HOMES FOR THE AGED.

Charitable Institutions Where the World's Cares Never Enter.

THE LAST DAYS MADE PLEASANT.

How Old Folks Can Gain Admission to These Retreats.

A GOOD CHARACTER THE MAIN QUALITY

Pittsburg has probably more charitable institutions than any other city of its population in the United States. Every form of need is provided for. Whether it be a hospital for the sick, an asylum for the blind. or a home for the orphan and aged. There is never any lack of humane people to give Brunot gives the institution, her personal their assistance. It will surprise the average Pittsburger to know that there are upward of a dozen establishments in the two cities devoted to the care of the aged and

One of the best known is the Home for Aged Protestant Women, at Wilkinsburg. A handsome building, standing on its own spacious grounds, it affords a retreat for 52 old ladies at present. The full capacity is 64. Qualifications for becoming inmates of | This is also under the presidency of Mrs for the Home must be residents of Pittsburg | month for their rent. They can earn their or Allegheny, over 60 years of age, Protestants, and of good, moral character. They must be vouched for by some reputable scople, and they must pay \$200 on entering. The fee is taken chiefly to give the inmates a feeling of independence. The sum will not go very fer in providing for them, the Home being supported by voluntary contributions. Miss Jane Holmes established the Home 20 years ago, and it has been watched by clinritable ladies of the two cities ever

HOW THE OLD LADIES LIVE.

The mutron, who is in full charge of the Home, is Miss Elizabeth Carter. She has an assistant, Miss L. Hulty. There are the Twenty-second Street Bridge Company, several servants, the old ladies not being able to do much more than keep their own in the extreme. The hearing was held by rooms in order, and some who are very sick are not able to do even that. Each inmate Engineer Corps. The bridge company prehas her separate room and arranges it to very truth, and the old indies who pass the evening of their lives there do not feel that they are in a public institution. Many of them make little fancy articles that are disposed of at the annual fairs, thus giving sem a little pin money.

Such of the inmates as are too feeble to alk upstairs have their rooms on the first There are services every morning in a neat little room that has been fitted up with a reading desk and other convenience for public worship. The Home is essentially a Christian institution, and there is an atmosphere of content that can spring only from the prevalence of that sort of The house is kept as clean and neat as it is possible to conceive, and it would be hard to think of a place more suited to the needs of people weary of life's battle than house nestling amid the sycamores and maples of the foothills of the

WHERE THE MEN ARE CARED FOR

In the same grounds, but at the other side, is the Home for Aged Protestants. This is for men and women, too. That is to say, they take single men, not couples, but no single women. The latter are cared for at the old ladies' home. As in the other branch, the inmates of the Home for Aged other place. There are 28 inmates at pres- great encroachments have been made. ent, including three married couples. The place is in charge of a matron. The Protes ant Home for Incurables is a

ig in the midsi of its own grounds. It stands high, so that a view of the surround ing country is obtainable from the windows on every side. The most notable characteristle of the place is that it does not seem in the least like a hospita'. There is no smell of drugs, and no indications that every ins suffering from some incurable ailment. There are 32 women in the female department, the youngest of whom is 16. She is a sufferer from that painful and hopeless complaint, white swelling. She is per-fectly contented, however, and it would be difficill to imagine her more comfortable any ab me else. No one is taken under 16, and most of the patients are in the latter

SUN BATHS FOR THE OLD WOMEN. One of the excellent features of the house is a "sun parlor." It is an established fact at a sun bath is good for invalids, as well as those who are well. In this sun parlor one can sit in the sun no matter at what time of day. There are windows all around t-that is, on three sides-and the superhardly be over estimated. She is very much interested in her work and she takes a motherly pride in her household. She has a dislike to anything savoring of an "insti-

world's goods, of good moral character, and without friends who might be able to take care of them. This home is intended. the really needy, and the directors feel that | night and remained unconscious for six they would be doing injustice to some one of this class were they to take in people anded before the entry of a new candidate, but this is with the same idea as prevails at ing of pauperism that would perhaps e patients were they to think that

THE WANT OF CASH BARS NO ONE. The \$200 is easily raised by the members of the church with which the candidate has been connected. There has never been a case in which inability to raise this sum has kept a patient from the home. Miss Jane Holmes founded this home, and the directors are well-known philanthropic women of Pittsburg and Alleghenv. The matron s Mrs. L. McVey, and the head nurse Miss Hannah Hamm,

The men's department of the home is a frame building of eight rooms, a stones' throw from the women's home. There are eight immates at present. It is carried on in about the same style as the women's de-partment. The head nurse is Robert Pat-

The Episcopal Church Home, Fortieth street, was established many years ago for the benefit of old ladies and orphans of the Episcopal faith. The women must be over 60 years of age, and the children must be world and the offspring of The women pay \$100 Episcopalians. The women pay \$100 of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66 entrance fee, and are provided for for life Fourth avenue, offer you security, strong They must have been communicants of the vaults, perfect ventilation, good light, spachurch, and their application is required to clous coupon rooms, separate apartments be endorsed by their pastors. The building for women. Boxes rented at \$5 and upis a large brick structure, on a hill, opposite ward.

the Arsenal, containing 40 or 50 rooms. MUST BE MEMBERS OF A CHURCH. There is a separate wing for the old ladies, so that they will not be disturbed by the children, and there is a large play ground for the youngsters. The home is like a hotel in some respects. Old ladies may pay their board in the house and be independ ent, if they choose, but they must possess the same qualifications as the others, in the matter of being members of the Episcopal Church, etc. Many of the children are brought to the home by a parent or other relative, with the understanding that their board shall be paid regularly. The board is

charge upon the home. They are never turned out, however, and there several children in the home now who commenced as pay scholars, and ended by becoming charity inmates. There is no regular fee for the board of the children. This is reg-ulated by the circumstances of the friends of the youngsters. In some cases only 50 cents a week is asked, and even this is no cents a week is asked, and even this is not always paid. Once a year, in June, a fair is held in the home, at which fancy articles are sold, for the benefit of the home, and at which a large sum is realized usually. Last June the net earnings were \$2,000. The articles are made by the ladies who manage the home, and the fair is always one of the social events of the year, to say nothing of the benefit it is to the home.

TWO OF THE ALLEGHENY INSTITUTIONS The Christian Home for women, or Locust street, Allegheny, is a commenda ble institution. It was established by Mrs. Felix R. Brunot for the care of old women who are unable to attend to their own wants. No particular qualifications are necessary, beyond their being in need. Mrs. attention. She inquires into the circumstances of old ladies whom she thinks may need a home. If she finds them worthy she brings them home and sees that the rest of their lives is peaceful and happy, so far as it can be made so by careful attention and

freedom from annoyances. Besides the old

ladies their are several young women who

are given a home here. This home is non-On Taylor avenue, Allegheny, there is Widows' Home and Tenement House. the Home are not hard to fill. Candidates Brunot. The inmates are charged \$3 a living by going out to sew, wash and other employments. The lades interested in the Home give them work, and they generally contrive to live comfortably. If, from any cause, they are unable to pay their rent, the ladies pay it for them. But it is expected that the women shall do all in their power o maintain their independence.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

Coal Operators Protest Against the Proposed Manner of Building the Twenty-Second Street Bridge-A Compromise Proposition Refused-Decision Reserved.

The meeting vesterday morning of the coal operators with the representatives of at the Monongahela House, was interesting Colonel W. E. Merrill, of the United States sented a plan for two 325-foot spans, and her own taste. Thus the Home is one in | Colonel Merrill stated that he was ready to hear any argument they were ready to set

Captain Harry Brown reviewed the situation at some length and was followed by Captains Clow, S. H. Wood, Addison Lysle, Gould, I. N. Bunton, W. W. O'Neil and Gilmore. The burden of their arguments was that there was not sufficient room, the proposed bridge being too close to the dam, and wound up by demanding a 400-foot span and two 190-feet spans.

Mr. Ferris, representing the bridge com-pany, said it was their desire in the prepara-tion of the plans to deal fairly with the "We recognize their interests," said he, "and are willing to do all that is fair. Since hearing the argument on their side we will go farther. Inasmuch as we would like to have the bridge built quickly, we will agree to one 350-foot span on the Pittsburg side and two 250-feet spans. That is all we can offer, and as the river is 780 teet wide at this point, we think it a fair

Captain Rodgers said the law clearly states that there shall be no obstruction in the river. "You people want to build a bridge," he said, "and say you will give us such and such. Think of it! Why, it is Protestants must be over 60 years of age, and possess the same qualifications as at the eall attention to the Jones & Laughlins bridge, with a span of 325 feet. That is not a factor. Why? Because the new bridge model institution of its kind. It is situated on Butler street, Lawrenceville. The greater. And furthermore, when the Jones looked to me as if the tree was dead. I told ration devoted to the women is a brick & Laughlins bridge was built the present

d not exist Colonel Merrill then stated that he would running. Well, by gosh, I laughed at him. like to have them agree on a definite plan and offered as a compromise to build a 375 me, and sure's you a-sitting there the sap and offered as a compromise to build a 375 feet span and two 2021; feet spans, which is half way, and might be agreeable. This did not suit the operators, and as the bridge company would not make any further concession, Captain Brown, on behalf of the cession, Captain Brown, on behalf of the coal exchange, left the matter in the hands of Colonel Merrill to decide. His decision will not be rendered for several weeks.

ASLEEP FOR FOUR YEARS.

A Modern Rip Van Winkle Puzzling Physiclans of a New Jersey Town,

HACKETTSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 29 .- A remarkable case of protracted sleep is puzgling physicians here. Michael Farnan, who was employed as a watchman in the Factoryville tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanns and Western Railroad, went to his house from his duty on October 20, 1887, intendent, Mrs. M. F. McCartney, says the returned to his bedroom and went to sleep. seneficial effects of this treatment can Since that time he has had but two or three brief intervals of consciousness. It was at first thought that Farnan's condition was due to water on the brain, and physicians treated him for that disease. Their suggestion of it in the home that is under ler charge.

There are several strict rules to be observed by those who are desirous of becom- in all that time seemed perfectly peaceful, ing inmates of the home. They must prove that they are utterly destitute of this members of the family. He appeared per-

weeks. For more than three years Parnan has who might be able to live in comfort inde-pendent of them. A fee of \$200 is de-many changes have taken place in his family. A son and a daughter have died, but the sleeper knows nothing of it. All the Wilkinsburg home-to prevent the feel- | sorts of expedients have been tried in the to arouse Farnan from his stupor, but without any effect. Blisters they had not done anything for themselves. have been placed on the back of his neck the time. and head, but he did not even notice

> "MELLIN's Food and I are old friends, it having fulfilled all the conditions demanded of it at my hands," is the testimony of a well-known physician.

We have marked ten special lines of men's fine silk-faced tall overcoats at \$8 00. They are indeed great value. They are made from light and dark meltons, kerseys and mixed cassimeres, silk-faced or plain with satin sleeve linings. Don't miss this chance to buy a very fine medium weight overcoat for \$8 00. See us this very day. P. C. C. C., Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company, corner Grant and Dia-

A Good Suggestion.

If you have valuables keep them where they will be safe. The safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66

Why Have Wrappers Made When you can select from 50 to 75 styles from 98 cent printed to the finest cloth or cashmere wrappers, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s?

The People's Store-Fifth Avenue. 56-inch broadcloth at 90c. All the new tints. Observe the width and price. Come in and look at the quality. You'll be astonished. CAMPBELL & DICK.

Exposition Offering.

picture free, and handsomely framed, given away during the Exposition. paid for a week or two and then the relative disappears, and the children are left a Allegheny, with every dozen. Cabinets, \$1. any right to put 'em up free like that. They

THE COMING WINTER.

A New Prophet Has Arisen and Predicts Cold Weather Ahead.

INERTIA, THE MOON AND SAP FLOW.

The Three Circumstances on Which He Bases His Knowledge.

HIS PAST PROPHECIES HIT THE MARK

Perhaps you felt uncomfortable yesterday, oppressed by the sense of something unusual impending. Maybe you didn't want to get up in the morning, lingered longer than usual about dressing, didn't care for breakfast, and lay around all day discussing the emptiness of life and the hollow mockery of things in general. And possibly you will feel the same way to-day, and to-morrow, and the day after. And you will wonder in a dull, despairing way what has come over you. Your doctor may give it some name and prescribe doses. But don't you believe him. It's "Inertia."

Fortunately, says a writer in the New York Sun, the state of lassitude won't last long, for the "Inertia" is going to break through soon and then everything will be estored to its natural tone. All these conjectures and predictions are

based upon the authority of a gentleman from Foster's Meadow, Long Island, whose reputation as a prophet has spread for miles around that little village. His vulgar name is William P. Francis, but he is more usually addressed as the Springfield Prophet. Attention was called to him by the following letter:

STORMS LIKE SPRING TIDES. "FOSTER'S MEADOW, Sept. 23.

"DEAR SIR-Do you know of any person that can foretell of storms one year in advance? I can. There will be a storm about the 30th of September. I have not missed one since 1882. (There are certain periods of one since 1832. (There are certain periods of storms that occur every year.)

'In regard to storms, they are like spring tides, occurring on or soon after a certain time. I have had bulletins maked in the Foster's Meadow postoffice. I have lad witnesses to sign their named that I was correct. There is a storm of the frem September 25 to October 3. I would like to meet with you and explain more fully. Please address

"Foster's Meadow, L. I., N. Y."

A reporter went down on the first train that left I is Island City after the Prophet's lear or was received. The station agent at Foster's Meadow hadn't heard of Mr. Francis, but everybody also in the prophet and the stars were shining when the prophet and the reporter started for the railroad station.

NATURE PHEPARING A RAIN.

"It looks clear enough now, doesn't troit." Mr. Francis, but everybody else in the village seemed to know him. His home is in a little white cottage about three miles from the depot. He and his family occupy one half the cottage, and some Germans ocage, and whose face was decorated with white Galway whiskers, announced in a tremulous voice that the Prophet wasn't

HIS HONOR BEGINS AT HOME.

He was the father of the Prophet and spoke of him with veneration and awe. Was Willie a real prophet? Well, just ask Mr. Remsen, the big farmer over near the toll gate on the plank road, or the postmaster, o any of the biggest farmers around. Didn't he have ocular demonstration of his wisdom when he went to plant his turnip seed and his green peas? said to him? What was it Willie had

"'Pop,' he said, "it's time you were a-put-ting in yer turnups.' Well, I didn't pay any attention to that, for the peas were as green as could be, and the turnup seed wa'n't right either. Willie kept repeating that 'twas time, but I didn't pay any attention to what he said. That day he said to me, 'Pop, come down in the woods and luk at the maple trees.' I went down and he told him so. 'You come down here with me at midnight,' says he, 'and you'll see the sap God's time.' And I never saw him miss it yet. He's been a-studying of the weather for a long time, and now he knows just all

HIS REPUTATION SPREADS. But there were lots of strangers to testify to the correctness of the son's predictions the old man said, and they would tell all about him. Several of the farmers wanted to go into partnership with Willie. He wasn't strong, but his knowledge enabled him to tell just what a farmer wanted to know.

Mrs. Francis, the prophet's wife, was seen next. She looked disappointingly good natured and healthy for a prophet's wife. She, too, was full of praises of her husband's wisdom and she talked in one breath of his studies in astronomy and the big carrots that he had raised for the tarmer who hired him. He was away just then, in the city the said predding vectables. He city, she said, peddling vegetables. He didn't sell the produce of the farm in the mar-ket, but peddled it from door to door, usually in Brooklyn. Four chubby children, two

boys and two girls, played in the garden.
They were the prophet's heirs.
The reporter went down to the postoffice and talked to the postmaster. He knew the prophet, and believed in him, too. On the wall was pasted a scrap of paper with a pencil scrawl, which read:

Prof. Francis prophecy 1891 mild winter. Sain December 4, 1890. Early spring. W. Rain December 31, 1890. Rain or snow January 27.

Rain February 28. Rain May 16. I prophesy January 26 was coldest day. It was evening when the prophet reached home. He proved to be a very slight, narrow-chested man, with nervous ways. His brown eyes were sparkling and dancing all

THE PROPHET'S PERSONALITY. He wore a neat brown moustache and litle tufts of hair below the cheek bones. The lines of his face came almost to a point at the chin, spreading as they went around until at the top of the head they were far apart. The head was flat on top, and the skin of the face was drawn tight. His expression was illumined with the light of enthusi-

"Oh, yes, I'm called the prophet hereabouts," he said. "I can tell about storms a year in advance. How do I do it? By deductions in astronomy. I tell you, the whole secret lies in the action of the sun and the moon. That's what makes tides, isn't it? Well, the effect is just the same on lakes and rivers and springs as it is on the ocean. That's what makes the sap flow in the trees. Now, I read some time ago about the sap flowing at the same time in Pennsylvania as it does here. But the man that wrote that didn't know what made the sap flow. I know. It's the moon. The earth moves around the sun once a year, doesn't it? Well, that makes four seasons. doesn't it? Well, that makes four seasons. It takes Mars two years, so there's only two seasons. It takes the moon 18 years, and that makes the seasons longer, don't you see? I can tell things a year in advance. I can do it by looking at the way the moon is situated toward the earth. Ye see, the situated toward the earth. It see, the moon's drawing all the time; got its effect on the earth, you know. If the shadow of the moon touches the earth, that means lots, you know. I can't do much without you will be placed.

fellows, I tell you. Then I study the plants and the trees. SELLS HIS PREDICTIONS TO FARMERS.

"I've been foretelling since '82 now, and I haven't made any mistakes. Mr. Rueckel, the postmaster, puts up my bulletins. I haven't put up any lately because the formers who buy my predictions don't like to have me make them public. They say to me that they've peid for 'em and I haven't

pay me from \$5 to \$10 apiece. I've sold a good many this year. I tell 'em just when the storms will come and when to plant. I guess you'll find they are all satisfied. "I foretold that last winter was going to be mild. Mr. Remsen, who has a big ice pend, came to me about January and asked me whether he would get much ice. I told him he wouldn't get any because the call.

him he wouldn't get any, because the only cold weather of the winter had passed. I had told others that it would be cold for a

had told others that it would be cold for a short spell in the early part of the winter and then there wouldn't be any more ice. Weil, Mr. Remsen felt sorry. He said he might have saved \$2,000 or \$3,000 if he had come to me sooner. I told him he would get plenty of ice this winter. So he will. "Things are going to be changed this win-ter from what they were last year. It's been mild for the past three winters; this time mild for the past three winters; this time its going to be cold. Last year we planted peas and potatoes on Washington's birth day. This year it is going to be mild in the early part of the winter and cold afterward. I knew how it would be last winter, and told people so. You can see they trust me when I tell you that the postmaster came to me and asked me what kind of a winter it would be. I told him he must put in a big

supply of coal. A COAL DEALER BENEFITED.

"He has a coal yard in Springfield, near Jamaica, and sells coal to the farmers. He didn't stop to ask anybody else, but bought 800 tons—a pretty good deal for a little country place like this. Mr. Remsen is fix-

ing his icehouse, too."

The prophet showed the reporter an old school astronomy which he had studied and various clippings from newspapers on astro-nomical subjects. Then he brought out some papers, signed by half a dozen farmers in the vicinity, testifying to the correctness of his predictions during the past year. He also had this list of predictions made for the

past two years: February, 1891—Plant peas and potatoes, 17 and 24. and 34.

March—Plant peas and potatoes, 17 and 24.

April—Plant peas and potatoes, 13 and 20.

Plant carrots, parsnips, beets, cucumbers,
beans, corn, 13 and 15. Rain, 19.

May—Plant corn, carrots, beans, 10 and 12.

June-Plant squash, carrots, beets, 6 and 9. July-Plant turnips, celery, 4 and 6. Rain, August-Piant turnips, 1 and 2. Rain, 6. Plant sprouts, spinach, 27 and 30. September-Rain, 3. March, 1890-Plant potatoes, 9 to 27. Rain, 16.

April—Potatoes, 5 to 10. Rain, 12.

May—Carrots, parsnips, beets, corn, beans, 3 to 6; corn and beans, 15 to 18. Rain, 9.

June—Carrots, 2; squash and turnips, 26 to 29. Rain, 6.

July—Turnips, beans, cabbage, 9, to 12.

Rain, 8 and 30.

August-Sprouts and spinach,19 to 22. Rain,

"It looks clear enough now, doesn't it?" asked the prophet as he sniffed the air. "Don't look like rain now, does it? But you wait until to-morrow. It won't rain then, I guess, but it will be working. Nature will be getting ready. You'll begin to notice the force of it. Nature will be going ahead getting ready, and she'll keep on working, working until everything is shipshape and you'll see it break loose. Mind, now, and see if it don't rain pretty close to Tuesday. The moon is drawing all the time and soon the sap will begin to flow, and that'll show. You see, that force when it works is wonderful. Inertia is what it is.

That's it. It's great. "Now is the time the farmers want to plant their spinach and sprouts. If they don't they'll lose, sure. I don't bother with local rains, but I have the big storms down fine. I foretold the equinoctial last year.

There are just ten big storms a year, and before each the sap flows in the trees. I can tell within half an hour of when the sap will flow in the maples. I've told the farmers here, and got them to set their pails so they wouldn't lose their sugar. The first sap flows usually in February, just before the first storms. That's when the first seed ought to be planted, just before the

By this time the prophet and the reporter had reached the station, and could hear the telegraph and telephone wires singing.
"There," said the phophet, "d'ye hear
that humming? That's the same power inertia. There's electricity in that. It's the same power that the load-stone has over the needle. Then there's the polar current, too. That has its force. Isn't that what Peary went to discover? I think that's it. And I believe the same thing is in the Keeley motor."

A BARONESS SEEKS A DIVORCE.

The Husband of a Niece of John Jacob Astor the Defendant in the Case. SIOUN FALLS, S. D., Sept. 29 .- There is no member of the Sioux Falls divorce colony who stands higher in the 'matter of social elevation than Baroness Destuers, wife of the Belgian Minister in Paris. Before her marriage she was a Miss Carry, niece of John Jacob Astor. Yesterday she filed the complaint. This paper was served on the Baron in Paris Saturday, and he has cabled instructions to an attorney to make an appearance and defense.

The complaint recites that ever since their merriage the Baron has pursued a course of extreme cruelty toward the plain. tiff. While in Paris, France, in 1880 and in 1890, the Baron applied foul epithets to his wife; that on June 14, 1891, defendant, by fraud and false representation, attempted to procure her incarceration in an institution for the confinement of insane persons. It is maintained that the Baron was anxious to control his wife's estate, the annual in-come of which is estimated at \$80,000, and to do this it was necessary to prove that she was insure. To escape the evil scheme of her husband the Baroness left at midnight, with her maid and a box of jewels, the home of her husband in Paris.

PENNINGTON'S AIR SHIP GONE.

It Was Caught by a Storm, Blown Awayand

No Trace Was Found. Sr. Louis, Sept. 29.-Pennington's air ship, which was under a tent at the fair grounds, in readiness for a trial to be made Saturday, when the athletic sports will be in progress, was caught up by the storm which passed over the city yesterday after-noon and blown away.

As no trace of the ship has been found, it seems probable that it was destroyed. The trial has been abandoned. The ship cost

The First Victim Dead.

Thomas Molloy, one of the victims of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad wreck at Linden station last Friday night, died at the Mercy Hospital yesterday from his injuries. His home is at Shaner station. The body is at the morgne, and the Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

A Good Suggestion.

If you have valuables keep them where they will be safe. The safe deposit varilts of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 68 Fourth avenue, offer you security, strong vaults, perfect ventilation, good light, spacious coupon rooms, separate apartments for women. Boxes rented at \$5 and up-

UNUSED TICKETS TO BLAINE, By Railroad and River, Issued for the Ex cursion of September 19,

May be exchanged at our office for round trip railroad tickets to the same point, good on train leaving at 12:05 and returning at 5:05 P. M. CHARLES SOMERS & Co.,

Engagement Cups.

Calling attention to this Boston fad has created quite a run on them. Our stock is practically unlimited, so we carry a full practically unlimited, so we selection for your inspection, at HARDY & HAYES'

Jewelers, Silversmiths and Art Dealers, 529 Smithfield street. Three doors from city hall.

Many Presbyteries Want Still More Radical Changes Made.

OPINIONS OF THOSE HEARD FROM.

They Do Not Want a Compromise on the Most Vital Points.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 .- When the Com-

WORK FOR THE REVISION COMMITTEE

mittee on the Revision of the Westminster Confession made its report to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Detroit last May it was decided to send this report out to the 216 Presbyteries for criticism, with the proposed alterations and additions to the Confession. The action of the different Presbyteries

on the report are to be sent before December 1 next to Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, the committee's Chairman. The committee will then discuss thoroughly all suggestions offered, and prepare its final report to be presented to the General Assembly of 1892. A great many of the Presbyteries have postponed action on this report until the

October meeting, but a sufficient number have already passed upon it to make a comparison of their views very interesting. Twenty-four Presbyteries from New York to Wisconsin have acted on the report at their meetings this month. Seven New York Presbyteries have been heard from, four of the Michigan Synod, three each of the Ohio and Iowa Synods, two of Wiscon-sin, Indiana and Illinois and one Presbytery of the Pennsylvania Synod.

It is a very significant fact that only four Presbyteries announce their unqualified approval of the report, Seven others give their general approval of the report, but suggest more or less unimportant changes. The other 13 all have important changes to recommend, several differing radically from the position taken by the committee on the the position taken by the committee on the doctrine of predestination and election, while one or two disapprove of the committee work as a whole.

A COMPRMOISE REVISION NOT WANTED. The Presbytery of Rochester, which held its fall meeting last week, has a number of very vital changes to make in the revised Confession. The third chapter of the Confession, "of effectual calling" as revised by the General Assembly's committee, was the principal point of attack. Section 7, of this chapter as amended by the committee, says that "the rest of mankind are ordained to dishonor and wrath for their sins," as it stood in the original. Rochester Presbyery believes that this whole section should e stricken out.

In their discussion of the report the members of Rochester Presbytery showed clearly that they did not believe that the Revision Committee had gone far enough. It was the general sentiment that the harsh doctrine of redestination and foreordination had been ned down in parts, while in other places t had been allowed to stand in all its orig-

inal severity.
In the Albany Presbytery a special committee was appointed to consider the pro-posed revision, and their action which was approved by the Presbytery, is the most striking of all. It is a square acknowledg-ment of the impossibility of any revision on

compromise basis.
The report adds: "This Presbytery believes the time is not yet ripe for accom-plishing a satisfactory and permanent re-vision of our Confession of Faith. The bibical and theological controversies in which the church is at present engaged are not sufficiently decided for any body of men, however able or scholarly, to decide what modifications of the Confession are destined

"In view of these facts, the Presbytery of Albany declines to approve the action of the General Assembly's committee, and re-news its demand for a brief Evangelical creed, which may be used alternately with the present Confession as a basis of subscription by the officers of the church.

THE CONFESSION CONTRADICTORY. The Presbytery of Chemung, N. Y., approves of the work of the committee with a few verbal recommendations, but at the same time its members reaffirmed a resolution passed last year that it was their de-liberate opinion that a brief and simple ex-pression of the system of doctrine contained the Confession would be much better

than a revision of the old creed.

Another Presbytery which has come out in strong disapproval of the committee's report is that of Chester, Pa. These are some of the criticisms which were agreed upon in Presbytery by a unanimons vote. "First: Some of the changes suggested, if finally adopted, will make the confession self-contradictory. Second: Some statements which are modified in the confession, remain unmodified in the catechism, which are of equal authority with the confession. Third: The modification in the statements of the system of doctrine which are suggested will not deliver us, as we believe, for the misrepresentations and perversions, which were a ground of appeal for revision. Fourth: The Westminster Confession is the common eritage of all the Presbyterian churches in Scotland, Ireland, England, Canada and the United States. This work of revision, if carried out, will raise another wall of separation between them and us, and we long for a closer union. Fifth: This report of a committee of such ability is itself a proof that the confession cannot be successfully

The Presbytery of Maumee, O., approves the report, but with a very vital exception. It does not approve of the treatment of the doctrine of predestination by the com-

APPROVED WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS. Fort Dodge Presbytery, of Iowa, has acted on the report very similarly to Mau-mee, and the action of Kalamazoo Presby-

tery is much on the same line. The Presbytery of Madison, Wis., voted a "general approval" of the report, but asks for the "omission of section 5, of chapter III, so as to exclude all mention of a fore ordination to death.

The Presbytery of Flint, Mich., is not satisfied with the committee's treatment of chapter III. The Presbytery of Dubuque disapproves of the committeee's work in two important

particulars.

Winnebago, Wis., Presbytery has approved the report of the Revision Committee with a few exceptions.

The Presbytery of Long Island has a long list of criticisms to present to the Revision Committee. Section 7 of chapter III, which states that a portion of mankind are ordained to dishonor and wrath, the Presbytery would omit entirely. tery would omit entirely. Other changes

particulars.

The Presbytery of Columbia, of New York, would strike out section 3 of the chapter "Of Effectual Calling," which re-fers to infants dying in infancy.

Zanesville Presbytery, O., does not ap-prove of the statement that all persons who are incapable of being outwardly called are redeemed unless they are of the "elect." Rock River, Ill., Presbytery accepts the report with but one exception. Schuyler, announces its approval with a few ver-

SOME SLIGHT CHANGES DESIRED. Vincennes, Ind., Presbytery commends the report highly and gives its unanimous Mahoning, O., Presbytery approves the

report.

Hudson, N. Y., "cordially approves" with a few exceptions on technical lines. Monroe, Mich., Presbytery approves the report as a whole, especially the two new chapters.
Champlain, N. Y., Presbytery declared itself "satisfied" by a vote of 8 to 4.
Grand Rapids, Mich., and Iowa City Presbyteries approve the report with slight

erts' Committee on Revision when it meets erts' Committee on Revision when it meets
next winter. Reports are in from practically
all the Presbyteries which have yet taken
up the matter of revision, but 85 per cent
of the Presbyteries are yet to be heard from.
If the proportion of objections to the committee report is kept up in the Presbyteries
yet to act, the committee will find that it
must practically begin its work all over
again.

ONE LITURGY FOR ALL.

DR. CANFIELD PLANS TO ESTABLISH AN AMERICAN CHURCH.

In the Matter of Creed Wide Latitude Will Be Given-An Arrangement the Author Hopes Will Render His Suggestions Ac-

ceptable to Many Denominations. CHICAGO, Sept. 29 .- To unite all the Protestant churches in the United States, except the Episcopal, under one form of worship is the object for which the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, of St. Paul's Universalist Church, is striving. His idea is to establish an American church, which, while allowing all the latitude asked in the matter of creed, shall conform to one liturgy. Dr. Canfield does not think the different

denominations can ever be united on matters of belief, but he believes they can be rought into closer relations in their emotional religion. With this idea in view he has proposed a liturgy which he expects to use in his own church. The liturgy is at present merely a tentative effort, and it is by no means certain that it will be adopted in its present form. "I have taken the Episcopal prayer-book

for my model," said Dr. Canfield yesterday afternoon. "Of course I have not used the same language, as some of the forms of expression are antiquated and cumbersome. I think the tendency of the present day is rather too much toward intellectualism. People go to church and listen to a sermon as they would a lecture. It is merely an inas they would a lecture. It is merely an in-tellectual treat, not an act of worship. My idea is that the congregation should take part in the services and allow the emotional side of their religious nature to find expres-sion. Moreover, the closer the relations that exist between the different denomina-tions the greater influence they will have in religion. My church—St. Paul's—is conservative, and our creed is not essentially different from the creeds of Presbyterian or Congregational churches. However, there are Universalist churches in the West which deny the divinity of Christ and hold all sorts of erroneous beliefs. They have nothing to do with Universalism proper, though, and their ministers have no right to identify themselves with that faith." CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS AROUSED.

Dr. Canfield's liturgy has created con siderable excitement among the more con-servative members of his church, who regard the innovation in anything but a triendly light. Some of them think that their pastor is going over to Episcopalian-ism body and soul, and have an idea that he is attempting to carry his congregation with him. Dr. Canfield, however, says that nothing is farther from his thoughts. The liturgy has not yet been submitted to the church; in fact, it is still in the hands of the printers. When published it will be a book of 150 pages, and besides the regular morning and evening prayers, will contain baptismal. marriage, burial and various special services. In order to make it possible for all Protestant churches to use the liturgy, it will contain the creeds of each, which can be read or omitted, according to the wish of the clergyman. All that Dr. Canfield wants is uniformity in the form of worship, saying that when it comes to the sermon the preacher may perform whatever feats of theological gymnastics he sees fit. Perhaps the most radical difference between Dr. Canfield's liturgy and the one in use in Episcopal churches is the omission of the apostles' creed. Another startling feature in the liturgy is the fact that there seem to be a careful avoidance of references to

the Trinity.

As in the Episcopal liturgy, Dr Canfield's service opens with the reading of Scriptures. Then, in place of the "Dearly

Beloved in the Lord, we have again assembled together as the disciples of Jesus Christ to render thanks to God for all his mercies; to confess our manifold transgressions; to renew our good resolutions, and to recommend ourselves and all our concerns to the care of our heavenly Father. Draw near to God and He will draw near to you. Put your trust in Him and you shall not be disappointed. With humble and contrite hearts let us approach the throne of heavenly grace.

AN OMISSION AND SUBSTITUTION.

The general confession and the declaration of absolution or remission of sins which follows in the Episcopal service are omitted, and in their place the following is inserted:

O God, the Creator and Preserver of all men, trusting in Thy loving kindness and tender mercy, we come into Thy holy pres-ence and bring to Thee our devout offerings. Purify us, we beseech Thee, from all guile; unite us to one another in the bonds of love and peace; pour down upon us Thy spiritual gifts and grant us every blessing in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen.

The next change is in the Gloria Patri which is as follows: Minister—Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God.
Poople—Be bonor and glory through Jesus Christ for ever and ever.
Minister—Praise ye the Lord.
People—The Lord's name be praised.

The omission of all reference to the Holy Ghost, which is prominent in the Glorie Patri of the Episcopal Church in this pass age, is worthy of note. In fact, from this portion of Dr. Canfield's liturgy it is said that Unitarians will be able to derive con siderable consolation. After the Gloria Patri follows the "Venite Exultemus Donfino," the same anthem that is used in the Episcopal liturgy. But the Gloris in Excelsis is changed. In the second para-graph instead of a direct invocation to Christ, thus making Him the God, the lan-

guage is this: O God, through Thy only-begotten Son Jesus Christ, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, Jesus Christ, Lamb of God, Son of the Father, who taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Through Him that taketh away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us. Through Him that taketh away the sins of the world, receive our prayer. Through Him that sitteth at the right hand of God the Father, have mercy upon us. For Them. the Father, have mercy upon us. For Thou only art holy; Thou only art the Lord; Thou only, in Christ, with the Holy Ghost, art most high in Thy glory, O God, our Father.

SCRIPTURE-BEADING OMITTED,

The Te Deum and the reading of Scriptur The Te Deum and the reading of Scripture are omitted, but the collects for peace and grace and the prayers for the President, the church, and the conditions of men are given without material change. At the conclusion of the general thanksgiving there is another change. Instead of the words, "Through Jesus Christ, our Lord, to whom with Thee and the Holy Chest he all honor, and glave. and the Holy Ghost be all honor and glory, world without end," Dr. Canfield's general thanksgiving concludes simply with the vords, "Through Jesus Christ, our Lord." Throughout the entire service but one eference is made to the Holy Ghost, and that is in the familiar benediction, which is

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the iellowship of the Holy Spirit, be with us all evermore. In the evening service the same change are noticeable and there is the same evident care in refraining from a specific acknowledgment of the Trinity.
Dr. Canfield, however, is by no means

solicitous that the churches adopt exactly his form of service. He has prepared the liturgy, he says, as an entering wedge and is willing to amend it as the wisdom of the churches suggests. He hopes and believes that it will be the forerunner of some kind of a service which shall be common to all the Protestant churches. Whether his liturgy will be accepted by St. Paul's Church or not is still a matter of doubt. A meeting of the mambers will be held. The great variance in the action of Presbyteries shows that a task awaits Dr. Robment.

PREPARING FOR THE FAIR.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Southside Hospital to Make a Big Effort in November-Various Committees Named a

Yesterday's Meeting. An important meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Southside Hospital was held yesterday afternoon in the Guild House of St. Mark's, Eighteenth and Sidney streets. The president, Mrs. McMillen, was in the chair, and there were about 75 people present. There was a great deal of enthusiasm, and the indications are that the work to be done to make the intended entertainment for the benefit of the hospital successful

will not be allowed to lag.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to see whether it would be possible o obtain the use of the old postoffice or Old City Hall for the entertainment, that was to take the form of a fair, and to last a week. Mrs. McD. Bryce reported yester-day that the postoffice was unobtainable, because it was to be put in use by the Government as soon as the mail department moved out. The committee does not think Old City Hall will be suitable, so it has got terms for the Central Rink, which will be much better for the purpose than either of the other places mentioned. The committee recommends that the entertainment be given in the rink from the 16th to the 21st of November. The report was adopted

unanimously.

The ladies will now go on with their preparations. They invite the co-operation of the members of all the churches. They will serve dinners to the gentlemen every day, charging 50 cents each. The viands are to be of the very best, and the society hopes that business men and others wil patronize it.

The following ladies have been chosen to

manage the work that is to be done: Executive Committee—Meedames McD. Bryce, Redman, McMillen, Percy F. Smith, Sweeny, Spandau, M. Patterson, G. B. Hill, Oready, J. M. Riddle, Cotton, Aldred, G. M. Taylor, Miss Kunzler and Miss E. Wallace. Fancy work—Mesdames Sweeny, Kate Coleman, Beech, C. Winkle, D. K. Bryce, Charles Schwarm, J. E. Kurtz and Miss Olnhausen. Olnhausen. Lunch-Mrs. Cready, Miss Wallace and Mrs. Hammett. Basket-Mrs. R. A. Elliott, Miss Margaret McLain, Mrs. Dr. Brewster and Mrs. John

Gray.

lee cream—Mesdames E. Scott, R. M.
Jones, E. Anderson, Dr. K. Keller, Joe

Adams, K. T. O'Connor and Misses McCutch-eon, Bella Dalzell, Caroline Kaufman and Lemonade—Mrs. F. R. Farrand, Miss M. J. Roberts, Miss Ruth Donnelly, Miss Ella, Scheets, Mrs. J. M. Lane, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. H. Schanz, Miss Koch and Miss M. A. Stew-

Candy-Mesdames George B. Hill, Shar M. Patterson and Horner.

M. Patterson and Horner.

Fruit tree—Misses McCombs, Jennie Sellers, E. Hill and Lou Sellers.

M. Washington table—Mesdamos Harper, Higby, Sadler, C. B. M. Smith, Sawhill and Kirk and Miss Halpin.

Japanese bazar—Mesdames Cotton, Al-Japanese bazar—Mesdames Cod Miss Cov. Japanese bazar—Mesdames Cotton, Al-dred, Hamilton. C. H. Hauch and Miss Cornella Pate.

dred, Hamilton. C. H. Haude and Lass cornella Pate.
Country store—Mrs. Dr. Duff, Miss Maggie
Davis, Mrs. H. Hays, Miss Nettie Taylor and
Mrs. David M. Jones.
Glass stand—Miss M. J. Aldred, Mrs. Jacob
Snyder, Mrs. William Jarrett, Miss Emma
Clessley, Mrs. Harmony, Mrs. A. E. Frank
and Mrs. John Williams.
Common Sense table—Mesdames Frost,
W. S. Jones, Netter, Spandau, Kurtz and
Robert Moore.
Apron booth—Mesdames C. R. Ihmsen,
George Sharpe, H. W. Tahdle, Schmidt, Comtess and Miss Countess.
Doll booth—Misses McMillen. Bert Edwards, Florence Reese, Alken, Sue Maple,
Nellie Whiting, O. Caldwell and Lena Wetzel.

zel.

Flowers-Mrs. E. Williams, Misses Allie
Pitts, Fits, Jennie Davis, Jennie Maple, Kate
Slocum Beed, Arnboltand Kate Kunzier.
New England table-Mrs. Thomas Maple
and Mrs. George Manor Riddle.
Grab bag-Mesdames M. A. Conway, Murray, A. E. Frank, Sophy Muller and Miss
Smandau. Spandau.
Chocolate stand—Mesdames P. F. Smith,
Dr. Thomas and Ed Bryce, and Misses Jennie Godfrey, Jean Maple and Mamie Bryce,
Fruit stand—Mesdames E. Eller, Sam Miller, Gollings, and Misses Moille McGarey
and Sadie Gribben.

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