eparture the romance of ends. From the year and Nova Scotlan ed a settlement there Establishment, and unly breaks in the peacear existence have been recks, whereof no less noted in the Superin-On the union on the the island came under deral government and r has witnessed steady quipment of the Estah ings have been erectardians increased, reguion with the main land ht houses erected at a ed there, and finally a telephone connecti stations, so that when d, is laid, Sable Island as a life saving station

LANDS' LEPERS.

to be Contagious But y Caught.

W York Herald) hat after so many cenhere should be any disse in contagious which e whole world in the is familiar everywhere nd western Europe, the the United States and case with leprosy. Of ng of most of the meditern Europe has been ousness. But commo ery positive the other

from Honolulu have of the Hawaiian govits leper settlement on okai, which declares e are unquestionable lousness." Dr. Arthur ian in charge of the s arrived at this conport, "contrary to the College of Physicians he is a member," and intelligent director of missions of the settle en a close observer for the same opinion. The

ich it is communicated ery-that is, it cannot mined as in acute but when the blood behe virus, whether by al contact, its developis as certain and inex-But there is nothing tagiousness of the disnown, to create alarm. ed by casual contact es or fever. There is ing it in the open air, or in vehicles of transinary care and clean. eprous contamination is so slight as not to han to induce caution erved to be prevalent bout thirty years ago. nt for the isolation d early in 1866. The miles long and seven in size of the Hawaii ently the seat of a at this is almost exopportunity which thout sequestration equiring the few renative landowners families) and adding to the lepers as public al appropriation for pers now is a hundred they are about 700 in ided between two villalauppa, the latter the the handful of natives e about 150 non-lepers. mployes, Catholic and es, and friends of lepers attend them. The d the public expendi-at have been \$613,756. um that spent on hosslands, for the care of to Molokal, the total dollars. At least onef the Hawaiian kingal board of health. ls at Kakaako, on the ni home for girls, the ts. are under charge Franciscan convent. Syracuse in our

New York, Early awaiian Bishop of solicit Sisters of Chard of the lepers, and e than fifty different he found a welcome at enty-four of the goo eered for service, and accompanied by the ed at Honolulu on The anniversary was , 1885, to dedicate the xcellent charity, named en and devoted to th spected on the ground tainted, and yet givse." In looking over dicatory exercises we llowing cheerful assurthe president of the

vation leads me to be though the worst of there is every reason ence is now on the dedge so from the fact er of cases sent to the to the branch hospital ffice, since May, 1882, nt. indicate an origin hin one or two years.'

prints the following rereliable correspondent county Ky: "A re-Knox Ice, who lives of here, on the Beach xander, aged thirteen lve, who speak an un hey alone understand, known to the parents ly. It is a still more boy speaks a different rstand each other. I that Alexander h, and Nicholas can't der acting as interpret-nger brother and the the family. and endowed with Mr. Ice married a Miss both date back to our s have never travelled e, and have never been with foreigners of any ney ever heard any other glish. Mr. Ice has five er and three younger lways have, but know language spoken by . The parents, as well ty, are completely at a count for this strange

BE PATIENT WITH THE LIVING. Sweet friend, when thou and I art gone Beyond the earth's weary labor, When small shall be our need of grace From comrade or from neighbor;
Passed all the strife, the toil, the care,
And done with all the sighing—
What tender triumph shall we have gained,
Alas! by simply dying?

Then lips too chary of their praise Will tell our merits over,
And eyes too swift our faults to see
Shall no deceit discover,
Then hands that would not lift a stone Where stones were thick to cumber Our steep hill path, will scatter flowers Above our pillowed slumber.

Sweet friend, perchance both thou and I. Ere love is past forgiving, Should take the earnest lesson home— Be patient with the living ! Today's repressed rebuke may save Our blinding tears tomorrow; Then patience, e'en when keenest edge

'Tis easy to be gentle when Death's silence shames our clamor, And easy to discern the best Through memory's mystic glamour; But wise it were for thee and me, Ere love is past forgiving To take the tender lesson home-Be patient with the living!
—Good Cheer.

SERMON

By Rev. Jas. Gray. Preached in the Presbyterian (hurch, Sussex.

And I saw and behold a white horse, and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him; and he went sorth conquering and to conquer.—
Revelation, vi. 2. The prophecies of Ezekiel and the visions

of John contain figurative representations of

the most sublime description; this kind of

writing is common to all oriental authors, especially to the poets. It must necessarily follow that such portions of the holy scriptures are difficult of interpretation; hence commentators have been exceedingly divided on the meaning of many of the prophecies of the apocalyptic vision. Three different kinds of symbols, viz.: seals, trumpets and vials, are employed to describe a succession of the most remarkable events of providence, between the times of John and the commencement of the glory of the latter days. This chapter describes the days. This chapter describes the opening of the first six seals. Our text has reference to the opening of the first seal, and tells us what John saw when the first seal was actually opened. John very probably, on the opening of the first times announced in the language of Greece or Rome, or the vernacular tongue of some other country; but when the roll, which lay between the first and second seals, was taken off and presented to his notice, he did not see any writing in the alphabetical characters of any country. This part of the book acters of any country, and not a manuscript in such was the method of revealing the divine mind at the opening of all the seals. Here the painting was a chieftain mounted upon a horse, armed with a bow, and adorned with their color, and the riders by their armour bined, as in this hiereglyphic, they form a natural emblem of victory. The explanatory clauses which immediately follow confirm

The horse of this seal has generally been understood as representing the dispensation of the gospel, and the rider as representing Chr st. In chap. xix., a rider mounted upon a white horse is presented to our netice, at the head of the armies of the church, and described by such names and exploits as can hardly leave a doubt upon any mind that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is intended. The similarity between the riders of these horses is so striking that it would not be interpreting scripture by scripture, but by some false principle of interpretation, if we applied the rider of the horse of the first seal to one personage and the rider in the 19th chap, to a different personage. We consider this seal then as presenting us with a view of the exalted mediator going forth in the early periods of Christianity, by the ministry of the word, triumphing over all opposition and subduing the nations to the rest of the apolites: Men and do;" (Acts 2, 37) "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Greek." (Rom. 1, 16.)

4. Observe. The royal dignity of Jesus. "A crown was given unto him." Not the essential crown of his god-head, but his mediatorial crown. Given him as King of has now done we have a pledge of security for the fulfilment of what remains to be accomplished. And surely it cannot be more

that "he went forth conquering and to con-

Let us consider for a little-

lst. The sublime representation here given 2nd. The character of the glorious achieve-

1st. Consider the sublime representation here given of Jesus

THE CAPTAIN OF OUR SALVATION. I saw, says John, and behold a white horse; and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him. Observe, first, Christ's war-like appearance; he is seated on a horse of war. Here we interpret the symbol as expressive of the received as the close. The language of the renewed soul is, "Not unto us, Lord, not unto to us, but to thy the symbol as expressive of the received as the close." Let us now consider the symbol as expressive of the power of Christ. To the eleven disciples he said, when some of them doubted, "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth," or, as predicted by Isaiah (63.1), "Who is this that cometh from Edom with dyed garmthat cometh from Edom with dyed garments from Borah: this that is glorious in his apparel travelling in the greatness of his strength: I that speak in righteourness mighty to save." Or, in the second Psalm, "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son lest he be angry, "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way when his wrath the rider was in full pursuit of the enemy;

We also interpret the symbol as expressive of the courage of Jesus. Jesus united meekness with the most undaunted courage; he appeared single-handed, he thirsted for the conflict; "I have trod the wine-press alone," he says, "and of the people there was none with me; for I will tread them in mine anger, and trample them in my fury; and their blood shall be sprinkled upon my garments, and I will stain all my raiment. For the day of vengeance is in mine heart, and the year of my redeemed is come."

Observe, 2. The color of the horse; a white horse. It is evident that this is designed to be significant, because it is diseasely periods of Christianity, and show that tinguished from the red, the black, and the pale horse referred to in the following verses,

cade; that they were employed on corona-tion occasions. "White horses" were re-served for generals, captains and commanders. Perhaps Orangemen may see power, dignity, courage and success personified in King William seated en a white horse. Joshua had a conversation with Jesus, as captain, when he stood over against Jericho. Paul represents Jesus as the captain of our

salvation. In general it may be observed that white s the emblem of innocence, purity, righteousness, happiness, prosperity—as the opposite is of sickness, sip, calamity and death. Now the "white horse" seems sympurity of Christ's person. Warriors were often the very basest of mankind; avaricious, proud, cruel, desperate. Jesus, on the other hand, was perfect holiness, purity embodied—heart of love—a life of truth and benevolence.

(2) I leave on a white horse seems and commanded not to speak at all nor teach in the fact of John in Patmos; but we may die in our work, we may die in our work, we may die in the fulness our joyous faith. Amen. So may it benevolence.

SUCCESS AND ITS MEANS. bolical, (1st) of the innocence and

is one of eternal righteousness, equity, justice to all. He designs to regain his revolted dominions. Satan has usurped the dominion of this world, although it was made by Christ and for Christ, Satan has filled the personal ministry of the founder; but at this world with terror and misery. Jesus the time in which he left the world it does contemplates its restoration to its original allegiance, purity and glory. Jesus is the heir of the world—the heir of all things— resurrection he showed himself alive to five and he has a right to reign over all things.
(3) Jesus on a white horse seems symbolical of the prosperity and happiness of all the management of his affairs. Desolation and woe attend the footsteps of earthly war- admit that he should be everywhere acknowriors, countries ravaged, cities burned or battered down, families rained, streams of known him they would not have crucified blood flowing; often followed by famine and pestilence. How delightful is the contrast! Jesus' conquests obliterate woe and misery. The desert rejoices and the wilderness blossoms as the rose, justice and benevolence ever accompanying his steps. One song is heard, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.

But as the application of redemption properly belongs to the state of his exaltation and glory, he had no sconer sat down upon the right hand of the majesty in the heavens,

THE ROYAL PSALMIST

had long before described the success of the gospel in a similar strain : "Gird thy aword upon thy thigh O most mighty, with thy glory and thy majesty; and in thy majesty ride prosperously, because of truth and meekness and righteousness; and thy right expected to find the events of future hand shall teach the terrible things. Thine arrows are sharp in the hearts of the king's enemies, whereby the people fall under thee" (Ps. 45, 3, 5.)

was a painting and not a manuscript, in which a rider mounted upon a white horse was the principal figure. To Moses, the first penman of scripture, the revelation of the divine mind was generally made by an audible voice, "The Lord spake unto Moses, saving." is the usual preface to the different was tancient and universally used instruments of warfare, constructed upon the simplest principles, and though when properly strung and drawn by a skilful and steady hand, it can produce very considerable effect, especially upon a flying enemy; yet it can hardly be put in competition with saying, is the usual prelace to the uniterent sections of the code of Jewish laws. But to John, the last writer of scripture, it was generally done by emblems and representations, the greater part of which bore a striking resemblance to historical painting:

such was the method of revealing the divine other instruments of war. But as it was authority or utterly destroys them. The bow is fitted also to remind us of that beau-tiful simplicity which characterizes all the means of grace and of the divine energy a crown. The first four seals have the same general emblem of a horse and a nider; but as they are meant a crown as they are meant as the properties and the company of the price of the pri same general emblem of a horse and a rider; but as they are meant of different dispensations of providence, the horses are distinguished from each other by their color, and the riders by their armour covered with mail, and therefore showers of and appearance. The horse of the first seal arrows could make little impression upon be a war-like chieftain; for he was armed with a bow, and had the chaplet or crown of a conqueror around his head. White is the symbol of purity, and bow the symbol of purity, and bow the symbol of purity, and bow the symbol of warfare. When a boy and a crown are combined, as in this hiereglyphic, they form a conduction of a seemblies. "the wisdom of the wastern shores of the African continent, simple, as there is none that is more despited, on account of its simplicity, than the ordinance of preaching the gospel. Nevertheless, this bow, the blessed gospel preached, becomes by the power and skill of the master of assemblies, "the wisdom of the african continent, Italy and every city of note throughout the eastern parts of the empire. So that by the time John saw him seated on the white horse, the converts to Christianity were in many places the most numerous party. But Jesus is still going forth conquering and the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of the conquering and the conduction of was a milk-white charger; he had a snowy, them. No ordinance appears to be more master of assemblies, "the wisdom of God, and the power of God to salvation." All Christ's victories are to be obtained by the Christ's victories are to be obtained by the truths of his blessed gospel. These truths, in the hands of the Holy Spirit, are yet to evangelize the world. By these truths Jesus gained the personal victory over satam—by these truths Jesus frees, Jesus regenerates, Jesus sanctifies men. With these simple gospel truths Jesus sent out his servants, and by their faithful preclamation the hardest and most stubborn hearts have been this interpretation; for in them we are told, hardest and most stubborn hearts have been so sensibly touched that they could find no rest till they were brought to the Saviour. "Now when they heard this they were pricked in their hearts and said unto Peter and to the rest of the apostles : Men and horses is so striking that it would not be in- brethren, what shall we do;" (Acts 2, 37)

in the early periods of Christianity, by the ministry of the word, triumphing over all opposition and subduing the nations to the obedience of the faith.

easential crown of his god-head, but his mediatorial crown. Given him as King of Zion—the head of the church. It is manifestly in allusion to the crown or chaplet of the conqueror, as if he had obtained a great the conqueror, as if he had obtained a great and decisive victory that a crown is said to be given him. And it is intended to symbolize the honors which redound to the Saviour from the administration of grace in the church. In token of approbation of his services the Father hath set upon his head a crown of the purest gold. When the church ascribes to him the glory of all that when the first seal was opened. The picture which John was led to contemplate

WAS DRAWN TO THE LIFE: is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they and those that rejoiced in his success were that put their trust in him," testifying their satisfaction by handing up the crown of the conqueror to adorn his brow. This prophecy has an immediate re-ference to the times of John, but it has likewise a reference to the future triumphs of the Messiah. It is a prediction of the success of the gospel in future time, especially after the return of the same warrior from the field of Armageddon; for John saw him going "forth conquering and to conquer."
Jesus going "forth conquering and to conquer," naturally leads us briefly to consider the primary accomplishment of the prophecy of the first seal. All circumstances concur in the propriety of its application to the early periods of Christianity, and show that it is intended to describe the rapid and extension of the conquering and to tensive progress of the religion of Jesus Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies warfare; our progress is to be not only suc-"White," not black, or pale, or red. Though
Zachariah speaks of him as being red in his
appearance, they referred to his personal
conflicts in obtaining our redemption. The

tensive progress of the religion of Jesus
Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies warfare; our progress is to be not only successive battles gained, but to continue gaining them to the end of life. No one has a
conflicts in obtaining our redemption. The

tensive progress of the religion of Jesus
Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies warfare; our progress is to be not only successive battles gained, but to continue gaining them to the end of life. No one has a
foot guards, function the following verses,
Christ in that remarkable age. The enemies socialist-democratic federation would prove efearth and hell combined; Satan and the
ing them to the end of life. No one has a
foot guards, two of cavalry and a battlery of
foot guards, two of cavalry and a battlery of
artillery, were confined in barrack all day, in

general notion attached to the mention of a white horse according to ancient usage would be that of state and triumph arising from the fact that white horses were rode by conquerors on the days of their triumph; that they were used in the marriage cavaltation of the conquered on the conquered o in the grave. And from thence he con housand times as much. Every victory ed by his gospel as proclaimed by his apos-tles and ministers. With Jesus as their gained should be used as the vantage groun for a greater one, and such undertaking pushed to a successful issue should be our captain, the ministers of the apostolic age were such noble soldiers of the cross, in rescouragement to undertake one grander still. Our career cannot be apostolic in the grandeur of the work committed to us, or in the glory of the revelations made to us for others; but it may be truly apostolic in the completeness of our success in the several spheres to which the Lord appoints us,

pect of courage, that they could not be in-timidated by threatenings or harsh treat-ment. Even death itself, though armed with all the weapons of torture and cruelty which the genius of persecution could forge, was not sufficient to appal them. In the firm and heroic temper of John and his com-panion Peter, before the Jewish council, we both in its fulness and its increasing power and unbroken continuity on to the end of life. We may not glorify God by a death see the true spirit by which the ministers of the apostolic age were actuated. They were commanded not to speak at all nor teach in like that of Paul upon the cross, nor by last days like those of John in Patmos; but we may die in our work, we may die with our armor on, and we may die in the fulness of

nevolence.

(2) Jesus on a white horse seems symbolical of the righteousness of his claims. The spoiler and oppressor may ride upon horses of crimson hue, as characteristic of their injustice and oppressions. War is generally based on unrighteousness; often on no other principle but power; no object but ambition; no end but gain. Christ's warfare is one of eternal righteousness, equity, justice to all. He designs to regain his re-Individuals or communities who depend fer prosperity in their fortunes on foreign aid, never thrive, says the Belfast Signal. True, for the secret of success in life is selfreliance. There is a sort of meanness in all dependence, which is revolting to a magnanimous spirit; while it is a condition never proceeded from himself, we should have exincurred, except by those who are destitute pected that, if ever the cause of Christ was of energy. Assistance may be sought after to be triumphant, it would have been under and received, but no man of manly principle will ever seek or become dependent upon another. Greatness of no kind has ever been achieved, either by states or men, but through the diligent employment of inherent power and resources; and all observation at-

hundred brethren at once. (1 Cor. 15 6

ledged to be the Messiah, "for had the

the account of Peter's next sermon we find that "many of them which heard the word

believed; and the number of the men was

about five thousand." (Acts, iv, 4) Between

these memorable sermons there were daily added to the church, by the ministry of other

apostles, such as should be saved. It may therefore be presumed that within fifty days

after the ascension the number of converts

could not be fewer than ten thousand. These remarkable triumphs were not the

termination of the progress of christianity within the city of Jerusalem. The 5th and

ATTEST ITS PROGRESS

afterwards. In these chapters we are told

that "believers were the more added to the

Lord, multitudes both of men and women; that the word of God increased, and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jeru-

quering and to conquer" in Syria, in Asia Minor, in the states of Greece, in the islands

of the Agean Sea, in Egypt, and all along

the western shores of the African continent,

then shall the end come." (Matt. xxiv. 14.)

Christ's conquering car must roll on until

tensive a revolution of sentiment in the minds

Let us now apply the subject personally

Let me ask you are you really numbered among the conquests of Christ? Have you

truly ceased to rebel and fight against him

Have you sued for peace? Have his arrows

stuck fast and subdued you? Are you en-

rolled among his friends? Are you the sol-

diers of the cross? If so, rejoice. Happy are ye, and happy ye shall be. If you are not the soldiers of the cross, your state is one of wretchedness, one of helplessness,

and one of certain ruin. Christ will break

his enemies in pieces as a potter's vessel. "Woe unto him that contendeth with his

maker." "Kiss the son lest he be angry

with thee, and thou perish from the way, when his anger is kindled but a little." Remem-

ber you cannot aid Jesus unless you are en-listed under his banner. Your contributions of money or of services he will scorn if your

heart be with his enemies. He demands,

first, yourselves; then what you have. If you are the friends of Jesus, you are deeply interested in his triumphs. If you are on

the side of the mighty contest, your prayers must be there also; your personal efforts must be there also; your pecuniary aid must be there also. Think of the

territory yet to be conquered—think of the sin which yet abounds—think of the mil-

lions who are still perishing for lack of

"day of the Lord when the Saviour shall be

revealed from heaven with his holy angels,

in flaming fire taking vengeance on them

knowledge—think of the claims of humanity—think of Christ—and oh! think of the

6th chapters of the Acts

It is probable that this company composed by far the greater part of his Christian friends. The state of his abasement did not ever of happiness or strength they possess from external sources.
"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat oread," though pronounced as a curse, has had, in its influence upon the material and belonged to the purchase of redemp-tion, and this could not be accomplished but in circumstances of deep abasement. The natural necessity of personal industry and effort resulting from it; has compelled the exercise of human talent from the origin than he shed abroad the spirit in the most of the race and produced that wonderful plentiful outpouring of his gifts and influcivilization to which we have advanced. All ences in order to bring sinners to the obedi-ence of the faith. In the space of only ten days after his ascension he obtained the great first general victory in the city of his death. Three thousand souls were added to that has been accomplished by art and science in the progress the world has made from the rude simplicity of primitive ages to the refinement, power and intelligence of the present time—is attributed to the inthe church. (Acts, il, 41) This auspiclous evitable need we are under to toil for every beginning was soon followed by circumstances which were equally favorable; for in

tests that abject weakness and pusillanimity

are ultimately the lot of such as derive what-

steam and telegraph.

The age when 'mountains interposed, made enemies of nations," has already pass-ed away, and lands which once "intersected by a narrow frith," abhorred each other, are ow through the agency of modern conveniences of communication, like kindred drops,

misgling into one.

As a result of this growing intimacy, trade with all its independent interests is being continually stimulated, while its great metropolitan centres are daily multiplying in number and respectively enlarging their capacity to receive the accumulated tides of wealth pouring into them through the thousand channels of traffic. Each, in a spirit of laudable ambition, is striving for ascend-ency. Advantages of position are measured, local push is excited, and the energies of municipal populations are strained to reach the highest possible pitch of relative horse, the converts to Christianity were in many places the most numerous party. But Jesus is still going forth conquering and to nificent improvements, while by the

Jesus is still going forth conquering and to conquer and there are immense triumphs for him yet to gain. A great part of the world still lieth in the wicked one. Six hundred millions at least are still in the wind and related the still are the configuration of the still are the configuration of the still are the configuration. in the coffers of the few, are forced into wholesale circulation and distributed, with some fair and safe proportion of equality, among the toiling millions of a state. The race for commercial empire among a

community has, therefore its salutary uses, and should be encouraged for their sake. Nowhere on the earth, at this time is this the rod of every oppressor is broken. Yes! Christ must reign and he must conquer until the song of the world's jubilee is heard from every hill and vale "Hallelujah! Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent generous kind of competition carried on with more ardor and greater vigor than in the neighboring states and this Dominion. The abundant elements for progressive growth, and the elasticy of the two countries have lic and a Dominion in an incredible short space of time, and thickly covered them with towns, cities and splendid rival estates embracing many millions of people. They are with tremendous zeal and ability developing physical resources, exhaustless as they are diversified, and are destined to build up upon this continent the most colossal dominions, civil and commercial, of which history has complished. And surely it cannot be more difficult for him in those latter days to fill any record.

THE DEATH ROLL.

General W. S. Hancock Passes Away. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—General Winfield Scott Hancock died at 2.58 p. m. today.

Gen. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, Feb. 14th, 1824, graduated from West Point academy in 1844, and received his commission as lieutenant of in-fantry two years later. He served during the Mexican war, took part in the Florida cam-paign against the Seminole Indians, and in 1861 was appointed a brigadier general of vol-1861 was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers and served in the army of the Potomac.
He accompanied Gen. McLellan's army to the
peninsula in 1862, and distinguished himself at
the battle of Williamsburg. At the battle of
Fredericksburg in December, 1862, he comhe commanded a division, which suffered
severely, and for his meritorious conduct on
this occasion was created a major general of
volunteers. He took part in the battle of
Chancellorsville. In the battle of Gettysburg,
July, 1863, Hancock's division bere the prominent part, although he himself was severely
wounded early in the action. He recovered
sufficiently to return to duty December
27, 1863, but was unable to command
a body of troops till April 1864, when he was
promoted to the command of the 2nd army
corps and was engaged in all the battles of the
Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19,
1864. He was promoted to be brigadier gen-Wilderness campaign, from May 5 to June 19, 1864. He was promoted to be brigadier general of the regular army in August 1864 and major general in 1866. Upon the death of Gen. Meade, Nov. 1872, the president in recognition of his great military services appointed Gen. Hancock to the command of the department of the east, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York.

In 1868 Hancock was a prominent candidate for the democratic nomination to the presidency, which, however, was given to ex Governor Seymour. Securing the nomination in 1880, he was defeated in the election by Mr. Garfield, who received an electoral majority of

Garfield, who received an electoral majority of 9 over General Hancock.

LONDON QUIET.

The Rioters Dispersed by the Police.

DEMANDS OF THE SOCIAL-IST LEADERS,

Work Wanted for Hundreds of Thousands of Starving Laborers.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Standard hopes that the riot will not induce the public to withold

the riot will not induce the public to withold aid from deserving persons out of employment. It trusts that means will be found to arraign the socialist leaders. It complains of the supineness of the police.

The Times says: "If Burns and Hyndmann have not already been arrested they should be taken into custody at ence. No misplaced fear of making martyrs of them ought to prevent their punishment. Genuine unemployed workmen are sufferers by such riots, in succeeding anger which shuts out public sympathy. The government must organize an emicration The government must organize an emigr

Scheme."

The Telegraph and Post complain of the unprepared condition of the police and hope the riot will be a warning to officials for the

future.

The News attributes yesterday's riot to the socialists and fair traders taking advantage of the excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that social revolution is brewing. There is nothing, the News says, to cause serious alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor a panic. Distress is very real and efforts should be made to alievate it. Owing to long absence of riots police were taken by surprise. The riot renders a lesson that the disposition exists to use empty stomachs and idle hands for the purposes of political actions that the disposition to the purposes of political actions to the purposes of political actions.

cal and social agitation.

Lord Cremorne, while walking in St. James had, in its influence upon the material and social state of humanity, the virtue of a blessing, and it is fortunate that it is so. It was a wise and good providence that imposed the obligation of labor upon mankind, and enforced it in every case by a law of compulsion none can violate with impunity. The natural necessity of personal industry Downay, M. P., was robbed of a watch and

The total number of police available yester-day was probably only 2,500, while 4,000 were used on the recent occasion of the opening of parliament by the Queen.

Twelve persons altogether have been arrested or participating in the riot.

Sparling, a socialist leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by the socialists in the demonstrations yesterday, said that while he did not approve of the rioting, still he could not but rejoice at an event which tended to show that society was insecure. In regard to stone throwing at Carlton club, Eparling said the members of that body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage was stopped because the lady was heard to order her coachman to "drive over those dogs." The mob, Sparling said, selected and attacked shops which exhibited the royal arms.

London, Feb 9, 2 p. m.—Fears are enterrelation to the part taken by the socialists

London, Feb. 9, 3 o'clock p. m.—Roughs are taking advantage of the fog to assemble in various parts of the West End. They are bold and imprudent. One gang attempted to stop a carriage with members of nobility, who were on their way to St. James' palace to attend a leves given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police was on hand, however, who drove back the crowd and dispersed them. Alarm is spreading to all parts of the city.

fragments down Trafalgar square, but both efforts were absolutely futile. The mob would changed the savage wilderness into a repub-lic and a Dominion in an incredible short out in some other direction. The police could Each failure of the police was greeted with cheers and yells. At four p. m. the rioters were getting enraged at the frequent repetition of the police hostilities. The temper of the mob is perceptibly rising. Thousands of men are pouring down to the scene, and all the pavements of the streets in the vicinity of Trafalgar square are lined with excited men.

LONDON, 4 30 p.m.—The increasing gravity of the situation finally alarmed the authorities and they put forth all their energies to suppress the incipient riot. The police force on duty at Trafalgar Square was enormously increased and prepared for a well defined and exhaustive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it up. The police not surround it or break it.

haustive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it up. The police followed up their work and drove each fragment of the broken mob until its elements were dissipated in alleyways and by-ways of the town. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the reassemblage of any mob. Many of the rioters have been arrested. Some of these have been fined and discharged; others have been remanded for trial, while a number have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms ranging from one to six

LONDON, Feb. 9. - Burns, Champion, Hydmann and Williams, the four socialists who in-spired yesterday's riot, called this afternoon upon Joseph Chamberlain, the new president of the local government board at his office. Chamberlain declined to received the socialists personally, but conveyed to them his willing. ness to give attention to anything they might have to say, provided they placed it before him in writing. Burns and his colleagues thereupon drafted a statement of their wishes. They said they had called to obtain from Chamberlain a declaration of the government's intention with regard to providing work for several hundred thousand unemployed people at present starving in the city of London and elsewhere in England. The statement contained the assertion that all the pressure which the workkingmen's societies had brought to bear upon the local authorities to se-cure relief for the distressed had entirely failed and that letters sent to the local government by persons authorized to speak for the distressed were left unanswered. Burns and his colleagues added that they had personally come for some statement of the government's intentions, in order to be able to report something definite to a meeting of unemployed workmen of London, soon to be held in the

Chamberlain replied in writing that he did

proposed measures. At the same time he felt the urgent necessity of having an inquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact extent and character of the distress. Whereever it should be found necessary to do so, boards of guardians unless already empowered, would be authorized to grant cut door relief when labor tests had been arranged sufficient to prevent imposture. The question of public works, continued Chamberlain, was not within the providence of the local government board.

The socialists departed dissatisfied with the outcome of the visit.

Hyndman and Mr. Champion are quite angry outcome of the visit,

Hyndman and Mr Champion are quite augry
over what they called Chamberlain's evasion
of the real points at issue. They denounce his
scheme of inquiry as a device to secure delay,
while the very men in whose behalf the alleged
inquiry was claimed to have been started were
actually starving to death. "The unemployed
of London," these gentlemen continued, "de
not want out door relief; they do not want
charity; they want nothing but honest and
useful work, which will enable them to earn
bread." "The proposition to give them doles,
accompanied by servile and degrading labor
tests, galls them, and is calculated to exasperate them into revolt."

LONDON. Feb. 10.—The latest estimate

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The latest estimate places the damage done in the riot of Monday at under £5,000. All witnesses agree that rioters were mainly ruffians of villainous looks and habitual criminals of the lowest order. The news of the riots here has created a sensation in Europe. The socialists of Paris and Berlin are jubliant. Meetings are being called in those cities to express admiration for the London socialists and encourage them to take

The Daily Telegraph says that the government intends to prosecute the more violent of the socialist speakers who addressed the mob at

Trafalgar square.
The Times severely censures the heads of the

The Times severely censures the heads of the police department, who it says, proved themselves unfit for the positions they occupy. It reminds Childers that his reputation depends largely upon his recognizing this fact. The constables, it adds, did all that was possible in facing the mob, without help or guidance from the leading officials.

The Standard, this morning, prints a report of an interview with Hyndmann, the socialist leader. He denied that bad harvests or over population were the causes of the distress prevailing among the working people, because, he said, similar social troubles existed in America and France. The real cause was the fact that the producers had no control over the amount paid for production. Hyndmann says that he and his assistants would continue to hold labor meetings and that there would soon be a demonstration of East End tradesmen for the purpose of sgitating the subject of compensation. The only law on the subject dates from the reign of Edward I., and it is difficult of application.

Lowdon's Ech. 10 noon—Thus, far today.

the reign of Edward I., and it is difficult of application.

London, Feb. 10, noon.—Thus far today there has been no renewal of rioting in this city. A dense fog prevails and favors the congregation of roughs. Small bands of loafers are assembled on the street corners.

London, Feb. 10. It is reported that a mob assembled at Deptford this morning and is marching toward London, sacking the honess along the route. The police and troops are awaiting the coming mob in this city ready to prevent further excesses.

awaiting the coming mob in this city ready to prevent further excesses.

2 p. m.—Col. Henderson, head of the metropolitan police force, has been in conference today with Childers, home secretary, in relation to the riots of Monday and Tuesday. An uneasy feeling prevails throughout the metropolis in consequence of the events of the past two days. Hundreds of genuine workingmen who are out of employment are wandering about Trafalgar square this afternoon. They have a very dejected appearance.

3 p. m. News has just been received in the city that a mob of roughs which had assembled at

shops which exhibited the royal arms.

London, Feb 9, 2 p. m. —Fears are entertained that the riots of yesterday will be remed today. This is what could naturally be expected when the immunity enjoyed by the mob in its work of destruction yesterday is considered. The police showed they were utterly powerless to cope with such a mob.

Ten thousand rioters now congregated in Trafaigar square. Troops called out. Serieus trouble is anticipated.

Lownow Feb 9, 2 calcular and enterprise and shopkeepers are closing their establishments. The police and troops are in readiness to prevent the mob from assuming the proportions of that of Monday and from committing similar excesses.

3.30 p. m. The Deptford mob has reached Hop Exchange in Southwark, nearly five miles from in various parts of the West End. They are bold and imprudent. One gang attempted to stop a carriage with members of nobility, who were on their way to St. James' palace to attend a levee given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police was on hand, however, who drove back the crowd and dispersed them. Alarm is spreading to all parts of the city.

3 30 p. m.—By 3 o'clock the mob at Trafalgar square. The mob is resting in Southwark, between London bridge and Blackfriars bridge. The police have been ordered to secure possession of the bridges spanning the Thames and to resist all attempts on the part of the mob to control the turbulence of the mob so far proved unavailing. They have been unable to clear the streets and traffic is for the time being business on the Strand, Cockspur street, Pall mob today is distinctly aggressive. Every carriage which happens to come within reach of the rioters is at once surrounded and its occupants hooted, hissed and insulted. The mob at present is simply a tremendous mass of understed human savages. Nothing, it would seem, but want of some popular leader, prevents the mob from exerting its strength bring about most disastrons results. The mob is a propose of breaking it up; and driving the forts were absolutely futile. The mob would yield a little at the point of attack, but bulge badly wrecked. Exchange in Southwark, nearly five miles from the starting point of the march. The mob was

tion, but the mob overran the officers, sacked the store and when they retired left the building badly wrecked.

4.30 p. m.—The estimate heretofore made of losses inflicted by the mob on Menday appears to have been greatly too small. Official estimates place the amount of damage at £30,000. Various socialistic and labor reform societies threaten to have a monster demonstration at Hyde Park next Saturday, to be attended by contingents of labor from the country. Shops are being closed and barricaded everywhere throughout the city. throughout the city.

LATER.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The mob is composed of London, Feb. 10.—The mob is composed of roughs who have organized to attack the city emporiums and banks. Such stores as remain open in the city at this hour have their windows closed and barred and are ready to close their doors at a moment's notice. Groups of anxious people stand about in the streets discussing the situation. The newspapers are printing extra editions and these are eagerly bought. At this hour the fog is increasing.

6 p. m.—The Deptford mob has dispersed. The streets are thronged, but no conflicts with the authorities have yet occurred. the authorities have yet occurred.

the authorities have yet occurred.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A socialist meeting is to be held this evening at Cumberland Market. At 5.30, two and a half hours before the time announced for the assembly, over a thousand men were on the ground waiting to attend the meeting, this crowd being constantly augmented by accessions from Trafalgar square. Cavalry from the barracks and large bodies of police have been ordered in readiness to preserve order at the Cumberland meeting.

A movement has been inaugurated to secure a meeting of all the London members of the

a meeting of all the London members of the house of commons of both parties to devise measures for immediate relief of distress in London. It is proposed to have the meeting depute a strong committee to urge the cabinet to action in the matter.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—By eight e'clock a crowd that numbered many thousands had gathered at Cumberland market. The lowest criminal classes of London were represented by a strong contingent, intent upon harassing and insulting the police. At nine o'clock Hyndman, Wilthe police. At nine o'clock Hyndman, Williams, and other socialist leaders appeared upon the scene, and were greeted with uproarious shouts of welcome. They held a short consultation and resolved to abandon the attempt to hold a meeting tonight, because, as they said, the dense fog that prevailed prevented their distinguishing true unemployed workingmen from the loafers. The announcement was then made that the meeting was adjoint of the property of the prope ment was then made that the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday. As the crowd slowly dispersed, cheering for the socialist leaders, the disorderly element in the gathering again manifested itself. The police were jered at and stoned, but they easily drove their assailants from the ground.