Light on the Great Problem of Religious Thought.

14

STATEMENT OF DR. PURVES

He Thinks the Standard of Belief Has Been Misrepresented.

ARGUMENT OF THE REVISIONISTS

COMPLLED FOR THE DISPATCH." The question of revising the standards of the Presbyterian Church is, pre-eminently, the leading topic of interest in the religious world to-day. Not only is the revision agitation a matter of vital concern to the 600,-000 communicants of the great Presbyterian Church, but it is full of meaning to believing Christians of all denominations. By many the strong pro-revision spirit so clearly manifest in this most orthodox of Churches is regarded as an indication that a new epoch of religious thought is at hand. And even should the revisionists tail to carry the day at the next meeting of the General Assembly, they have created a ripple in the religious ocean whose extent and influence no man can measure.

The proposition to revise the standards was first brought before the General Assembly last year, when the Presbytery of Nassan sent up an overture asking for a revision of the confession in certain points. Thirteen other Presbyteries asked for revision of some sort, and, compelled to action by so general a request, the General Assembly addressed these questions to the Presby-teries in order to ascertain the state of feeling :

First-Do you desire a revision of the Confes-Second-If so, in what respects and to what extent?

Since the meeting of the General Assembly these questions have been before the Presbyteries, and, at the date of writing, about 50 Presbyteries have taken action in the matter. Of these 50 fully three-fourths have voted in favor of revision. At such a religious crisis as this which the revision debate has developed, the leaders of the Church are especially potent in shaping the policy of the Church. The brief statements of the lead-ing minds of the Calvinistic faith in Ameries appended are furnished expressly for this publication, and are couched in the words of

their respective authors: OPINION OF REV. DR. PURVES.

Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, Pittsburg,

I am not in favor of the present movement fo

revision of the Confe following reasons

First-I do not believe that there is the genthe need of relief which has been represented to exist. The progress of the discussion has brought out three facts: (a.) That much of the demund for marine in host the mount of the demand for revision is not the expression of disartisfaction on the part of those who are dissignation of the part of those who are sincere believers in our system of doctrine, but the expression of either theological restlessness or else of positive disloyalty to the reformed system itself. This is not a genuine used of relief. It is rather a spirit which it would be very dangerous for the Church to approve by any measure. (b.) That much of the demand for raviann strings from misannesheavion misfor revision arises from misapprehension, mis-representation of the confession itself. It has been accused of teaching doctrines which I do not believe that it does teach, and while I am by no means blind to its faults. I do not feel like changing it for the sake of the few who, in my indemnant misrapresent it (a). That an my judgment, misrepresent it. (c.) That so far as there is a genuine desire for relief (that Tar as there is a growing desire for relief (that is, so far as si over Calvisits feel that the statements of the confession are objectionable) the desire is unnecessary since uone of us are bound is accept more than the system of coe-trine. I cannot understand why, with our desires of inhumiting characteristic characteristics

vinistic creed to keep them from demanding any kind of revision that will disturb our peace or impair our system of doctrine. Should the majority or more of our Presbyteries express a VIEWS ON REVISION. majority or more of our Presbyteries express a desure for the appointment of a committee to consider the wisdom of making alterations in the standards, it will be done from no special dissatisfaction with their doctrines, but with a few unhappy statements and harsh expressions not involving the integrity of our system. Three views are entertained in regard to the revision of the standards. The first may be solved the avternally conservative view are Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, says: I have taken my stand before our Presbyter; for a conservative revision of the confession of faith. My objection to that symbol is urged principally, though not entirely, against the third chapter, and especially those sections thereof which assert the election to reprobation

revision of the standards. The first may be called the extremely conservative view, pro-nouncing all attempts to altar them sacre-ligious. The second view of revision may be denominated the radical view which is diamet-rically opposed to the one given above. It be-lieves in no creed but the Bible and prefers making new standards to revising the old ones. An attempt to construct a new confession with such doctrines as that of the Trinity, election, perseverance of the saints and even pretor-ision left out would not only open flood gates not easily shut but endanger donations and be-quests amounting to millions of dollars. The adoption of a declaratory statement might not be particularly objectionable but even that would give rise to the belief that the most pow-erful bulwark of evangelical truth had become

ew ministers in the Church ever have preached , and in my judgment no congregation would it still under the preaching of such doctring cannot think is right for the Church to de hare in its published confession what it neither rights nor wills, nor dares to utter from its above. erful bulwark of evangelical truth had become a house divided against itself. The third view of revision is that which acaccept honestly the doctrine of predestina cepts the term as meaning to omit, to lop off, to amend, to change all unnecessary and ob-jectionable matters, when it can be done with-out affecting the integrity of our system of

METHODS OF REVISION. I would recommend that the Confession b

ovised: First, in respect to its tone or spirit. The

main reason for the desire expressed for a re-vision of the confession is not, as some allege because a large number of our ministers and members have ceased to accept it as a system of doctrine, but because a new spirit has per-vaded the church. Let the great principles of truth which emancipated the church and the world from the thraldom of despotism remain as the only creed that can make strong Christians, but introduce into them here and there the spirit of love. This may be done by adding

the spirit of love. This may be done by adding a few sentences which shall wreath God's sov-creignty with the rays of His love. I would recommend a revision of the confes-sion, secondly, in respect to its attitude toward the world. It cannot be denied that thore is a difference between the church and the stand-ards in this regard. A few sentences embody-ing the substance of John iii., i6, and similar passages in the Episties would make the atti-tude of the creed and that of the church iden-tical. I would recommend a revision of the confes

I would recommend a revision of the contes-sion, thirdly, in respect to its statements con-cerning those who die in infancy, and not on that account capable of being brought to Christ through the ministry of the Word. Candor compels me to admit that not all, if a majority, of the framers of the confession believed that all children dying in infancy were elected. As there is no direct teaching of Scripture on this point, why not extrunge the entire clause, or substitute the word "all" for "elect." and thus bring the confession into accord with the pres-ent views of the whole church?

BELIEFS OF THE MAJORITY.

I would recommend a revision of the confes sion, fourthly, in respect to its treatment of the doctrine of preterition. A few slight changes in the statement of this doctrine would reduce into harmony the teachings of the standards and the views entertained by the great body of believers concerning it.

I would recommend a revision of the con-

I would recommend a revision of the con-fession, fifthly, in respect to the philosophy taught in two or three of the chapters. While the Scripture doctrines should remain intact, the philosophy, if not in accord with the gen-eral belief of our times should be changed. I would recommend the revision of the con-fession, lastly, in respect to controversial declar-ations based on a doubtful exegosis of Scrip-ture. The best of modern commentators do not hold that 2 Thes. ii, iii, iv, do teach that the Pope is anti-Chris, nor do they admit that the Scriptures teach that "vows of perpetual riptures teach that "vows of perpetual single life and professed poverty are sinful snares in which no Christian may entangle him-selt." Such declarations, if objectionable to a large number of our members, should be omitted by the revision committee. If such a plan as I have indicated should be

adopted, elements in the church which may in time develop into parties or factions, will be brought together and united for more aggres-its work in the formers. It may also land to the sive work in the future. It may also lead to the construction before long of a creed by the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance which shall be based on God's love, and not on his sovereignty. More, in my opinion, is to be feared from timid con-servatism, in the matter of revision, than from a wise and manly movement under the guid ance of God's spirit.

REV. DR. DICKEY, OF PHILADELPHIA Rev. Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Philadelphia, writes:

the last General Assembly, Some, and from I cannot better express my views on revision present appearances, they are largely in the than I have expressed them in this paper which I have prepared, and which is now being con-, are oppo ever. Others would like a few verbal changes to relieve the standards from misunderstand-ing and adverse criticism. Others desire a few changes of statement that will modify some of the doctrines of the standards. Still others are in favor of more thorough and general re-I have prepared, and which is now being con-sidered by my Presbytery: The Presbytery of Philadelphia would re-spectfully answer the overture of the General Assembly regarding revision by declaring its judgment to be that, instead of attempting any revision of our present standards, we should, as soon as possible, adopt a brief but comprehensive declaratory statement, which shall set forth in plain terms the vital and fundamental doctrines of our confession and the faith of the Chantara vision. Some are in favor of a declaratory statement to be appended to the confession of faith as it now is. A few have expressed a de-sire for the revision of the catechism which shall explain the light in which we hold the confession, which shall remain unrevised. In view of these various differences of opinion, it seems to me it would be the wiser course, more productive of harmony in the church, more statisfactory in its general results, to leave the standards without special alteration, making perhaps a few changes in the third and tenth chapters of the confession of faith, modifying vision. Some are in favor of a declarator the faith of the Church, and we hereby re-spectfully overture the General Assembly to spectruly overcure the General Assembly to appoint a representative committee, to confer with committees of other churches, holding with us the Westminister standard, if the way may be clear, and to propose such a decinaratory statement, to be submitted to the Presbyteries statement, to be submitted to the Presbyteries for their consideration and action. First-I thick we should do something to re-move misappreheusion and to provide a more concise statement of doctrine for general use in the church. Second-I am opposed to any attempted re-vision of the Westminster standards: (a) be-cause I am convinced that such an attempt will fail to remove difficulties, unless the revision would be much more radical than would be safe: (b) because I revision is once made the policy of the church, it will likely become a continual disturbance and lead to a continual aurrestion of change. chapters of the confession of faith, modifying mewhat the doctrinal views there stated, in somewhat he doctrinal views there stated an-serting one or two other statements in which the standards are regarded as deficient, and then supplement this by the formulation of a brief creed or new statement of doctrine which shall give the sense in which we hold our standards, A CONSENSUS CREED.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1890. DISPATCH. PITTSBURG THE

revision. This is an age of full liberty of thought and faith. "Let brotherly love con-thue." EVILS OF TAXATION. REV. DR. M'COOK, OF PHILADELPHIA.

of men and angels, by a particular and un-

changeable designation. I consider this por-tion of the confession in contradiction with the

spirit and general expression of the book itself, and moreover, that it is contrary to the word of God. The Church does not preach it. Very few ministers in the Church ever have preached

fields as an alternate creed.

writes:

REV. DR. BARROWS, OF CHICAGO.

BOILING IN DUNGEONS

ome of the present discuss

writes:

Bumbalo Points Out the Bad Features of the Present System.

ASSESSMENTS ON REAL ESTATE.

Two Inducements Held Out for the Improvement of Property.

REVENUE THAT FINES MIGHT YIELD.

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Taxes come from the taxed through the permission of their representatives, in Councils or Legislature. Consequently, every such representative should be carefully chosen for his sobriety, fidelity, intelligence and unimpeachable integrity. These necessary characteristics are not al-

I accept honestly the doctrine of predestina-tion as it is properly and very fully limited in the first article of this chapter and elsewhere. In other words, that God has foreordained things to come to pass either (1) secessarily, (2) freety, or (3) contingently. Those things which are foreordained "necessarily" relate to the movements of nature and immaterial things. The predestination of all that relates to ration-al and immortal creatores must, of course, tall underneath the limitations of the other two ad-werts, viz: "freely" and "contingently." In the article of Chapter X, relating to the elect infant, I would simply drop the word "elect" and leave the clause as it is. There are some other changes which I would like to see made, but you do not care to have a longer opinion than I have already expressed. ways found in those aspiring to public life and to positions of trust and confidence. One reason is that men possessing those invaluable charms of character can rarely be induced to come forward and stand the bullbaiting, slanderous attacks on their own the late lamented Gus Braun was our active and on their forefathers characters, which chief of police, would change matters, and ade, but you do not care to have a longer pinion than I have already expressed. In addition to these changes, I would be they would experience if they sought office. Such men are not wanted by the common eased to see a short creed which can be con-sniently bound up with our hymn books and politician; but it is only by men of this kind that assessments for taxation, espeused by our missionaries in home and foreign

cially, can be adjusted honorably and correctly so as to have the rich, the poor, the politician and prominent men share the tax burdens alike, according to their wealth. Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago,

Assessors should be good men, get a good salary and hold office during good behavior. Revision may come, and be useful in respects in clearing our confession of faith of Generally the man who makes assessments of values knows very little of anything exfaulty expressions and removing a few obnorious sentences, but in my indement revision cept so much per day for all the days he can will be productive of less good than the con put in and lovalty to his political managers. If he finds in his ward a political or personstruction of a brief, irenical, evangelical creed, not metaphysical in its propositions and largely Biblical in its statements, which will represent al enemy too often he assumes that that man bioical in its statements, which will represent what we deem to be the essential and necessary Articles of the Westminster Confession. That confession does not adequately and accurately represent the thunking and preaching of the Presbyterian Church of to-day. The old doehas not been paying enough taxes, and at once his values are raised; but if he finds a personal or political friend on his books that man's property depreciates. That is a deplorable tendency of human nature. It takes intelligence, honor and integrity to assess

Presbyterian Church of to-day. The old doc-trine needs a new setting in the knowledge and life of our times. The We+tminster theology appears in some respects archaic. The essence of Christian doctrine is not changed, but men see things in new relations and proportions. Christianity has educated the feelings. There is indefinitely more humanity in the world to-day than in 1648. Men may sneer at the doc-trine of the Christian consciousness as a modfriend and loe alike. Touegot, an eminent financier, once said that taxation was the art of plucking the goose without making it cry. If that is so, the art is lost, for the geese cry out loudy in asy that in 1963, also may sheer at the doc-trine of the Christian consciousness as a mod-ern compound of Hagel and Schleiermacher, but the fact remains that the Christian con-sciousness is the joint product of the Holy Spirit and the Scriptures, and makes it imposs-ible for Presbyterian ministers to-day to use such pictures of "the infants of Turks and Saracens" tormented in hell-fire, or such por-traitures of the dammed most communities nowadays. Taxes are not, and have not been, properly assessed or distributed. A poor man pays more in propor-tion for his frame house and his little lot, 20 x120, where he could not swing a cat by the tail, than does the man further up the street with a fine lawn, with trees and shrubbery and a splendid mansion, because the wise assessor has not been able to make a proper of everlasting brimstone and suffering under distribution in the values.

the sharp-toothed forks of black and terrible NO INDUCEMENT FOR IMPROVEMENT.

devils, as were made by some of the authors of the Westminster Confession. Few professional That is one way to look at it-but there is another. How much has that poor man's theologians even find in the Westminster Conproperty been enhanced in value by the fine house, lawn, flower gardens and trees and fession a complete and satisfactory expression of their theological belief. Every man feels at paint that his richer neighbor has put upon liberty to criticise and condemn it at whatever point he chooses. Even if the substance of his place? Does not every such improve-ment on a street enhance the value of the doctrine remain with a few minor alterations the language is not conformed to modern hab-its of expression, and the confession as a whole, is not fitted to be a manifesto or a manual of instruction to-day. Scores of testimonials have been published, showing that the confession, as it now stands, is a stumbling block in the progress of the Church. The new creed should state those things which we believed absolutely and to the last drop of our blood. And believ-ing with Dr. Alexander. of New York, that the ninetcenth century is nearer to Christ than the seventeenth century, I believe that such a creed ought to be the benign and blessed out-come of the present discussion. etrine remain with a few minor alteration whole neighborhood? A coat of paint and a lawn mower, or even a coat of whitewash and a junk wagon will make a property far more valuable than if it were allowed to become shabby, brown, rusty and to go to seed generally. But the cry goes up: "Il I improve my holding the assessor will raise my assessment and my taxes will be in-creased." And so it is. By the present able financiering a premium is put on dirty and rickety buildings, or else a patent front is put in, but the building still ranks the same, and the taxes are not increased. There DR. THOMPSON, OF NEW YORK. are no premiums put on or induce-ments offered to build fine buildings.

Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson, of New York, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, There is no inducement to owners or outside capitalists to come here and build grand buildings like those which are going There are differences of opinion in our church on the general question overtured by

A fair, intelligent valuation of property as it is is the only method of raising taxes. Of course this is a free land and a man can do as he pleases with his own, but there should as he pleases with his own, out there about be some method to make an owner of alouchy, dirty, squalid, paintless, decayed premises put his property into good repair, not only on account of the general appear-ance of things, but for the sake of adjoining

property holders whose property is being damaged greatly by the negligence of the direlict property holder. STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

Every wagon, cart or other vehicle, box, Every wagon, cart or other venicle, box, barrel, casting, timber, coll of cable wire, or any other obstruction occupying the streets unlawfully, as is now notoriously the case, should be held for a fine large enough to

should be held for a line large chough to compel the owner to keep the street clear thereafter. Every piano, drygoods, grocery store, etc., should be compelled to do its packing and unpacking in its store or alley, or be fined for obstructing the streets, and builders who have recently taken absolute

possession of both streets and sidewalks should be required to pay heavy fines. In-stead of building bridges over their excava-tions in the sidewalks, and roots over the heads of the passers-by, they simply put up a sign, "Look out for danger," and danger there surely is for every one overhead and under foot. Other eities compel the build-ers to erect protections for the passers. A few heavy fines, such as were imposed when people's lives, shins and bones would be safer. A man driving a load of ashes or lime or papers through the streets without a tarpaulin over it would be promptly fined

The French people understand how to raise taxes on all of these things, and thereby make their land tax much smaller than by make their fail tax much smaller than it would otherwise be. There is an-other difference. They make laws for use, for all alike, and they always execute them rigorously. The chief of a depart-ment if he fail to do his duty, would be found imprised as an able as much fined and imprisoned as quickly as would the poorest laborer. If all our laws were faithfully executed we would have more money in the treasury, but would there not also be a demand for it? Would not our modern Oliver Twists cry out continually for more? INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

A complete statement of the city, as well as the county, treasury should be made every year, so that the people could make comparative estimates and see for themselves just where the money goes. They are entitled to know, and they should compel it.

It would cost some money to print it, but the knowledge that it was going to be printed would save enough of public funds to more than pay for it, and it would gratify all good citizens and taxpayers to know how their money is being spent and why, with all they have paid into the treasury, so little is, in many particulars, shown for it in BUMBALO. public improvements.

CROUP.

to Young Mothers.

Croup is the terror of young mothers, especially during the winter months, as it is then most prevalent. To post them con-cerning the cause, first symptoms, treatment and how to prevent it, is the object of this article.

children that are subject to it take cold very easily, and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom of croup is hoarseness; it is a peculiar hoarseness, easily recognized and once heard atways remembered. Usually up in all Eastern and Western cities. We for a day or two. Such circumstances often have half a dozen large modern buildings, a drop in the bucket of what there should be nothing in the house that will relieve it,

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Prohibition is Not a Direct Means to

Moral Improvement. ONE EVIL GIVES WAY TO ANOTHER.

The Church Has a More Wholesome Effect Than Legislatures.

STAND TAKEN BY FATHER MATHEW

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Human nature wants recasting, but Senator Ingalls is all for tinkering it. The Forum of recent issue very fondly and boastgether. ingly published an article on "Prohibition

and License" from the keen, trenchant pen of Kansas' famous Senator, the Hon. John J. Ingalls. It is a valuable and interesting paper-valuable for the facts and figures he kindly gives and interesting, inasmuch as anything coming from this excellent and distinguished man is interesting. The position he holds in the country and his high character render it impossible that his writ-ings and speeches should be otherwise, be the anhiest what it may. It is further very ings and speeches should be further very the subject what it may. It is further very that the constitutional gratifying to learn that the amendment in Kansas prohibiting forever the manufacture and sale of all intoxica ing liquors except for medicinal, scientific

and mechanical purposes," has proven bene-ficial to society, whether it has been brought about, as he nicely puts it, "post hoc" or "propter hoc," coincidence de cause. Be this as it may, the learned Senator's conclusions are "irresistibly in favor of prohibition;" that it "is right in principle," and that since its triumph in Kansas in April, 1887, "a drunkard is a phenomenon. The barkeeper has joined the trou-badour, the crusader and the mound builder, and the brewery, the distillery and the bonded warehouse are known only to the

archæologist." I am far from being one of those who insist on proof for everything. Life is too short for a philosophy entirely of inferences; we shall never be done beginning if we determine to begin with proof, but shall be sinking further and further, finding "in the lowest depths a lower deep," until we reach the broad bosom of skepticism. Still it is too much to yield to the Senator that And to-day Turkey is the only country on the face of the earth whose Government at this late marvelous advancement in Kansas and the improvement the morals of its citizens and the fact that "many city and county prisons are without tenants," and again that hammed. "I would rather accept as guides," its paupers, according to very carefully compiled statistics, average only 1 to 1,300 of its population, while in the United writes a famous statesman, "to good morals the German with his beer, the Frenchman States at large there is 1 to 750-it is too much to yield that all this is due in the main to prohibition alone. 1 would cer-tainly rather attribute it to what made pro-

hibition possible. PROHIBITION NOT THE MEANS.

The past cannot be undone. The most we can do is to take a lesson for the future from its annals and appropriate it to our present uses, otherwise it would be as absurd as to build our men-of-war or conduct our iron works on the plans laid down in Cicero's The origin of croup is a common cold; days. On this principle sensible men will undoubtedly conclude that prohibition is not a direct means to moral improvement The first question which obviously suggests itselt is how these wonderful moral effects

are to be wrought under the instrumentality a day or two before the attack the child of legislative interference. Or has the erbecomes hoarse and gradually shows symptoms of having taken cold, and periment been tried on so large a scale as to justify such pleasant anticipations? To know is one thing, to do is another. this is where the mistake is usually made, the mother thinking her child has just taken A laboring man knows he should not go to the lager beer house, and his wife knows cold gives it no especial attention until awakened in the night by the violent coughshe should not filch when she goes out charing of the child, finds it has the croup, and ing; a man knows he should get up in the morning-he lies abed; a woman knows she remembers it has had a cold or been hoarse should not lose her temper, yet she cannot keep it; the consciousness of a duty is not all one with the performance of it. It is not and may be several miles from a physician

tts high license clause, its Sunday clause, its respectability clause and the while being in the hands of the judiciary, has proven to be, and justly, too, very popular, but it has gone just far enough, as other acts went far enough, when they imposed a punishment for arson rather than attempting to prevent a farmer from building a barn or an outhouse for fear of arson being committed. In legislation, as in physics, the stream canno legislation, as in physics, the stream cannot rise higher than the source. It seems to me to belong rather to the domain of the Church to regulate the morals of a community than of the State; and especially in allaying the sin of gluttony, which seems a very mild term for intemper-ance. Careful legislation, 'tis true, may assist, but like cream with the strawberry, they are host torather

hey go best together. Some who are in favor, of a constitutional amendment and of stopping the manufacture and sale of all intoxicants, may urge that it is worth the trial, since it can't be used in moderation. Better to prohibit its use alto

OBJECTIONS TO A TRIAL. I fear such a plan would be inconsistent with the divine plan of the Creator toward the creature. In the second place, it would interfere with personal liberty, and in consequence does not concur with our Ameri-can institutions; and furthermore, it has never been the fashion nor the custom of any country to prohibit what leads to evil, no one questions that even wine and malt liquors were an incident to our civilization and a feature of our Christianity. The divine author of our being, while on earth in a human torm, used wine as a beverage, at least it was drunk by Him and his invited guests at the most remarkable and import-ant banquet that was ever given here below.

You can trace its use away back through the whole history of civilization to the days the whole history of transac and Isaac begat that Abraham begat Isaac and Isaac begat Jacob. The Holy Fathers Basil, Gregory, Athenasing Tertullian. Apollinaris, while Athanasius, Tertullian, Apollinaris, while they discouraged inordinate drinking and made drunkeness odious, drank wine as a beverage and have frequently recommended

EXAMPLE OF TURKEY. The tribes of the North, the Arians,

From her boudoir in the alders Euromians, Macedonians and the Mani-chees were all strangers to the doctrines of prohibition and even to the voluntary re-straints of total abstinence. The Turk is the only exception in history that had so little control over his appetite that he re-quired to be placed under legal restraint. quired to be placed under legal restraint.

Ah! sweet the hours of springtime, writes a famous statesman, "to good morais the German with his beer, the Frenchman with his wrne, and the American with them all combined than the Turk with his opium and hts harems." It sometimes happens that grave and good men, men zealous for religton and experi-

men, men zealous for religion and experi-enced in the state and wants of the nation, In the Union bank of London Are forty pounds or more, Which I'm like to spend (are the month shall become too solicitous for the public good

end) In an antiquarian store; But I'd give it all and

under the circumstances, and that they are merely carrying out what they consider the

dictates of public opinion. WHAT IS PUBLIC OPINION? But in courting public opinion we must be on our guard; wholesome as it may be in principle, like all things numan it has many imperfections and makes many mistakes. Too often it is what the whole world opines and no one in particular. It is simply the gossip of the neighborhood, without any foundation, and each one is spreading some-thing for which he dares not be answerable; it has the force of authority rather than of reason, and concurrence in it is not an Intelligent opinion, but a submission or belief. Hence it is that I have come to the conclusion that the Church will have a more wholesome effect upon the regulation of the liquor traffic, assisted by wise legislati than the attempt to subdue it entirely. If our ministers of religion had taken more interest in the temperate habits of the mem-bers of their churches, this issue very likely would never have arisen. I hope, in any event, they will come to the rescue. Those who are ever taking aim make no hits, those who never venture never gain; to be ever safe is to be ever feeble, and to do some substantial good is the compensation for uch incidental imperfection. T. J. FITZGERALD.

IN LOVER'S LANE, ST. JO.

AINTJO, Buchanan

county, Is leagues and leagues away. And I sit in the gloom of this rented room And pine to be there to-day; Yes, with London fog sround me

And the bustling to and fro, I am fretting to be across the sea In Lover's Lane, Saint Jo, I would have a brown-eyed maiden

Go driving once again, And I'd sing the song, as we smalled along. That I sung to that maiden then; I purposely say "as we smalled along," For a proper horse goes slow In those leafy alsies (where Cupid smiles) In Lover's Lane, Saint Jo.



Eunomians, Macedonians and the Mani-

But the maples they should shield us And to-day Turkey is the only country on the face of the earth whose Government at large have declared an entire prohibition policy. Look at the result. From the "flowing bowl" to the "pipe"—the scylla and charvbidis—of the followers of Mo-hammed. "I would rather accept as guides,"

and the moral status of the coun-try. There may not be the slightest doubt that these gentlemen mean well in their anxiety; and further, too, that what they are doing they think is best giadly, 1f. for an hour or so, I could feel the grace of a distant place-Of Lover's Lane, Saint Jo.1 Let us sit awhile, beloved. And dream of the good old days-Of the kindly shade which the maples made Round the stanch but squeaky chaise; With your bead upon my shoulder, And my arm about you, so, Though exils, we shall seem to be In Lover's Lans, Saint Jo.! WHERE SOCIETY IS KIND. Comparatively Poor Lady Received 1 -Eugene Field

iome Reading That Will Prove Interesting

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE

terms of subscription, sincere Calvinists should I have prefeel burdened. There are phrases in the con-fession to which I personally object. But i feel no need of relief from them, since they do not involve the system of doctrine, and I am not bound to accept them. In view of these facts, which the progress of the discussion has made planer than ever, I am convinced that the movement is a needless and dangerous one. No honest Calvinist among us needs revision. Others should not have it granted them.

NOT OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE.

Second-I do not think that the improve ments which have been suggested in the language of the confession, allowing them to be such, are of sufficient importance to justify the Church in taking the risks which an attempt to revies would involve. I admit that the conon emphasizes unduly the doctrine of elec tion and does not adequately state the doctrine of God's general love to mankind and the fre offer of the gospel to all. But this is a question of emphasis alone. The love of God is taught, of emphasis alone. The love of God is maubi, The iree offer of the gospel is stated. The guession is whether it is worth, while to run any risk for the sake of bringing these and sim-liar points out move fully. That grave risks would be incurred in undertaking revision is guite certain. It is not unlikely that the move-ment if once heure move so invites then its quite certain. It is not unlikely that the move-ment, if once begin, may go further than its originators contemplate Already, those who began git find that others whose views they did not approve are exper to take it out of their hands, and should revision go so far as to affect the doctrines taught in the confession serious lecal difficulties inevitably will alise, since churches and institutions have received gits of mousy and other prop-erty conditional on their maintenance of these doctrines. Moreover, revision moust the man erty conditional on their maintenance of these doctrines. Moreover, revision incurs the grave doctrines. Moreover, revision incurs the grave risk of really narrowing our disctrinal state-meuts in the effort to define them more elearly. I judge it better to leave the statements as they are with our present torms of subscription to them than to make them ou any point more explicit even though I may believe the change to express the truth. Some say, change the confession, and then require everybody to ac-oept it verbatim. This seems to me tyrannical in spirit and impossible of excention so that in the interest of fair exhibitions to that in the interest of fair exhibitions of the table of tampering with its fundamental doctrine as well as the work of involving the Church in doc-trinal disputes and possibly legal complications trinal disputes and possibly legal complications seems far too great a price to pay for the possi ble improvements which it is desired to intro

THE ELECT INFANTS.

Third-Still further, the amendments which have been proposed do not commend them-selves to my mind. The proposed changes of the third chapter in particular appear to me very objectionable. They either state what the confession already states in a more logical way or they give the impression that we are afraid to say what we believe. The effect of them will be to weaken or positively injure our theo-logical position. They will satisfy no careful thinker. The phrase "elect initials, etc.," in chapter X, appears to me to put the matter in the Scriptural way. It does not teach the dam-nation of any children dying in infancy, wille it brings out the right ground upon which their maivation can be affirmed. The efforts which have been made in some quarters to devise a better phrase have been almost indicrous in their failures. In short, the attempt to revise have a some set of the strongest ar-guments against revision and hav, in fact, driven not a few to give up the whole attempt and instead to devise an entirely new creed. Fourth-Finally, the fundamental question emerges in the discussion whether we shall preserve our denominational position or take steps toward merging with other demonin-tions on the broad platform of evangelical christianity. I do not believe that the time has some for this, if it ever is to come. I believe thinker. The phrase "elect iniants, etc.," in

come for this, if it ever is to come, I believ to for this, if it ever is to come. I believe a movement would injure, rather and, the cause of real church unity. The nion of Protestautism is not to be obtained be abandonment of the distinctive types of agelical belief and the substitution of a few evangelical belief and the substitution of a few simple articles which would protect any amount of theological vagaries. Liberal to all other Christians we should be and are. But we shall better serve the common cause by fulfilling well our own functions shan by letting them atrophy. Evangelical Christiandom needs Cal-vinism or at least a part of it, and it is our his-terie privilees to annuly this need. We peed training of at least a part of a , and it mouth mouth toric privilege to supply the need. We need never hope to haake it very palatable to the natural man, least of all by bidding part of it or by expressing it in mellifluous phrases. We had better let the confession alone and go on with our work of preaching the gospel to every creature as, under our confession, we have been doine

MODERATOR ROBERTS.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, Moderator of the General Assembly and President of Lake Forest University, authorizes the use of these citations from his recent paper on the "Revision of the Confession of Faith," published in the Interior of Chicago. Nothing as yet has appeared to create doubt that our ministers and railing elders have suf. Relent love for the church and faith in our Cal

This new creed need not and should not

PRESIDENT PATTON, OF PRINCETON.

REV. DR. NICCOLLS, OF ST. LOUIS.

Catarrh Cared.

the recipe free of charge.

writes:

suggestion of change. Third-1 prefer a declaratory statement, because it seems to me to offer a better solution of difficulties and to be the safer and better Fourth-I want such a statement not to sup-

plant existing standards, but to amend and in-terpret them and to set them forth in a more cuncise and convenient form. believe it is encumbered with many difficulties, and if thorough enough to give all the relief that is desired, might imperil the harmony of REV. DR. HAMLIN, OF WASHINGTON.

Rev. Dr. Tennis S. Hamlin, Washington, D. C. writes:

I am in favor of a limited revision of the confession of faith within the lines of historic Cal-vinism. I find in it certain controversial utterances which do not properly belong to such a document, and certain unscriptural, or extrascriptural, statements. These I desire to have expunged. I find, also, a lack of just balance tions are that this is the rising dea. Upon this basis I believe there will be ultimate and satis-fied agreement. and relationship of truths, which I desire remedied by a change of emphasis. And, especially, I find no adequatestatement of the love of God for all mankind; His abundant provision for the salvation of all in the atonement of His Son, and His sincere offer of mercy and grace to every creature. This I desire to see promin-ently inserted. The third chapter should be so reconstructed, chiefly by omission as to exclude all supralar-Princeton College, in his address delivered before the Presbyterian Union in New York,

on December 2 last, took strong ground against revision, concluding his eloquent remarks in this wise:

The third chapter should be so reconstructed, chiefly by omission as to exclude all supralap-arian bias and not to imply in any way that God created any human beings for the purpose of condemning them. The idea that He does this to "manifest His clory" is unscriptural; since His glory is in salvation, not descruction. The doectrines of inautily and free will should be so stated as not to descroy human responsibil-ity. The doectrines of inputation, both of sin and of rightcousness, should be so guarded as to avoid all appearance of legal fiction. The sweeping condemnation of the whole heather world should be modified in accordance with the teachings of Scripture in the case of such men as Cornelius, Acta, x. The confession should assert the salvation of all infants dying in in-fancy, in accordance with the present faith and teaching of the church. The doctrine of crea-tion should confront to modern scientific knowl-edge. All controversial allusions to the Church of Rome should be outled. The privilege and duty of foreign missions should be clearly stated. And especially God's love for all the world. the sincerity of His universal offor of stated. And especially God's love for all the work, the sincerity of His universal offer of pardon, and His nowillingness that any should perish should be emphasized. This is the sallent point at which revision is imperative, and far transcends in importance merely verba

THE OBJECTIONS URGED.

A few words may be said as to objections: "The presumption is in favor of the confes-ion." True, as it is in favor of all that exists, it the presumption proves too much. It sion." True, as it is in favor of all that exists. Eut the presumption proves too much. It would block all progress. It would have re-tained tyranny, the inquisition, slavery, the 40 capital crimes in England. It would to-day maintain the liquor traffic. "The movement is unfavorable to Christian union," This gener-ally means reunion with the Southern Presby-terian Church; but that was settled, and by the Southern church, before the revision move-ment began. And the fact that a similar movement pervades the Presbyterian Churches of Europe looks toward union very distinctly. And the most common objection is a general

of Europe looks toward union very distinctly. And the most common objection is a general cry of alarm. The revisionists are said to be heterodox; disloyal to the Church; un-Caivin-istic without knewing it; Universalists; they are drag-netting the confession for matters to find fault with; they harp on the love of God; they want to throw overboard the doctrine of election. But there is no cause for alarm in any of these directions. Personalities are out of place. Suspicion is unkind. No man origi-mated this movement, and no man is controlling it. The Church will not cousent to repudiate any-thing that it believes; and anything else cannot be given vitality by being left or put in a con-fession. A creed should tell what the living confession do just that. No one is disloyal or un-Christian either in advocating or opposing

and would be if there were not such high valuatious and taxation.

In Vienna the old city wall was thrown down 20 years ago, and the ground it occupied and the ground outside of it, which had peen reserved for military purposes, was made into a beautiful Ringstrasse, with rows of trees on each side of it; and exemption from taxation for ten years was granted to anybody who would build a certain priced house on the new boulevard. The consequence was that in a remarkably short time, the Ringstrasse was lined with lovely houses and beautiful grounds, and to-day Vienna's taxable value prevented. s doubled. Instead of squeezing out or disheartening a man from building, why would not it be better to adopt a liberal plan to encourage the building of fine houses, or the beautifying of old ones, by granting say three years' exemption from taxation on new buildings of particular kinds and values. It

out of his money while building, and he supersede the confession of faith; but made should have two years to catch up in the interest and encouragement to build more. in the light of the present, it should state the present views of the Presbyterian Church or rather give the light in which we hold the Every building that he puts up is a benefit to the whole neighborhood, and enhances the value of all property in the vicinity, as standards of our Church. While therefore personally, I have no -zeal for revision, while I well as the city.

RATES PEE FOOT FRONT.

There is another thing which should be that is desired, might imperil the harmony of our Church. I consent to such moderate re-vision of our standards as is suggested by the Presbytery of New York, in the hope and ex-pectation that we will ultimately find our best relief and our largest consent in the consensus creed whoch I have advocated. It will give us the essential points and will magnify them, and those who desire a fuller expression of theo-logical opinion, can be referred to the confes-sion of faith and the catechism. The indica-tions are that this is the rising idea. Upon this closely looked into; and that is, that all assessments per foot front on a square of realty should be uniform. If a person or firm should be forced by business to buy s ertain piece of property, held at a fabulous figure, from an indisposition to sell or a knowledge of the purchaser's desire to buy, all of the other frontage on that square or in that neighborhood should certainly not be assessed at the fancy price paid by that one compulsory purchaser. That is not a true basis of valuation; neither is it a true value when some unfortunate person is compelled Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of to sell at a low figure. The assessor should have intelligence enough to discriminate. a delivered The assessor should be versed in house-Building somewhat, and should know the values of building material and of wages, etc., so that he can put an approximate

value upon any building, from a palace to a pigstye The County Commissioners and the City Controller should have the appointment of these men, and should be held accountable for their doings. Assessors should never be

marks in this wise: It is because of my interest in maintaining the common faith of all Christians; I do not say Protestanta, but all Christians, Roman Catholic and Protestants, as well as because of my desire to see the Presbyterian Church stand true to her glorious history, that I am opposed to the proposition to revise her standards. I am sorry that the agitation has occurred, but I trust that God in His good Providencé may make it the occasion of a more emphatic arowal of that system of doctrine, in the main-tenance of which our Church has been so greatly blessed. I do not anticipate a storm: only a little breese that will break the folds out of the old blue bauner of the Corenant, and set it fluttering with the arowing column of the Calvinistic forces, which, I do not doubt, will keep the fame alrendy won of being among the harvest and the best in the sacramental host of God's elect. REV. DR. NICCOLLS, OF ST. LOUIS. lected. Indirect taxation, such as exists in En gland, has its good and its bad features. It levies the duty before goods get to the con-sumer, so that the tax does not fall on the one who pays it. That would not work in this country, as the Government is the only indirect tax gatherer. But there should be a large tax on dogs and cats, cigarettes, fur-niture and dead electric wires. Water

should be sold by meter. There should be a limit of 300 saloons at a license of \$1,500. A small tax on luxuries would hardly be noticed, although a tax on salt was a prin-Rev. Dr. Samuel J. Niccolls, of St. Louis, cause of the French Revolutio Great Britain's revenues from tes, coffee and stimulants is \$150,000,000 annually.

TAXES BASED ON RENTALS.

writes: I am in favor of revising a few expressions in our confession. They are misleading: they have been stumbling blocks in the way of some. I think the truth which they contain could be started in a better form of words. I am not in favor of an explanatory statement. It is simply an admission that the confession needs revis-ing in its phraseology, yet does not remove the defect. I am not in favor of a new or shorter creed, or confessional statement. It would supplant the old or else lead to endless con-fusion in the church. E. B. P. It has often been suggested that a fair way to tax a property would be through its rental value. That would seem to be im-possible. A house might be reuted for a certain reason, a location may be necessary and the lessee agrees to give a very large rental for it. The neighboring houses of like quality must necessarily, by law, be assessed at the same value, as no man can be assessed more than another for a similar A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly property. A large lot in the center of the city may be held for years for an enhanced trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed price, having no house, or perhaps a shanty on it. That property is an obstruction to the neighborhood, and as there would be no the neighborh stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, rental value attached, the city would get no 88 Warren street, New York, will receive good from it. A large farm in the rural districts may be worth say \$100,000; but as this is not much of a farming community that

CABINET photos \$1 per dozen, prompt delivery. Crayons, etc., at low prices. LIES' GALLEBY, farm would not rent for much, and conse-quently the house owner would have to pay all of the taxes, while the owner of that 10 and 12 Sixth st. an of the taxes, while the owner of that beantiful farm would pay very little. A horse or a cow, a dog, a vehicle, a set of har-ness, or a three-legged stool could hardly be assed at a fair rental value? THE use of the Iron City Brewing Co.'s ale and beer is conducive to health and gives the highest satisfaction. Unrivaled ismily use. Telephone 1186.

or drugstore. You can well imagine the situation and her distress. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse or shows symptoms of having taken cold; if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given from that time on, all tendency to croup will dis-appear and all danger be avoided. The remedy prevents fully 10,000 cases of croup

every year. It is the main reliance with many mothers throughout the Western States and Territories; they have learned its value and how to use it, and in those families croup is seldom known because it is always For sale by E. G. Stucky, Seventeenth

and Twenty-fourth sts., Penn ave. and cor. Wylie ave. and Fulton st.; Markell Bros., cor. Penn and Frankstown aves.; Theo. E. Ihrig, 3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, Fortythird and Butler sts., Pittsburg, and in Allegheny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Fedcould be graded so that all might partici-pate in the benefits. One year a man stands out of his money while building, and he st., and F. H. Eggers & Son, 199 Ohio st. and 11 Smithfield st. wsu

Lucky Pennsylvania Inventors.

Higdon & Higdon, American and foreign patents, 95 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, and opposice Patent office, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted this week: Pittsburg, E. E. Carter, mining machine; W. A. Conner, cable-hanger; P. Heesom, machine for straightening angle irons; D. J. Thayer, sand reel; J. M. Williams, high and low water alarm. Alle-gheny, Henry Adler, fonder; W. W. Ren-kin, meat chopper; R. C. Totten, casting, S. L. Marshell, trademark.

Special Excursion to Washington, D. C., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The special, low rate excursion to Washington, via Pennsylvania Railroad, on Feb-13, presents extraordinary induce-The round trip rate from Pittsburg, ruary ments. valid for ten days and admitting of stop off in Baltimore in either direction, 18 only \$9. There is a choice of trains between the spe-cial leaving at 8 A. M., or the night trains at 7:15 or 8:10 P. M. Parlor cars on the special; aleepers on night trains. The long limit of the tickets admits of pleasant side trips to Mt. Vernon, Richmond, Petersburg or Old Point Comfort, for which reduced rate tickets will be sold from Washington.

Similar excursions will be run March 6, April 3 and 24. The Everett Plane Still Lends Them All. Mr. Andrew Ackley, 141 Fremont st., Allegheny, held certificate No. 2 in the Everett Piano Club and receives an elegant Cabinet grand piano on payments of \$1 per week. The Everett Club is a good thing. Members save from \$75 to \$100 from the retail price, and can pay in the way most con-venient to themselves, either all cash, monthly payments, or as low as \$1 per week. If you want a fine piano at the lowest whole-

sale price, call on or send for circular to Alex. Ross, Manager, 137 Federal st., Allegheny.

If You Are Going to Move

On April 1 you will need a new carpet or two, no matter how many you have at pres-ent. Thousands of families put off selecting a carpet until April 1, when there is always a great jam at the carpet stores. Just now is an excellent time to pick out what you want. The stocks are all full; take choice from hundreds of patterns. Goods stored free of charge until needed. EDWARD GROETZINGER, 627 and 629 Penn avenue.

> Mothers Don't Deiny To have your children photographed by Aufrecht, 516 Market st., Pittsburg. Cabi-

nets \$1 per dozen. You can make no mistake if you stick to

Z. Wainwright & Co.'s brew of ale and beer, the favorite family beverages. 'Phone wsu 5525.

ens, or a three-legged stool could hardly a assed at a fair rental value? Bental value won't do, that is very clear. HIGHEST prices paid for ladies' gents' cast-off clothing at De Hann's 6, Wylie ave. Call or send by mail. 100

the purpose, nor would it harmonize with good taste, to antagouize those few estimable gentlemen who are using their great energy and ability to raise the standard of morality; or hamper their zealous motives in making our people more temperate, their homes more chaste-in a word, the uprooting of vice and the substitution of virtue all over the land.

> APPEARS IN ANOTHER FORM. It might be well to state right here it is

not with their motives I find fault: it is the means of bringing the reform about. I fear they are on the wrong track; the very thing they are condemning they are assisting; they are nurturing the very vice, though in another form, they would gladly have wiped away altogether. Even admitting that these gentlemen should suc-ceed in stopping the manufacture of spirits, and also stop the sale of it, and, even what is more diffiult, the drinking of it, what then? Have they given us any warrant that what they would gain in sobriety they would not lose in stupidity by taking to something worse? They have merely exchanged a more gross fault for a more subtle one. Let us suppose that we had temperance, but will much be gained if those who give up spirits take to opium? You do not get rid of a vice by human expedients or by legislation; you can but use them according to circum-stances and in their place as making the

best of a bad matter. You must go to another and a higher source for the renovation of the heart and the will. The honorable and celebrated Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, gave an eloquent representation of this fact

in a recent speech to his constituents at Terre Haute. SENATOR VOORHEES' WARNING. "It must be remembered," said the Senator, "that the use of wine, malt and other liquors is not the only innocent and lawful practice capable of abuse. Temptation in a thousand forms lurks in the pathway of hu-

man life almost from the one end of it to the other. The power to resist the tempter, in whatever guise he may approach, must come from a higher source than human law. It must come from a well-instructed conscient appealing for strength to the fountain of virtue and power above us. It must come from the exercise of an intelligent will power, determined to maintain the cause of public and private virtue. It must come from the heart within and help overhead."

lested by the great temperance movement of

both in this country, England and Ire-land, without distinction as to race or creed, HISTORY OF ROMAN PUNCH. adhered to the great temperaoce advocate The Recipe That for Years Was the Secret and never before or since was there such a reign of sobriety throughout the land. Royal princes and subjects, presidents and The history of Ponche a la Romaine la private citizens were equally subject and susceptible to his remarkable influence. He curious. It had been the summer refreshwas far from being a prohibitionist, in fact, so far that he made use of these remarkable

FATHER MATTHEWS' STAND. "While I laud temperance and call upon all to join its ranks, far be it from me to pass censure on those who use strong liquor in a moderate way. I no more condemn them than did St. Paul condemn the state of honorable wedlock. * * There is no line of conduct worthy of a Christian that cannot be enjoyed without tasting intoxideath became cook to the Russian Prince Lieven, whom he accompanied to London

perience in the care of the young that while eternal discipline may change a fashionable excess, by no means does it allay the entire plan of sinning. I have seen this amply

eigar smoking and they fall into drinking

stop coining money because some steal it, or stop toiling because others steal the reco pense of our labors. I must say that legis-

Protentious Circles. Blakely Hall in Brooklyn Esgie.]

Once in awhile an instance crops up of a lady who keeps her position in social circles after having lost all the belongings of wealth and position. I know of such an instance, and it is one of the few things that reflects credit on New York society. I refer to a lady whose family was once prominent, but who lost her fortune nearly 20 years ago. She has now a very small annuity, but though she is practically out of the swim as far as entertaining goes, she is still queen of a very pretentions set in New York City. She lives in a boarding house of no particu-lar excellence on one of the side streets, and occupies a room on the third floor. She has an arrangement with the land-lady, however, by which she has the exclu-

sive use of the parlors on her reception day every week. The rooms are darkened, the gas lit, a few flowers set about, a negro servant embellished by a pair of white cotton gloves and a society smile is stationed at the door and the solitary maid servant wears a clean gown for once, a neat, little white cap and stands behind the tea tray in the corner of the room. For four hours steadily the ex-society leader receives her friends and they are among the wentshiest and most important people in New York. The street is blocked with carriages and there is a great showing of footmen at the

All of this is due to the charm of manner and personal amiability of the hostess. When the reception is over the lights are turned out, the curtains raised, the gloves and cap are carefully put away and the lady who once possessed millions and a magnifi-cent string of town and city residences returns to her third floor room in a perfectly contented frame of mind. Apparently she

om his

of the Pope.

Skill and Science,

MR. JOS. WEINMAN, Second Ave. (Soho),

MR. JOR. WEINMAN, Second Are (source City. Mr. Weinman had been troubled with his stomach for over three years, the most pro-nounced symptoms being nausea and vomiting of food, with soreness over region of stomach. Tongue always coated, with further in morn-ing, frontal headache, with further in morn-ing, frontal headache, with further in morn-ing frontal headache, with further in the in-of nostrik. During the last few months hack-ing cough set in, sleep became disturbed, and he would get up in morning more tired than when he went to bed. Night sweath came ot, and he lost flesh and strength daily. Three days before calling at Dr. Byers' office he rom-ited up every meal. Dr. Byers' diagnosed his mounter his treatment the hausea was re-leved instantaneously, and in one month Mr. W. was entirely well and had gained to pounds. THEATMENT \$5 A MONTH. better known, and is now well known all The original Vatican recipe is ; "Prepare

a very rich pineapple or sherbet; have it a httle tart with lemon juice. It must be then very well frozen. This sherbet, being very rich, will not ireeze hard, but will be a semi-ice. Just before the punch is to be TREATMENT 85 A MONTH.

THEATMENT IS A MONTH. Until further notice Dr. Byers will treat all cases at the andorm fee of 35 per month, medi-cine inclinded. Write for symptom blank or call at office. DR. BYERS, successor to Dra-Logan & Byers, No. 411 Penn ava. falses

ment of successive Popes for over 80 years, and their chefs were threatened with all words on the floor of our Senate : kinds of horrors and punishments if they ever divulged the secret of its preparation. When Napoleon invaded Italy in 1797 this terrible interdict was broken through. A son of Plus VI.'s chief confectioner, name Molas, as soon as he found that the French were conquerors, ran away from h father, and united his fortunes with them. The young man became the favorite serv-ant of the Empress Josephine, and after her

Everyone knows who has had any exwhen that Prince was appointed Ambassa-dor to the Court of St. James. This Russian first made his papal beverage in Lon-don by introducing it at the Prince's table. The Prince Regent asked for the recipe,

even among young men ged in commerce. Stop ciga and permitted copies to be given to a select tew of his friends, and by degrees it became men over the world.

parties; stop drinking parties they gamble, stop gambling they take to something else. It would be absurd to close our mint and

lation is useful in its place. It has done a great deal to regulate the liquor traffic, but

cating drinks.

demonstrated and eren engaged

ation is useful in its place. It has done a treat deal to regulate the liquor traffic, but at of its place it is worse than useless. THE BROOKS LAW. Here in Pennsylvania the Brooks act, with Here in Pennsylvania the Brooks act, with out of its place it is worse than useless.

Almost within my own memory the prac-tical truth of this declaration was mani-Father Mathew. A naw epoch, as it were, had dawned upon Christianity, and millions, is serenely happy.



phosphites of Lime and Soda almost as palatable as milk. Children enjoy it rather than

otherwise. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER It is Indeed, and the little lads and lassles who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Berare of substitutions and imitations.

> -----OC2-28-MWWWW DR. BYERS' GOOD WORK.

Distressing Case of Stomsch Trouble of Three Years' Duration Relieved Instants secusly and Entirely Cured in One Month .. No Faith-Cure Miraole, but the Result c.f