

# TRADE IN GENERAL.

Retarded in the West By Continued Rains.

## A BETTER TONE IN THE SOUTH.

While in the East, For the Season, There Has Been a Fair Activity—Money Everywhere Abundant, But the Demand Smaller Than Usual.

New York, May 7.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business has been much retarded throughout most of the western states by unusual and continuous rains. The movement of products is thus delayed, but it is believed temporarily. Seeding in many quarters is interrupted, though on the whole fairly advanced for the season and distribution of goods is checked. A somewhat better tone appears at the south and business at the east is fairly active for the season, although in some lines dull and depressed. Money is everywhere abundant in part because the demand is smaller than usual, but this is in a measure due to the unusual conservatism of trade, buyers making many small purchases instead of larger purchases and waiting more carefully for actual distribution.

Boston notes unseasonable weather and yet a fair trade. At Philadelphia the grocery trade is larger than a year ago. At Baltimore trade is decidedly satisfactory, southern trade being fairly maintained and exports exceed those of the previous month. Iron is slightly weaker at Pittsburgh and the glass trade not pushing, but the hardware trade is exceptionally good. The demand for coke is shrinking and prices are cut. Trade in dry goods and hardware at Cleveland is good and fair in books and shoes and groceries, with increased demand for money. At Cincinnati the shoe business exceeds last year's, but the harness trade is unsettled by labor difficulties.

At Chicago the receipts of products have been generally diminished by bad weather and dry goods sales are smaller, but in other lines sales are better than a year ago. At Milwaukee money is in active demand though rain checks shipments and seeding. At St. Paul the backward season makes jobbing dull and collections poor, but at Minneapolis the lumber trade is good and the flour output large. Rains retard trade at Omaha, but live stock receipts are almost the heaviest ever known and grain receipts in ten days greater than in thirty days preceding.

Business at Kansas City is fair in spite of bad weather, making receipts light. At St. Louis trade is strong and improving. At Little Rock business is fair. At Louisville, improving, with tobacco still active. At New Orleans, somewhat improved with cotton active, and at Savannah decreased, drought having affected crops.

Exports for the week were a little less than last year and imports have been a little larger. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 300 as compared with totals of 311 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 343.

## THE MISSISSIPPI RISING.

Reports From Keokuk, Ia., and Greenville, Miss., to That Effect.

Keokuk, Ia., May 7.—The Mississippi river has been rapidly rising for the past two days, approaching the extreme high water mark. Last night it stood 15.4 feet.

The lowlands are submerged; crops ruined; farmers have taken their stock and families to high ground for protection. The small levees along the Des Moines and Rio rivers have broken, and large tracts of land are submerged. The main levee protecting 11,000 acres, is yet safe.

Alexandria, Mo., is surrounded by water, and travel and traffic is conducted by skiffs. The railroad tracks are submerged in places, but the roadbeds are safe. Should the rise continue much longer it will be a repetition of the disastrous floods of four years ago.

Greenville, Miss., May 7.—The Mississippi river passed the high water mark of 1911 Thursday and the high water mark of 1890 was reached yesterday morning, and last night the gauge read 48.5 feet, higher than any previous record, and is still rising at the rate of half an inch in twenty-four hours.

Tallahassee, La., May 7.—All the levees in East Carroll, Madison and Tensas parishes are in splendid condition and holding well. The river is rising about one-tenth every twenty-four hours. No trouble apprehended from the water.

Lake Providence, La., May 7.—A rise of six inches since Thursday evening made the gauge last evening read forty-two feet. The levees are being built up with sacks of sand wherever necessary and active watch is being kept.

## A Half Million Dollar Fire.

New York, May 7.—At 2 o'clock this morning flames were discovered in the packing house of Swartzchild & Sulzberger, covering two blocks from Forty-fifth to Forty-seventh street, from First avenue to the river, and in addition having a large new building on the river front. At 7 o'clock the fire was under control. Loss probably \$500,000. There was a strike of about twenty-five employes last evening, but it is not believed that the strikers are in any way to blame for the fire.

## Distinguished German Chemist Dead.

Berlin, May 7.—Prof. August Wilhelm Hoffmann, the distinguished German chemist, is dead. He was a member of many societies, including the royal society of London. He was a corresponding member of the institute of France and an officer of the French legion of honor.

## Anarchist Victim Dead.

Paris, May 7.—Paul Hamon, a printer, who was injured in the explosion at M. Verry's restaurant in the Boulevard Magenta on the night of April 25, is dead.

# METHODISTS IN CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Church at Omaha, Neb.

The twenty-fourth quadrennial conference of the Methodist church met at Omaha on May 2 with all the bishops of America, representatives from every conference in the United States and many from abroad present. The meeting of this conference every four years is a great event in the history of the church and usually remains in session several weeks. A bishop presides each day, and the conference is composed of the bishops and clerical and lay delegates. This body legislates for the entire church and its proceedings are of unusual interest. The conference was called to order on the first day by Bishop Bowman, who presided for the day. Dr. David S. Monroe was chosen secretary. The proceedings were entirely preliminary, the status of lay delegates only being discussed.

The second day's session of the quadrennial conference (May 3) was presided over by Bishop Merrill. Soon after the journal was read a dispute arose over the seating of delegates. Some of the seats that had been set aside for the delegates, who wished to be seated apart from the ministers, had been taken by ministerial delegates and a heated discussion arose over the question of compelling the ministers to vacate. This discussion caused the postponement of the quadrennial address by Bishop Foster to the afternoon session. Bishop Foss presided and the report of the commission on constitution was heard. Among other things suggested by the commission was a change in the arrangement of the discipline. No material change was recommended in the rules or in the wording of the discipline, but the commission thought the book could be arranged to much better advantage. The report also recommends that no annual conference should be organized with less than thirty traveling ministers and that the concurrent vote of three-fourths of the delegates of all the annual conferences be sufficient to authorize the general conference to make changes in the organic law of the church. A committee consisting of one from each annual conference was appointed on temperance and the overthrow of the liquor traffic, and a committee of equal size was appointed on the Epworth league. A special committee was also appointed to consider the order of conferences.

At the morning session of the Methodist conference on the 4th Bishop Warren presided. Bishop Foster delivered the quadrennial address. After referring to the fact that during the past quadrennial none of the bishops had preached a permanent disability, he reviewed the work in foreign lands, showing that it was in excellent condition all over the world. No schisms, no dissensions had appeared in the past four years. Since the last general conference fully 417,000 members have been added, a number more than has ever been known in the history of the church. The total number of communicants is now 2,392,614. The churches have increased 394 in number with an increased valuation of \$19,321,321. Contributions to all missionary societies have increased \$14,133,343. The average of Sunday school attendance in the ministry, discounting the continuation of foreign languages and customs in the country, deprecates the legislation by congress to exclude the Chinese, and declares that the union of church north and south is drifting slowly together. Upon the admission of women to the general conference, the result was given as follows: Laidy—For 335,000, against 103,913; ministerial—For 5,909, against 4,944. The report gave an exhaustive review of every branch of the church's work and recommended that great care be exercised in procuring ministers.

Bishop Waldron presided at the session of the Methodist quadrennial conference on the 5th. Immediately after the ending of the devotional exercises the reports of the western book agents and the board of trustees were reported. Dr. Moore, of Cincinnati, offered a resolution asking for a committee of fifteen on judiciary to consider all appeals and laws. Dr. Moore asked that the committee be appointed by the conference instead of by the bishops. He said that it is not good law for a court of appeals to be appointed by a body whose acts are to be reviewed. Dr. Moore's action caused a sensation and a sharply contested fight was the result. Dr. Buckley alleged that the position of Dr. Moore was false and defended the present manner of appointing the committee. Dr. Pullman, of New York, emphasized Dr. Moore's points. "We are often accused," he said, "of being under the government of a hierarchy, or aristocratic government, and we must do something to dislodge the public mind of such accusations." Dr. Pullman said that the church instead of ruling itself was ruled by a set of officers. In the 112 members of the Episcopal board are but twenty-one pastors and four laymen and the others are the agents and officers of the church. These eight or nine consist of presiding elders, book agents and others, non-presiding officers, or over ninety per cent of the board. Dr. Leonard, of Nebraska, further supported Dr. Moore's substitute. He considered the delegates as the peers of the bishops. After further debate the resolution was amended to meet objections. A motion for the appointment of a special committee of one clergyman and one layman from each district and three laymen at large to consider the equality of representation in the conference was adopted. A resolution from the Chicago German conference prohibiting members from joining secret orders was referred.

## A SET OF FALSE TEETH.

An Unfortunate Accident Which Happened to a Kansas City Gentleman.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 4.—A. J. Rugg, who lives out on the East side, met with a singular and distressing accident Sunday morning. Mr. Rugg swallowed a set of false teeth. He is now at the private hospital of Dr. George Halley on East Eighth street where, it is expected, an operation will be performed. It was stated last night that Mr. Rugg was resting well and that the operation would not be made immediately as Dr. Halley wished to await developments. It is thought, however, that the teeth will have to be cut out.

## MR. RUGG IS WELL TO DO MAN ABOUT 50 YEARS OLD.

He went to sleep Sunday night in the best of health and as usual left his false teeth in his mouth. He was awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning and found that the upper set of teeth had slipped half way down his throat and lodged. He dressed immediately and went to the house of Dr. Halley. The teeth were then too far down to be drawn out with instruments and so it was decided to cut open the throat. Mr. Rugg was placed under the influence of an anesthetic and the throat was operated upon, but it was too late as the pressure of the muscles had forced the teeth down into the stomach. Mr. Rugg has not suffered greatly since the teeth worked down into the stomach, but the throat is badly lacerated and he is unable to eat. While it is possible that an operation may not be necessary to remove the teeth, it is not at all probable.

## Floral Corps Badges Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Government Landscape Gardner Brown is preparing designs for the reproduction on the lawn of the pension office building next September of the corps badges in flowers. The central bed will represent the G. A. R. badge, the flowers selected duplicating the original colors precisely. The bed is to be sixty feet long and fifteen feet wide.

## The Danger of an Overflow at Maripelles, Ill., is Past.

The danger of an overflow at Maripelles, Ill., is past, the waters of the river having subsided. The damage done by the overflow below there will probably reach \$200,000.

# NOT POLITICAL.

Result of the Meeting of the Executive Officers of the Farmers' Alliance at Birmingham, Ala.—The Order Not a Political One—The Alliance.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 5.—The Alliance conference in this city yesterday developed an element which showed opposition to any action which would appear like interference with a member's right to vote according to his political sentiments. The result of the deliberations is an address issued to the order, as the address states, by the presidents and executive officers of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, West Virginia and Florida together with members of the national executive committee, national legislative committee, national judiciary committee and President Polk. After expressing high hope and encouragement, the manifesto runs substantially thus:

"We have entered a crucial period in the history of our great movement in which the greatest caution, earnest deliberation and strict adherence to our principles are necessary to preserve intact this organization.

You are congratulated upon the great harmony and unity of sentiment in regard to alliance principles which prevails within your borders and upon the fact that a careful canvass of the subject at this meeting has shown that practically the members of the order in those states stand squarely upon their demands with the avowed determination of holding devotion to them above that of any other method of action, and that to-day the number of those who so endorse the principles of the alliance is much greater than ever before. A sentiment prevails that this organization must be perpetuated entirely free from any partisan entanglements. The only danger which we see in any way to threaten a lack of the fullest development and prosperity of the order are those which attend the disposition of a few men and papers to publicly criticize and condemn others for their methods. This is not of sufficient extent to damage the order but it mars the perfect unity that should prevail and always injures all concerned and is contrary to the spirit of brotherly love and forbearance that should prevail. Another evil which unfortunately prevails only in a very few localities is the disposition of members to seek political office at the hands of their brethren, forgetting that principle of the alliance doctrine which declares that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

In consideration of these views as to the situation, the following rules of action are suggested as well calculated to enable this order to go through the coming ordeal of a fierce political contest and come out strengthened and purified:

First—Let a spirit of harmony prevail and let unity of action be the rule. Let no member or brother who stands squarely by the principles of the order or speaks in any way disparagingly or disrespectfully of him because they may differ as to the best methods of enforcing our principles. Grant to every brother the honesty of purpose.

Second—Let fidelity to the principles of the order be the true and only test of membership, and let those who value their partisan affiliations more than their alliance obligations be informed that their order demands their strict and full devotion to its principles and leaves each to his own choice of methods, but that the method can in no case control the principle, and therefore all who affiliate should accept as supreme the principles of the order.

Third—Every member who takes the obligation always administered to those who join is first told as a condition precedent, and upon which all that is to follow is predicated: "That it shall in no way interfere with your political or religious liberty." Therefore this order as such or any of its members has no right to take any partisan, political or sectarian religious action. We urge upon the brotherhood of all reform organizations and all good citizens who believe as we do that the enactment of laws based upon our demands is for the preservation of the free institutions of our government and to rescue the masses from degraded servitude; that they use all honorable means to secure the election of men to our national legislative council who stand pledged to work for the passage of such laws.

Finally, brethren, remember that devotion to our principles can only be emphasized and our influence made effective by voting for our demands at the ballot box. We send greeting to the brotherhood in the north and great northwest and every member who has the right to take any partisan, political or sectarian religious action will stand by them in all their laudable efforts to redeem the country from the clutches of organized capital and that we will stand with them at the ballot box for the enforcement of our demands.

Signed by all members of the conference.

## THE EIGHT HOUR BILL.

Mr. Tarsney Presented to the House a Resolution in Regard to It.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Mr. Tarsney presented to the house a report on his bill relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works of the United States and the District of Columbia, constituting eight hours as a day's labor. The report says that the basis of the movement looking to the shortening of the daily hours of service of those engaged in physical labor are: First, to give needed opportunity for physical recuperation; second, to afford such laborers an opportunity for the society of their families and for social and intellectual employment; third, in an overcrowded and congested labor market by expanding the opportunity for obtaining employment, giving a more general and more equitable diffusion to the wage product of the labor of such market.

## THE VILLAINOUS GRIP.

How It Afflicted Fishermen on the North-west Coast.

St. Johns, N. F., May 5.—Information from the northern coast depicts a wretched condition of affairs. Owing to ravages of grip last year, the miserable inhabitants were unable to gather their usual catch of fish. Just before navigation closed the government sent the people of Flowers Cove sixty barrels of flour, to save them from perishing during the winter. Five months they have been out off from the world by ice. Early in February the people watched with horror the consumption of the last handful of flour. How they have lived since, God alone knows. For two months the cry of hunger has been heard. Whole families had not a crust of bread. There is not a barrel of flour on the whole coast between Bonne Bay and St. Anthony's.

## Republicans Carry St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul, Minn., May 5.—Every precinct in the city has now been heard from, and the majority for Wright (rep.) is 3,798 over the present mayor. For comptroller, McCauley (rep.) has over 4,000 majority, and for treasurer, Miller (rep.) has a majority of nearly 3,000. Two years ago Mayor Smith's (dem.) majority was 1,400.

## Fitzsimons Is After "Fit."

New Orleans, May 5.—President Noel has received a reply from Ted Fitzsimons accepting the offer of a \$12,000 purse to fight Fitzsimons. The fight will occur September 5.

# ABOVE ALL OTHERS.

Dr. Talmage Upon the Beauties of the Saviour's Name.

A Title That Is Easy, Beautiful, Blessed, Enduring and Above All Other Names—It Stands For Tenderness and Sympathy.

In a late sermon at Brooklyn Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage discoursed upon the beauties of the titles of Jesus Christ. His text was from Philippians II, 9, "The name which is above every name." Dr. Talmage said:

Paul is here making rapturous and enthusiastic description of the name of Christ. There are merely worldly names that sometimes thrill you through and through. Such was the name of Henry Clay to a Kentuckian, William Wirt to a Virginian, the name of Daniel Webster to a New Englander.

By common proverb we have come to believe that "there is nothing in a name;" and so parents sometimes at the baptismal altar give titles to their children, reckless of the fact that that title, that name, will be a lifetime hindrance or a lifetime help. You have no right to give your child a name lacking either in euphony or moral meaning. It is a sin to call a child Jehoiakim or Tighlath-pileser—or by anything that is disagreeable. Because you have had an exasperating name yourself is no reason why you should inflict it upon your progeny. And yet how often it is we see a name full of jargon rattling down from generation to generation, simply because a long while ago some one happened to be afflicted with it. Institutions and great enterprises sometimes without sufficient deliberation take nomenclature. Mighty destinies have been decided by a name. While we may, by a long course of Christian behavior, get over the misfortune of having been baptized with the name of a despot or a cheat, how much better it would have been if we could have started life without any such hindrance.

When Paul, in my text and in other passages of Scripture, burst forth in aspirations of admiration for the name of Christ, I want to inquire what are the characteristics of that appellation, "The name which is above every name." In the first place, speaking to you in regard to the name of Christ, I want to tell you it is an easy name. You are sometimes introduced to people with long and unpronounceable names, and you have to listen cautiously to get the names, and you have to hear them pronounced two or three times before you risk trying to utter them; but within the first two years the little child folds its hands and looks upward and says "Jesus." Can it be that in all this church this morning there are representatives of any household where the children are familiar with the names of the father and mother and brother and sister, yet know nothing about "that name which is above every name?" Sometimes you forget the name of a quite familiar friend, and you have to think and think before you get it; but can you imagine any freak of intellect by which you should forget the name of Jesus? That word seems to fit the tongue in every dialect.

When an aged father was dying, one of the children came and said: "Father, do you know me?" and in the delirium of the last sickness he said: "No, I don't know you." Another child came and said: "Father, do you know me?" "No," he said, "I don't know you." Then the village pastor came in and said: "Do you know me?" He said: "No, I don't know I ever saw you." Then said the minister: "Do you know Jesus?" "O, yes!" said the dying man, "I know Jesus; chief among ten thousand is he, and the one altogether lovely." Yes, for all ages and for all languages, and for all conditions it is an easy name.

Jesus, I love thy charming name. This music to my ear. Fain would I sound it out so loud That Heaven and earth might hear.

But I remark further in regard to his name of Christ, that it is a beautiful name. Now you have noticed that you cannot disassociate a name from the character of a person who has it. There are some names, for instance, that are repulsive to your ear. These names are attractive to your ear. What is the difference? Why, I happened to know some persons of that name who were cross, or sour, or queer, or unsympathetic, and the persons you have happened to know of that name were kind and genial. Since, then, we cannot disassociate a name from the character of a person who has the name, that consideration makes the name of Jesus unspeakably beautiful. I cannot pronounce that name in your presence but you think of Bethlehem and Gethsemane and Golgotha, and you see His loving face and hear His tender voice and you feel His gentle touch. As soon as I pronounce His name in your presence you think of Him who banqueted with heavenly higharches, yet came down and breakfasted on the fish which the rough men hauled out of Genesaret; you think of Him who, though the clouds are the dust of His feet, walked footsore on the road to Emmaus. I cannot speak His name in your hearing this morning but you think right away of the shining one who restored the centurion's daughter, and who helped the blind man to sunlight, and who made the cripple's crutch useless, and who looked down into the laughing eyes of the babe until it struggled to go to him; then, flinging His arms around it and impressing a kiss upon its beautiful brow, said: "Of such is the kingdom of Heaven." O, such is the name of Jesus, the name of Jesus, which stands for love, for patience, for self-sacrificing, for magnanimity, for everything that is good, and glorious, and tender, and sympathetic, and kind. It is aromatic with all harmonies.

Take all the glories of bookbinding and put them around the page on which that name is printed. On Christmas morning wreath it on the wall. Let it dip from harp's strings as it thundered from organ's diapason. Sound it often, sound it well, until every star shall seem to shine on it, and every flower shall seem to breathe it, and mountain and sea, and day and night, and earth and Heaven acclaim in full chant, "Blessed be His glorious name forever." "The name which is above every name."

Have you ever heard in a Methodist church, during a time of revival, a score of souls come to the altar and cry out for mercy under the power of just two lines of glorious old John Wesley? Jesus, the name high over all, in Heaven or earth, or sky.

To the repenting soul, to the exhausted invalid, to the Sunday school girl, to the snow white octogenarian, it is beautiful. The aged man comes in from a long walk, and he tremulously opens the door of his home, and he hangs his hat on the old nail, and he puts his cane in the usual place, and he lies on his couch, and he says to his children and his grandchildren: "My dears, I am going away from you." And they say: "Why, where are you going, grandfather?" "Oh," he says, "I am going to Jesus," and so the old man faints away into Heaven.

And the little child comes in from play and she flings herself in your lap, and she says, "Mamma, I'm so sick, I'm so very sick;" and you put her to bed, and the fever is worse and worse, and some midnight, while you are shaking up the pillow and giving the medicine, she looks up in your face and says, "Mamma, I'm going away from you." You say, "Where are you going, my darling?" And she says, "I am going to Jesus." And the red cheek that you take to be the mark of the fever turns out to be only the carnation bloom of Heaven.

But I remark again, in regard to this name of Christ, that it is a mighty name. Rothschild is a name mighty in the commercial world; Silliman is a name mighty in the scientific world; Irving is a name mighty in the literary world; Washington is a name mighty in the political world; Wellington is a name mighty in the military world; but where in all the earth is a name so potent to lift, and thrill, and arouse, and rally, and bless as the name of Jesus? Why, the sound of that one name unhorsed Saul and threw Newton on his face on ship's deck; and that one name to-day, while I speak, holds a hundred million souls under omnipotent spell.

O! it is a mighty name. Under its power the last temple of superstition will come down and the last juggernaut of iniquity will be shattered to pieces. The red horse of carnage, spoken of in apocalyptic vision, and the black horse of death must come back on their haunches, while the white horse of victory goes forth, mounted on Him who hath the moon under His feet and the stars of Heaven for His tiara. Mighty name! It will first make the whole earth tremble, and then it will make all the nations sing. Mighty name!

Other dominions seem to be giving way; France had to give up some of her favorite provinces; Spain has lost a great deal of her power; many of the thrones of the world are being lowered; many of the scepters of the world are being shortened, but every tract distributor, every Bible printer, every Christian institution established spreads abroad the mighty name of Christ. It has already been heard under the Chinese wall and in the Siberian snow castle and in the Brazilian grove and in the eastern prairie. That name will swallow up all other names. That crown will yet cover up all other crowns. That empire will yet compass all dominions.

All crimes shall cease and ancient frauds shall fall. Returning justice lift aloft her scale; Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend, And white-robed innocence from Heaven descend.

But I remark again, taking a step forward in this subject, that the name of Christ is an enduring name. You get over the fence of the graveyard and you pull the weeds back from the name that has nearly faded from the tombstone and you wish that Walter Scott's "Old Mortality" would come along and re-chisel it so that you might really find out what the name is. Why, that was the name of the greatest man in all the town, in all the country in all the state, now almost faded from the tombstone. And so the great names of this world either have perished or are perishing. Gregory VI, Sancho of Spain; Conrad I, of England; Catherine, of Russia. Those names were once mighty, and they made the earth tremble. Who cares for them now? None so poor as to do them reverence. But the name of Christ is enduring forever. It will be preserved in the world's fine art. It will be preserved in the world's grand and elaborate architecture, and protestantism shall yet have its St. Mark's and its St. Peter's. It shall be preserved in the world's literature, for there shall be other Palesys to write the "Evidences of Christianity." More than all, it will be embalmed in the hearts of all the good of earth, and all the great ones of Heaven. Shall the emancipated bondman ever forget who set him free? Shall the blind man ever forget the Divine Physician who gave him sight? Shall the lost and wandering ever forget who brought them home? Why, to make the world forget that name would be to burn up all the Bibles, and burn down all the churches and then, in the spirit of universal arson, go through the gate of Heaven and put the torch to all the temples and mansions and palaces, until in the awful conflagration all Heaven went down, and the people came out to look upon the charred ruins; but even then they would hear the name of Christ in the thunder of falling towers and in the crash of temple walls, and see it interwoven into the flying banners of flame, and the redeemed of Heaven would say: "Let the temples and palaces burn; let them burn; we have Jesus left." Blessed be His glorious name forever. "The name which is above every name."

My friends, have you made up your minds by what name you will accept Christ when you see Him in Heaven? Now that is a practical question. For you will see Him, child of God, just as certainly as you sit there and I stand here. By what name? or you made up your mind to call Christ when you first met Him in Heaven. Will you call Him "Anointed One," or "Messiah," or will you take some one of the symbolic terms which you read in your Bible on earth—terms by which Christ was designated?

Some day perhaps you will be wandering among the gardens of God on high, the place abloom with eternal spring-time, infinite luxury of lily and rose and amaranth, and perhaps you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, Thou art the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." Sometime there will be a new soul come into Heaven to take its place in the firmament and shine as the stars forever and ever, and the luster of a useful life will shine forth tremulous and beautiful, and you will look up into the face of Christ, and say, "My Lord, thou art a brighter star, the morning star, the star of Jacob, the star of the Redeemer." Some day you will be walking among the fountains that toss in the sunlight, falling in crash of pearl and amethyst into golden and crystalline urn, and wandering up the round banked river to the place where the water first tinkles its silver on the rock, and from chalice of love you will be drinking to honor and everlasting joy, and you will look up into the face of Christ and say, "My Lord, my Lord, thou art the Fountain of Living Water." Some day you will be wandering among the lambs and sheep of Heaven feeding by the rock, rejoicing in the care of Him who brought you out of the wilderness world into the sheepfold, and you will look up into His face and say, "My Lord, my Lord, thou art the Shepherd of the Everlasting Hills."

But there is another name by which you can call Him. Perhaps that will be the name I have not mentioned yet. I imagine that Heaven is all full. Every throne has its king. Every harp has its harper. All the wealth of the universe has come into Heaven. There is nothing to be added. The song full, the ranks full. The mansions all full, Heaven full. The sun will set afire with its splendor the domes of the temple, and burnish the golden streets into a blaze, and be reflected back from the solid pearl of the twelve gates, and it will be noon in Heaven. Noon on the valley. Noon on the hills. Noon in the rivers. High noon. And then you will look up, gradually accustoming your vision to the sight, shading your eyes at the first lest they be extinguished with the insufferable splendor, until after a while you can look upon the full irradiation, and you will cry out, "My Lord, My Lord, thou art the Sun That Never Sets."

But at this point I am staggered with the thought that there may be persons in this house for whom this name has no charm, though it is so easy, though it is so beautiful, though it is so potent, though it is so enduring. O! come today, and see whether there is anything in Christ.

I pray God he may move upon this assemblage now, that we may see him walking all through these aisles, that the Holy Spirit may spread his wings over this auditory. Now is your time for Heaven. O my friends! meeting once, perhaps never again until the books are opened, what shall we say of this morning's service? Have I told you the whole truth? Have you listened to the whole truth? Now is your time for Heaven. Come into the kingdom. If you never had an invitation before, I give it to you now. I do not ask what your sin has been or what your wandering. This is not pertinent to the question. The only thing is whether you want Christ. Come in, the furthest off. Come, the nearest by. "Where sin abounded, grace shall much more abound." Is there in all this august assemblage a man who feels he is too wicked to come? You are mistaken. Come now. "Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation."

O ye who are young! come now. It is no gloomy religion that I preach. It will take no luster from your eye. It will take no color from your cheek. It will take no spring from your step. I know what I am talking about. I have felt the consolation of this grace in my own heart. It is not a theory with me. I know in whom I believe, and He has been so good a friend to me, I have a right this morning to commend his friendship to all the people. O! come into the kingdom. Do not say you are too bad. "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts." "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth." How is He going to do—drive you into the kingdom? He will not do it. If you get in at all, it will be because you are drawn in by His love. What does he say? "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth." He was lifted up. What for? To drive? No! lifted up to draw. O! come now, come now into the kingdom of our Lord Jesus.

You have heard of that warrior of ancient times who went into battle against Christ. He hated Christ, and he went into battle, fighting Christ; but in the battle he got wounded, he was struck by the arrow and he fell, and as he lay with his face up to the sun, and the life blood was oozing away, he put his hand to his heart and took a handful of blood from the wound, and held it up toward the sun, and cried out: "O Jesus! Thou has conquered." And if to-day, my hearer, struck through by the arrow of God's gracious spirit, you realize the truth of what I have been saying, you would surrender yourself to the Lord who bought you; you would say: "I will no longer battle against Christ's mercy. Lord Jesus, Thou hast conquered." Glorious name! I know not what you will do with it, but I will tell you one thing before I stop—I must tell it. I will tell you one thing here and now, that I take Him to be my Lord, my God, my pardon, my piece, my comfort, my salvation my Heaven. Blessed be His glorious name forever. "The name which is above every name."

—It is believed that fully twenty-five per cent of the population of the Argentine republic at the present time consists of European settlers, most of whom—now that the uselessness of one has been compelled to leave—are well established and have all the interests identical with the country.