THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1889. conscience stands to-day as the one prevail-ing hindrance to Christian fellowship and SOLONS OF THE PAST THE FIRESHDE SPHINX at all had they remained colonies. In the



through.

at fault.

ing by this Ireland) was about 9,250,000 on the close of the war in 1783-so that out independence meant the loss of about onefourth of her English population, and it meant about one-ninth of her commerce. It cannot be disputed that the sudden lopping off of one-fourth the population and one-ninth of the commerce of England was well calculated to produce alarm; but it was not of that magnitude that would portend na-tional disaster-it did not mead the destruction of England's commercial position in the world. But undoubtedly it did mean heavy loss to certain portions and classes of the English people. To understand this it is only necessary to look at the way the "Navigation System" was deranged. GOOD CUSTOMERS.

14

REBELLION'S FRUITS.

## All Europe at this time believed that colonies were to be fostered simply as cus-tomers of the "mother" country, and in this England was the most vigorous of all-probably because she was the most vigorous

colonizer. It was a system suited for a nation of shopkeepers. England had built up a trade in this way-the colonies raising for her the materials of manufacture and taking her manufactured goods in exchange.

Hitherto a triangular trade had existed between England, the West Indies and the American colonies. The colonies had been importing from England more than they exported to her, which excess they paid by way of trade with the West Indies, with whom England was in arrears from her large purchases of sugar, cotton and trop-ical goods. This was mainly in fish, lumber and provision supplies generally, and America bought sugar and molasses from the islands.

But the American colonies were now free But the American colonies were now iree and independent and had dropped out of the circle of the navigation laws—its provisions were now law against their trade with the islands and other English colonies as much as against the other independent powers. The effect could not be other than disastrous. To the West Indians, Americans were now "foreigners." They might still import import from America, but only in English ships; but as to their former large exports sent direct, they must now send to England in English ships, and henceforth England would be the only source of supply to Americans.

#### LIMITED FREE TRADE.

The laws were rigidly enforced against the American trade at once, the popular ex-pectation being that Canada and Nova Scotia would soon fill the place of the es us a source o supply to

UNITED STATES.

Exports. Imports. Years. INCREASED TONNAGE.

At a glance we see the great growth in trade in the period of 1790-1800, and could go back to 1786, the growth, by comparison, would be still larger; for in 1790 the country had struck a great revival from a financial depression previous. This continuous and great increase follows along unabated until 1807, when the Embargo act began to pro-duce contraction. In 1808 the exports had risen to \$108,000,000, and the imports to \$138,000,000, while the ship tonnage was 1,270,000 tons. The United States was also a great

gainer in the possibilities of manufacture. Previously she had been confined to the production of raw products-a policy which England continued toward her other colonies alter the Revolution, even more strictly than ever. But the United States found she could manufacture what she pleased, and very early business men began to examine the possibilities and resources of the country in these directions. Hamilton's

Report on Manufactures in 1791 was very complete. There is a certain broadness, and a consciousness of power, running all through it-a peculiarity of this age, showing the whole people, in a vague way, ap-preciated their future greatness. gains, then, were a free commerce The

and the freedom of manufacture. It is conceivable that these gains might have been made had we remained English colonies, but it is extremely improbable. It is not likely England would have seen her true interest so soon as the Revolution compelled her to accept it.

AS A NEUTRAL POWER. But it was in the period of the European wars that the United States made her great gains. By her freedom from England she was enabled to remain a neutral power dur-ing a large part of the great Napoleonic wars. From 1790 to 1807 she floated almost the only neutral flag on the seas. A war in the mother country always embroiled her colonies more or less, cutting up their trade and commerce. The United States was now in a position to look on these quarrels with indifference and make the most of a thrifty" position.

Shipping under the flags of the contending powers was very dangerous, and, as by common consent and necessity, the West

GOOD CONSCIENCE first place, they gained from the removal of

> theft is associated in a man's mind with the divine law against stealing, or the tempta-Tonnage. 274,000 tons 748,000 tons 972,000 tons tion to make an unkind comment on one's neighbor is confronted by the divine prohibition of false witness, then conscience

speaks. The man of impulse or of indulence knows very well that a certain act will give him pleasure. He puts all other knowl-edge, so far as he can, out of his mind. The man of conscience knows the pleasure as keenly as the other, but he knows something else, too; side by side with that knowledge of pleasure he puts a knowledge of penalty. He knows that that pleasant thing is pro-hibited; is a sin. The knowledge which comes from this wise putting of one thing

with another is conscience. But scholars say that there is no word in Hebrew which denotes that kind of knowl-edge. The word for "conscience" in the Old Testament is "heart" or "spirit." "A

wounded spirit who can bear?" That ex-presses the heaviness of the burden of an offended conscience. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The writer counsels the keeping of the conscience.

AN UNSTAINED CONSCIENCE.

The most important thing about your life is not the possession of a handsome house, or the wearing of fine clothes; it is not the elegance of your table or the smoothness of your lawn; it is not the size of your bank account, or the number of your friends; it is not strength, or beauty, or wisdom. These are all good; they are all worth trying after. But they lie only on the surface of life; they are matters of a day or of a year. They are not life just as your body is not you. The most important thing about your life is the possession of an unstained conscience. The Hebrews chose a wise word when they called conscience the "heart." It is the heart: the heart of a man, and the

heart of a man's life. There is at least one test which calls out the true ring of a man's life, and shows just how much that life is worth. It is the test of death. How will my life look to me at the end of it? And when you try life by that test you will find, as I said, that the only thing which gives life abiding value is the test in a set of a conductor of the said and the said of the said of the said and the said of the s the testimony of a good conscience. Your wealth, your friends, your place in the world of commerce or society, will not make you glad when you look back one day upon your life-will not make you glad as the possession of an unstained conscience will. The best life which any man can live is a

common consent and necessity, the west India ports of nearly all the powers were opened to us, their products were shipped under the American flag to the United States, whence they were re-shipped to foreign ports. The extent of this we can

SUPERSTITIOUS CONSCIENCE

Methodist societies out of the Church of

be occasionally occupied, even still, in

EDITING RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

required to legislate. If, in addition to the That is where this commercial conscience comes in. It blinds a man who is only prohibition question, the Allegheny charter, the traction roads and the thousand and\* ommercially honest, and makes him think one separate interests for which laws are that he is an honest man all the way asked, the Solons at Harrisburg were called

You see that there are a good many kinds upen to devise ways and means for solving of conscience. I read the other day, in one of those curious stories which Mr. Julian the perplexing problems which occupied the attention of their official predecessors of Hawthorne is manufacturing out of the a century or two ago it is highly probable diaries of Mr. Inspector Byrnes, a discusthat there would be an early adjournment. sion about the happiness of professional criminals. One man thought that their Ten dollars a day would not be sufficient inlife must be entirely miserable. They have no homes, they are hunted about by the ducement to keep enough legislators to form a quorum in Harrisburg.

police, they spend a large part of their time behind iron bars, and they have a heavy and constantly imcreasing burden of sin When the Legislature first met in Philadelphia they hired a room and paid the expense themselves. The country members upon their consciences. But to this it was replied that such a judgment was entirely secured lodgings outside the city and walked in, frequently bringing their dinners with

them, to attend the sessions. In 1683 the THE PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL Speaker ordered that members who absentlives a life of adventure, his chase by the detectives he turns into a great game of hide-and-seek, and as for his conscience- pay a fine of 12 pence each. A few years his conscience approves. He has a criminal conscience. In his opinion, society is an oppressor, an enemy; he is at war with society—a war in which all is fair. The later a legislator sent in a most excellent excuse for absence. His name was John White, and his excuse was that HE WAS IN JAIL. more he can harm society, the more he can get out of the wealthier classes, so much

This fact being communicated to the Legthe more is he getting his just due. His conscience does not trouble him-because islature, White's release was at once or-dered. The member was liberated and took he has a peculiar variety of conscience. Time would forbid me to recount the his seat in the House; but the sheriff in whose custody he had been, incensed at the usurpation of authority which belonged to falsehoods of conscience. Saul's conscience told him to persecute the Christians, and

him, broke open the door of White's room compel them to blaspheme the conscience of Simeon. Stylite's told him to perch himself on the following night and carried him back to durance vile. July 9, 1695, the House of Assembly met for several years upon the top of a loty and exceedingly uncomfortable pillar. Con-science said in Egypt, worship the sacred at Sarah Whitpain's house, where they had secured a room. They each agreed to pay their proportionate share of the rent and charge it to the counties which they repre-sented. Curious complaints claimed the at-tention of the Legislature in those days. bull Apis; conscience said in Sparta, it is no sin to steal; conscience in Mexico allows bull fights for the benefit of the church; onscience in this country discountenances bull fights but allows lotteries and gambling For instance, in 1706, the slaughter houses, for the advancement of the cause of true relocated in the very center of population of

Philadelphia, were voted a nuisance, and ordered removed. In the following year a communication was sent to the House ligion. Conscience forbade Bishop Hooper, ligion. Conscience forbade Bishop Hooper, in the days of the Puritans, to wear the episcopal vestments, until over-persuaded by the logic of imprisonment in the tower of London. Conscience encouraged Archbishop Laud to force the Book of Common Prayer upon the unwilling people of Scotland, and conscience inspired Jenny Geddes to throw a kneeling-stool at the head of the first stating that wolves had become so numerous in the vicinity of Philadelphia that great apprehension was felt that all the sheep would be destroyed. In 1701 it was determined to increase the pay of jurors, making their compensation 8 pence a day. Wit-nesses fared better, being allowed 2 shillings

a kneeling-stool at the head of the first clergyman who ventured to read the service from it. Upon the 12th day of this month an eminent dig-nitary of the Church of England will be brought to court to answer the charge of violation of the English law of ritual; the ritualistic bishop and the evangelical prose-cutors are alike inspired by conscience.

as follows:

of wine with him."

for each day they attended.

The prohibition question was discussed by

the legislatures of our ancestors just as it is to-day. The doctrine of total abstinence

does not seem to have been especially popu-lar, however. In 1721 the project of pre-venting the sale of spirituous liquors throughout the Province and encouraging

the sale of beer as a substitute was consid-ered. Proprietors of iron works asked for a

March 17, 1760, there was no meeting o

the Assembly. The Speaker and a majority of the members were unable to get from their

The upper portion of the cut represents a question asked of the cantain of a vessel: the wer part stands for the captain's reply.

471-TO BE PRESERVED WITH CARE. I'm in the dark gray vault around, And in the earth and sea. In darkness I am ever found, The grave embraceth me.

But lose me and day seems to die-You sigh with all you say: And each gay friend becomes a guy Whose heart is hurt alway.

But on the road you'r fare is free, Though there your wrongs begin. The dimes you spare will make a spree, Your gain is changed for gin, S.

472-ANAGRAM. "MR., I NEED CASH." said I To one who would on credit buy; I wish to pay the debts I owe, My "goods" are offered very low, And best of bargains can be made By those who come with me to trade. NELSONIAN.

473-TWO PICTURES. 473-TWO PICTURES. On a wild and stormy night a boy sat in a lighthouse alone. His father, the keeper of the lighthouse, had gone away in the afternoon, expecting to return before night, but a storm had arisen, and the boy knew that it would be impossible for his father to return before the next day. "I must take my father's place," said he, "or vessels will be wrecked." He stood nobly at his post all through that stormy night, and no vessels were lost.

On the outskirts of a village in a small cot-tage sat Abel S. and Mary J. one evening. Abel had been courting Mary for a long time, but was too bashful to ask her to be his wife. But on this evening he summoned up some courage, and at last said, "Mary, do you think you could make up your mind to have me?" Mary blushed, but did not answer, and Abel asked her again, and said, "Mary, I want you to tell me." Mary smiled, looked up and — Why was she like the boy in the lighthouse? MOENING GLOET. MORNING GLORY.

> 474-ADDITION EXTRAORDINARY. Five hundred and five hundred, Now add them if you please, And only have "five hundred"-Which you can do with ease.

UNDINE.

275-THE WORLD'S WAY. 275-THE WORLD'S WAY. "Here is my two" said two; "now pay The full amount you owe; I cannot wait another day. Nor further favor show." "I must admit," the other said, "That what I owe is one, And though I know it must be paid, Yet it must longer run; The very best that f can do, In my financial strait, Is to present you my one two, Is to present you my one two, And ask you still to wait." NELSONIAN. MORRIS H. DANZIGER.

-SUCCESSORS TO-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Our entire business to be reorganized. Many new departments to be added. Foremost among all will be our immense

DRY GOODS and HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

Our builder will take charge in the next few days. He must have room to accomplish his task. We must move the goods out of his way, and this is how we mean to do it, create a

Gigantic Forced Sale,

# MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11,

And name the lowest prices ever attempted in this or any other city in America. We have no time to waste, so here goes for

# FORCED SALE PRICES:

Forced Sale Bargains in Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

- 65 dozen Ladies' Lace-trimmed Chemise, former price 39c, take them now at 25c. 55 dozen Plain and Trimmed Corset Covers, with embroidery, former price 39c, now 25c. 20 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Chemise, former price 75c, now 49c. 27 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, "Lace-trimmed," former price 75c, now 49c. 28 dozen Ladies' Skirts, Tucked and Cambrie Fionnec, former price 75c, now 49c. 16 dozen Ladies' Corset Covers, Tucked and Trimmed, with Embroidery, former price 75c, now 49c.
- osen Ladies' Drawers, Clustered Tucks and Torchon Ruffle, former price \$1, now 74c. osen Ladies' Chemise, elegantly trimmed in Embroidery and Torchon Lace, former price 44 dozen 39 dozen
- 0 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, Tucked and Insertion, with Cambric Ruffle, former price \$1, now 74c.

7 74c. 50 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, former price \$1, now 74c. 25 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, Cluster Tucks and Cambric Ruffle, former price 89c, now 69c. 10 dozen Ladies' Skirts, Tucked and two Ruffles, former price 89c, now 69c. 35 dozen Ladies' Night Gowns, elaborately trimmed, Mother Hubbard style, former price.

5, now 99c. 50 dozen Ladies' Skirts, with Tuck and Deep Embroidered Ruffle, former price \$1 50, now 99c

Forced Sale Bargains in Men. Women and Children's Underwear.

Bargains in Alen, women and Chuldren's Underwear, The Quantity of All These is Not Large, so Come Quickly if You Want Them.
90c for Men's Scotch Wool Shirts or Drawers, former price \$125.
60c for Men's Red All-Wool Shirts or Drawers, former price \$26.
20c for Ladies Gray Merino Vests or Pants, former price \$66.
16c for Ladies' Swiss Vests, former price \$66.
50c for Men's Fancy Merino Shirts or Drawers, former price 75c.
\$1 each for a Smail lot of odd sizes in Men's Pure Wool Scarlet Shirts or Drawers, former former for \$100. rice \$1 50

Lots of natural strictly pure wool health underwear for men, women and the little folks. All go at forced prices in this sale.

- 19c for Gents' Fine Silk Scarfs, former price 39c and 24c. 15c for Silk Windsor Scarfs, former price 24c. 48c for a Splendid Unlaundried Shirt. 78c for the very best Unlaundried Shirt, former price 99c.

# 5 Lots of These Children's Elegant Embroidered Dresses,

SLIGHTLY SOILED. Lot 1-110 White Dresses, former prices \$1 24 and 99c, your pick now 49c. Lot 2-212 White Dresses, former prices \$1 49 and \$1 69, your pick now at 74c. Lot 3-271 White Embroidered Dresses, former prices \$1 49, \$1 74, \$1 99, \$2 49, \$2 74, \$2 99, your

ck now 19c. Lot 4-100 White Embroidered Dresses, former prices \$2 74 to \$4 49, your pick now at \$1 50. Lot 5-106 White Embroidered Dresses, former prices \$4 49 to \$6 24, your pick \$2 50.

# FORCED SALE BARGAINS IN LADIES' JERSEYS.

330 Ladies' Jerseys, former prices \$1.52, \$2.34, \$2.74, now your choice at 98c. 500 dozen Ladies' Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs, former price 90 now your pick at 4c. 430 pairs Children's Cotton and Silk Hose, former prices 25c, 39c, 49c, 69c, your pick at 25c a pair. 155 pairs Boys' and Misses' Hose, former prices 50c, 60c and 74c, your pick not 29c a pair. 220 pairs Ladies' Pure Silk and Lisle Hose, former prices \$2.24, \$1.90, \$1.74, \$1.49, your pick now at \$1 a pair. 110 pair Children's Pure Lisle Hose, former prices 74c and 89c, price now, your pick at 59c a

1,000 pairs Men's Half Hose at 7c and 8c a pair.

Forced Sale Bargains in White Goods, Table Linens, Napkins, Muslins, Towels, Blankets, Comforts, Table Scarfs, Turkish Towels. 100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, former price 12c, now at 9c,

the English West Indies.

But as might have been expected this gap in the supply was not filled by the Canadian trade, because Canada was not in a position to fill it and England could not. The re-sult was intense suffering in the British sugar colonies in the necessaries of life. In the period 1780-1787 there was excessive mortality among the slave population of the islands-15,000 died from the general insufficiency of ordinary necessaries. En-gland was compelled to relax the severity of er laws, and she then began the practice of allowing free trade at certain seasons of the

year by royal edict. There was also a widespread notion that the loss of the American colonies was a dis-tinct loss over and above the destruction of trade and the navigation system. It is hard to define just what this feeling was; but the essence it was that a great part of the empire had been struck off. England had obtained no revenue from the colonies, no military aid abroad or at home; but, on the contrary, she had had to keep up a large military and naval force. Even in the civil government there was expense. England's only profit was in the exchange of commodientire and distinct from the navigation laws-such a gain as is generally incident to all trade without reference to its nationality. It seems clear the gain was not because they were colonies, but the gain was in useful commodities independent of their origin.

#### A PROFITABLE ACCEPTION.

The only exception to this rule was in the sugar plantations of the West Indies, which were largely run by English capitalists, and the profits of the production received at home. But this was not the case on the American continent-there the people had their own capital, kept and retained the profits. But the public were alarmed at the dis-

memberment of the empire and at what public men said of the navigation system. The result was that England entered upon a desperate struggle-one which we cannot appreciate so well because we are so used to dealing with large figures in finances.

At the beginning of the war England's debt was £127,000,000, a large and heavy debt in those days. It was the size of the debt which alarmed Hume in 1750, although it was then much smaller. And Adam Smith, at the beginning of the war, speaks of England's enormous debt. During the course of the war, England added £117,000,-000, or nearly doubled her debt. If one counts subsequent "pensions," etc., which are just as real a debt as any, she altogether doubled it. The taxes, oppressive at the beginning of the war, were largely in-creased, and we find England's poor tax a largely growing expense. It was such an effort as she had never before made, and it is doubtful if she has made such a one since. At this time Arthur Young estimated the amount of the annual English incomes at, £110,000,000 per year, while in 1878, Mr. Griffin, the eminent financier, estimated them at £1,000,000.000. Here, then, we may compare the sacrifice.

#### A DISPROPORTIONATE INCREASE.

Incomes have certainly increased more than tenfold, whereas population has scarcely increased threefold. In other words, it would be fair to say that her new debt alone was equal as a burden to all England's present great debt, by a fair com-parison of the sources and abilities to meet it. But greatly as was England burdened on the close of the war, within ten years she was able to resume wars which lasted 22 years, and in which the expense of the Revolutionary War in figures was infantile by comparison. The explanation of this has always been a puzzle to students; but the only explanation lies in the enorm expansion of her industry, by which cheap clothes, iron and military supplies could be furnished in abundance. The improve ments in effect were equivalent to the addi tion of thousands of men to her population an increase in productive power. Thus it was she could spend and spend, and still have more to spare than during the Revo-

Intionary War. Very guickly certain influences in the United States began to make themselves felt in the growth of wealth and population cents.

Contraction Contraction

which would have acted but slightly or not

trace in a comparison of the imports and exports. The exports were classified into "foreign" and "domestic," and as stated they speak for themselves. The foreign goods mported and re-exported were as follows: Years. 1793... 1797... Values. 

47.000.00 60,000,000 EARLY IMMIGRATION." As regards immigration, the United

States was a large gainer, though as there are no reliable figures, we have only esti-mates. Before the Revolution this force had been felt and had caused some alarm in of the law-mercy, judgment and truth-were concerned. This England, owing to its extent. But it now largely increased and has gone on increas-ing from decade to decade until now it may fairly be compared to the great tribal grations of the past. Our necessities called for a mixed race, unhampered by attach-ments and custems and prejudices of a single clime and country. Here all races met on a footing of common equality-had we remained colonies this had not been so. Our English population would have been very large and other races would have the reformation necessary; and then, in 50 years, it turned about and demolished the fair shrines, burned the images and whitewashed the pictures, broke down the stately abbeys, attacked the carved work come here with the natural reluctance to transferring allegiance to a foreign and rival power. The Germans, French and Irish would not have come in such num-bers. The secret lay in the flag we carriedwith axes and hammers, and left as a legacy to England those ivy-covered ruins, where-in the guidebook has supplanted the prayer

it was a common flag to all men of freedom and equality. There is another relation that is less clear -more speculative. As soon as commerce began to grow it showed the effect of the growth of cotton in the South. Had we remained colonies it is hard to say what would have happened with this new feature in production It is onite certain that England, according to her policy, would have encouraged its growth; but it seems equally certain she would have endeavored to keep a monopoly in it. Previously the New England people had imported some little cotton for use their homespun goods.

FIRST COTTON SHIPMENT. The first authenticated shinment of cotton

equally superstitions objection to them. from this country was in 1784, when eight bags were seized at Liverpool on the ground that they could not have been grown in America. The soil was known to be good Then, there is the partisan conscience, which denies that the other side has any case at all. Everybody who opposes the possessor of this conscience is either ignofor cotton, but at first labor was too dear to for cotton, but at first labor was too dear to cleanse and pick it by hand, which pre-vented the expansion in production. But in 1793 Eli Whitney produced his cotton gin. It was a very simple device for pull-ing the cotton through a kind of comb, leaving the seed behind. This allowed it to be produced and collected for export at very small cost, and yet with great profit, for England was an cager customer for all we could produce. The production grew very fast, for this invention gave the United States control of the cotton market of the rant or malicious, either a fool or a knave. This is the intolerant conscience, which forbade the Jews to have any dealings with the Samaritans; which made Christians hate heretics; which amused Certullian to laughter, as he thought how the persecuting heathen would one day be roasting in the finmes of hell. This conscience composed the initial sentences of the Athanasian creed; it sent a papal legate to lay a writ of excommunication upon the altar of the Cathedral Church of Constantinople; it asked questions at the tribunal of the In-States control of the cotton market of the asked questions at the tribunal of the In-quisition, and tightened up the thumb-screws, and worked the ingenious machin-ery of the rack, and fetched faggots for the bonfires of martyrs; it has presided over ecclesiastical controversy; it persuaded the Rev. Augustus Toplady to remark in his discussion with the Rev. John Wesley, "If work an opponent can be deemed an honest world. In Egypt and India, where the picking and cleaning were done by hand, the production was much more expensive in spite of their labor, and the cotton fiber in-ferior in quality to the American fiber. We had good river communications both along the Mississippi and its tributaries and along the coasts-and the distance to Engsuch an opponent can be deemed an honest man, where shall we find a knave?" And to

land was short as compared to India, where all facilities for gathering the cotton for man, where shall we find a knave?" And to add, with a fine show of Christian screnity, "Without the least heat or emotion, I plainly say, Mr. Wesley lies;" it turned the shipment were very poor. No matter what the gain in dollars and cents, though, this invention fastened sla-very on the United States for at least two generations. Had we not have won our in-dependence, it is hard to say what would have resulted from growth in the cotton production in the Mississippi valley. JOHN DEAN BROWN.

# Attention, Companies and Societie

We have a big lot of army muskets, car bines, swords, sabers, etc., which must be sold at any price within 60 days. J. H. JOHNSTON, 621 Smithfield st.

LECTURE by Rev. Francis McCarthy (native of Pittsburg) in basement of Cathe-dral this evening at 7:30. Admission 25 earth, but I caunot do it when my con-science tells me that the Lord would disap-prove of it. I have no ill-will toward the Assembly, but I dare not act when my God

INVALIDS call at 1102 Carson st. and be cured free of charge.

outors are alike inspired by conscience. It has been said that a single degree of your friends, better than you keep anything, for out of it are the issues of life. latitude may change the whole code of the whole matter of ethics, and remove The problem, then, is how to keep the conscience; that is, how to keep it true. right and wrong. That is, conscience here says this, and there says that. It is also And this is no easy matter. It is a task which needs "all diligence." For there are true that a few generations may alter the verdict of conscience. Conscience allowed Abraham, the friend of God, to have several many kinds of conscience-some of them very curious and questionable kinds.

There is the superstitions conscience. That was the kind which the Pharisees had. It appears, then, that conscience is a most ancertain guide. There are those who go so It was particularly strict in matters of mint, far as to maintain that "there is not anyanise and cummin. It pronounced it sin to eat eggs which the hen had labored to lay thing so capricious, so fluctuating and ut-terly absurd as conscience." And these illustrations of its differing decisions would upon a Sabbath. It set down regulations touching ceremonies to the number of 10,000. seem to affirm this judgment. It is not enough to follow the leadings of conscience. But it was lax when the weightier matters This is the point which I desire to em-phasize. And with this I must stop to-day. SUPERSTITIOUS CONSCIENCE is remarkable for its contradictions. It is equally at home at either extreme. In En-gland, in the days of the VIIth Henry, it bowed the heads and hearts of men before the images of smiling Madonnas, and be-fore weeping crucifixes, it sent men on pilgrimages to the shrines of saints, it lay at the bottom of the abuses which made the reformation perspective and them in It is not enough to follow the leadings of conscience. You may be right, or you may be wrong; you cannot infallibly tell. You must make sure, so far as you can, that your conscience is leading you in the right di-rection. You must be sure that you are not following a will-o'-the-wisp which is persuading you into the mire.

You see that the wise man who wrote that entence: Keep thy conscience with all diligence, knew very well what he was say ing. The conscience must be "kept." But how? Suppose we study that next Sunday. But GEORGE HODGES.

### G. W. SCHMIDT.

#### Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

in the guidebook has supplanted the prayer book. Mr. Ruskin has no desire to visit this country, and would find hife quite in-supportable here, because we have no ruins. Thank God that we have no ruins to tell With the increased facilities at my com mand for doing business, and my steadily increased sales, I am enabled to purchase in Thank God that we have no ruins to ten such a tale of shame and sacrilege. There they stand, the eloquent and warning memorials of the work of a superstitions conscience. "The superstition which had greater quantities and direct from both imand distillers, and by so doing I place the goods on the market at the lowest prices consistent with the quality. The prices I guarantee in every instance, and paid an undue reverence to the symbols of holy things was avenged by the superstition of as blind a hatred." To-day this superprices I guarantee in every instance, and the stock I offer from which to select is one of the largest. In my wine department I am offering all the leading champagnes, stitious conscience stands upon both sides of the question of ritual. There is a foolish Brandenburg freres, clarets, Lauterne & Sohn, Rheinish and Moselle; "R. Bruning-haus" "Burgundy, Brandenburg freres, sauterne, Hungarian wines, also sherry, port and Madeira wines; beer, ale and malt and superstitious insistence upon forms and ceremonies, and an equally foolish and an extracts; natural mineral waters, olive oils; olives in one gallon kegs; liqueurs and cordials, imported brandies, rum, gin and the finest old Monongabela pure rye whiskies in

the market. I also offer the largest assortment of the finest imported Key West and domestic cigars in the city. Call and get a price list He Says He's a Lincoln and a Nephew of the

cigars in the city. Can an of liquors and cigars. Goods delivered to all parts of Pittsburg and Allegheny. G. W. SCHMIDT, 95 and 97 Fifth ave.

I WILL remove my place of business to be corner of Smithfield street and Seventh avenue, Bissell block, on or about March 1. Previous to removal I will close out my present stock at reduced prices

WALTER ANDERSON, Merchant Tailor Cor. Wood street and Sixth avenue, Pittsburg.

There is no comfort, night or day, When teeth are suffering from decay, And obi the pain that we shall feel When bitter hours at last reveal That all our woe came grim and gaunt From our neglect of Sozodont WFS

England; it sets the tone to-day in which Protestants speak of Roman Catholics, and Roman Catholics of Protestants; it is said to THE Pittsburg Beef Company Agents for Swift's Chicago dressed beef sold at whole-sale during the week ending February 9, 1889, 133 carcasses beef, average weight 533 pounds per carcass; average price 5 60-100 its voice is heard upon the floor of religcents per pound.

#### Valentines Wholesale and Retail.

its voice is heard upon the floor of relig-ious assemblies; it stirred up one good brother to remark when the question of in-strumental music was under discussion in these parts, "Brethren, I want to help the home missions by contributing to them, but I cannot do so so long as this corruption of The largest assortment in the city of the latest novelties in valentines, such as "Cupid's Telegram," "Messages of Love," booklets, celluloid goods, etc. A large variety of comics, fringed and lace valentines also on hand at L. Breuninger & Co.'s, 535 Smith-field street, Pittsburg, Pa. Wholesale and retail. 87 10 12 worship goes on. I want to contribute to the extension of the Lord's kingdom on field street, Pittsburg, Pa. Wholesale and retail. 3,7,10,12 CASH paid for old gold and silver at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth svenue. WFSu

tells me not," that is, when his conscience told him not to, his good, honest, narrow-minded, partisan conscience. This kind of

in Philadelphia in 1701. In 1705, a city constable named Cresson, going his rounds

at 1 o'clock in the morning, discovered a crowd of riotous persons in a tavern, and ordered them to disperse. John Evans, the Governor of the Province, happened to be in the tavern, and calling Cresson in he flogged him severely, and ordered him to be imprisoned for two days. In 1712, the Assem-

oly having been asked to declare freedom to 477-METAGRAM. I may with truth and brilliance glow, Though mute and hidden I may be; Or I may make a senseless show Of some poor fool's stupidity.

Each man thinks his surpasses all— The very wisest, strongest, best; But he is one of wisdom small Who cannot calmly each one test. "The Governor has requested me to state his regret that he has been unable to get the

council together, and will feel happy if the Speaker and members will wait on him this Behead me and I'll quickly rise With joyous, airy song-bird's light, Although a captured culprit tries To burst me in securing flight. vening at Sarah Radcliff's and take a glass

The House soon after adjourned, so the chronicler avers, and met the Governor at The half of what I am is seen In ceaseless numbers near you thronging; In polished, shining forms we gleam, To hold secure some frail belonging.

Sarah Radcliff's in the evening. This was one of the pleasant occasions in which the legislators took part. At other times there were more exciting scenes. In 1716 a man armed with pistols attacked the Speaker of And what is left describes a god, Whose mother once this son disowned; His name bespeaks his native sod, The land where he was once enthroned. Si the House and tried to kill him, but was prevented by members. In 1717 Assembly-men were paid four shillings and six pence SEA

478-A MYSTERY. 478—A MYSTERY. Of all the names the greatest be Five letters, told in only three; Although its presence always near, Whoever could it see or hear? It lives and works in ev'ry place, Is not confined by time nor space, Has no beginning, has no end; Not in a semintry works of stone No science can it comprehend. Not in a sculptor's works of stone In symbols only be it shown, J. R.

ANSWERS.

ANSWERS. 462-Sunshine. 463-The music of the spheres." 464-On the yard-stick she measured off 23 inches by means of the small stick. She then laid off the difference (13 inches) on the small stick. This gave a length of 10 inches, which she deducted from the 13 inches on the yard-stick. She now had a length of 3 inches, which she laid off twice on the short stick, thus ob-taining the required length of 4 inches. 465-Sad-iron. 465-Pop(u)lar. 467-5 I bill prohibiting any person from retailing liquor except beer and cider near their es-tablishments. lodgings to the State House. Snow had fallen steadily during the night, and in

BESSILE ISERIN IRATE LITORN ENERGIC

N I C

468-Gay, fay, ray, bay, hay, May, gay. 469-MIX: IX-X=I; IX-I=X.

some places it was seven feet deep. These and many others were the embarrasing things which confronted members of the Pennsylvania General Assembly,

### BARNEY. A THIEP'S CLAIMS.

In the good old colony times When we lived under the king.

Famous Ex-President.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH ( BALTIMORE, January 9 .- Samuel W. Lincoln, who says he is a nephew of ex-President Lincoln, was before United States Commissioner Rogers to-day, charged with abstracting money from a letter seut through the mails addressed to Ryan A. Gyles. Mr. Lincoln is from Lacy's Springs, Va., and claims to be a temperance lecturer. His victim is a medical student. Both boarded at the same house, 681 West Lafayette street. A money order for \$25 came to Gyles, but Lincoln captured it and had it cashed at the post-

Detroit Free Press.

ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF. SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather

they met in front of the postoffice. "Yes." "And to Mr. Blank?"

100 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, former price 12c, now at 9c,
50 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, former price 18c, now at 12c.
38 dozen Turkish Bath Towels, former price 18c, now 14c.
30 Fine Large Comforts, former price \$1, now 75c.
45 Large Size Comforts, former price \$2, now 95c.
30 Fine Large Comforts, former price \$2 94, now \$1 59.
50 Splendid Large Comforts, former price \$2 94, now \$1 59.
50 Splendid Large Comforts, former price \$2 94, now \$1 59.
50 Splendid Large Comforts, former price \$2 94, now \$1 59.
60 Gray Blankets, former price \$2 93, now \$1 16.
75 Fine Gray Blankets, former price \$2 94, now \$1 89.
60 pairs Strictly Pure Wool White Blankets, now at \$4 39 per pair.
200 dozen Unbleached Linen Crash Towels, now at 17c each.
1,000 Wash Rags, "large size," two for 5c.
45 pieces Fancy Madras for Curtains, now at 10c yard.
100 pieces Fina Grash Toweling, now at 60 yard.
100 pieces Linen Crash Toweling, now at 10c yard.
100 pieces Linen Table Damask, 60-inch power loom, now at 39c yard.
25 dozen White Hommask, 60-inch power loom, now at 39c per dozen.
25 dozen White Fringed Napkins, all linen, 88c, \$1 49, \$1 99 per dozen.
25 dozen White Golored Bed Spreads, all marked at forced prices during this Sale. 476-STAR. 1. In "scratch." 2. A verb. 3. Came together. 4. Wood-nymphs. 5. Ordinary. 6. English novelist dica 1882. 7. Called. 8. A barbarous word which had various significations among the ancients, and arid (two words). 9. Certain fossil, ganoid fishes of the seas, 10. Part of a sleigh. 11. Three-fifths of the S. W. part of Arabia. 12. The symbol of one of the chemical elements. 13. In "scratch." Q. BEBS. Thousands of Remnants in Fine White, Fancy and Checked Lawns

100 pairs Cream Fancy Curtain nets, 44 inches in width, 7c yard. Lots of White, Fancy and Checked Lawns at 9c, 11c, 12%c yard. Lots of Nainsooks and Cambric at 10c to 14c yard. Lots of Prussian Linen and Victoria Lawns all at Forced Sale prices. Lots of fancy Turkish Table Scarfs at 40c and 50c. Lots of fancy Turkish Table Scarfs at 40c and 50c. Lots of White Piques at 12%c to 19c yard now. 100 pieces Lonsdale Muslin at 7%c a yard.

#### "Forced Sale Bargains in Embroideries and Torchon Laces."

Marked Away Down.

10,000 yards Embroideries at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 9c, 11c, 12c, 14c, 18c and upward now. Lots of Fine Embroideries and Matched Patterns; also lovely new designs in Baby Edgings; 20,000 yards Real Torchon Laces at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c, 11c, 14c, 17c, 19c, 21c, 24c a yard now. Also new designs in Smyrna Laces, suitable for infants' and caildren's wear.

#### "Useful Remnants in Embroideries and Laces."

800 pairs 5-Hook Lacing Kid Gloves, former price 74c, now 33c. 500 pairs 4-button Kid Gloves, former price 89c, now 30c pair. 200 pair Gent's Kid Gloves, former price \$1, now 69c pair.

## "See Our Apron Bargains Du ring This Forced Sale."

### "Forced Sale Prices on Reliable Corsets."

110 dozen perfect-fitting Corsets, all sizes, now 44c pair. 96 dozen French Woven Corsets, all sizes, now 54c pair. 50 dozen of the R. and G. celebrated Corsets, now at 75c pair. 50 dozen of the P. N. Strengthening Corsets, now at 89c. 25 dozen of Dr. Shilling's Health Corsets, now at 39c pair 90 dozen fine French Woven Corsets, former price \$1, to 75c.

#### Forced Sale Prices in Toilet Articles, Soaps and Perfumery.

1.000 boxes Tetlow's Swansdown Face Powder, each box containing %-os. bottle fine perfame, 1,000 boxes Tetlow's Swansdown Face Powder, each box containing ½ now 13 cents box. 500 boxes Tetlow's Gossamer Face Powder, now 19 cents box. 50 boxes Potter Drug Company's Cuticurs Soap, now 16 cents cake. 21 cents for Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap. 6 cents for Colgate's Giverine Soap. 9 cents for Colgate's Honey Soap. 6 cents for Colgate's Honey Soap. 10 cents for Pears' Unscented Soap. 10 cents for Pears' Unscented Soap. 10 cents for Pears' Perfumed Givearine Soap. 60 cents for Dr. Rolland's Imported German Cologne. 22 and 39 cents for Coakley's fine Imported Bay Rum. 10, 20, 23, 40, 50 cents for Chamois Skins. 24 and 39 cents for Coakley's fine Imported Bay Rum. 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents for Chamois Skins. 24 and 39 cents for Coakley's fine Imported Bay Rum. 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 cents for Chamois Skins. 24 and 39 cents for Chalte's Cashmere Bouquet Extracts. 62 cents for the genuine Lubin's Extracts. 62 cents for the genuine Lubin's Extracts. 83 cents for Royal Glue. 8 cents for Royal Glue.

8 cents for Royal Glue. 5 cents for a big cake of fine soap. Full line of Colgate's toilet waters, 5, 14, 25 cents for good bath sponges.

### FORCED SALE BARGAINS ON GLASSWARE!

FORCED SALE BARGAINS ON GLASSWARE! 800 individual Salt Sellers now at 2 cents each. 1,500 plain Glass Goblets, new at 4 cents each. 3,200 Glass Goblets, new pattern, now at 5 cents each. 2,000 Glass Tumblers, cut glass design, now 5 cents each. 1,000 Glass Tumblers, nandsomely engraved, now 11 cents each. 500 Glass Spoon Holders now at 9 and 12 cents each. 500 Glass Spoon Holders now at 9 and 12 cents each. 1000 Glass Boot now at 19 cents each. 1000 Glass Molasses Jugs now at 24 cents each. 1000 Glass Molasses Jugs now at 24 cents each. 1000 Glass Molasses Jugs now at 24 cents each. 1000 Glass Molasses Jugs now at 24 cents each. 1000 Glass Molasses Jugs now at 24 cents each. 1000 Glass Statup Bottles now at 34 cents each. 1000 Glass Frait Dishes now at 14 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 14 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 39 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 30 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 30 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 30 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 30 cents each. 1000 Glass Fruit Dishes now at 30 cents each. 1000 Paris in Cream Pitchers, 800 Glass Lemonade Sets now as 74c, 99c, \$1 24, \$1 49 full set. 1,000 Parisian Cream Pitchers, very pretty, now a: 10 cents each. FORCED SALE LADIES' WRAP BARGAINS.

- 20 Ladies' cloth Newmarkets, former price \$14, now 36 99. 31 Ladies' cloth Newmarkets, former price \$17, now 38 49. 29 Ladies' cloth Ragians, former price \$19 50, now \$8 49. 29 Ladies' cloth Jackets, "tailor made," former price \$6 50, now \$3 24. 15 Ladies' cloth Jackets, "tailor made," former price \$10, now \$4 98. 17 Ladies' cloth Jackets, "tailor made," former price \$10, now \$4 98. 17 Ladies' cloth Modjeskas, former price \$10, now \$5 99. 10 Ladies' cloth Modjeskas, former price \$10, now \$5 99. 10 Ladies' Stockinette Jackets now at \$3 98, \$4 24, \$5 40. Balance of all our Plush Coats and Modjeskas will be offered in this gigantic forced sale at prices that will induce you to buy for next winter. 108 Misses' and Children's Coats, former price \$2 50 to \$8 50, your pick now of the entire let at \$1 50 each.
- **DANZIGER & SHOENBERG** 42-44-46-48-50-52 Sixth St. - 538-540-542 Penn Ave.

captured it and had it cashed at the post-office on Saturday last. Congressman C. F. O'Ferrall, from the Seventh district, Virginia, a personal friend of the defendant, appeared in the lat-ter's behalt and secured a postponement of the case until to-morrow, and it is probable a compromise will be effected. Lincoln is positively identified as the thief, and makes no denial of his guilt. Mr. Gyles is from South Carolina. Wolff's ACMEBlacking BEATS the World. It is the Best HARNESS DRESSING Saved From a Boycott.

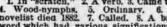
South Carolina.

The BEST for Men's Boots " " Ladies' " " " Children's "

"So you are married!" exclaimed one r

One a seek for men's back and one a sionA for corrents is comple for perfect results. It makes the himdsomest and most dumble polish you ever asw. You don't have to grown and sweat with a black-ing brunk. Be wise and try it. Became your grandfather worked hard is po reason you about not spare yourself this worse than makes labor. Sold by Growers, Druggista, and Shoe Dealers. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA

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all negroes, resolved that "it was neither just nor convenient to set them at liberty." A message was sent to the Assembly from the Governor in 1715, which was delivered A JOVIAL GOVERNOR.