those excavations for?" Answer: "For our Young Men's Christian Association building." At Des Moines, Ia., I saw a noble structure rising. and I asked for what purpose it was being built, and they told me for the Young Men's Christian Association.

oung men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made our Young Men's Christian Palace possible. These institutions will get our in the Libby prison. Resting against considerate of their help than native more to do with the society and to give young men all over the land into a stampede for Heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated it will cost about one hundred million dol- report was terrible, and several people lars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with gospel influences all the waste | It had done service during the late war. places of this continent. Let us by prayer and some soldier had loaded it in readiand contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, vears. pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in Heaven will sing with Isaiah: "In the wilderness waters have broken out and streams in the

FAMILY STANDARDS. 7

desert," and with David: "There is a river

the streams whereof shall make glad the

sight of God." O, fill up the reservoirs'

What Makes the Training of Children of Such Great Responsibility. No stream can flow higher than its source. The combined honesty of any family will

America for God!

not be higher than the laws governing 148

training. The individual who was born and trained in a family where strict integrity and truth were unknown has that much harder battle to fight in overcoming the tendencies of his nature. It is this that makes the training of young children such a tremendous responsibility.

Is there a sadder sight than the puzzled expression of a child's face when the mother whom it loves with the whole strength of its being utters a social falsehood in its presence? and yet it is not so rare a sight as it should be. Can there be a standard of truth in a family where the daily life of the family is an untruth, where the effort to appear is far greater than the effort to be? To give a child the right standards there must be harmony in his life, and there can be no harmony without truth. The small boy in an infant class struck the very foundations of life when he exclaimed to a little girl covered with shame and confusion because her cap had been knocked off, revealing a smoothly-cropped head and the row of curls sewed fast to the ruches of the cap on the floor: "Ha! ye needn't be so 'shamed if ye hadn't made believe!" It is the "make believes" that cause the mortification. The man whose house is built on the rock truth has a sure foundation; he commands respect without question, and need fear no man's comment. "Electricity can not follow a broken wire, nor success a lying life." "I teach my children to speak the truth" is but a small part of a moral education. Are they taught to live it? Is the home life, by example as well as precept, a life of truth? Within a few days the papers have recorded five heavy em bezzlements. The principals concerned, as far as their histories have been revealed, were men who had peculiar social advantages; at least three of them were born into homes of wealth, and all were men who had had every educational advantage. The partner of one said: "I "always knew he was careless, but supposed he was honest." Will a strictly honest man be careless where money matters are involved? Will a man to whom truth is more than a tongue accomplishment be careless to criminality? You may say he is weak, but "there is a weakness that is as criminal as wickedness," and it is this weakness that is a sure indication of the lack of courage

inseparable from truth. Truth, me love, is universal is its moings, and a love of it, devotion to it, is perfect equipment for all of life's battles .-Christian Union.

Genuine Recuperative Rest.

Not absolute inaction, but a change of modes of action, is recuperative rest to man in his waking hours. He who would be refreshed for renewed intellectual activities by an intermission of his ordinary occupation, must see to it that his brain is kept at work in another direction during that interval, or he will return to his old duties with less power than before for the gain strength in one's intellectual faculties by an entire cessation of their use for weeks together, is as unreasonable as it would be to expect to gain muscular power by refusing to use the muscles for the same length of time, or to gain skill in musical execution by refraining for an extended period from all musical practice. If, indeed, a man were to intermit all intellectual activities during any one month, or two months of the year, it would be an impossibility for him to come back to his work at the end of that time as well fitted for it as when he left it for this period of enervating idleness. Recuperative rest is desirable for every hard-worked man or woman; but recuperative rest in one's waking hours can com only through a change of work, never through an absolute cessation of work .- S. S. Times.

The Census of 1790.

Among the original documents preserved in the Interior Department in Washington the most interesting are the books of the census of 1790, about twenty-five of which, hardly averaging the size of an encyclope dia, are safely stored where lock and key protect them from the casual visitor. The most striking feature of these books is the remarkable legible writing with which the founders of the republic recorded the name of every head of a household in the United States. The census-takers of that period did not use printed forms on which to tabulate this information, but ruled blank books from blank paper, which they bound by in closing within old covers of books the leaves of which had been cut out. However crudely these books are shown to be made there is not one instance in which careless work can be charged, and in no case was there any slovenliness of penmanship.— Washington Star.

-To be a philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love wisdom as to live according to its dictates .-Thoreau.

-Never take away from a man even th shadow of a spiritual truth, unless you can give him substance in return .- Mai rice.

General Grant's Burial Place.

Colonel F. D. Grant, United States Minister to Austria, has written a letter in which be intimates that if the nation as represented by the Federal government, should wish to remove the remains of General U.S. Grant to the capital and build there its monument his family would accede to the plan, with the proviso that the last wish of the dead soldier, adhered to with characteristic tenacity under the most pathetic circumstances, should be carried out and a place at his side be reserved for his wife. This would indicate that Colonel Grant has come to the conclusion that the projected monument over his father's grave at Riverside Park, New York, will never be erected.

Foundered at Sea.

NEW YORK, October 3 .- A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange to-day, dated Nassau, September 30, announces that the British sreamer Earnmoor, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, had foundered at sea in a gale on September 5th. All hands were lost except seven, who were landed at Nassau. The total loss is about twenty-eight lives. The Earnmoor was a British steamship of 1320 These institutions are going to take the tons, and was commanded by Captain Grey. She left Baltimore August 29, and next day sailed from Hampton Roads for Rio Janeiro.

An Echo from the Civil War. CHICAGO, October 2 .-- A most peculiar accident occurred yesterday afternoon one of the pillars were a number of old five feet to them. Suddenly one of the tearing a hole in the ceiling above. The were greatly excited. How the old musket was exploded no one can explain. ness to fire. It was placed among the other relies, apparently, without being overhauled. The charge must have been in the musket at least twenty-six

More Southern Enterprises. The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record. this week has a comparative statement of the new enterprises organized during

the last nine months in the South, showing that in 1889 there were 4,052 organ zed, as against 2,042 in the same period of 1888, and that the amount of capital

OUR WORKING WOMEN.

NO LESS HONEST AND VIRTUOUS THAN WOMEN OF LEISURE.

Conditions That Make Life Less Pleasant for Them in Crowded New York Than in Some Other Cities-Labor Commissioner Wright's Investigations

Washington, September 30. - The fourth annual report of Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, just ssued, is an interesting addition to the existing information and statistics on the subject of labor in America. The work deals entirely with the question of working women in large cities. The book, which makes a volume of nearly 700 pages, gives an account of the general condition of working women in all large American cities, and has a special hapter devoted to working women's poarding houses, aids for working women, etc.

Not the least important feature of the volume is the chapter devoted to the character of working women. Original nvestigations were made in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis and San Francisco. Tables are given showing the various occupations in which the women in these cities are engaged and the comparative per cent. of moral and immoral women. After giving a novel and interesting report of his own personal investigation into the extent of immorality among working women and the causes of it, Commissioner Wright thus sums up his opinion on the whole question: "From all that can be learned, one need not prices of rival merchants. hesitate in asserting that the working women of the country are as honest and as virtuous as any class of our citizens.' Relative to the condition of the work-

ing women of New York city the report "Two features in the conditions o New York city so largely affect the working women there as to dwarf all considerations-the tenement other house and the influx and concentration

of separate homes is a ratity even among the well-to-do industrial classes. The crowded condition of the poor and struggling is beyond belief unless actually

of foreign immigration. The existence

witnessed. "This brings with it disease, death immorality, etc. Tall rear tenements block up the small air spaces that are insufficient even for the front, and often performance of those duties. To expect to a third house stands behind the second Sewerage is lacking or defective, and stenches of all kinds prevail in the poorer quarters. The new tenements are built with more attention to air, light and cleanliness, and there is a growing movement toward securing better homes for the working population. Ground being so dear rents are enormous. The necessaries of life are high and many of the poor live on the refuse of the markets. On the other hand the comforts of life are found in the best tenements. Carpets and clean beds. lace curtains, upholstered furniture. pictures, planos and organs are not in frequent.

"Among the foreign settlers the illiteracy is very great. Ambition to learn English, however, fills the night schools with eager pupils, while the native population is content with ignorance. Working girls born in New York are alert and worldly wise rather than well educated, even according to the standard of the public schools. The pressure of necessity drives them early into the workshop. The moral condition of the working women is influenced for evil by the tenement house home in a way too vast for discussion here. One noteworthy cause of immorality is the taking of men as lodgers for the sake of extra income. Another is the long distance girls are compelled to traverse after dark, especially on leaving stores which remain open till 10 or 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Another is the crowding of friendless young women to the metropolis, where they live without home restraints, suffering every conceivable discomfort, and subject to long periods of idleness, which they often enter upon with an empty purse. Even among the lowest grades, however there is a ready response to gentle treat ment and an innate politeness that can spring only from a kind heart. The truest heroism of life and conduct was found beneath rags and dirt. In dress society in Sarawak, Borneo. The soand bearing the better class of working girls compare favorably with women of leisure and refinement. The almost invariable church contributions, especially among the foreign population, indicate

a steady courch attendance. "As respects ventilation, a properly regulated workshop is the exception. The average room is either stuffy and close or hot and close, and even where windows abound they are seldom opened. Toilet facilities are generally scant and inadequate.

"The moral conditions of the shops vary with the character of the occupations, the foremen and forewomen, and the interest the proprietor takes in his employees. Whenever the sexes work ndiscriminately together great laxity obtains. In well conducted rooms, the home is often higher than in the girls' own room. Open violations of morality are rare and are always discountenanced. Whenever the employer was personally acquainted with his people the standard of conduct was apt to be excellent. In care how bad the girls might be. -

than in other cities, though the number be imprisoned during the pleasure of of well-paid positions being greator, the his Highness, the Rajah, and be branded chances of promotion are better. Act- with the letters S. S. on the hand, and ual ill treatment by employers seems to that on release they should be banished be infrequent. Kindness, justice and cordial relations are the general rule. Foreigners are often found to be more born men, and the kindest proprietor war muskets. No one was nearer than in the world is a Jew of the better class. In some shops week workers are locked muskets was discharged, the contents out for the half day if late or docked for every minute of time lost, an extra fine being often added. Piece workers have great freedom as to hours, and employers complain much of tardiness and absenteeism. The mere existence of realth and labor laws insures privileges formerly unheard of. Half holidays in summer, vacations with pay, and shorter hours are becoming every year more frequent. Seats for women and girls are more generally provided. Better workshops are constructed and more comfortable accommodations are being

furnished." Eight closely printed pages are devoted to a detailed account of all the working and other aid societies and women's homes in New York city, closing with an abstract of the work done by the Workingwomen's Protective Assorepresented in the enterprises is \$154,- ciation, which, the report says, is conciety, the object of which is to do away 848,700 in 1889, as against \$121,415,000 ducted without expense either to the em- with the practice of wearing a number ployer or employee, and has been of 2 shoe on a number 5 foot.

great value to, as its record of nearly 50,000 situations secured amply attests. lommissioner Wright's report, treating as it does of an almost unwritten American problem, and in an exhaustive

way, bids fair to attract wide attention. HOW IT WORKS IN GREENVILLE.

> Alliance Bureau There. (From the Greenville News.) On a table in the room now used as an office are a number of samples of to-bacco, flour, sugar, coffee, rice, grits, meal, etc., which have been sent to the agent by merchants in the city who will the time for utilizing them is near at from Homer, Ga., where the two negro compete for the trade of the alliance members. . A number of farmers were in the office yesterday and several purchases have already been made through

The Plan of Operations of the Farmers'

The reporter inquired of Dr. Mitchell the method to be used in conducting the

alliance. "In the first place," replied the agent the merchant sends or hands to me a written or printed price list of his goods. Along with this he gives me a number of samples of each article named in the price list. I will have several large tables on which to display these samples, and on each sample I put the price at which the merchant quotes the article, and I also mark the sample with a private mark so as to tell what firm the sample belongs to. I tile the price lists away for reference when they are needed. By the method I have named you can readily see that it is the best plan. No one but myself can tell by looking over the a person who might attempt to get the

"When an alliance man desiring to ourchase comes into the office he careully selects from the samples the goods knows which are the cheapest and which suits him best. He tells me that he wants a certain goods, and as I know what rates quoted, I write him an order to the firm, telling them to let the purchaser have the goods he wants ar their quoted prices. They put an additional 14 per cent. on the purchase, and that goes to making up my salary." "Do you exhibit your price list to

members of the alliance?" "Yes, if they ask me for the price list f a certain firm, they have the privilege ege. There is no chance for trickery.

Everybody understands that the object of the bureau is to cause competition among merchants and cheapen prices, and any person who inspects its workings can see that it is the intention of the alliance and of the agent to give every business man a fair chance to get his share of trade through its channels.

Dr. Mitchell's salary is placed at \$1,200. It is derived, as he states, from an additional 11 per cent. on the goods bought by the farmer who trades before, an incr through the bureau. Dr. Mitchell keeps The progres a blank book, and when an order is spects has been stub the name of the merchant to whom the order is given. Then the business man pays the agent the per cent. charged on the bill of goods purchased. To raise the salary of \$1,200 at 14 per cent. the bureau will have to do a yearly business

of \$140,000. Cash is the basis on which the bureau works. The alliance member pays cash on the order he obtains from the agent. Special arrangements may be agreed pon between the seller and purchaser ov which the latter can get his goods on time, but that has nothing to do with the bureau. It is understood, of course. that the bureau does no trading in itself and is not therefore responsible for any debts incurred by persons who buy through it. The bureau is simply a get the lowest prices on what he wants without having to travel all over the city in search of it.

SWIFT JUSTICE IN BORNEO.

Chinese Secret Society Members Shot and Others Branded and Flogged.

The Straits Times of August 17th. published at Singapore, which has just arrived in this city, brings news of the remarkable workings of a Chinese secret cicties were in power there some thirty years ago, and nearly put an end to the regular government.

They were only overcome after great bloodshed, and laws were passed to prevent their reappearance. But lately the Chinese outlaws of the Ghee Hin Society revived their organization. The Rajah immediately set to work to frustrate their plans. Twenty-five of the leaders and members of the society were arrested. They were tried before a special court consisting of four European, four Malay and four Chinese members This court communicated to the Rajah its findings. It tound that six of the men were active leaders of the Ghee Hin or Sam Tian, Chinese Secret Society; that eleven of the prisoners were the society's active agents in beating, frightening, or murdering non-members, and that seven were "merely members, and, as far as is known, there

is nothing further against them."
On Monday, August 12, in the pres ence of "the leading Malays and Chimany an instance, however, the em- nese Towkays of Kuching and the Saraployer openly declared that so long as wak Rangers," the sentences were his work was done, he did not ask or passed by the Rajah as follows: That the six chief men be shot; that the eleven "Considering the cost of hving, wages active agents "receive six dozen strokes are little, if any, higher in New York with a rattan; have their heads shaved; forever from Sarawak," and that the seven others be released "if they swear in their temples not to have anything up the society documents in their possession.

The six principals were blindfolded and pinioned and shot by twenty-two soldiers simultaneously on the river launch Young Harry. Then the eleven were flogged, and the other seven put in jail to await sentence in case they refuse

New York Democratic Nominations. The New York Democratic State Con

vention nominated the following ticket: Ex-Assemblyman Frank Rice of Ontario County for Secretary of State; Edward Wemble, incumbent, Comptroller; Hon. Elliott Danforth, State Treasurer; Chas. F. Tabor, incumbent, Attorney General: John Bogart, State Engineer; Dennis O'Brien, Court of Appeals Judge.

The young ladies of Burnett, Wis.. have formed "The Heavenly Foot" so"THE NEW COLUMBIA."

A Bright Record and a Bright Prospect for South Carolina's Capital City.

(Charleston News and Courier, Oct. 2.) In the review of Columbia's progress, which is published to-day, all South Carolina will take equal pride, for it illustrates the pluck and industry of South Carolinians, their elasticity of

spirit and their fortified confidence. There is matter, also, for the consideration of the capitalist and the technical having on the darkeys. The following cist of other States, for Columbia is story of the last Georgia duel takes the facing a future full of opportunities, and rag off the bush. It comes here direct hand.

view reveal a ratio of development since 1880 which might be looked for only in a mushroom city, experiencing the forcing processes of capital and speculation. True; the contrast between the condiby the lethargy and inanition of Columbia at the former period—the period of reaction after the fever of profligacy fulness accompanying the carget-bag spoliation of South Carolina -but so much a row. Leading darkeys interfered, and the more creditable is it that a city so succeeded in getting Hill off home. prostrated should show such powers of recuperation!

There is, accordingly, just occasion for congratulation to Columbia upon the evidence that, during periods ranging from six to nine years, its population has increased 55 per cent., its cotsamples what firm they belong to, and ton trade 92 per cent., its banking caponly the price on the box can be told by ital 119 per cent, its general business 324 per cent., and its manufactured products 520 per cent. These handsome figures show that wealth and business are running far in advance of population, and that the average Columbian he wants. He can read the prices and of to-day is a much more prosperous citizen than he used to be.

Turning from these striking achievements of the decade to the shorter pefirm sells that particular article by the riod more particularly within the scope of the review, it is seen that the city maintains its rule of progress. The conditions in Columbia a year

ago were not hopeful. The general shortage in the yield of cotton had been most acutely felt in the country tributary to the capital, where freshets and rains had almost totally destroyed the crops on the rich river lands, and the other proceeds of the plantations were of looking at it, but are in duty bound to not remunerative. Agriculture being nigger don't swallow de things what his keep the contents a secret. None but still the basis of trade and prosperity in tongue lops out, on' I'll be dar at dat lliance members are granted this privi- South Carolina, there was no reason to oyster rock. I dun tol' Jake Anderson expect, after September, that Columbia would have a satisfactory year.

ance of the books shows that the de- a cummin. crease in the value of the cotton receipts was only \$175,000, or less than 8 wind. A party of whites caught on to per cent.. while the trade in other lines | the duel and attempted to disperse the increased \$730,000, or 13 per cent., and | rebels, but the darkies skipped out and the output of manufactories \$373,000, or 21 per cent., making a total gain of \$1,100,000, against a loss of \$175,000! ured off, and the combatants faced each The business of the city aggregated 210.516 COT

written by him he also writes on the The banks have increased their business nearly 30 per cent. The railroads tlement, but the combatants were bent which have reported their receipts show very large gains. Real estate transactions have been greatly enlarged. A fight. Henry Streety gave the wordquarter of a million dollars has been put into new buildings.

The returns of city property for taxation indicate an increase of \$300,000, Companies devoted to purposes of manuhave been organized with a combined dollars.

A steam cotton mill, a cotton oil mill, a cotton batting factory and a mattress factory have been put in operation, a large fertilizer factory is being creeted and a furniture company is preparing place where the farmer can come and its plant. An important railroad, controlled by Columbians in the interest of has been extended. Best of all the great eanal, upon which the hopes of Columbia have so long been centred, is, by Columbia effort, in an advanced condition and by next summer will afford the victorious duelists in their glory. power for the turning of 300,000 spindles with their complement of looms. A bright record and a bright prospect!

The details and the summaries which

are given in the review can be studied with advantage by all who have an in- Gober is on the lookout for the Sheriff. terest in the evolution of wealth out of poverty, and of presperity out of disaster. "The New Columbia" has grown so much that no editorial epitome can cover its many points of progress. There is a great future for the Capital City, a future which can be brought do, w'en he got turn roun'." near to 1889 by the continued enterprise and public spirit of its citizens. It is already a centre of population, of and trude, but its speedy development

Georgia Negross Told How to Scale Down

been so bravely begun!

editor:

water.

Representation. ATLANTA, Ga., October 4.-The purpose of the negro State convention, called for November 12, may be judged

matter who it harts. We are going to tell of outrages and of the robbery of our people, expose the lies the Bourbon | well for some of our local authorities to we are denied representation and say to we will say to every negro in the State. 'Hide while the census is being taken." there is not a negro citizen of Georgia. Mississippi. Let the convention be guide. - Sumter Watchman. orderly and conservative, having the interest of our State at heart. Never forget that we are one people, and that the interest of one race is the interest in the case of Gen. Lester B. Faulkner of the other.

were last week three hundred cases and fifteen deaths. Cause, filth and bad

COLORED DUELISTS.

TWO GEORGIA DAKKEYS RESORT TO THE CODE.

To Appease Their Wounded "Honoh." At the Critical Moment, However, the Challenger Weakens and Ignominiously Runs Away.

ATLANTA, Ga., October 2.-Georgia duelists will be startled when they find what a moral effect their actions are

principals live. Will Gober and Major Hill, two stal-The comparisons instituted in the rewart rivals belonging to the colored society, became enraged at each other in

the heat of debate on Saturday night. A measure of great importance was being considered, and Gober dropped tions of this year and those of the year his thick underlip, and in a threatening of the last census is made more sharp and insolent manner began calling Hill names, among the rest the vile epithet of a "thieving, undermining scoundrel" was used, whereupon Hill demanded a which burned in the arteries of capital retraction. Gober held his position, reduring the nine years of reckless waste asserting the charge, and soon sides were taken, and the society broke up in

> Sunday morning, before sunrise, Hill had chosen his best man, and sent a challenge to Gober, in the following polite manner: "HIGH SHOALS, Ga., September 30 .-

Will Gober: Last nite you insulted me. des like no nigger eber done befo.' In dis matter my honah is at stake, sah, and I demand de satisfaxtion of a gentleman. Meet me at de oyster rock on de Hudson Riber, in de mornin' at 6 o'clock sharp. Bring all de weapins you's got, an' ef you don't keep your eye skinned I'll cut your libber into mink's meet. Dis will be handed you by Henry Streety, and you can send your anser back by him or somebody

else. I'll be dar. MAJOR HILL." Gober had fallen into a Sunday morning snooze and was still asleep when Streety arrived with the blood-thirsty message. He sent six miles up the river for Jake Anderson, his best friend, and the answer was delayed until 2 o'clock, when Major received the following:

'FLAT CREEK, September 28.—Major Hill: Your letter was handed me by dat good-for-nothing loafer, Henry Streety. dis merningt and I'll des say dat dis to say to you I'll do justice to de 'casion, honah or no honah! I'll be dar, time Notwithstanding this, an actual bal- you's reddy, and don't you fergit I'm WILL GOBER."

The news flew on the wings of the arranged to meet on an island five miles up the river. Twelve paces were measother with "swamp angels" in

ther re-more apparent. physicians, reporters and sporting men, and some of them tried to effect a se on having gore. The seconds were also armed to the teeth and anxious for the one, two. Then Major spoke:

"Hold on, dar!" Jake Anderson drew his pistol and cocked it. Hill says: "See here, dis nigger allus been a peaceexclusive of manufacturing plants. able darky an' lubs de law. I hates to do a thing like dis, but Will Gober, if facturing, development and investment you don't take back what you said Sadday night, den dis nigger's gwine to capital of a million and a quarter stick to dis thing frou thick and thin, an' hab his honah back or die in de

> 'tempt." Gober cried out: "Genl'men, he's broke de rule, and I's gwine to." But just at that time Streety sprang out with a revolver presented and cried: "De first man what moves I'll shoot him."

The positions were resumed again their city, is in process of completion. and the fight commenced; one, two; and The barriers to river navigation are at number two Hill backed and whirled, being removed. The wholesale trade hollowing at the top of his voice: "Don't shoot," and was soon splashing about in the river and on the other side, leaping at break-neck speed down the river leaving the modern sporting men and One shot was fired by Gober just over Hill's head, cutting some of the leaves

off the trees. Hill was seen last near the Curryhe last night still hurrying along, and. All enjoyed the last Georgia duel

hugely. "There is a marked difference in nigger and human nature," said one of the party.

Another said: Didn't dat nigger run

Italian Railroad Laborers.

Mr. R. S. Pringle has, for the past government, of education and of trans- few weeks, been negotiating an engageportation in South Carolina. It can be ment with a party of fifty Italians to made as well a centre of manufacturing | work on the Eutawville Railroad between this point and Summerton. In response as such will depend largely upon local to a letter received from the representaexample and effort. These insured, and tive of the Italians, Mr. Pringle has the advantages of the city fully and signed and sent forward a contract stipintelligently set torth, there will be no ulating among other conditions to give lack of capital and skill from without them continuous employment on the to give large effect to all worthy aspira- railroad for a period of four mouths if tions and round out the work which has so much time shall be required to complete the grading. In the event tue grading on the road shall be completed "HIDE FROM THE CENSUS TAKER." before the expiration of the time agreed on, Mr. Pringle has obliged himself to procure work for them at the phosphate works near Charleston. Arrangements have been made with a phosphate company to take the Italians should it become necessary. Mr. Pringle, by this from the following editorial utterance new arrangement for labor, will render in the Atlanta News, of which William | himself independent of the uncertain and Pledger, who calls the convention, is unreliable local supply of hands, and will be enabled to rapidly push forward We are going to discuss matters, don't | the work of the road. After the expiration of their term of

service with Mr. Pringle it might be press has circulated about us, tell how experiment with the Italian. In Florida, where they are extensively employed the world that so far as negro domina- they prove industrious, economical and tion is concerned we do not wish it, but more trustworthy than the usual laborwill say that we want representation ers of the South. The Italians are a scaled down, and if necessary to do it gregarious people and will have to be employed either together or in the same community. In bands of the size of this If necessary, let the census tell that gang they are usually organized and commonly have a native priest along at Say, if necessary, you have moved to the head as both spiritual and temporal

Gen. Faulkner Gets Seven Years. BUFFALO, N. Y., October 7 .- The jury

came into court at 10:15 this morning with a verdict of "guilty as charged in Troy, N. Y., is having an epidemic of the eighteenth count of the indictment, typhoid fever. In one locality there in making a false report of the condition of the Dansville National Bank in May, 1887, to which he signed his name Judge Coxe this afternoon sentenced Faulkner to seven years in the Erie The crew of the Spanish vessel captured by Riffians off the Moroceo coast have will be made before Judge Wallace at Syracuse for a writ of error,