FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Virtual Holiday in London as Well as Here.

THAT IS, FOR AMERICAN STOCKS.

Summary of the Past Week's Transactions and Fluctuations on 'Change.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, Feb. 22, 1891.

Although the London market for "Americans" will be open to-morrow it is safe to say that there will be nothing done to change the quotations made here yesterday.

The foreigners have now for some time been merely following the prices made here. In active times it has happened that Wall street men would use the cable on Washington's Birthday to trade on information or on developments which would affect prices. By selling or buying in London they secured one day's advantage over less sophisticated speculators.

In view of the dull, stale, flat and unprofitable character of the market here for some time past, however, there is no need of anybody exerting himself to get ahead of others, and so far as "Americans" are concerned to-morrow will doubtless be almost as full a holiday in Capel Court as in Wall street. As a matter of record, however, we append our usual summary of the past week's transaction and extreme variations:—

Sales at the Board during the week amounted to 592,616 shares (silver bullion certificates not included), against 829,938 for the previous week and 974,968 for that ending February 7. Following is a summary of last week's market, with the closing prices of the previous week for comparison:—

	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Feb. 21.	Last Feb. 14
Adams Express...	20	150	148	148	150
Alton & T. H.....	50	27½	27½	27½	38
Am. Tobac.Co.pf.	260	100½	99¾	100½	100
Amer. Express...	38	120	118	120	120
Am. Tel. & C. Co.	300	81½	80¾	80¾	82
*Am. Cotton Oil..	4,110	22¾	19	22¾	18¾
*Am. Cot. Oil pf..	1,320	48¾	44	48¾	43
*Am. Cot. Oil t. r.	7,801	24¾	21¾	23⅞	21⅛
*Am. Sugar Refs.	24,943	75¾	72¾	73½	74¾
*Am. Sug. Rfs.pf.	3,728	88½	85¾	86½	87
Atch., T. & S. F..	19,817	28⅝	27⅝	28	28
Boston A. L. pf..	100	101	101	101	—
Buf., Roch. & P..	3,000	36½	35½	35⅞	35⅝
Buf., R. & P. pf..	600	77	76¾	76¾	76¾
Can. Southern...	1,390	51⅜	50½	50½	50⅝
Can. Pacific.....	1,200	75¼	74⅞	74⅞	74¼
Central Pacific...	230	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
Ches. & Ohio.....	950	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
C. & O. 1st pf....	2,170	54	52	52½	51¼
C. & O. 2d pf.....	1,610	34¼	33½	33¼	32⅝
Chicago Gas Co..	14,352	42⅝	40¼	41⅞	40⅝
Chic. & Alton....	5	129	129	129	127
Chicago & N. W..	3,009	107⅝	106⅝	107	106¾
Chic. & N. W. pf.	11	138	138	138	138
C., B. & Q.....	128,831	88¾	82½	83⅝	86
C., M. & St. P....	71,460	56¼	54¼	55½	54¾
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1,719	113½	111¾	112	112¼
C., R. I. & Pac...	47,253	70½	66¾	67⅝	69⅛
C., C., C. & St. L..	3,125	63½	62½	63	62½
C.,C.,C. & St. L. pf	115	96	96	96	96
Colorado Coal...	300	37	36½	36½	36½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	510	27	26	26⅛	27
Chic. & E. Ill....	200	48	47½	48	47
Chic. & E. Ill. pf.	694	91	89½	91	91
Con. Gas Co.....	547	97½	97	97	97⅞
Del. & Hudson...	1,110	138	137	137	137¾
Del., Lack & W...	10,965	139½	138½	138½	138⅝
Denver & Rio G..	800	19½	18¾	19	18⅞
Den. & Rio G. pf.	894	61	60⅛	60⅞	60⅛
*Dul., S. S. & A..	200	6	5½	6	—
*Dul.,S. S. & A. pf	300	15	14½	15	—
Dis. & C. F.Co...	7,225	45	41½	45	42¼
E. T., V. & Ga....	320	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Ed. Gen. El. Co..	218	105½	105½	105½	107½
Evans. & T. H....	400	112	111½	111½	114
Green Bay & W..	550	8	7½	8	7⅞
Green B. & W. pf.	200	14½	14	14¼	13¾
Great North. pf..	1,120	85½	84	84	84½
Homestake	10	10	10	10	—
Houston & Texas	200	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	—
Illinois Central..	750	98	96½	97	97
Keo. & D. M. pf..	100	11½	11½	11½	10½
L. E. & Western.	2,875	15	14½	14⅞	14½
L. E. & West. pf..	1,620	58½	57½	57½	57⅝
Lake Shore.....	7,005	112½	111½	112½	112
Louis. & Nash....	22,351	76½	74¾	75¾	74⅞
Louis., St. L. & T.	600	16¾	16¼	16½	16¼
L., N. A. & Chic..	1,225	26	22⅞	23¼	25
Manhattan Con..	530	105½	104	104	104
Mexican Central.	500	22⅜	21½	21½	22¾
Mil., L. S. & W...	400	75	73	73	79
Mil., L. S. & W.pf.	442	100	100	100	105½
Missouri Pacific..	13,920	67¾	66¾	67¼	66⅝
Mo., K. & T.....	100	12	12	12	12½
Mo., K. & T. pf...	205	21¾	21¾	21¾	22½
Mobile & Ohio....	7,815	39	34	38	33¾
Morris & Essex...	25	147½	147½	147½	147½
Nat. Linseed Oil..	200	39¾	39½	39¾	40
Nat. Cordage pf..	420	103⅝	101½	103¾	101¾
*Nat. Lead Trust.	10,469	19⅝	19	19½	19¼
Nash., C. & St. L.	150	93	93	93	95
N. J. Central.....	745	118¼	116	116	116½
N. Y. Central.....	695	103	102½	102½	102½
N. Y. & N. E.....	10,035	37⅞	35	36¼	37½
N. Y. & N. H.....	28	270	270	270	267
N. Y., C. & St. L..	1,125	14¼	13½	14	13¾
N.Y.,C.& S.L.1st p	85	67	66	67	68
N.Y.,C.& S.L.2d pf	800	30⅝	29	29½	29¾
N. Y., L. & W.....	27	109½	109½	109½	—
N. Y., L. E. & W..	2,590	20⅜	19⅝	19¾	19⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.pf	1,000	54	53½	53½	53
N. Y., S. & W.....	12,155	11¾	9	9	10½
N. Y., S. & W. pf..	9,744	40½	34½	35	38½
Norfolk & W. pf..	711	56¼	55½	56¼	56
North Am. Co....	32,597	19½	17½	18	18
Northern Pac....	18,463	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	27¾
Northern Pac. pf.	25,555	73½	71⅞	72½	72¾
Ohio Southern...	20	19	19	19	—
Ohio & Miss.....	325	18½	17¼	17¼	18⅛
Ontario & West..	2,940	17½	17	17⅛	17
Oregon Imp.....	1,969	29	27	27½	28¼
Oregon S. L.....	15	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½
Pacific Mail.....	8,915	38⅝	37	37⅝	37⅛
Peo. & Eastern...	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
Peo., Dec. & Ev..	5,890	20¾	19½	20½	19¼
Phila & Reading.	1,500	33½	31⅞	31¾	32⅞
Pitts. & West. pf.	725	32	31¾	32	32½
Pitts., F.W. & C..	45	150	150	150	150
Pull. Pal. Car. Co.	205	192½	191½	192½	192
Quicksilver	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
Quicksilver pf...	10	40	40	40	—
Rio Grande W....	1,900	37	33¾	37	33
Rio Grande W.pf.	1,415	71	68½	71	69¾
Rich. & W. P.....	10,541	19½	18⅝	19	18¾
Rich. & W. P. pf.	510	75½	74	75½	74⅞
R., W. & O.....	270	104½	104	104	103
St.L.&S.F. 1st pf..	108	55	55	55	—
St. P. & Duluth..	100	26	26	26	26½
St. P. M. & M....	1,070	107	106½	107	108½
Silver bul. ctfs.	2,240,000	99¾	96½	97	100¼
South Carolina...	200	9	9	9	8½
Standard Mining	100	1.40	1.40	1.40	—
Southern Pacific.	2,610	30⅝	29¾	30⅛	29⅝
*Sug.Ref.Co. tr. r.	4,262	86½	84¾	84¾	86
Tenn. Coal & I...	210	36½	36½	36½	—
Tol. & O. C. pf....	100	88	88	88	—
T., A. A. & N. M..	420	18½	18	18	18¼
Texas Pacific.....	1,120	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
Union Pacific....	25,233	45⅞	44¼	44¾	44¾
U. S. Express.....	25	69½	69	69½	68
Wabash.....	480	10	10	10	10
Wabash pf.....	1,275	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅛
West. Union Tel.	4,660	81½	80½	81	80⅝
Wheeling & L. E.	9,196	33½	32	32⅞	32½
W. & L. E. pf.....	1,296	73½	72	73	72¾
Wisconsin Cent..	1,200	20⅞	20¼	20⅛	20½

Total sales of unlisted stocks 56,633 shares.
*Unlisted.

EUROPEAN FINANCE.

NEWS OF THE TRANSACTIONS ON THE FOREIGN BOURSES FOR THE PAST WEEK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 22, 1891.—During the past week there was a good demand for discount, which was quoted at 2⅜ for three months and 2½ for short. There was increased tightness of money, due to the Treasury hoarding the revenue payments, thus reducing the general market supply. The Bank of England added to this scarcity by borrowing over a million pounds, apparently aiming to produce a condition of the market that would justify raising the Bank of England rate.

The silver market continues very unsettled. There was no demand for the East. Prices here readily responded to the depression in New York. Silver securities were heavy. Rupee paper dropped 4½ on the week.

THE PRICE OF SECURITIES.

On the Stock Exchange business was inactive. Prices generally were steady, with a rising tendency. The public remains in a cautious, discriminating mood and will hazard nothing. Speculators also want stimulus. Dealers, however, concur in saying that they noted symptoms of a revival toward the close of the week in the slackened current of selling orders and the increased flow of buying orders.

Among the foreign securities Argentines were a prominent feature. Argentine national bonds have risen 2¼, while provincial and municipal bonds have dropped heavily, Cordova city bonds falling 18½ and others from 5 to 10. There are heightened fears of further defaults in these stocks. Chilian bonds lost 2½ on the week, while Brazilian bonds gained 2. British railway securities were rather better, showing an average rise of ½.

AMERICAN STOCKS WEAK.

American railway securities were weak and irregular. At the close yesterday the market was stagnant. This was partly due to the fact that Monday is a holiday in New York. Variations in prices of American railway securities for the week include the following:—Decreases—Ohio and Mississippi prefered 3, Lake Shore 2, Union Pacific shares 1¾, Mexican Central 1½, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Northern Pacific preferred and Wabash preferred, 1 each; Alabama and Texas, Norfolk and Western preferred and Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, ½ each; Central Pacific shares and Denver and Rio Grande common, ¼ each; Illinois Central ⅜. Increases—Mexican National bonds and Norfolk and Western gold bonds 1 each; New York, Ontario and Western ¼; St. Paul common ⅜.

MISCELLANEOUS DEALINGS.

Canadian securities were dull. Grand Trunk, second preference, fell 1½, do., first preference, 1, and do., third preference, ¾. In brewery shares, Allsopp preference was panicky on reports of a rapid decrease in revenue and fell 12½; Guinness advanced 2. Mexican Railway seconds lost 3¾; do. firsts lost ⅜. Rio Tinto gained ⅝. Bell's Asbestos and Hammond's and Middlesboro' Lands gained ½.

The British Columbia-Okanagon Railway will issue £122,500 of four per cent bonds. Paris and London financiers refused the Montreal city loan of £480,000 of three per cent debentures. The Coates company lent £300,000, taking the debentures as security.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 22, 1891.—On the Bourse during the week business was very quiet and prices were steady. The week's increases include:—Three per cent rentes, 15c.; Rio Tinto, 15f.; Panama Canal, 3f., 50c. Crédit Foncier dropped 2f. 25c. The Suez Canal Company offers 60,000 three per cent bonds at 500f. each, being part of the loan authorized to enlarge the canal.

THE BERLIN BOERSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 22, 1891.—On the Boerse during the week attention was absorbed in dealings in the new loans, in which there were extensive transactions. The price closed firm at 86.75. Bank shares were steady. Coal and iron shares were weak. The final quotations include the following:—Prussian fours, 106.10; Deutsche Bank, 168.25; Mexican sixes, 93.25; roubles, 237.85; Bochumer, 144; Harpener, 191; short exchange on London, 20.35¾; long do., 20.24¼; private discount, 2¾.

THE FRANKFORT BOERSE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 22, 1891.—The Boerse was inanimate during the past week. The final quotations include the following:—Italian fives, 95.10; Spanish fours, 75.50; Russian fours, 99.70; Austrian Crédit, 97.60; Austrian silver rente, 71.40; short exchange on London, 20.37; private discount, 2¾.

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ONE OF THE GREAT RECENT INVENTIONS TO form brass, silver and other metals in metal moulds instead of sand moulds and use the metal moulds thousands of times over again has now been fully perfected so as to be of great commercial value. The work is smooth, like wrought or rolled metal, instead of rough, like castings. Tubes of any length or form and very thin are made with the same ease as balls or other hollow bodies, plain or decorated. A complete large working machine is built and has been in constant operation for six months. All experiments are paid for and capital is now wanted to build a sufficiently large plant to establish a business for manufacturing articles in quantities and doing work for the trade. To parties willing to submit proof that they have sufficient cash capital the machine will be shown in operation and submitted to expert examination. Over 30 claims are allowed by the Patent Office without a single reference, proving non-interference; $50,000 to $500,000 can be invested, with absolute certainty of large dividends. Address S. L. H. 331 Herald office.

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Dividends.
THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO. OF NEW YORK.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 16 AND 18 BROAD ST., New York, February 23, 1891.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due March 1, 1891, will be paid at this office on and after Monday, March 2, 1891.
J. B. SKEHAN, Treasurer.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A PARTY WITH A few thousand dollars to become a firm member of a well known cloak and jacket concern; state full particulars. Address M. J., box 325 Herald.

A GENTLEMAN ESTABLISHED IN GALVESTON for the last 15 years desires to take the agency of a responsible importing fancy grocery house as well as for manufactured staple goods for the State of Texas; highest references given. Address M., 202 Produce Exchange.

FIRST CLASS WATER POWER.—SITUATED AT Ballston Spa, N. Y.; must be sold; new dam, 16 feet, full of water. Address GEORGE W. MAXON, Attorney, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

HOTEL SITE AT PALISADES PARK; SOLE LIQUOR privilege on this property; party who will erect buildings at once will be liberally met. Apply in forenoon at HITCHCOCK'S real estate office, 14 Chambers st. Also Store and Dwelling, near depot, for sale on long credit and easy terms.

QUICK PURCHASER, GREAT BARGAIN.—CANDY and Cigar Store; good stand; cheap. COLLIN H. WOODWARD, 2,719 8th av., near 145th st.

STOCK WILL BE SOLD AND POSITION GIVEN in good profitable manufacturing business, well established, to energetic young man; must invest at least ten thousand dollars. Address SILK MANUFACTURER, 240, Herald office.

TWO CONNECTING BOARDING HOUSES; FINE central location; lease and handsome furniture for sale; every room rented at good prices; excellent opportunity to right party; terms low. Inquire 219 West 15th st.

$25,000 TO $50,000 WANTED, WITH AN ACTIVE OR special partner, for an old established manufacturing business to increase output; control specialty with trade marks; profits large; liberal arrangement. Address MANUFACTURING, 380 Herald office.

VERY SHARP POKER SHARPS.

THEY TOOK ALL OF LOUIS G. EPSTEIN'S MONEY AND THEN ARRESTED HIM TO OBTAIN MORE.

Amsterdam card sharps have just had a New Yorker arrested who failed to pay them $14 of a poker debt and have succeeded in having him held.

Louis G. Epstein is an employé of Friedman & Co., of No. 5 Wooster street, whose business is buying up the stocks of stores and disposing of them at retail. The firm recently bought the stock of a hardware store in Amsterdam, N. Y., and placed Epstein in charge to dispose of the goods.

Mr. Epstein formed the acquaintance of David Strouss and other Amsterdam youths. Most of them play poker and they induced Mr. Epstein to join in a game. When it ended Mr. Epstein was without money and had lost besides $74, which he promised to pay but did not until the day he left town. Then he was met at the depot by the poker players who forced him to give them $60, all the money he had with him, and a check for the remainder—$14—on the Canal Street Bank, of New York.

The check, dishonored, was returned to Amsterdam. Strouss then went before Recorder Putman, of Amsterdam. Finding that he could not get a hitch on Mr. Epstein through the returned check, Strouss charged him with having borrowed money under false pretences and a warrant was issued, armed with which Constable Woodward came to New York. With the assistance of Detective Sergeant Heidelberg he arrested Mr. Epstein, who was arraigned yesterday morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Constable Woodward asked Justice Ford to indorse the warrant so that he could take Epstein back to Amsterdam. Mr. Epstein's lawyer explained the case to the Court, and asked that Justice Ford take a bond for Epstein's appearance at Amsterdam when wanted. Constable Woodward intimated that he "wan't goin' to be skinned afore his eyes by city chaps."

Justice Ford, after telling the constable that he had something to say, released Epstein on $500 bail for his appearance at Amsterdam on March 13.

A SERMON OF THE WAR IN WASHINGTON'S CHURCH.

The Father of His Country Was a Vestryman in the Little Edifice in Virginia Where the Address Was Delivered in 1862.

REV. DR. DE COSTA'S REVIEW

Christians Make the Best Soldiers and It May Become the Duty of Men to Fight for the Right

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh street and Waverley place, preached a sermon of the war yesterday morning. It was a memorable sermon, delivered in a memorable place—Falls Church, Fairfax county, Va.—in commemoration of Washington's Birthday, on Sunday, February 23, 1862.

Dr. De Costa went out to the war with the Fifth Massachusetts regiment, but subsequently became chaplain to the Eighteenth Massachusetts regiment. On the day in question the regiment was stationed at Camp Barnes, Hall's Hill, Fairfax county, Va. The propriety of holding some commemorative service was suggested to the regiment, and Falls Church, two miles distant from camp, was selected as the most appropriate place for the celebration. The discourse was composed amid the tumults of a camp.

REV. DR. B. F. DE COSTA.

Falls Church was built at a very early date, of brick brought from England. Without tower or spire, the soldier of the civil war, as he approached it on the Leesburg turnpike, was unable to discern it at a distance, but, coming upon it suddenly, he found it embosomed among the lofty trees in the surrounding churchyard. It was a simple, unpretending structure which had no architectural beauty to recommend it to the artist, and yet it was an object of great interest.

VESTRYMAN WASHINGTON.

It was of interest, because for several years Washington was a vestryman of the parish, and on Sundays he was accustomed to ride from Mount Vernon to attend the services. During the civil war it was sadly mutilated and profaned, having fallen successively into the hands of Confederate and Union troops. Representatives of both sides slain in battle were laid to rest side by side in its churchyard.

Much of Dr. De Costa's war discourse was seen to be applicable to the present day. "Every life repeats itself," he said. "The lives of the lofty and the lowly alike possess this all pervading influence and share whatever of glory or shame may be bound up in the decree of God. The influence of the departed is manifested in different ways and in various degrees. When some cycle is finished their words, uttered long years ago, return to us and strike like 'historic hailstones,' and their memories blaze for a time with cometic splendor.

"There are still others who, instead of exerting an occasional or periodic influence, rule us constantly with a firm and unalterable sway. Such is the memory of Washington."

Tracing the causes of the war the preacher said:—"That the people of both the North and the South had prepared the way for the operations of these wicked conspirators cannot be denied. By our forgetfulness of God, by our abuse of our freedom and by the contempt for authority which in past years has engendered many a scene of violence in the various sections of our country, we had been gradually verging toward a lax condition of public sentiment in every respect favorable to the growth of anarchy and rebellion.

"In our semi-barbarous eagerness to enjoy the fruits of liberty we had well nigh lain the axe at the root of the fair and beauteous tree which in the providence of God was planted in the Western World for the healing of the nations."

THE SOLDIER'S CHARACTER.

With regard to the character of the soldier Dr. De Costa said:—"It is indeed strange that so sagacious an observer as the Duke of Wellington should have made the remark attributed to him, 'that a man of refined Christian sensibilities is totally unfit for the profession of a soldier.' The most invincible corps that ever grappled with a foe was that memorable Ironsides regiment in which every man was a Christian man, and who charged at Naseby and Marston Moor chanting for a battle song the inspiring Psalms of David.

"The King's troops, the Cavaliers, were inspired by the lofty sentiment of honor, and, said Cromwell, 'to cope with these we must have men of religion.' And when the hour of action came the men of his choice, having no fear but the fear of God before their eyes, rushed impetuously into the fight at Winceby.

"The same principle was exhibited by Washington, who took great pains to caution his officers against the enlistment of men of low moral principle, and especially those abandoned vagabonds to whom all services were alike.

"Religion does not unfit men for the public service. On the contrary, it inspires them with all those valuable dispositions and sentiments that the true soldier could desire.

"I may be permitted here to glance at the view sometimes set forth that the profession of arms is inconsistent with the Christian character. It has even been declared that no genuine Christian can for one hour bear a sword without being untrue to his Master. This conclusion, however, I need not say, is founded on a very narrow view of human nature and the constitution of society.

WAR A NECESSARY EVIL.

"War is certainly a terrible evil, and there is nothing in bloodshed, *per se*, to recommend it to the eyes of mankind. It is also true that we should always seek to settle our national as well as our private difficulties upon the principles of peace, and so far as it lieth in us to be on amicable relations with all men. We may also hope and pray for the time when wars and fighting shall cease altogether, but until some such happy period arrives we must recognize physical force as one means of the public safety. The same result (peace) might also be achieved by such improvements in the enginery of war as would make one man equal to ten thousand, and thus leave us the alternative of universal peace or universal destruction.

"Till then, or till some new dispensation is inaugurated, we must sometimes resort to violence. It is idle to say that war is opposed to the genius of Christianity.

"At a single touch of the Master's band the theory of universal peace, a beautiful bubble, dissolves like magic. If any man thinks that his religion is so pure that he cannot bear a sword tempered with mercy and pointed with divine justice, that man's religion is vain."

HONOR OUR GREAT PATRIOTS.

THE REV. DR. E. C. BOLLES TELLS HOW THEY OUGHT TO BE REMEMBERED BY THE PUBLIC.

At the Eleventh Street Universalist Church the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles preached a sermon yesterday morning entitled "The Patriotic Remembrance of Great Men." Dr. Bolles said this Republic had been particularly fortunate in its great men. It seemed to imply that Providence had ordained that the welfare of this country should be perpetuated and preserved. No men in history were better deserving of patriotic remembrance than Washington and Lincoln. But they should be remembered in a way that would prompt the desire to follow their example. There was danger in taking too exalted a view of great men. Some biographers painted them as ideal and wholly immaterial personages so far removed from the weaknesses of ordinary human nature that the attempt to follow in their footsteps or to regard them as guides in the affairs of ordinary life seemed utterly hopeless. The reverse of this method was that of the critics who presented their weaknesses and failings in such strong colors that they seemed no longer capable of inspiring admiration and devotion. Neither method was the right method. "As I look at the great men of our country," said Dr. Bolles, "the marvel to me is that human nature could be so inspired and could do so much—that human nature could rise to such exalted positions and yield obedience to lofty conceptions of duty."

REV. DR. E. C. BOLLES.

Dr. Bolles referred in eloquent terms to the recent spectacle presented in this city at the funeral of General Sherman. It was eminently fitting that such honors should be paid to such a man. His quiet acceptance of the duties in recent years might lead people to forget that he possessed those qualities of heart and mind which could inspire thousands with such patriotic fervor that they were willing to lay down their lives for their country.

Men who did great things had great principles and purposes behind their acts. But they did not advertise them. They were too busy with their tasks for that. They simply did their work and left others to infer their motives.

In conclusion Dr. Bolles said that in this country as long as its great men were properly remembered there would be no danger that genuine patriotism would die out of the heart of the nation.

DR. ABBOTT ON GENERAL SHERMAN.

THE PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH TELLS WHAT CONSTITUTES THE GLORY OF WAR.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in his sermon in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, spoke of the transitory and permanent in human life. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"Some of us last week saw the funeral procession as it brought the remains of the great General, the last of our greatest generals of the war, to the resting place where he chose to be interred. Some of us feel at times that the glory of the war through which we lived and in which perhaps we had a little part and share has already died out. We hardly can realize that the young men of this congregation scarcely know what 'Sherman's march to the sea' was. We remember with what strange, commingled feelings of dread and exultation we read the news that he had broken away from his base of supplies and started out into Georgia.

"It was Sherman yesterday; the day before yesterday, Grant; the day before, Lincoln; the day before, Jackson; the day before, Washington. Carried to their graves. Is the glory over? The flower has faded. Is there no light? The grass has withered. Is there no reality?

"Let us take this lesson from this last week. The glory of war is not war; the glory of war is not the battlefield; the glory of war is not the unsheathed, flashing sword. The glory of war, and there is a glory of war, is self-denial, is sacrifice, is wisdom, is patience, is courage. It is the spirit that endures, that does and suffers. It is a glory that was as great in many a private as it was in many a commanding general. It is a glory that God can see in your humble life as we see in more exalted and public life. It is a glory that endures as long as the human race endures; for God is God, and we are his children, and all these evanescent flashes of glory are the scintillations of His own nature showing Himself in humanity."

LIVES THAT TEACH LESSONS.

WHAT MEN OF TO-DAY MAY LEARN FROM THE LIVES OF WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Storrs, of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J., preached yesterday morning on "The Great Historic Leaders of the Country." The pulpit and the organ gallery behind it were draped with the national colors, and on one side of the platform was a mass of callas.

Dr. Storrs took as his text:—

Happy is that people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people, whose God is the Lord.—Pshms. cxliv., 15.

He said:—"We commingle to-day sentiments of great joy with those of great sorrow. This is Washington's Birthday anniversary and also to-day shuts from our eyes the mortal remains of two great heroes, about whom cluster many loyal memories. I count it one of the best and richest heritages of this nation that her historic leaders were men without moral blot on their characters, who stand as honest interpreters of the best qualities of the race and ensamples of honest performance of duty. A nation is not great by the expanse of its territory or the fertility of its valleys, but by the quality of its citizens, and therefore it is of the greatest importance that the historic leaders shall be such as can be venerated and loved and eagerly followed with assured certainty of reaching the greater successes of human life. From the very outset of our nation no man has risen to historic leadership who did not deserve it, and in this respect we differ from all other nations. At the end of one hundred years we can point to no man in the foremost rank of the country that is not shining with the manifold intensity of patriotism, integrity and uprightness.

REV. DR. HENRY M. STORRS.

"It is a striking fact that out of a collection of colonies should have come so many men worthy to be leaders of the race, and among them all Washington, with unobtrusive modesty, calm lucidity of thought, reflecting all truth, was pre-eminent and stands pre-eminent to-day. He was not an orator, not a great writer, not a scientific man, knew next to nothing of literature, but there was an elevated weight about him which was based on the ability to seize what was best and truest in those about him and use it for the advancement of the race.

"After him in the next great emergency of the race came Lincoln. Clay, Webster and Calhoun came between, but they were not historic leaders. Washington made the nation, Lincoln remade it, and these others had but to expound it. They lacked the essential element of creativeness."

Dr. Storrs closed with a plea to young men to aim high and to set these two great historic examples before them as shining marks toward which to struggle.

TO DEDICATE A CHURCH.

THE BAPTISTS OF FLUSHING WILL CONSECRATE THEIR NEW EDIFICE TO-DAY.

A new Baptist church, the corner stone of which was laid May 30, will be dedicated at Flushing, Long Island, to-day. The old wooden church at the junction of Jamaica and Jaggar avenues with Main street was sold last year for $6,000, and the congregation set to work in earnest to double that sum, and succeeded and built the new church.

Among the visiting clergymen of the Baptist denomination who will take part in the ceremonies to-day are Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D., pastor of the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, who will preach the dedicatory sermon; Rev. John Humpstone, D. D., pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Rev. A. H. Burlingame, D. D.; Rev. R. M. Harrison, D. D., pastor of the Alexander Avenue Church, New York; Rev. R. T. Middleditch, D. D., editor of the *Christian Inquirer*; Rev. D. C. Eddy, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn; Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, this city; Revs. L. F. Moore and A. S. Burroughs, who, with Mr. Middleditch, were formerly pastors of the church.

To the efforts of Rev. William Morrison, the pastor, the Flushing Baptists are mainly indebted for the new church, which is of watered brick, with slated roof, and stands on the corner of Union street and Sanford avenue.

WILL LABOR AMONG ARABIANS.

THE REV. JOSEPH YAZBEK WILL BE ORDAINED A PRIEST ON SUNDAY NEXT.

An interesting ceremony was performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral in Fifth avenue at seven o'clock mass yesterday morning.

After the mass, which was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Joseph Yazbek, a young Arabian, was ordained a deacon. Mr. Yazbek comes from Jerusalem and has been in this country only about seven months. During this time he has been pursuing a course in theology under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers at St. John's College, Fordham. He speaks no English, but speaks French fluently. He received the minor orders before coming to this country. He was made a subdeacon by the Archbishop on Saturday morning, ordained a deacon yesterday, and on next Sunday morning he will be ordained a priest.

He will not celebrate mass according to the Latin rite, but will assist the Rev. Father Peter in his labors among the Arabians in the lower part of the city, who follow the Maronite rite. Father Peter has a chapel for his fellow countrymen at No. 127 Rector street.

There are nearly three hundred Arabians in this city who worship according to the Maronite rite. The celebration of mass according to this rite is an interesting ceremony and was fully described in the HERALD a few weeks ago.

BROKE HER HUSBAND'S LEG.

This police slip was received at Police Headquarters yesterday morning from the East Eighty-eighth street station:—

At ten minutes to four A. M. Fred Gaedke, twenty-eight years old, of No. 214 East Eighty-eighth street, received a fracture of the leg while his wife was turning him in bed. Taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. He has been sick for some time.

Mrs. Gaedke explained how she came to break her husband's leg, at her residence, last night. She is a bright little woman, about twenty-five years old, and has an infant child. Her husband, she said, was a baker who had been suffering from blood poisoning for a long time. The disease had made his bones brittle. While she was turning him over in making up his bed yesterday morning one of his legs became entangled in the bed clothes and was snapped off like a pipe stem.

Gaedke fainted. An ambulance was quickly summoned, and the unfortunate man was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

It is said that he is not likely to recover.

PRINCETON LAW SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED HERE.

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