THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1892.



their environment. proved of God. Ignorance and superstition and ambition When Continents Rose and Fell. But what ories and shricks, what voices of have taken these old words and read them have taken these old words and read them without relation to the gospel where they stand, and have translated them into a lie. They have left out the will of God, and rage and despair there must have been on

land and water at the close of paleozole and in mesozoic time, and this continued probin mesozolc time, and this continued prob-ably thousands of centuries into the age of man! Then the terror of the catachysmic nights, when large areas of the earth under-went reorganization, when sea and dry land changed and exchanged, when continents were fnundated, while others emerged covered with ooze and slime, when life was swallowed up and new creation again vir-tually took place from some chance seed that eacher marshy time, life could not have been otherwise than low. Even now, the marsh is not the home of the higher forms. The huge saurians and the families of the Amphibins throughout were the gen-eral representatives of animal life, while the earth was not yet ridged with monstain wrinkles, while the agneous basins were They have left out the will of God, and made pardon dependent upon the priest. They have left out the repentance of the sinner and have made a formal confession to take the place of it. They have set aside the true meaning of forgiveness, and have made it to signify release from the penalties of sin. And the result has been the enslavement of the couscience. Nevertheless the race has ever cried for absolution. Before the altars of all relig-

lections during the year, a Sunday collection in the churches on a certain appointed date, this year on the last Sunday in December, and a street collection on the third Sunday of May. Last money aggregated something like \$15,000 for the joint associations.

friendly to the reforms in education, in were driven to American shores, may be

Emperer William

Statesmen to Meet on Tuesday

to Discuss the Immense Army Bill.

BISMARCK MAY BE THERE.

20

The North and South German Factions of the Socialists.

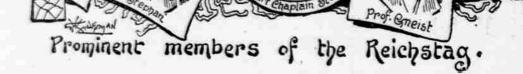
A VAIN STRUGGLE FOR HARMONY.

POBRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH 1

BERLIN, Nov. 9 .- "I will be among men who will look upon me as a Parish." This was a bitter utterance from the lips of the Iron Chancellor, when asked if he

would take his seat in the German Reichstag November 22. But there are those who believe he will be present to speak against the Government, and to throw his mighty influence against the very principles which he himselt advocated, initiated and carried into effective operation under the aged Kaiser.

The Beichstag, which convenes in a few days at the call of the young Emperor, has been in existence for about six years now, and during that time, by elections only, has made a number of decided changes. But, on the whole, it has been exceedingly



finance, in foreign policy and in military repeated with an effectiveness not dreamed matters, framed under the eyes of the Emperor and advocated by the Caprivi minor-

The Crisis Near at Hand.

The end is, however, near, for critics in Germany agree that the new military measure, concerning which there has been until now the greatest secrecy, will not secure the approval of the Reichstag. This means dissolution, for the Emperor will not braux defeat in his pet scheme.

"Dissolve the Reichstag a dozen times i necessary, but pass the measure."

This dictum of the Emperor has become the shibboleth of the Ministry, and no stone will now be left unturned to perform the Kniser's will. The elevical element in the Reichstan

will fight it because it is a part of the policy of the Triple Alliance, and no measure in which Italy has an interest will receive the indorsement of that wing of the Reichstag. But they have no Windborst to lead them now, and their opposition will, under any circumstances, be weak.

Then there is the prospect, too, that the Socialist faction, which is exceedingly strong, will be divided, and will make union on any measure impossible. Division there means strength for the Ministry. Liebknecht will lead the extreme wing of the Socialists. He is the North German representative, and, if anything, must be classed as an Internationalist, as a Marxist, a man who loves his theory of social reform for the world better than he loves his coantry.

A Division of the Socialists.

Vollmar, of South Germany, is more conservative, and has a strong following among the Socialists. In fact, the Ministry looks for a division of that party into "North German" and "South German," under the leadership of the two men mentioned. Bebel, the orator of the party, stands between the two, vainly endeavoring to bring about harmony. He is a queer mixture of the demagogue and statesman. At times when addressing the Socialists of Berlin. he drops almost into anarchistic utterances. In the Reichstag, again, his oratory is occasionally as forceful and effective as was ever that of Bismarck. He is the Demosthenes of his party on the floor of the Reichstag.

Singer is the moneyed man of the Social ist party, and as he handles the funds of that organization, now on deposit with the Bank of England, is no weak factor in its councils. In all lixelihood he will lean to the Vollmar wing of the party. Auer, another Socialist leader, is known as a "trimmer." He fits himself to events and the popular demands, instead of taking the initiative in any movement. But the Liberal element in the Reichstag is composed of a set of staid business and professional men, and on these, together with those who might be termed the "out-and-out Ministerialists," the hopes of the Kaiser rest.

Absorbing Public Opinion.

me.

39

ter

ent

un-ly,

The army bill debate will, howev the public attention for month and its provisions are nece" mentous interest. To briefly, it may be said beginning ment on the part members of the Tri

of in that early period.

THE WHITE HOUSE'S HISTORY.

More Than 100 Years Have Passed Sinc the Building Was Begun. Chicago Tribune.]

plans that had been submitted.

As is part of local history now, they s cepted the plan of James Hoban, a Dublin architect, who had made designs for the President's house, framed, it is said, in the model of the mansion of the Duke of Lein-

ster at Dublin, the palace of royalty in Ireland. The stone was in part quarried at Aquia Creek and brought to a new wharf. built for the purpose near the foot of Seventeenth street, but obstinate David Burns, as Washington called him, refused to allow the wagons to pass over his ground in carrying the stone to the site of the White

prevailed he would have gotton out an in-Judge nearer, than Upper Marlboro or Annapolis; so despite Burns' opposition the tone was carted through his place and the White House rose. No memorial of the ceremonial of laying the corner-stone has been discovered. It is certain that the Virginia Free Masons, who had in 1791 laid one corner-stone of the District of

Maryland Masons. The building began to rise, however, and

April, 1800, four months atter Washington's death, Congress appropriated \$15,000 to pay for the furniture. Thenceforward it became the chief mansion in the nation. From the time when Mrs. John Adams hung the amily wash in the East Room to dry to the sad event lately chronicled, it has been a me set upon a hill to be seen by all. It has had the fortune of the humblest homes land-marriage, births and deaths. Its joys and sorrows have a wide echo.

Some curious facts about the history of the Paris theaters during and immediately after the war of 1870-71 will be brought out for the first time in a history of that period, written by Albert Soubles. It is surprising to learn, for instance, that during the first siege of Paris by the Germans both the Ambigu and the Beaumarchais gave performances almost daily, which were gener-ally profitable. While the commune was holding full sway and devastating the illfated city the Gymnase closed its doors only on Good Friday.

Quite a Magnifier.

A lens for the detection and study of the bacillus of cholera, consumption, and other kindred diseases, has just been made for a foreign scientist, by an Englishman. When used it is immersed in a medium of mono-bromide of naphthalize, and shows the crobes magnified to 10,080 times their act-

telescope, through which visitors to the Exposition will be allowed to gaze at whatever is most interesting in the heavens both by night and by day. It is also intended

sin Lebkaechl

of the main building at the Fair.

The Limit of Size.

class. The two together so neutralize all solored rays that the light which comes to

glass.

Gren V Caprivi

The corner-stone of the White House was laid on October 13, 1792. The Commission ers had on the previous 14th of March dvertised for plans for a President' house, and on the 16th of July they held a meeting in Georgetown and examined the

House. He abused Mr. Hoban roundly, and if the City Hall had been built and present legal fashions then unction, but it is doubtful if there was then

Columbia, and who in 1793 assisted in laying the corner-stone of the Capitol, did not participate in laying the corner-stone of the White House. It was probably laid by

in eight years was ready for occupancy. The donations of Maryland, \$72,000, and of Vir-ginia, \$120,000, assisted to pay for it, and in

The French Stage.

the object-glass are concentrated at a sin-gle point. Now the image of the star is

A Style of Educational Show Astronomical science is now finding a presentment on the stage in the shape of what are called "scientific spectacles," or "Urania" entertainments. The lecturer on extra mundane matters carries the sun, moon and stars around with him from city to city, together with as much scenery as grand opera company is ordinarily equipped to show a picture of the sun on a large scale, a pencil of rays being thrown through This style of educational show was with. originated in Berlin, and it has been introa lens by a mirror 40 feet into a dark ro duced on a larger scale in this country by In this camera obscura s huge image of the Garrett P. Serviss, the well known astrono-mer. Instead of merely throwing magic orb of day will appear on a screen, showing the tremendous flames which leap 7,000 lantern pictures upon a screen, scenes on the moon and other planets are actually exmiles above its surface and also the so-called "spots," which are fiery chasms cap-able of swallowing up hundreds of such planets as the earth at a gulp. At noon each hibited by elaborate stage settings assisted

them at all.

by the finest kind of scene painting and nost ingenious mechanical contrivances. day the astromomers in Washington will drop a time-ball five feet in dismeter on top For instance, views on the moon place

in this cooling apparatus, which is of the latest and most improved pattern, the temperature being reduced by ice overhead to 40° Fahrenheit. The ice being removed,

the air inside the box will be raised to 950

by hot-water pipes surrounding it. A chronometer which endures such extremes of heat and cold without being affected will be expected to withstand similar influences

on a trip from the Equator to the Arctic.

Each ship is provided with four chron-ometers and a watch, the last being carried

in the pocket of the navigating officer com-monly. These watches are regularly tessed

monly. These watches are regularly tested like the chronometers. They are of Amer-ican make. To such a point of excellence has the manufacture of watches in this country attained that time-pieces of this

the audience seemingly on the very surface of that orb, from which the spectator looks It has been suggested that the newly disoff and beholds the earth and other worlds shining at brightest mid-day in a sky of overed fith satellite of Jupiter ought to be secured for exhibition at Chicago. It is inky blackness. This is because the moon has no atmosphere, the bright blue of the such a very little one that the star-gazers suspect it to be merely a captured asteroid. heavens as seen from the earth being due to its surrounding envelope of air. Eclipses They entertain a like surmise respecting the moons of Mars, which were originally of the sun and moon, as well as ma y other found by the big glass of the equatorial telescope at the Naval Observatory here. phenomena of nature, are shown. Aston shingly realistic effects of light, such Possibly the earth may capture an asteroid or two some day. There doesn't seem to be as sunrises and sunsets, are produced by means of rows of electric-light any reason why such a thing might not bulbs above and below the stage. Some of the bulbs are red, some blue, The great telescope of the Lick Observatory, by which Jupiter's new satellite was discovered, has an object glass 36 inches and some white, and all are controlled by single instrument in such a manner that lunar or other landscape can be illuminated by ever so many changing hues. The sun in diameter. It is expected that the Chi-cago University will buy the 40-inch lens is an arc light of 18,000 candle-power, in-closed in an iron box and projected through which now lies in the rough at the Clark factory in Cambridgeport, Mass.

lenses upon the back "drop" from behind the latter. An eclipse is made by passing an opaque disc across the lens. For the This mighty glass was ordered for the University of Southern California, but that institution has sailed to pay for it. Clark moon an arc light of only 2,000 candle-power is employed. Many other phenomena thinks that he can make a telescope lens 45 inches in diameter. A limit of size exists are illustrated by various devices. Volcances seem to throw up streams of

by reason of the fact that lenses bend of their own weight, and thus their very biglava, while steam ascends in clouds from perforated pipe running across the front of the stage; lightning flashes vividly, and the ness may cause them to distort the images of objects seen through them. Obviously it scene is rendered more realistically appall is not possible to put anything beneath to hold them up. All of these telescopic glasses are cast in Paris by a concern which ing by peals and crashes of thunder, which a small boy creates by banging a sheepskin stretched on a wooden frame with balls of keeps the details of its processes secret. Each one actually consists of two lenses, one of flint glass and the other of crown wood hanging against it so as to vibrate RENE BACHE. with awesome noise.

A MAINE FOX STORY.

How a Young Pet Learned Some Trick

colored rays that the light which comes to the eye of the observer is perfectly white. The big glass disks are shipped in the rough to the factory at Cambridgeport. Alvan G. Clark is the only man living who During His Captivity. Lewiston Journal.]

Jason Lunt, of Kennebunkport, tells understands to perfection the art of pre-paring and finishing them. First they are for story. A few years ago he caught a rule of absolution. Ask and it shall be for story. A few years ago he caught a young fox, built a pen for him out of a hogshead, and kept him tied up with a cod-line around his neck. He made a pet of The commission to the apostles does not ground down to the proper shape with re-volving concave tools, after which the surfaces are carefully smoothed and polished with fine rouge. Then the lenses with fine rouge. Then the lenses are so-justed in a big tube like that of a telescope for trial. The tube is pointed at a star, the image of which should appear perfectly round when seen through the glasses. are adthe animal, which became quite tame, but the mother fox used to come around every night and keep the houshold awake barking for her young one.

One morning he went out to look after

The Genius of Mr. Clark. his pet and found a good sized hole gnawed in the hogshead and the cod-line bitten off close to the young fox's neck and the ani-mal gone. Soon after there were stories in the neighborhood of a remarkably bold or tame fox, which would come into a door-yard in the daytime and make off with the chickens. Wearly two years afterward Mr. Lunt Wearly two years afterward Mr. Lunt But in reality the image is sure to be But in reality the image is sure to be more or less out of shape, because of inev-itable defects. It is in remedying these de-fects that the genus of Mr. Clark is chiefly exercised. He goes over the lenses with a bit of rouge on his thumb, and rubs the sur-faces here and there, polishing away an in-finitesimal thickness in this spot and that,

chickens. Nearly two years afterward Mr. Lunt lost a number of chickens from foxes and sets trap and one morning found that he had caught the chicken thief. It was a good sized for and a remarkably fat one, and while Mr. Lunt was feeling around the animal's neck and admiring his con-dution his forces came in output with periectly round, and the lenses are fin-ished. Even the finest of them contain many little bubbles of air, bat they do no

The astronomers of the Naval Observatory have looked all over the world for spiders' webs. Such gossamer filaments spun by industrious arachnids are utilized in telescopes for cross-lines extended at right angles with each other across the field of

fore ignorant, as the wisest are ignorant; and prejudiced as the fairest are prejudiced; and not able to look with perfectly clear sight into anybody's heart. The aposiles kind, costing \$16 or \$18, are found to run within 15 seconds a month of absolute accould make mistakes, as we can. They were not by any means infallible. And yet curacy. Foreign watches are not in it with

gether.

they were to torgive men's sins, and to retain men's sins. The Same Meaning Now as Then

find that it is like a great many other hard sayings of the Master, and that we must

think about it if we wish to understand it. To be contented with the surface meaning

is probably to miss the real meaning alto-

Whosesoever sins ye forgive, they are forgiven: and whosesoever sins ye retain they are retained. The Lord of truth said that,

and it is true. But how? We do not get any nearer the meaning by remembering that He said it to his apostles. For, after all, the apostles were but men like the rest of us. They were better men, no doubt, than the most of us. But still, they were men. And, because men, there-

and it is true. But how?

If that is an awful thing to say to-day in the case of a man before whose name the title "reverend" is written, it was just as awful a thing to say a good many hundreds of years ago in the case of men bofore whose names we write the title "saint." Shall Peter forgive men's sins? Shall John forgive men's sins? It matters not what Peter nor what John. It may be a Peter or a John who lives in Palestine, or it may be a Peter and a John who live in Pennsylvania; it makes no difference. The words mean

now what they meant then, and neither more nor less. It is evident that they are words which Jesus Christ felt to be transgressions, this have I said, that have I done, all these have I left undone, and now altogether fitting to be spoken to a com-pany of plain, good men. They did not exceed the abilities of men. And the in-terence is that if they could be spoken to men once, they can of right be spoken under similar conditions, to any men and

anywhere. The words were addressed to the apostles, at their ordination; that is, at their formal and final commission to be the ministers of Christ. And they are used to-day upon the brings. One may encouragingly say this, and another that, and thus and thus may we occasion of an ordination; and with Christ's neaning and no other meaning. We can speak with our ownselves, but there are a hardly hope to find a better pattern for an ordination service than that which was set by the Lord Christ himself.

The only question, then, is as to what Christ meant. If we can find that meaning we have found the truth. And we can find t only by dint of thinking. Let us determine, first, what the words do not and cannot mean. For the truth is never inconsistant with itself. When we

have learned one truth of Jesus Christ, and have mastered it, then we have a clew to whatever else He said. Because He evidently did not mean to contradict that. All new truth is true under the conditions of the truth we knew before. It is plain, then, that this hard saying

cannot mean any contradiction to the will of God, nor any contradiction to the conditions of release from sin, nor any contradiction to the true definition of forgiveness. Set Among the Negatives.

Whatever commission our Lord gave to the apostles it was not such as to leave out of account the will of God. Neither Peter, nor James, nor John, nor the whole apostolic company together, could free from the burden of sin any man whom God had not

freed, nor release from the penalty of the law of God any man whom God had not pardoned. The same condition which must

accept.

retained.

be attached to the rule of prayer-"if the Lord will"-must be attached also to the ies Are About the Same.

The sun is a star and the stars are suns This fact has been a familiar one to astronomers for many years. That the stars shine by their own inherent light, and not by light reflected from another body, like the planets of the solar system, may be easily proved. That many of them at least are very similar to our own sun, is clearly

shown by several considerations. Three facts prove this conclusively. First, their great intrinsic brilliancy com-pared with their small apparent diameter, a diameter so small that the highest powers of the largest telescopes tail to show them as anything but mere points of light with-out measurable magnitude. Second, their vast distance from the earth, a distance so great that the diameter of the earth's orbit dwindles almost to a point in comparison. This accounts satisfactorily for the first fact.

the animal's neck and admiring his con-dition his fingers came in contact with what seemed to be a collar under the fat of the animal's neck. He had curiosity enough to find out what it was and cut out the double turn of a cod-line, which proved it to be the same fox he had for a pet two vears before. The real constitution from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we we way not take it. Thus there is no divine giving without human re-ceiving; we must first be re-ceptive to the blessing. And since repentance is essential if we would be recep-

the earth was not yet ridzed with mountain wrinkles, while the agneous basins were still shallow, the land low and but little that might be termed day. Wonderful commo-tion was that that came when the forust was yet thin, when the pent up forces broke forth in molten rivers surpassing a thousand Niagarns! Gravel and sand there were none, rock disintegra-tion had not yet set in-years to the extent of many tens of thousands had yet to pass as witnesses of slow terrestrial develop-ment, bringing with them the gradually un-folding of the creation which should later stand forth as the creative crowning act, creation's grandest masterpiece! The Cycles of Evolution. sorted with the story of their sins, begging for assurance of forgiveness. Are we really forgiven? Does the great, just, holy God above really love us who have so offended him? People ask that every day, and have asked it from the beginning of the world with tears. For to be with God, in harmony with him, approved of him, is the deepest longing of the human heart. No Adequate Answer From Man. And no book can satisfy these anxious questions; nor can any argument which a man holds with his own soul provide ade-

The Cycles of Evolution.

quate answer. We want a voice, the voice of authority, the voice of assurance. We want somebody who knows the law of God, who is better acquainted than we are with the spirit of God, who can tell us, so that his conjunct that we are that you are that you As we now understand the correlation of solar energy into its varrious forms, sunlight into chemical affinity, that into heat, the heat into motion, motion into electricity and electricity back again into sunlight, may we not postulate that in a similar aual-agous way the varied life forms in the separate principles embodied in their that his saving shall convince us, that our Here am I burgened thus and thus with lamentable separate principles embodied in their structure, are only correlations also, of the same initial enerry? It may be early yet to grasp this, but it seems to be a necessary corrainary to that line of creative law that the discerning student sees extending through all the eons of the past ages and which must just as inevi-tably extend into all the ages of the future. What marvelous development there has been in the quarter century just past! What unfoldings there will be when we date 1920! The physical evolution of man is about I come to God. O, man of God. thou who The soul needs a physician. The sick soul looks out tremblingly into the future and is atraid of death. Such and such is my condition. O physician of God, must I, then, die? And the physician answers, and the answer brings the same comfort which the The physical evolution of man is about good promise of the physician of the body

> tual emancipation is only commencing. Thou mystle, silent past! Strong are the bars that hold thy wide domain And ages dark and vast, Would hide from us thy long unbroken

complete and is beginning to be comprehended, his mental evolution and intellect

And for this Christ has made provision. It was of this which He thought when He reign. spoke the hard saying of the text. Go out and tell men the best you can how they stand with God. Here is one whom you Far back in early dawn, What empires sleep in solitude and gloom! In those grand cycles gone, What mighty secrets hide within thy womb.

know to be penitent; tell him that he is forgiven. Here is another whom you believe to Must this forever be, be impenitent; tell him that his sins are That to our asking shall no answer come, That all that we may see And know is this, that thou remainsth dumb?

Strange Coremonies.

he first time, a ceremony which is called

'mumefut," and is made the occasion of

taken away.

It may be in a quiet conversation between two, where there is frank contession made It may be in the midst of a crowded church

Ah, no! For on thy rocks Is all thy histry graven, clear and plain, And sclence now unlocks Thy tombs and calls thy dead to life again! where the preacher declares the love of God and His longing for the love of man. Aud some hear, and turn to God, and the burden of their sins is lifted; while others hear, and turn away and sin again. Some THE BABIES IN CHINA.

have their sins forgiven; others have their sins retained. The man of God, in the name of the God of love, declares to the penitent soul the forgiveness of God. That, and nothing less The Little Ones Are Put Through Many

Washington Star.] and nothing more, is absolution GEORGE HODGES. When a Chinese baby is a month old it is given a name. Its head is also shaved for

THE SUN AND THE STARS. Astronomy Now Claims That the Two Bod-

great rejoicing in rich families. All members of the family are present in their holi-Gentleman's Magazine.] day attire, and the baby to be shaved is clad

ions men and women have made their pray-ers for pardon. The world over there have

been priests to whom penitents have re-

onging is met and satisfied.

knowest God, what does God say?

great many people in the world who desire to know what the physician says. That they

in a light red garment. The hair that is removed is wrapped in paper and carefully preserved. After the barber has performed his task an aged man -who is hired for this purpose and receives a small compensation-lays his hands upon the head of the little one, and exclaims: "Long may you live!" Those present thereupon sit down to a great feast, of

which even the little hero of the day re ceives his share in the shape of a tiny plece of the riceflour cake which was donated by his graudmother. All who have made pres-ents (of clothing, bracelets, etc.), to the child since its birth are invited to this repast. On this day the intant is also pre-seated with a red bed, a low chair of the same color, and a cap upon which either golden, silver or copper ornaments repre-senting Buddha or eight cheruba or written Third, the spectroscope—that unerring in-strument of modern research—shows that the light emitted by many of them is very similar to that radiated by the sun. Their chemical and physical constitution

characters (that signify old age and riches) are placed. Before the child is put into the new bed, however, the father coasults a calendar and selects a lucky day. The almanae also informs him which things should be removed from the presence of the shild. Is one instance in much select of the child. In one instance it must not touch or see objects made of bamboo during a certain time; in another instance articles of copper aud iron are prescribed. Objects which are denoted as harmful by the calen-

President of Another Association

THE CLUB WOMEN.

Mrs. Carris V. Sherriff.

The First Contribution

It was hospital Saturday, a cold, wet day

late in May, and the women of the Western

ate in May, and the women of the Western Pennsylvania Ladies' Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association were arranging their fragile yellow tables at the street cor-ners under wide-spreading umbrellas, with a view to escaping all possible raindrops. At the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood treat a group of marging hospitales.

street a group of ragged newsboys, with bundles of damp "extras" under their arms and curiosity in their eyes, had gathered around to sniff longingly at the flowers

upon the table. "I say, Jack, it's for the hospital," an-

nounced one newsy more erudite than his companious, who with great labor had spelled out the sign attached to the contri-

bution box. "Jack, I'm goin' to give somethin'. Onet I hed a broken leg an' they sent me to

the hospital. They was mighty good to mean' let's all give some money so when

other fellers git broken legs they kin go

The suggestion was unanimously adopted and a collection taken up on the spot which resulted in 15 well-polished pennies being

turned over to the prime mover. As having

once enjoyed the distinction of "bein' in the hospital" the first speaker was deles

gated to drop the joint contribution into the tin box.

That was the first contribution to the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association. All day long the newsboys' interest in the collection never flagged. They seemed to

regard the big black boxes and the good ladies who presided over them as their mas-

cots, for with every three or four sales made each urchin would drop a penny in

the box nearest or tempt Providence by

saying: "When I sell five papers I'll give

In the evening when the booths wer closed the newsboys heiped count the money and were given a generous share of th flowers they had all day helped guard from

Every year the Newsboys' Home sends in its contribution to the hospital fund and the mite of the homeless waifs really laid the

foundation for the success of the venture.

Ladies' Hospital Saturday and Sunday Associations have long been in existence in other cities. In New York such women as

Mrs. Eliott Shepard, Mrs.C. B. Huntington and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are active

promoters of the benevolence. The association was organized in Pitts-

burg two years ago. Mrs. Charles F. Sheriff, one of its charter members, was immediately elected to the presidency and has ever since held that office. Mrs.

St. B. Montreville is secretary. The avowed object of the association is the en-

couraging benevolent gifts for hospital pur-

poses at an annual convention by bringing the claims of these organizations simulta

neously before the public. It has two col-

Besides being President of the Hospita Association Mrs. Sheriff is National President of the order known as the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is com-posed of the wives, sisters and daughters of soldiers, sailors or marines who served honorably during the war and also army nurses of good standing.

The object of the association is to assist the G. A. R. in its mission of charity; to aid needy members in times of distress or sick-ness and to look after soldiers orphans' homes. It has an advisory board of veterans and is one of the most influential, if not the most influential, association of women in America, its work being indorsed and assisted by the G. A. R.

Mrs. Josie Slicker, of Pittsburg, has been appointed by the President as National Secretary, thus Pittsburg becomes the na tional headquarters of the women's G. A. R. work.

Mrs. Sheriff is one of the brightest and most energetic of Pittsburg's many philan-thropic women. Her husband served served throughout the war, and had a thrilling ex-perience in one of the rebel prisons. He is a leading manufacturer in the city, and prominent in G. A. R. circles. Mrs. Sheriff lives on Knoll street, Allegheny. She has two children, a son, Charles, who is a student at Princeton College, and a little daughter of 12, as engaging a little maid as mother's heart could wish,

Investigating a Seance.

There is a story told at the expense of two members of the Women's Press Club. which is causing considerable amusement among the friends of those interested. Both had been detailed to write up t

spiritualistic meeting at which a woman medium and the spirit of Ichabod, a de-parted redskin, did some tampering with the past or future of the devout that savored greatly of the marvelous. .

The two newspaper women's curiosity was wrought to the highest pitch: "I'd like to try it myself, but if I'd go

up to ask a question somebody would be sure to recognize me," said the first newspaper woman, who is of an inquiring turn of mind.

"Tell me something to ask and I'll go," said the second, a recent acquisition to

"Well, you go up and ask what I'll lead my society column with to-morrow. My leader is 'up,' and if that question is an-swered right I'll believe in spiritualism." Up marched the investigator and took her place at the end of the long row on the mourner's bench, waiting their turn with the medium. It was 8:30. Nine o'clock came, and with it to both young women visions of irate city editors clamorous for "copy." But both were bound to have it

out with spirits and editors. Half-past nine came; both inquirers breathed freely, at last it was the newspaper woman's turn. The young women leaned forward, their cars strained to an intentness that should have caught the very flapping of Ichabod's wings. The medium arose, and, turning her eye upon the eager face before her, said: "It is now 9:30 and the meeting is closed for the evening."

The two newspaper women went back to their offices and roasted the meeting to the extent of half a column apiece, while the city editor raised his nightly growl about late copy and the general uselessness of women in a newspaper office. And thus two converts were lost to spiritualism.

Age has Its Compens

"The lile of a woman," says Jenny June, "previous to the existence of woman" clubs closed generally at the age of 25. I remember a remark which was once made about a lady upon whom a gentleman was calling and who invited him to come and celebrate her 25th birthday. He replied: 'I am glad to know you are 25, for I draw the line there; I never call upon a lady atter the is 25.' The lady answered: 'I begin to see that age has its compensa-

mean anything that contradicts or sets aside the absolute and final pardoning power of God. Neither does it overlook the inevitable condition which is set in Holy Scripture be-One morning he went out to look after his pet and found a good sized hole gnawed repentance. He who would be forgiven

> still God is our father. Though a soul were hidden in the depths of hell, still even in that blackness God will see a child of His. But the father waits. Pardon for sins depends not upon him, but upon us. God has made it possible for us to turn away from him, if we will; and to stay away from him, if we will. He holds out His