A SERVICE OF SONG.

An Interesting and Instructive Sermon on Music in Religion.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Declares That the Best Music Has Been Rendered Under Trouble-God Meant All to Sing -The Proper Music For a Church.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Dr. Talmage to-day preached from Nehemiah vii, 67, "And they had two hundred and euch a soprano? Which of those solos

The captives in the text had music left in them, and I declare that if they could find, amid all their trials, two hundred and forty and five singing men and singing women then in this day of gospel sunlight and free from all persecution there ought to be a great multitude of men and women willing to sing the presect Cod. willing to sing the praises of God. All our churches need arousal on this subject. Those who can sing must throw their souls into the exercise, and those who cannot sing must learn how, and it shall be heart to heart, voice to voice, hymn to hymn, anthem to enthem, and the music shall swell jubilant with thanksgiving and tremul-

ous with pardon.

Music seems to have been born in Music seems to have been born in the soul of the natural world. The omnipotent voice with which God commanded the world into being seems to linger yet with its majesty and sweetness, and you hear it in the grainfield, in the swoop of the wind grainfield, in the swoop of the wind amid the mountain fastness, in the canary's wirble and the thunder shock, in the brook's tinkle and the cean's paean. There are soft cade-ences in nature and loud notes, some of which we cannot hear at all and others that are so terrific that we cannot ap-

The Bible, like a great harp with in-The Bible, like a great harp with in-numerable strings, swept by the fing-ers of inspiration, trembles with it. So far back as the fourth chapter of Genesis you find the first organist and harper—Jubal. So far back as the thirty-first chapter of Genesis you will thirty-first chapter of Genesis you will find the first choir. All up and down the Bible you find sacred music—at weddings, at inaugurations, at the treading of the wine press. The Hebrews understood how to make Hebrews understood now to make the musical text. While we all ought to take part in this service, with perhaps a few exceptions, we ought at the same time to cultivate forusalem. They brought harp and Jerusalem, they brought harp and timbrel and trumpet and poured along the great Judean highways a river of harmony until in and around the temple the wealth of a nation's song this socred and I declare these those and gladness had accumulated. In our day we have a division of labor in music, and we have one man to make tune, another man to sing it. Not so in Bible times. Miriam, the sister of Moses, after the passage of the Red Sea, composed a doxology, set it to music, chapped it on a cymbal and at the same time sang it. Oavid, the palmist, was at the same time poet, musical composer, harpist and singer, and the majority of his rhythm goes vibrating through all the ages.

I am glad to know that all through

the ages there has been great atten-tion paid to sacred music. Ambrosius, ine, Gregory the Great, Char Augustine, Gregory the Great, Char-lemagne, gave it their mighty influ-ence, and in our day the best musical genius is throwing itself on the altars of God. Handel and Mozart and Bach nd Durante, and Wolf, and scores music. A truth in words is not half so mighty as a truth in song. Luther's sermons have been forgotten, but the "Judgment Hymn" he composed is resounding yet all through Christendom.

APPROPRIATE CHURCH MUSIC. I congratulate the world and the church on the advancement made in his art—the Edinburgh societies for the improvement of music, the Swiss singing societies, the Exeter Hall concerts, the triennial music convocation at Dusseldorf, Germany, and Birming-ham, England, the controversies of music at Munich and Leipsic, the Handel and Haydn and Harmonic and Mozart secieties of this country, the ecademies of music in New York,

as any enterprise. Now, friends, how are we to decide what is appropriate, especially for church music? There may be a great many differences of opinion. In some of the churches they prefer the melodeon, the harp, the cornet, the organ; in other places they think these things are the invention of the devil. Some would have a musical instrument playwould have a musical instrument played so loud you cannot stand it, and others would have it played so soft you cannot hear it. Some think a musical instrument ought to be played only in the interstices of worship, and then with indescribable softness, while others are not satisfied unless there he statisfied contents to the statisfied of the statisfie be startling contrasts and staccato passages that make the audience jump passages that make the audience jump with great eyes and hair on end, as from a vision of the witch of Endor. But, while there may be great varieties of opinion in regard to music, it seems to me that the general spirit of the word of God indicates what ought to be the great characteristic of church music.

The best music has been rendered under trouble. The first duet that I know anything of was given by Paul and Silas when they sang praises to God and the prisoners heard them. The Scotch Covenanters, hounded by the dogs of persecution, sang the psalms of David with more spirit than they have ever since been rendered.

The captives in the termination of the service of the prisoner of the prisoner

and music as a help to devotion.
Though a Schumann composed it,
though a Mozart played it, though a
Sontag sang it, away with it if it does
not make the heart better and honor Christ. Why should we rob the prohave so many appropriate songs and tunes composed in our own day, as well as that magnificent inheritance of church psalmody which has come down fragrant with the devotions of other fathers climbed up on them from the fathers climbed up on them from the church pew to Glory? Dear old souls, how they used to sing! When they were cheerful, our grandfathers and grandmothers used to sing "Colchester," When they were meditative, then the boarded meeting house rang with "South Street" and "St. Edmund's." Were they struck through with great traderness they same "Woodstock" tenderness, they sang "Woodstock."
Were they wrapped in visions of the glery of the church, they sang "Zion."
Were they overborne with the love and glory of Christ, they sang "Ariel." And in those days there were certain tunes married to certain hymns, and they have lived in peace a great while, these two old people, and we have no right to divorce them. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." Born as we have been, amid this great wealth of church music, augmented by the compositions of artists in our day, we ought not to be tempted cut of the sphere of Christian harmony and try to seek unconsecrated sounds. It is absurd for a millionaire to steal.

I remark also that correctness ought to be a characteristic of church music. While we all ought to take part in this many opportunities of high culture in this sacred art, I declare that those parents are guilty of neglect who let their sons and daughters grow up knowing nothing about music. In some of the European cathedrals the choir assembles every morning and every afternoon of every day the whole year to perfect themselves in this art, and shall we begrudge the half hour we spend Friday nights in the rehearsal

of sacred song for the Sabbath? NO DULL MUSIC WANTED. Another characteristic must be spirit and life. Music ought to rush from the audience like the water from a rockclear, bright, sparkling. If all the other part of the church service is dull, do not have the music dull. With so meny thrilling things to sing about, away with all drawling and stupidity. There is nothing that makes me so rervous as to sit in a pulpit and look off on an audience with their eyes three-fourths closed, and their lips althree-fourths closed, and their lips almost shut, mumbling the praises of God. During one of my journeys I preached to an audience of 2,000 or 3,000 people, and all the music they made together did not equal one skylark! People do not sleep at a coronation; do not let us sleep when we come

In order to a proper discharge of this duty, let us stand up, save as age or weakness or fatigue excuses us. Seated in an easy pew we cannot do this duty half so well as when upright we throw our whole body into it. Let our song be like an acclamation of victory. You have a right to sing-do not surrender your prerogative. If in the performance of your duty, or the attempt at it, you should lose your place in the musical scale and be one C below when you ought to be one C above, or you should come in half a bar behind, we will excuse you! Still, it is better to do as Paul says and sing with the spirit and the understanding with the spirit and the understanding

Again, I remark, church music mus Again, I remark, church music must be congregational. This opportunity must be brought down within the range of the whole audience. A song that the worshippers cannot sing is of no more use to them than a sermon in Choctaw. What an easy kind of church it must be where the minister does all the preaching and the elders all the praying and the choir all the singing! There are but very few churches where there are "two hundred that the singing of the singing o churches where there are "two hundred and forty and five singing men and singing women." In some churches it is almost considered a disturbance if a man let out his voice to full compass, and the people get on tiptoe and wonder what that man is making all that noise about.

NATIONAL AIRS OF HEAVEN. mi sic.

And I remark, in the first place, a prominent characteristic ought to be adaptiveness to devotion. Music that may be appropriate for a concert hall, or the opera house, or the drawing room, may be inappropriate in church. Glees, madrigals, ballads, may be as innocent as psalms in their places. But church music has only one design, and that is devotion, and that which comes with the toss, the swing and the display of an opera house is a hindrance to the worship. From such perform-

Now, I tell you that these songs we sing Sabbath by Sarbath are the national airs of the kingdom of heaven, and if you do not learn to sing them. and if you do not learn to sing them here how do you expect to sing the song of Mosco and the Lamb? I should not be surprised at all if some of the best anthems of heaven were made up of some of the best song of earth May God increase our reverence for Christian psalmody and keep us from disgracing it by our indifference and trivolity.

Will be Delivered Monday.

Men and women of Jesus Christ, let us go into all our conflicts singing the praises of God, and then, instead of falling back, as we often do, from de-feat to defeat, we will be marching feat to defeat, we will be marching on from victory to victory. "Gloria in Excelsis" is written over many organs. Would that by our application of the goodness of God, and the mercy of Christ, and the grandeur of heaven, we could have "Gloria In Excelsis" written over all our soulis. "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Chost as it was Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen!"

MARRIAGES.

Long, Miss Mamie Secord to E. P. Clin of Boston.

COOK-BREWER—At St. Mary's church, on Sept. 7th, by the Rev. W. O. Raymond, rector, Samuel Cook of the city of Monireal to Lucy Brewer of Fredericton.

INNES-NELSON—At St. John, N. B., on Aug. 30th, by the Rev. F. Flewelling, James Innes of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to Barbara E. Nelson or St. John, N. B., KING-GODSOE—On Sept. 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Reid, Harry King of Chipman, Queens Co., to Laura K., voungest daughter of T. Amos Godsoe of this city.

SLIPP-LOGAN—At the residence of the bride's mother, Waterloo Row, Fredericton, N. B., en Tueslay, Sept. 5th, by the Rev. George M. Campbell, Arthur Reid Slipp, harriater, to Elizabeth, Florence, second daughtar of the late Thomas Logan.

DEATHS.

months.
RIPPY—In St. John west, on Sept. 6, after a lingering illness, James N. Rippy, in the 25th year of his age. (Boston papers please

The St. John woodboat Goldinder is now at Yarmouth, from Rockland, Maine, to load machinery from the woollen mill to be taken to Beaver Harbor.

Divers are still at work on the wreck of British str. Portia, off Sambro Island. They are mainly endeavoring to bring up fron, of which a considerable quantity has already been recovered, dynamite being used to break up the vessel.

The floating of tank steamer Maverick, which took fire and sank at Halifax several months ago, is proving a tougher proficultion than at first supposed. Although divers have been weeking steadily for nearly, a month, the vessel has not yet been made sufficiently tight to admit of heing pumped out.



THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Thursday's Session the Be-

Both Sides Are Equally Confident That the Court Will Decide in Accordance Wit Their Views-Col. Jouanst's Latest Move Considered as Evidence That the Cour Has Reached a Conclusion.

RENNES, Sept. 7.-Today came the RENNES, Sept. 7.—Today came the beginning of the end of the Dreyfus trial. With the speech of the government commissary, Major Carriere, the case entered upon the final stage of pleadings, and the verdict will be delivered on Monday at the latest. There is even talk tonight of the trial endis even talk tonight of the trial endirg to norrow, by holding an extra afternocon session for Maitre Labori's
speech and the deliberation of the
judges. This, however, is considered
unlikely, as the government is anxious
to have the judgment withheld over
Sunday in order to avert demonstrations which would probably develop
into bloodshed, on a day when the
prockmen are free

The government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other heated and where the verdict, whichever way it is given, is practically certain to give rise to some trouble.

It is understood that the government has intimated its desire to the president of the court-martial, Col. Jouaust, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its

col. Jouaust this morning took the most important decision yet taken, and took it entirely upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthplece of the whole body of judges. His decision to exclude the testimony of Col. Schwartz-koppen and Major Panizzardi was most significant, as it meant that the court had already reached a conclusion. court had already reached a conclusion and that pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time and might be dispensed with, if they were not

they would be morally bound to save their agent at any cost.

A sample of this reasoning was given by an anti-Dreyfusard journalist, who, when praising Col. Jouaust's decision, exclaimed:

"What weight could be attached to the testimony of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi? The receiver of stolen goods must shield the thief as much

From the popular point of view the scene in court when Col. Jouaust de-livers the judgment will be divested of its most sensation feature owing to the absence of the central figure. Captain Dreyfus will be taken to an adjacent room when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter, a bell will be rung, and as they take their places behind the long table on the stage, the infantry guard will present arms and remain so while Col. Jou nust, standing in the centre of the platform, reads the verdict, Captain Dreyfus will not be brought

back to the court room and will not be present at the public meeting of the judges; but, when the court room has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Col.
Jouaust concludes the reading, the clerk of the court, M. Coupois, will pro-ceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting, and read to him the verdict, in the presensce of a couple of

endarmes.

The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions, which are bound to be profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settle-

The verdict may be a condemnation, an unequivecal acquittal, or a form of acquittal that would be proven." The last will be the case if the judges should pronounce against him by a vote of four to three. That is, he would be freed even though the judges in his favor should be in the minority. But this naturally would eminently unsatisfactory, as he old carry the stigma for the rest

Captain Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecutions three. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three or three to four will set him at liberty; while unanimity, six to one, and five to two will

mity, six to one, and five to two will convict him anew.

If convicted the judgment will be carried to the military court of appeal, which will be a formal matter. The appeal court will only quash the judgment and order a re-trial, if it should establish that the present court-martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable.

The court of cassation will also have the right to order a re-trial if it should decide that the court-martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loophole for Dreyfus and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or re-condemned. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery and secrecy THE BEST MINING PAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE ENGINEERING JOURNAL MINING JOURNAL

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that he did everything by order of Col. Sandherr and his superior offi-ocrs. He says he will reveal all after go to the United States to lecture. He declares he will not return to France. because it will mean immediate im-

SHIP NEWS.

Canary, 97, Wasson, from Providence, Adams, bal.

Sch Canary, 37, Wasson, from Providence, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Swanhilda, 119, Crosscup, from New York, J W Smith. coal.

Sch Pandora, 98, Holder, from Rockland, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Georgia E, 38, Barton, from Stonington, J W McAlary Co, bal.

Sch Adelene, 182, McLennan, from Boston, R O Elkin, wire.

Coastwise-Schs Unior, 97, Shields, from River Hebert i Joggins); Lida Gretta, 67, Ells, from Quaco; Juno, 91, Longmire, from do; L'Edna, 67, Sabean, from River Hebert; Vasta Pearl, 40, Perry, from fishing; Harry Morris, 98, McLean, from Quaco; Friendship, 65, Alexander, from Point Wolfe; Athol, 91, Morris, from Advocate Harbor; str Percy Cann, 56, Crosby, from Campobello; schs Eliza Bell, 30, Wadlin, from Beaver Harbor; Ripple, 16, Mitchell, from Hampton: Magdaiene, 18, Uronk, from North Head; Selina, 59, Matthews, from Apple River; Chaparal, 30, Mills, from Harvey; Alba, 92, Philips, from Apple River; Etta, 23, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; Shie N, 38, Merriam, from Port Greville; str Centerville, 23, Graham, from Apple River; Stale, N, 38, Merriam, from Port Greville; str Centerville, 23, Graham, from Mandy Cove; sch Olio, 92, Glaspy, from Quaco.

Sept 6-Str St Croix, 1,064, Pike, from Boston, C E Lacchler, mase and pass.

Sch James Barber, 30, Sprague, from Camden, Elkin & Hatfield, bal.

Sch Hattie Muriel, 34, Wasson, from Stonington, A W Adams, bal.

Sch Sallie E Ludlam, 199, Kelson, from a necessary part of legal procedure.

The count has made up its mind, but which way? This is the vital point and this forms the sole topic of discussion tonight. Both sides are equally confident that the court will decide in accordance with their view. The Dreyfusards declare that the judges cannot condemn Captain Drey-The Dreyfusards declare that the judges cannot condemn Captain Dreyfus after rejecting the decisive evidence which Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would have given in his favor. The anti-Dreyfusards, on the other hand, explain today's rulings on the ground that the judges recognize that the evidence of the two military that the evidence of the two military that the results have the same than the property of the providence of the two military that the same than the providence of the two military that the same than the providence of the two military that the same than the providence evidence of the two military than the providence and the providence of the two military than the providence evidence ev

Sch Avon. 182, McKiel, from Boston. - W Adams, scrap from.
Coastwise-Schs Aurelia, 21, Scovil, from fishing; Gertie Westbrooke, 15, Cline, from West Isles; Glide, 80, Tufts, from Quaco; Havelock, 33, James, from Campobello; L'Edna, 67, Sabean, from River Hebert; str Beaver, 57, Potter, from Canning; schs Thelma, 48, Milner, from Annapolis; Ethel, 22, Trahan, from Campobello.
Sept 7-Str Prince Edward, 727, Lockhar from Boston, A C Currie, mdes and pass. Sch Genesta, 98, Scott, from New York, J W Smith. coal.
Sch Leonard Parker, 246, Christiansen, from Newark, R C Elkin, coal.
Sch G H Perry, 99, Robinson, from Boston, J F Watson, wire and sait.
Sch G Fanny, 91, Sypher, from Boston, J A Likely, bal.
Coastwise-Sch Hustler, 38, Crosby, from Meteghan.

Sch Jinkle, Sieves, for New York.

Sch Frank and Ira, Alcorn, for New York.

Coastwise—Str Centreville, Graham, for Sandy Cove; schs L M Jewett, Lent, for Westport; Morning Star, Gough, for Moncton; Amy J, Brown, for Apple River; Ripple, Mitchell, for Hampton; Magdalene, Cronk, for North Head; Harry Morris, McLean, for Quaco: Druid, Tufts, for do: Lida Gretta, Ells, for do: str Percy Cann, Crosby, for Campobello; sch Friendship, Alexander, for Point Wolfe.

Sept 6—Str St Croix, Pike, for Boston.

Str Cumberland, Allen, for Boston.

Str Cumberland, Allen, for Boston.

Bktn Walter G, Montola, for Buenos Ayres.

Coastwise—Schs Hustler, Gesner, for Bridgetown; Little Annie, Poland, for North Head; str Beaver, Potter, for Windsor.

Sept 6—Coastwise—Schs Dora, Canning, for Parrsboro; Athol. Smith, for Advocate Harbor; Union, Shields, for River Hebert; George L Slipp, Wood, for Harvey; Wanita, Healey, for Annapolis; Susie N, Merriam, for Canning; Alma, Tufts, for Apple River; str Ella, Donvig, for Sydney.

Sept 7—Str Prince Edward, Lockhart, for Boston.

Coastwise—Schs Chieftain, Tufts, for Point

Sept 7-Str Leuctra, Mulcahey, for Sharp

CANADIAN PORTS.

Gregor, from Manchester.

At Chatham, Sept 5, bark Ajax, Pedersen for Londonderry.

At Parrsboro, Sept I, bark John Gill, Carmichael, for Sharpness.
At Hillsboro, Sept 2, sch E V Glover, Shanks, for Newark.
At Shediac, Sept 6, bark Fribeden, Sundbye, for Garston.
At Newcastle, Sept 5, str Teelin Head, Wilson, for Belfast.
At Hillsboro, Sept 5, sch D J Sawyer, Kelly, for Newark.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Barbados, Aug 21, sch Opal, Foote, from Yarmouth; 26th, str Taymouth Castle, Bale, from St Lucia.

At Queenstown, Bept 6, str Aurania, from New York for Liverpool.

At Southampton, Sept 6, str Saale, from New York for Bremen.

At Belfast, Sept 7, str Anna Moore, from St John. At Beilest, Sept 4, Ship Sheile, At Calcutta, previous to Sept 4, Ship Sheile, Collshaw, from New York.

At Sligo, Sept 4, bark Bowman B Law, Gullison, from Portland, O, via Queenstown.

From Ginsgow, Sept 2, str Mangara, for Exploits, Newfoundland.
From Barbados, Aug 22, ship Rhine, Baldwin, for Guadeloage.
From Barry, Sept 4, bark Tuskar, from Penarth for Cape Town.
From Manchaster, Sept 3, str Italiana, Harrison, for St John.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived.

from Meleghan.
At New York, Sept 4, bark Emma R Smith, Hassell, from Tamoloo, 33 days.
At Rockport, Sept 4, sch Effie May, Branscombe, from St John.
At Saco, Sept 5, echs Marcus Edwards, from Philadelphia; Frances Shubert, from Poughkeepsie.

From Richmond, Va, Sept 3, sch William Marshall, Huntet, for St John.
From New York, Sept 3, schs H B Homan, for King's Ferry; Tacoma, for Guantanamo.
From Rockport, Sept 1, brig Venice, Melanson, for Port Gilbert.
From Cebu, Aug 5, bark Ancona, Eilis, for Boston (not as before).
From New York, Sept 4, sch H B Homan, for King's Ferry. for King's Ferry.
From Vineyard Hayen, Sept 4, sch J B
Van Dusen, for New York.
From Cadiz, Aug 30, sch Mystery, Richards, for St Johns, NF.
From Cardenas, Aug 15, brigt Dixon Rice,
Deveau, for Nova Scotia.

MEMORANDA.

sed out at Delaware Breakwater, Sept ed out at Cape Henry, Sept 3, ship a, from Norfolk for Manila. ed Cape Race, Sept 2, str Semantha, Chatham for Europe. ed cut at Cape Henry, Sept 5, str J 1

CHERRYFIELD, Me, Sept 5—Sch Maggie J Chadwick of New York, which went ashore on Petit Manan island Sunday night, lies where she struck, with her keel gone and a hole in her bilge. Efforts were made today by the master to summin the revenue cutter Woodbury to his assistance, but falling to communicate with her, he summoned a tag from St John. The Chadwick is owned by C W Crane of New York and is valued at \$6,000; uninsured. She registers 238 tons. ROCKLAND, Me, Sept 6—Sch Marie Dolphine was run into and sunk by schooner ira Bird in York Narrows Monday. She was bound for Plympton NS, light, and the Bird was from St John, NB, with kiln wood. Captain Plympton and his crew of four men were brought in by the Bird. They lost everything.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—General Hutton, to whom Lord Minto left the selection of honorable A. D. C.'s to the governor general, chose the following: Lieut, Col. Peters, British Columbia; Lieut. Col. Sherwood, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Labelle, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Evanturel, Quebec; Lieut. Col. Drury,

Evanturel, Quebec; Lieut. Col. Drury, Kingston, Ont.

Now it happens that all five are supposed to be conservatives, hence Dr. Borden, minister of militia, has announced through the government press, that he declined to be responsible for their nomination. This is his way of keeping the service free from politics."

HIS SON'S MARRIAGE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.— Lord Justice Fitzgibbon is here to attend the marriage of his son to Miss White, niece of Mr. and Mrs. I. Kerr of Rathnelly, Toronto, which will take place in St. James' cathedral, Toronto, Sept. 20th. The lord chief justice of Freland is cousin to Miss M. A. Fitzgibbon of Toronto, so well known in philanthropic work. Both prospective groom and bride are enthusiastic golf players.

CONSOLATION.