The Easton Gazette.

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HUMANITY'S FUTURE.

THE GLORY PROPHESIED BY THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Sense of Beauty Is Part of the Divine In Man, and to Awaken It Is the First Step In Progress—The Past Outdone.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., began in Association hall this morning the second series of sermons on "The Prophecies of the World's Fair." This series will extend through the five Sundays in December. The subject of today's discourse was "The Future Glory of Humanity," which will be followed by "The Era of the Common People," "The Dawn of International Life," "The Magic Spell of the Court of Honor" and "The Flags at Halfmast; or, The Tragic End."

In his sermon today he declared that the beauty and glory of the White City beside Lake Michigan was an achievement of man, full of sublime promise that will haunt the souls of millions as the trumpet call of God to a nobler life. No eye saw it but must believe in greater things for man, seeing in it the eclipse of historic achievements, the dawning consciousness of a beauty that must dominate life and the reassertion of the boundless capacities of man. The text chosen was from the twenty-first chapter of Revelations, "And I saw the holy city, New Jerusalem, descending out of heaven from God, made ready as a bride adorned for her husband."

The apocalyptic seer saw a new heaven and a new earth. He saw the new earth descending out of heaven and taking form upon earth. The sublimest thought yet breathed into the soul of man is the thought of the incarnation! Glorious promise! The Word became flesh, symbolic of that universal incarnation at last when the very earth itself shall be made anew. "And the dwelling place of God shall be among men!"

Do we grow faint in our struggle with dirt, disease and sin? Let us lift up our heads and catch a glimpse of the glory God would reveal to us of the future!

The former things shall pass away. All shall be made new. Let the pessimist walk through the turnstile into the grounds of the Columbian exposition. It is worth the trip of a thousand miles to Chicago a hundred times over for the one look at those grounds of buildings. What beauty! What perfect form! What matchless grouping! What colossal piles, yet perfect in every detail! It sways the soul like the burst of an oratorio from beneath the throne of God! We are lifted for a moment from the dust covered earth. The soul rises on its wings. We see the new city descending from heaven, made ready as a bride adorned for her husband! No man with a soul can ever forget the quickened beat of his heart in that moment of the revelation of the divine in the human.

The beauty and glory of the White city beside Lake Michigan is an achievement of man, pregnant with a sublime promise that will haunt the souls of millions as the trumpet call of God to a nobler life, and no eye saw it but must believe in greater things for man. He must—

First—Because he beholds in this triumph a higher mark than any yet made in the record.

History is here eclipsed.

From the point of view of the magnitude and management of the enterprise as a mere show, the past has been outdone. No other show in the list or of the world can compare with it, either in the grandeur of its conception, the perfection of its details, the magnitude of its buildings and exhibits or the capital invested and millions received at the gates. The record is as follows:

	Total Attendance.	Total Receipts.
Vienna, 1873	7,254,687	$6,071,852
Philadelphia, 1876	9,910,966	8,004,274
Paris, 1878	13,280,725	2,351,050
Paris, 1889	28,149,353	8,316,000
Chicago, 1893	27,539,001	10,000,000

But this exposition was more than a collection of competing exhibitors. It was an age jubilee of humanity. It was itself as a whole the most marvelous exhibit. Its buildings were poems in architecture. Its grounds were incarnate dreams. The fragile shell that covered the exhibition was itself the sublimest achievement of the centuries. There being no basis of comparison in other exhibitions, we even turn in vain to the civilization itself of the nations of the present and the furthest antiquity.

WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

In vain we ransack the nations of the past for some monument as a standard of comparison.

There is, there has been, nothing like it. The most magnificent production of the greatest civilizations of the past, with the dim perspective of the centuries to exaggerate it, and with all the additions of the human imagination in song and story, fades into insignificance before the splendor of this magic city.

We recall the glory of Babylon in her palmiest days, of her palaces and hanging gardens, and they were nothing. We recall the hoary antiquity of Egypt, and they are insignificant.

We think of Athens in the age of Pericles, and it startles us to know that we could almost cover the city beneath the graceful dome of a single building in this group. We think of Rome—of the Coliseum, the Forum and the palaces Nero built, of modern Rome, with its St. Peter's, and they are dwarfed and imperfect by comparison.

We strive in vain to think of a combination of the master works of the master civilizations of all ages as a basis of comparison, and the result is discord.

The monuments of the past stand for bloody victories, national pride that means hatred of the rest of the world, the strifes of religions and of sects.

These buildings stand for the glory of humanity. Their matchless splendor, order and harmony are the concrete expression of an enthusiasm for humanity as wide as the race, as deep as history.

BEAUTY IS DIVINE.

Second—We see here the dawning consciousness of a sense of beauty that must ultimately dominate life.

Beauty is an attribute of God. To grasp it and embody it in matter is to know God and continue the work of incarnation toward its completion. The development of the sense of beauty is the time test of the advance of civilization. This is one of the great facts that the teacher of institutional religion so often forgets. There is in every human soul the sense to recognize and the insatiable longing for the beautiful. This is the nature of God speaking through man made in his image.

One of the first steps toward civilizing a savage is to give him a mirror. Let him see himself, and this divine sense within condemns and starts him on the road to the laundry, the barber and the tailor.

If we but knew it, dirt and vulgarity and crime may in great measure be slain by their own hideousness if we can but rouse this sense of beauty in man.

More than once has a beautiful picture been the divine means of forming a noble character.

A woman [illegible] removed from [illegible] brought [illegible] character [illegible] prison. [illegible] Chee[illegible] tings [illegible] gned [illegible] ty fed and kept alive they could have never gone astray. An exposition usually sings the triumph of physical prowess. For the first time perhaps in our entire history, in celebrating our progress the æsthetic has completely dominated the physical. The one overwhelming impression of the Columbian exposition is the exaltation of beauty.

And this in a city where we had least expected it. This in a city noted for its insane rush and roar of business. This in a city noted for beef and pork, railroads and soot, wind and cheek. And such a vision of beauty as the gods of ancient Greece never dreamed—a vision that the longer we look the more it surprises and overwhelms us.

WE ARE LED CAPTIVE.

When all else fades from memory, this glimpse of the fairyland of song and story, the vision of heaven from prophetic souls, with its conquering consciousness of beauty, will remain.

We may forget the machinery, the exhibits and the queer faces and costumes of the Midway plaisance, but we will never forget the flash of light on nature's face as we saw her clasped in the arms of a divine art when for the first time we walked into the Court of Honor, saw the white palaces mirrored on the bosom of the lagoon, and through the rainbow over the spray of the electric fountain gazed on the emerald background of the lake gleaming beyond the fluted columns and arches of the peristyle! This will abide. As long as the heart beats we will cherish it as a vision from God.

Third—Because in the splendor of this achievement we see new evidence of the boundless capacities of the human soul.

We did not dream it possible, and it is before our eyes, this miracle of beauty, and it came from the imperial soul of man! Did the highest reach of poetic imagination ever dare to dream it? Is there anything half so vast and beautiful for the abode of man? And here it is crystallized in matter—a throbbing, living reality!

What a revelation to us of the mystery and glory of the human soul. It overwhelms us with surprise. We will not believe man capable of it, much less of everyday, hurrying, busy America.

Our faith in man is too small. We must lift up our heads and believe the noblest things of him. How little we know of the future of the race, how little we know of the treasures hidden in the soul.

THE GLORY OF THE PROPHETS.

A poor, young [illegible] struggling [illegible] such a [illegible] as Yosemite in beauty. But he was rejected. His prospects were clouded every year, and yet his native [illegible] Solomon [illegible] and he became chief [illegible] of the supreme court of the United States. His treasures were within. What can equal the future by the [illegible]

The power and glory of man is just here in this inner capacity of achievement. Herein the imperial will of man we touch an original creative energy, and has reproduced himself. Man is [illegible] of creation because of this throne chamber within the soul. Lord and beast, perch upon his minarets or crouch on pedestal and bridge to do their homage. The sea gives up its secrets at his command.

The floating forces of nature allow themselves to be harnessed to his chariots to do his bidding.

And all because man, with the magic key of thought, has [illegible] the gates of the infinite and eternal. Here the world's real work is done. Here cowards run and the brave die. Here the sluggard slumbers, and the noble bear the burdens of the world.

This power to [illegible] the world, people it with beauty and fill it with harmony is the [illegible] proof of the race. To [illegible] we believe in [illegible] we [illegible] God, after whose image [illegible] was [illegible] made. The future can have no [illegible] because of this impelling power [illegible]. When we languish, this [illegible] cries: "Forward!" Until [illegible] the eagle [illegible] flights until at last, with the eagle [illegible] we shall press within the [illegible] of the most high God.

We cannot be satisfied until we see it thus in the [illegible] of God. Hitherto our noblest poems have been [illegible] our noblest orations [illegible] our noblest dreams [illegible] it in its case [illegible] with [illegible] a clumsy boy. At last we begin to breathe a soul into it, after all, and make the physical [illegible] with the spirit. Herein we see the coming glory of the Lord in flesh and blood.

[illegible] SOON IT PASSED AWAY.

With the feeling of rapture and joy experienced when the [illegible] of Bethlehem [illegible] first [illegible] the [illegible] ing the night that all this must soon [illegible] ish.

But, after all, what [illegible] so. Happiness [illegible] longing [illegible] the [illegible] magnificent dreams [illegible] The grass will soon grow [illegible] stood in matchless grace and splendor. But they shall live again! The millions who saw them will cherish in memory the vision. Those [illegible] and [illegible] will live again in [illegible] and [illegible] and smiling [illegible] in the [illegible] cities and [illegible] were [illegible] contest with [illegible] and [illegible]

Out of [illegible] of man [illegible] tiful vision. Let [illegible] is better so. Greater [illegible] are [illegible] hidden there. [illegible] [illegible] er glory.

If man could [illegible] a [illegible] marsh into these [illegible] lossal palaces [illegible] men, he will yet [illegible] and filth, the [illegible] and [illegible] and name of our great, steaming, struggling cities into light and [illegible] and beauty.

A MASTER OF TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. C. De Land says that on a certain occasion the Chief Engineer was much in need of [illegible] in order to operate their [illegible] system. It was in 1864. They had no [illegible] to buy one, and their only hope was to capture one.

A band of 160 men was selected from Lee's army and placed under the command of a tall Georgian, who had been foreman of a stone quarry and was more or less skilled in the use of derricks and the like.

He took his men up into Maryland, and they tore up a section of the Baltimore and Ohio railway tracks, flagged the first train, and with nothing save plenty of rope those 160 men carried the locomotive 52 miles over hills, across streams, through bogs and woods, until they struck a line built by the Confederacy. Then they ran the engine down to Virginia.

When the president of the Baltimore and Ohio railway heard of the exploit, he would not believe it. He went out and personally inspected the scene over the route, and seeing what had been done finally declared it the most wonderful feat in engineering ever accomplished.

After the war Mr. Garrett delegated a man to hunt up the leader who had superintended the removal of the locomotive, and on the strength of that single exploit made him road master of his entire system of roadbeds.

"Any man that can pick up an engine with fishing lines and carry it over a mountain has passed his examination with me," said Mr. Garrett.

The hand that can take a piece of unwholesome bog and in a few months transform it into a vision of beauty whose matchless glory the world had never dreamed before has in it the potency of a world's redemption. We believe in the heroism of man. Can we not enlarge our faith from the heroes of war to the heroes of life?

THE HEROES OF FREDERICKSBURG.

A writer in The Cosmopolitan says that in the battles around Fredericksburg, among the assaulting regiments was the Fifth New Hampshire, which lost 186 out of the 300 men who made the charge. The survivors fell back behind a fence within easy reach of the Confederate rifle pits. Just before reaching it the last of the color guard was shot, and the flag fell in the open.

A captain, Perry, instantly ran out to rescue it, and as he reached it was shot through the heart; another captain, Murray, made the same attempt, and was also killed, and so was a third, Moore. Several private soldiers met a like fate. They were all killed close to the flag, and their dead bodies fell across one another.

Taking advantage of this breastwork, Lieutenant Noble ran crawled from behind the fence to the colors, seized them and bore back the blood won trophy.

Another such incident took place at Gaines' Mill, where Gregg's First South Carolina regiment bore the brunt of an assault upon a certain strong position. Moving forward at a run, the South Carolinians were swept by a fierce and [illegible] fire.

Young James Taylor, a lad of 16, was carrying the flag and was killed after being shot down three times, twice rising and struggling onward with the colors. The third time he fell the flag was seized by Color Corporal Hayne, and [illegible] Hayne also was struck down almost immediately, and a fourth lad—he note of these men was over 20 years old—grasped the colors and fell mortally wounded across the body of his friend.

The fifth color bearer [illegible] was pierced with [illegible] bullets. The sixth man, Dominick Spellman, more fortunate [illegible] reached [illegible] before the flag [illegible] the [illegible] of the battle. If [illegible] so nobly can be [illegible] with equal [illegible] When [illegible] capable of such devotion to duty shall be [illegible] nothing [illegible] one another, who can [illegible] of his future? In [illegible] those [illegible] places we [illegible]

Chicago's Pride.

Edited [illegible] ...ing over his [illegible] ...of Video about [illegible] ...it hasn't any [illegible] ...It's over [illegible] ...and [illegible] ...to present [illegible] ...Footpad [illegible] ...and. Keep [illegible] ...here's a gold [illegible] ...to belong [illegible] ...I found [illegible] ...the other [illegible] ...at be a gain.

A [illegible] ...mond was without doubt [illegible] ...ried female the other Sunday in se[illegible] ...ing [illegible] ...w [illegible] ...hat was [illegible] ...reduced to [illegible]

Don't live [illegible] ...of your life [illegible] ...is to [illegible] ...Work, play [illegible] ...hold at once [illegible] ...then to the [illegible] ...ments [illegible] ...It is [illegible] ...to see [illegible] ...lures that [illegible] ...

A Woman Town Clerk.

Miss Mary L. Cowles of Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., was admitted to the bar [illegible] November and holds an [illegible] office which it is probable [illegible] woman in the state ever held. She was appointed town clerk by the board [illegible] ...ness, which [illegible] ...The general sentiment expressed is that [illegible] ...town affairs are now conducted in a most satisfactory manner.—Business Woman's Journal.

Pennsylvania's Educational Facilities.

Pennsylvania has 24,062 schools, 2,986 districts. There are employed 8,245 male and 15,715 female teachers and the enrollment of pupils is 994,[illegible]. The average attendance is 593,858. The tuition is $4,408,406.59. Additional [illegible] ...all [illegible] ...for maintaining [illegible] ...public [illegible] ...of the commonwealth [illegible] ...it is [illegible] ...$16,760,000. [illegible] ...Capitol [illegible] ...$5,000,000.

Oil Or[illegible] Derrick.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It Contains Nothing New Concerning Hawaii.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE PROMISED.

The Chief Magistrate Urges a Tax on Corporation Earnings, Opposes the Construction of More Naval Vessels and Applauds the Work of Checking Pension Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The opening of congress yesterday was devoid of sensational features. After the reading of the president's message and the presentation of a few minor bills and resolutions both houses adjourned without transacting any business.

The message was in substance as follows.

The constitutional duty which requires the president from time to time to give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommended to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive of the government.

While our foreign relations have not, at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterizes a truly American foreign policy.

Our Relations with Brazil.

In relation to the Brazilian business the president says: "I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. This far the position of our government has been that of an attentive but an impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I decline it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being indisposed to countenance in act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

In speaking of the Nicaragua canal the president says: "The canal company unfortunately has encountered embarrassment, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua. The United States engineer detailed to examine the canal route, in the interest of the company, has made a report which will be accompanied under the treaty. American engineers are employed and no doubt will be employed in the future. Our vessels of all classes as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, as a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

The Chinese Exclusion Law.

"The legislation of last year known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to the validity of the law, refused in good faith to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon principles long known to the law was carried to the supreme court, and on May 15, last a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

"It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration the Chinese laborers thereto entitled who desire to remain in this country now have registered. This situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterizes a truly American foreign policy.

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