Prosperity May Be Wooed Back Again.

Governor McKinley's Statesmanlike Discussion Of the Political Issues of the Hour.

Governor McKinley's recent visit to dition. Above all and transcending all, let Connecticut, and especially his espeech at Hartford, before the McKinley club, Must Uphoid the Government.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR.

didate many new supporters. Below will be found some of the salient points in the governor's able address:

The highest tribute to the wisdom, strength and adaptibility of the American constitution is to be found in the fact that with but few changes-and those confined under it for more than a hundred years It has been strong enough for every want; it has answered every new condition; it has survived every crisis in our nationa life. It provides for such frequent elec-tions, that if popular error temporarily gains the ascendency, as it sometimes does, the sober second thought of the citizen can, in part, at least, correct the mis take in two years through the great repre-sentative body of the national congress, as was done so effectually. (Applause.) It insures frequent appeals to the popular will as an easy and safe remedy for existing wrongs. It invests the people with perpetual power to change policies, laws and administrations whenever they find them menacing the liberties or welfare of the country. It commands general and cheerful obedience, and is much more venerated today than ever before. But strong as the constitution is, the greatest safety of the republic is in the love and loyalty ing affection which is ever ready to kindle the flame of patriotism on our country's altar. When patriotism falters, respect for charters and laws is at an end. The downfall of the nation begins when hope and faith in our institutions are gore. Respect and confidence must ever abound: they must always continue inspiring forces in the hearts of the people. May our love for the republic never abate; may our loy-alty to it never weaken; and may we all fervently pray for that which is the great need of the hour-a baptism of patriotism!

In a government like ours conducted by parties, the question always uppermost is or should be, which of the parties will bes bring to our great free population the best rewards for their skill, industry and intel-ligence, and promote its highest destiny. The question of party ascendency is al ways practical and just now is of very serious import to all our great business and commercial interests. Indeed, it concerns us all, and free, full and fair discussion of the issues it involves must in-vita bly lead us to a just and wise conclusion The Republican party now, as always, invites the fullest discussion of its principles and policies. Conscious of its purity and integrity, firm in the conviction tha its cause is right and its principles best adapted to the wants and welfare of the people, the Republican party invites the fullest discussion, and in the end will cheerfully abide the well-considered judgment of the people. All of us are prouder members. We avoid no issue, we shirk no responsibility, we run away from no party doctrine, we apologize for no public measure of our own making, and are ready to defend all our acts of the past agains

assaults from any quarter. Invoking the Future Also.

We do not invoke the past as our only although we turn to it with pride and sat isfaction. There is not a chapter in its history that we would obliterate if we could, nor is there a line which any lover of freedom or mankind would strike from its glorious pages. The party has me every emergency; it responded bravely and well to every call of the country; it performed with fidelity every duty, how ever grand, with which it was charged, and successfully resisted every enemy of the government and the people, whether that enemy was seeking the nation's overthrow in open war or plotting the violation of its plighted faith or the destruction of its industries in peace. Whether against slavery or repudiation, flat money or free trade, the Republican party has stood firm and immovable for right and country, for freedom and home, for the public credit, for a sound and ample currency and for the maintenance of our industrial inde-American labor. Can this be asserted by congress to disturb Republican legislation er of any other political party?

An American Foreign Policy.

We hear just now a great deal about "our foreign relations" and the newspapers are filled with rumors of threatening complications and entanglements to such an exor not the ancient respect for the great republic, its flag and its power is not on the decline. Our foreign policy, for the most part, during the past two years has fallen short of the lofty standard of a century ago, and of more recent times, as well. It no longer compares with the di- ple. Pinckney, Monroe, Webster, Clay, Marcy, , Washburne, Fish, Harrison and The foreign policy of Washington breathed the true spirit of justice and dignity, of independence and impartiality. Every citizen of every party can well extoll the sentiments of his annual message to congress in 1794, and demand the im-mediate restoration of those fundamental principles in the conduct of our govern-

"My policy in our foreign transactions has been to cultivate peace with all the world; to observe treaties with full and absolute faith; to check every deviation from the line of impartiality; to explain what may have been misapprehended, and to correct what may have been injurious to any nation, and having thus acquired the right, to lose no time in acquiring the

and turned over to Mr. Cleveland's administration a 122,000,000 surplus. There was not a moment from the inauguration of President Harrison to the second inauguration of Mr. Cleveland in which we did not collect for every day of every year sufficient this great statesmanilize code. Its readoution now would be both timely and adoption now would be both timely and wise, and it would not require the services of our splendid warships and gallant navy in any sea to command its instant respec

we are not more deeply concerned with our foreign relations than our domes-tic conditions. While in our domestic sit-

We must uphold it, and uphold it, too, at all times and under all circumstances, notwithstanding we may not be able to support the measures and policies of the existing administration. The present national administration is an unfortunate one from every standpoint. It has been in power now two years. They have been ong, hard years. The administration has neither had a wise foreign policy nor a creditable domestic policy. It has gained no laurels in diplomacy; it has achieved no triumphs in trade or commerce. We

have more than once been humiliated in our own eyes and before the astonished gaze of the civilized world. The policy of the administration at home has been one of distrust and disappointment. It has diminished the revenues of the governnest and decreased the occupations of the Under the pretext of reducing the ariff that it might reduce the cost of living it has reduced the living itself, and left thousands in a situation of destitution, the like of which they had never bechief distinction of the Brice-Gor-

man-Wilson bill is its reduction of duties upon articles of luxury consumed by the rich, and which furnished two-thirds of the whole tariff revenue of the government. The people have suffered in their incomes, and the government has suffered in its revenues, and both of them have been running in debt. Everything has

been prostrated but the Republican party; and everything has been growing less but the public debt. (Applause and laughter.) It would make both government and people poor. It has reversed the wise revenue policy which had existed since the foundation of the government, so that today we are collecting more money from internal taxes than we are collecting from customs duties. For the first time since 1864 the receipts from internal revenue exceed the receipts from customs duties. In 1890, \$225,000,000 were collected from customs duties and \$142,000,000 from internal revenue. The treasury figures furnished by Secretary Carlisle a few weeks ago show that during the year 1894 the government received \$155,000,000 from internal taxes and \$131,000,000 from customs duties. In other words, we are now collecting \$14,-000,000 more per annum directly from our own people, and \$94,000,000 less from the imports of foreign goods seeking a market in the United States than we did under

directly upon the people than at any pre-vious period for thirty years. The present administration has transferred the burden of tax from imported goods of foreign countries to the incomes. the investments, and the property of our own people. It has gone from a system of indirect taxation to one of direct taxation, as shown by the treasury figures, a system which was condemned by all the early administrations of the government, and notably by the great Democratic administraless than two years under the fiscal policy of the present administration the government has been compelled to borrow \$163,-000,000: or \$81.500,000 for every year, \$6,500,000 for every month and \$225,000 for every day since the inauguration of President Clevefinancial policy of the government is nowhere made more manifest than in the drains which have been made upon the treasury for the redemption of the green-

Republican legislation. (Great cheers)

The burdens of government, in a time of financial distress, are thus thrown more

An Embarrassed Administration,

We resumed specie payments in 1879. From that time up to March 4, 1892, the In 1892 the amount of greenhacks orecanted for redemption was \$5,\$57,242, and during more money we will have, the same year \$2,773,600 to reasury notes. We know just what we want. were presented for redemption. In 1993, after the change in administration. were presented for redemption \$55,319,125. in greenbacks, and \$46.781 220 in traggiry was presented for redemption in this first year paper money aggregating nearly three times the volume of all that had been presented in the previous fourteen years, What was the occasion for this sudden desire of the holders of greenbacks and treasury notes to have them redeemed in gold? Was it not a lack of confidence? Was it not from the known fact that the proposed legislation of the Democratic party would tend to destroy our prosperity at home and probably result in a failure to collect enough money to meet the cur-

rent expenses and obligations of the gov-Was it not from the fact that the revenues had fallen short in meeting the ex-penditures of the government by \$117,000, 000, and that the treasury had been comsince been compelled to borrow \$62,000,000 more? During the previous years the people had been so strong in their faith in the government that they were satisfled with any kind of money issued by the government. The government had been able to produce such a financial equilib-rium that the people were utterly indifferent whether they were given gold, silver or paper, Even during Mr. Cleveland's first administration confidence was pro-

shaken because there was no Democratic or overthrow or disturb the sound financial policy which was established by the Republican party. There had been no change in the status of the greenbacks or the treasury notes; there had been no financial legislation, except the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act, which simply stopped the buying of silver. It was the same government. There had been simply a change of administration of the affairs of the government. One pledged to a new policy had been given power and hence came the universal lack of confi-dence; not a lack of confidence in the peoor in our institutions, but a lack of ministration to conduct the government with safety and success. From March 4, 1881, down to March 4, 1893, thanks to the funding act of Hayes, Sherman and Windom, the government of the United States had been calling in its bonds and paying them off from the surplus revenue in the treasury. Instead of the people demanding gold for their greenbacks the govern ment was engaged in paying off the bonded indebtedness of the government in gold. The same work went on during Mr Cleve-land's first administration, but not with-out opposition from him. It will be remembered that the public debt which his administration paid off was paid from the

gation of the government. Bonds Sold in Secret

President Harrison's administration was a bond-paying, not a bond-issuing, admin-istration. The latest bond issue of Presi-dent Cleveland of \$63,000,000 was made in tic conditions. While in our domestic sit-uation there is no cause for congratula-tion, this is not the time to indulge in terms of distrust or aggravation. Times are bad enough, but the voice of encour-land the states which were harsh and humiliating to the great government of the are bad enough, but the voice of encouragement is more appropriate than any cry
United States; made at a lower price than
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interest than that paid on bonds sold six months before. The bonds under contract today are selling in advance of the price received by the government, both in this country and in England. The president sold the bonds at 101%, the syndicate sold them at 112%, a gain of 7%, and the subscribers to the syndicate are now selling their bonds at few 118 to 129

their bonds at from 116 to 129.

It was a hard bargain for the government, but it is not the only hard bargain we have had to bear. There have been a long series of them. The hard-bargain business commenced in November, 1892, and the hargains have been getting harder. and the bargains have been getting harder and harder ever since. Out of it all, however, we get some faint ray of satisfaction. It must be gratifying to every American citizen to observe that the people of our own country and of England both places bigher self-instance, the property of the country of the country and of the country are country and of the country of place a higher estimate upon the bonds of the United States than do those who are tem-porarily administering its government. We ought to realize by this time that we should not do our work nor make our loans in Europe. Let us place what options we have with our own capitalists, and our orders with our own manufacturers, who, in the past, have been always abundantly able to meet every need and demand of the government and of the people.

There are those who seem to think that what the people want is to be let alone. That is in a measure true." The people do want the Democratic party to let them alone and have been bidding it to cease to further distress and impoverish them for more than a year past. Their deep regret is that they themselves did not let well enough alone in 1892. There are those who say there must be no further agitation of the tariff, and no attempt to change the tariff, but that we must rest our mighty enterprises and vast business enterprise upon the tariff legislation of the last con gress, and adjust them to it, however difficult that may be. That is what we are trying to do, and will do, as best we can, cause we cannot for the next'two years do otherwise. But it is no permanent set-tlement of the issue, only an enforced and impatient pause. The people at the recent elections did all they could to show their condemnation of the Democratic party, its measures and its policies. They changed the national bouse of representatives, the only branch of government they could change under the constitution at that time, and which happily prevents any further mischief being done by the free trade party. The people have before them in the near future a greater and broader contest to wage, which will give the control of the government, as I believe, back to the Republican party. Until then we can do nothing but wait, as patiently as we can. and submit to the incultable, hard as it is

Workingmen Are Not Satisfid. If anybody thinks that our wage earners our farmers, our tradespeople, and the great masses of our countrymen. In commor with them, are going to be satisfied permanently with the adjustment of their wages and prices, business and markets to the present Democratic standard, they will very soon discover their fatal error. The people believe in an industrial solicy which promotes, not retards, American enter-prise, and digrifles, not degrades, American labor, and they will take lower away from any party that "ands in the way of that policy. (Applause.) They believe in protection and reciprocity, and will give power to the party which wisely and fearlessly maintains them, and will take power away from the party which has weakened or destroyed them. They believe that we should produce our own sugar, make our own timplate, and we mean to do both. They believe we should do all our other work at home without being forced to pay bonest labor starvation wages, (Great ann'ause) They do not propose to give up permanently anything they have gained in the industrial world in the last thirty years, and they would rather hold it by retaining a protective tariff than to hold it by reducing wages below the true Ameri-can standard. (Prolonged applause.) We went above all to be Americans, in

the truest and best sense; and why should Americans legislate for selves? Whose country is this, anyhow? (Tremendous appliause and laughter). We want neither European policies engrafted into our laws nor European conditions forced upon our people, and we will have yearly average of greenback notes pre-the needs of business, but just now the sented for redemption was short \$2,000,000 thing we need most is business itself, and rest assured, the more business we do the

have had it before. (Applause.) We know when we lost it, and how we lost it (laugh-'er); and knowing this, we know just how to get it back again. (Renewed laughter; when at length they do have an oppor-tunity they will vote back into power that great party of protection which encompasses in its legislation and police good of all the sections and of all the peo-ple of the whole country. (Tremendous applause.) And that policy will come

What we want in this country is a ger eral resumption of business. We want the restoration of prosperity and confidence which we enjoyed before the change. Business at home will bring it and it will bring good money, too, in abundance and neither will come in any other way. You will not restore active business and good wages by a policy which transplants any part of our established business to Europe. No matter what kind of a currency we have it will not rekindle idle furnaces and employ telle men so long as we go abroad for our products, which can be made at home, because of the cheaper labor prevailing there This is the philosophy of protection, and it cannot be abandoned, amended or abated.

Democrats Plotting it S aret. Have the Democrats given up their fight for tariff reform; or is the present only an armistice to be followed by a fiercer warfare than ever at the first favorable opportunity? Are they not seeking other issues with the hope of regaining lost ground, and when regained will they not resume their fight spanish American industries and American labor only just entered upon by the Brice Corman-Wilson law? No Democrat is satisfied with that law, and many complain of the little or no progress they have made. Every one of them is hoping and waiting for anothe chance. They pretend now that they want free silver, and this after two years of absolute control of the government by the Democratic party, with abundant power to have secured it independent of the attitude of either or both the other parties. They now appeal to the people to put them back into power to do for silver that which they utterly failed to do with the power given them in 1892 With supreme control in the legislative and executive branches of the government for quite two years, and after three sessions of congress, they acanlished nothing but the digarrangement and destruction of business and now plain that everything was against them. ludging by the elections last fall, the pop ular verdict was certainly not in their favor. Indeed, the conduct of the majority party during the recent short session of congress, indicated that they would villingly recede from their position on the tariff, or silver, or anything else, if by neans they could hope to obtain another lease of power. How can such leaders, or such a party, be trusted to do anything looking to the solution of our financial difficulties? Is the Brice-Gorman tariff bill, which Mr. Cleveland scornfully refused to sign, to be constituted as the Democratic national platform of 1896? Is it to stand as the embodiment of true tariff

Fortunately with a majority in the Republican house of the Fifty-fourth con-gress no further steps can be taken in the direction of free trade for the next two years. Whatever may be our future tariff legislation, it will be founded and built upon the protective principle. No man can tell what the schedules or rates may be, for these will depend upon conditions existing at the time. But this is certain, that whatever the great principle of pro-tection of American interests and Ameri-can laber indicates as essential to good

prosperity, these will be the rates that are bound to prevail. Schedules may be altered and rates changed to meet new conditions, but the principle of protection cannot be changed. It is unalterable. If any one thing was demonstrated, beyond cavit or dispute, by the elections of 1894, it was that our people are for home and country, and that they realized, as they never had before, that protection is indispensable to the highest good of both. We must restore the happy and contented homes that were so universal in 1892, and advance the material, intellectual, and social interests of our country to a higher plane than even our country to a higher plane than even free America has ever known before. The Republican party will write that principle in its platform with renewed confidence and blazon it upon its banners with proucertainty of popular approval. And if there be a party in this country compe-tent to the task, it alone is the party that can restore business confidence and pros perity throughout the land. Protection means something to do; it is the implacable foe to idleness at home. It made us the busiest nation in the world, with the mos and best employed working people. It will restore confidence at home and improve our credit abroad.

National Honor Ever Maintained. Who has questioned the good faith of the overnment of the United States? When did it ever fall to meet the highest requirements of national, state, and commercia integrity? Answer me that! Its financial honor is without taint; it has always been above and beyond suspicion. The faith of the government cannot be prescribed by the language of the bond; it can neither be enhanced nor abated by the mere words of the contract. Our national honor is tar above the quibble of the debtor. The government has established its unequaled credit and the highest financial standing in the world by paying its creditors in the money, not of the contract merely, but in that money which the whole civilized world regarded as the best in existence at the time of payment.
Every obligation of the government rests

upon the honor of the government, and in whatever form of payment the highest bonor of the government suggests, in that the government has paid and always will pay its debts. The government has always paid, and always will pay, its debts. You cannot proscribe the honor of the government by the language of a bond. A nation's faith is above the quirk of the disputant, or the dispute of the debtors. This government always has, and always will, pay its creditors in the money which the whole civilized world recognizes as the best at the time of payment, (Re newed applause.) It never took advantage of a creditor at home nor a creditor abroad It sold its bonds during the stress of wa at whatever price it could get, in whatever money it could get, and when the great war ended it marched steadily up to the very foremost line of financial honesty and paid them at par, principle and interest, in the best money in the world. Walle these bonds had been sold at a discount and there was a large party in this coun try, whose surviving members belong to the party that is now in charge of the government, who insisted that these bonds should be paid either in depreciated currency or repudiated altogether, the Reerument then, and it demanded that every obligation of the nation, principle and in-terest, should be paid, not simply in the coin of nurchase or payment but in the best money of the world. What a specia-cie do we bened today! The greatest gov-ernment of the world is winout sufficient money from its own receipts to meet its ordinary daily expenses, waile, if we acof the government, our credit and financial standing are scriously threatened with embarrassment, both at home and abroad The recent sales of bonds, however, show that, whatever may be the opinion of those in charge of the government, there is no distrust of the obligations of the govern-

ment among the people.
We cannot longer close our eyes to the situation. We cannot afford to wrangle over the past, nor is it profitable to indulge in speculations as to where the re sponsibility for the condition rests are content with our record, and will not forced upon our people; and we will have haggle about theirs. It is enough for us to neither the one nor the other. It is often know simply that distress is here and upon us. Whatever differences we may have the needs of business but their new that all most against the needs of business but their new that all most against the needs of business but their new that all most against the needs of business but their new that all most against the needs of business but their had, all must agree that the situation now

Let us first of all preserve without stain and high above susplcion, the credit of the government, as too sacred even for party strife. Let us provide in some patrioti people quite so eager to vote with their per information and recent business experience to guide them. Rest perience to guide them. Rest assured government at home without parsimony or when at length they do have an opporample pensions to all disabled Union sol-diers and sailors and their widows, or phans and dependents whatever may come It is a very poor and unpatriotic policy to cut down the pensions of the soldiers who defended the flag in order that we may educe the rates of duty upon the imporof goods made by those who owe no attegiance to the United States. What we want-what we must have-is enough money to run the government, and it must be borne in mind constantly that we have the best government and highest civilization to main ain of any government and civilization of the world. We must forever avoid that condition which was stated in open senate a few weeks ago when the assistant treasurer at New Vork Mr. Jordan, notified the governthe United States that he not hold out for more than another day longer, and that unless relief came this great government must suspend payment,

Must Stop Deficiencies. My fellow citizens, the way to stop loans is to stop deficiencies. The reserve is sure to be drained if you cut off the supply. The outflow of gold will never trouble us when the inflow of gold is large enough Loans and deficiencies seem to be inseparable from the Democratic party, and we should ever remember that we cannot re-plenish the treasury of a government by impoverishing the people who sustain the government. Home prosperity is the key to an easy treasury and a high credit. The Republican party has never lowered the

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Overthrow the Doctrine of a Physical Resurrection, and You Undo Christianity.

vorld have been more widely discussed than has Rev. Dr. Heber Newton's rejection of the doctrine of a physical esurrection. The New York Tribune lately contained a letter from Archibaid Hopkins flercely attacking the have been faise witnesses. This is a fact accepted belief as to Christ's return to which Mr. Hopkins does not seem to have life, and this letter in turn drew from taken into consideration. one of the pastors of this city, believed to be Rev. Dr. McLeod, the following emphatic rejoinder: In discussing the resurrection of Christ

Mr. Hopkins pays his respects to the cier-gy. He does not regard them as either competent jurors or competent witnesses This, of course, excludes the apostles, for they were clergymen of the highest rank. The very men who saw and talked with Christ after His resurrection Mt. Hopkins will not allow to testify. Indeed, he brushes away the testimony of St. Paul and St. Stephen as worthless. They were deluded and deceived, he says. They were visionary men, whose imagination ran away with their reason. That is a new idea, certainly, touching St. Paul, for he is regarded pretty generally as a sober, careul, clear headed man, who knew what he believed and who could give good reasons for his benet. But when he declares that he saw Christ and that he taiked with Him, Mr Hookles will not receive his testimony because he is a clergyman and therefore an incompetent witness, Having excluded the twelve apostles and all other clergymen as incompetent witnesses and purors, one is curious to know what kind of a jury and what kind of witnesses would be acceptable to Mr. Hopkins.

How would this list do? David Hume, David F. Strauss, Brune Bauer, Thomas H. Buxley, W. R. Greg, R. G. Ingersoll, Lord Colingbroke, Joseph Ernest Kenau, Herbert Spencer, F. M. Vol'alte, Thomas Paine and Archibain Hopkins, foreman. It well be seen that this list is selected with some degree of care. But would these jutors and witnesses be more nkely to give truer testimony or to renuet a truer verdict according to the evidence than 'he tweive abosties, for example, or than twelve modern clergymen of high character and or indoubted orthodoxy: Mr. Hopkins will probably admit that the jurors of which he has the honor of being foreman are quite as strongly prejudiced against the truth of miracles as the ciergymen he rejects are prejudiced in favor of the truth of miraces. Mr. Hopkins may not admit it, but it 's nevertheless true that twelve candid Christian schools: are quite as likely to discover the truth and to tell the truth as are twelve candid deistic or infidel senolars. Mr. Hopkins may have thought that his attack upon the clergy was necessary in order to bols ter op the cause he undertook to advocate; but a decent respect for the truth ought to have restrained him from advocating a cause that required such unfair and un-

seemly tactics. The resurrection of Jesus Christ is an essential truth of the Christian system. By an essential truth of Christianity is meant a truth without which Christianity would be impossible. If Christ had not risen from the dead there never would have been a Christian church. It is no exaggeration to say that the Christian church is built upon the Savior's empty tomb. "if Christ be not risen our man as vain," If Mr. Hopkins could prove-what doubtiess he beseves-that the body of the tomp at Joseph, or in some other tomb, he would perform a miracle compared with anich the resurrection of Christ is a nere incident. If he can prove that the body of Christ is still in the grave, then he can as casily prove that all history is a falsehood, and that Christianity, which has so blessed the world is, at best, a gigantic fraud or a magningent nebusion. But Mr. Hopkins' essay does not furnish as with any proof that he is capable of performing such a miracle. It is not at all likery that the truths of Christianity will be turned upsid lown by Mr. Hopkins' somewhat auga-

clous performance. Natural Laws not applicable.

Mr. Hopkins, like many other sceptics. supernatural person, It he could grasp this true he would find in it a satisfactory explanation of Christ's miraculous incarnation as well as of His miraculous resurrection. A supernatural person is not to be judged by natural laws, and the problem that Mr. Hopkins has before him is to prove that Jesus Christ is not a supernatural person. If he could do this his lenual of the supernatural birth and resur rection of Christ would be entitled to re spectful consideration; but until he doe this he can only night "as one who beateth Mr. Hopkins is quite right in saying that

the search for truth should be made with "a dry light," Of course it should; but where is the use of holding up "dry light" before bling eyes? It is said that Lord Neison, at the battle of Copenhagen, looked through his telescope with his bind eye. He did not wish to see; and, in the battle between truth and error, it has often happened that the blind eye of error has not wished to see the "dry ot truth. If the light of the sur were increased a thousand-fold it would not help a blind man to see; and the same thing is true in the moral and spiritual worlds. "The natural man receiveth not foolishness unto him; neither can he know them because they are spiritually dis-cerned." Mr. Hopkins could quite as easily ignore the evidence of all the apostles and of all the early Christians as he has ignored the evidence of St. Paul and St. Stephen. If he can reject the testi-mony of the four evangelists, and of the apostles, and of Jesus Christ Himself credit of the government, nor the flar of its country, but has always exalted both will ever continue to do so.

then it is more than probable that he would not be persuaded "though one rose will ever continue to do so.

The state of history is hardly a suitable to the roles of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly and the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly a suitable to the role of history is hardly and the role of hist person to be the foreman of a jury whose outy it is to decide a historical fact. If the resurrection of Christ be not capable of distinct historical proof, it ought to be capable of distinct historical disproof. But Mr. Hopkins should not complain if it be said that his attempt to disprove the resurrection of Christ is a flat failure. His essay has not even the merit of ingenuity, and it would be libellous to say that it has the merit of novelty.

The Citabel of Christianity. It is becoming more and more evident to the friends of true religion as well as to its foes that Christ Himself-in His person and work-is the citadel of Christianity. Hitherto sceptics and critics have, for the most part, confined their critcism to questions touching the Bible and the church, and Christianity in general. They have raised and they have discussed many questions—historical, philosophical and literary—in connection with the Christian eligion; but the occasion is rare when religion; but the occasion is rare when any one of them has been bold enough to question the veracity or to attack the character of Jesus Christ. It has always been an easy thing to pick flaws in transiations of the Bible, and it never was a difficult task to find fault with the church. The church never was perfect, and there have been times in her history when her imperfections were not only manifest but manifold. It is historically true that there was a time when the corruption of the church was so rank that "it smelled to heaven." But while the Christian church, as a whole and in all its branches, has been vulnerable, JesusCvbgkyqpsrdlmfwl been vulnerable, Jesus Christ has stood forth the one perfect character whom no enemy either of Him or of His church has been able to convict of sin.

But what has this fact to do with the resurrection of Christ? Much in every

Few recent events in the religious I way: for Christ declared, over and over again, that He would rise from the dead, which He did not do if we are to believe Mr. Hopkins and his fellow-critics. But if Christ did not rise from the dead He stated what is not true, and His disciples and His church, for more than eighteen centuries

The Agreement of the Evangelist,

The discord of the evangelists seems to weigh heavily upon the mind of Mr. Hopkins. But if the four evangelists had told the same story, verbatim, Mr. Hopkins would be quick to find fault, and it would not be strange it should charge them with collusion. It is not easy to please the destructive critics. It seems that the spirit of inspiration Himself cannot please them. lists tells his story of the resurrection of Jesus Christ in his own way, but they all assert the fact of the resurrection with emphasis, and, if the testimony be denied, those who deny it are bound to prove that such testimony is false. This is not asking the critics to prove a negative, for if the resurrection of Christ be a fabrication, it is capable of distinct historical disproof and the critics ought not to lose any time in producing their evidence. As for aleged discord in the story of the evange-lists touching the fact of Christ's resur-rection, it do a not impeach their veracity any more than a discord in Handel's "Messian" is an impeachment of Handel's skul as a musician. Moreover, that which to an untrained ear seems a discord may be, to the well-instructed musician, full

of sweetest harmony.

The four gospels are the Christian's safe. This safe is both fire-proof and burgiar-proof. All along the ages burg-lars of high and low degree have tried to break into it to rob it. Critics as crafty as Arius and Sabentus, critics as ingen-ious as Gibbon and Hume, critics as philosophic as Mill and Spencer, critics as poette and attractive as Theodore Parker and Matthew Arnold, and critics as vulgar and as blasphemous as Paine and Inger-soil--all these critics have tried their succeed and their skill to rob this safe but they have all signally failed. The church has still in her possession every promissory note given to her by her King and Head; nor can all the skill and all the hammering of her bitterest foes wrest one of them from her unyielding grasp. When such atrong critics of Christ and of His gospel have fatted, perhaps Mr. Hopkins will be modest enough to contess that he is not likely to succeed. It is evident that Mr. Hopkins is labor-

ing under a strong dejusion that the apos-tles and evangelists and early Christians were also deceived and deluded when they testified to the fact of Christ's resurrection. Mr. Hopkins' essay is but the repe tition of an old story; and, although threadbare, he undertakes to tell it again, and it is doing him no injustice to say fully or very accurately. The brillians and fertile imagination of Renan, and the scholarly but rationalistic mind of Strauss were enlisted in support of the doctrin that Christ's resurrection is a delusion But they did not succeed in making man; disciples. They could not induce thoughtful Christians to believe that the great and benincent and beautiful temple of Christianity was built upon either a de-lusion or a falsehood. If Mr. Hopkins will read what the late Rev. Dr. Peabody has written on this subject it may en lighten him considerably. Dr. Peabody was a Unitarian and a Professor of Christian Morais in Harvard university, and hts careful, candid and able argument in which he proves the truth of Christ's resurrection ought to have some weight with Mr. Hopkins, that is, if his mind be at all open to conviction.

If Mr. Hopkins should undertake to write miracle. It is not at all likely that the another essay on the subject of Christ's world of thought and the well-established resurrection, he would do well to bear in ming that the resurrection of Christ is the most prominent, the most potent and the most distinctly emphasized fact in the whole New Testament; and, further, that of all the miracles recorded in the Bible, it is capable of the most conclusive his torical proof. It will be his duty to exearly Christians there came to be the most absolute agreement touching this fact. He will have to explain how a doc trine which was "incredible" to the masses of the Roman world, and which was most repulsive to the Jewish people, was, never-theless, speedily embraced by large numbers of them, and was made a funda-mental article in their religious creed.

He will have to explain how it happened that within sixty or seventy years after the crucifixion, Christian churches built avowedly upon the doctrines of Christ's resurrection were found in all parts of the Roman empire; and he will have to expiain how it came about that before the expiain how it came about that before the close of the third Christian century the whole Roman empire was, at least professedly, Christian. He will have to explain how the choicest spirits and the most cultivated intellects in Christendom have not only believed but glorified in the resurrection of Christ, which he—Mr. Hopkins—deciares to be a delusion.

The truth is that the fact of Christ's crucifixion is no more certain than is the regulation.

crucifixion is no more certain than is the fact of His resurrection. The testimony in the one case is quite as strong and outte as well authenticated as in the other, stitution, traceable back to the time of Christ, then there is no escape from the conclusion that the resurrection of Christ is a historical fact. It is, indeed, a stupendous miracle, but the divine Christ is capable of performing it, and Christians will continue to worsnip Him as the Wonderful, the Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father and the Prince of Peace.



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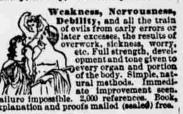
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