

WITH CHEERS THAT SHAKE A CHURCH

The U. S. Presbyterian Assembly Adopts As Its Creed

The Revised Westminster Confession - Only Two Votes Raised Against the Report - Aged Minister's Pathetic Protest.

(New York Herald, 23rd.) IMPORTANT CHANGES. "No man is condemned except on the ground of his sin."

"Work done by unregenerate men, although for the matter of them they may be things which God commands, and in themselves praiseworthy and useful . . . they come short of what God requires, and do not make any man meet to receive the grace of God."

"The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the church, and the claim of any man to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the church is unscriptural, without warrant in fact, and is a usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ."

THIS CLAUSE IS STRICKEN OUT. "Yet it is a sin to refuse an oath touching anything that is good and just, being imposed by lawful authority."

With only two dissenting votes the Presbyterian General Assembly, in the Fifth Avenue church, yesterday, adopted the report of its committee on the proposed revision of certain portions of the Westminster Confession.

This action was accompanied with cheers that fairly shook the church. All the commissioners realized that they were making history as they cast the decisive vote which will eliminate from the Presbyterian creed the reference to the Pope and the statement that it is sinful to refuse an oath imposed by lawful authority.

Aside from an address made by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, in which he reviewed the report, there was practically no discussion, and not a single speech in opposition.

It was a viva voce vote, and the overwhelming majority made it a practically unanimous endorsement of the revision committee's work.

"A good speech!" "A fine one!" were the exclamations when Dr. Minton concluded his address. The spirit of liberality was in the air, and the commissioners turned to one another, saying: "We'll move to adopt without discussion."

MERRIMENT AT THE TWO "NOES."

On the first motion to adopt the eleven overtures which are to be submitted to the presbyteries of the country for their action, when the votes were called, a chorus of stentorian "ayes" responded. The commissioners shouted in loud tones and with an evident desire to emphasize their votes.

On the second motion to adopt the brief statement of the reformed faith the vote was just as emphatic, but again the two dissenting votes were heard. They caused an outburst of merriment.

Great was the uproar when the entire report advocating revision of the creed was adopted. Everybody was smiling. The commissioners clapped hands and cheered, and their applause was heightened by cheers from the gallery, which was thronged with men and women who took an intense interest in the proceedings.

There was a touch of drama and pathos added to the scene when the two ministers who clung to the old Presbyterian creed in its unaltered form addressed their fellow churchmen, explaining why they voted against the majority.

It was when the moderator, Dr. Van Dyke, asked, "Is there any one who wishes to speak on the other side?" that the Rev. Francis L. Goff of Hopkinsville, Ky., arose and uttered a few words in a broken voice.

When the moderator invited him to mount the platform Dr. Goff modestly and reluctantly did so. "I am glad," said Dr. Goff, who labored under intense emotion, "that I gave pleasure to the majority when I was compelled to vote in the minority."

ers were touched by the attitude of the old orthodox minister as he left the platform with bowed head. "There's a man!" cried one commissioner. "I honor him for it, I respect him, but I wish other cries that arose in the assembly."

IMPATIENT WITH OTHER DISSENTIENT.

Toward the other dissenting commissioner the assembly did not maintain this sympathetic attitude. The commissioner arose, saying: "I want to explain my position." Expressions of impatience were heard, and a call was made for the vote, the commissioner evidently becoming alarmed at the prospect of a protracted discussion.

"I want to speak of my conscience before God," cried the commissioner. The moderator invited him to the platform, and the commissioner stepped up, undaunted. He said he was the Rev. Dr. Fleming G. Railey of Kalamazoo, Mich.

"I regard this," said Dr. Railey, "as the most serious moment in all the history of this grand old church. I can't express the solicitude I experienced in the last few days and hours, as I heard the reports on all the grand works accomplished by our churches and missions, all done under the banner of our church, the Confession of Faith."

"With me," continued Dr. Railey, as his voice broke with sobs and tears filled his eyes, "there was never any difficulty with these delightful old standards. But brothers, God forbid that the entering wedge is being put in. What the outcome will be God only knows. Future years can only tell the coming results."

At this point Dr. Railey broke down and wept. He started to speak again, but so soon that several commissioners cried "Louder!"

"God give me a better voice," said the minister in a low tone. Then he straightened up and continued speaking. He compared the Presbyterian Confession of Faith to the statue of liberty enlightening the world. This comparison was received with considerable levity and hand clapping by impatient commissioners.

Dr. Railey's words made a strong impression on many persons in the gallery, who were impressed and frightened by his earnestness. "Brethren," concluded Dr. Railey, years to come will tell the story. This is the beginning of the end." His voice faltered again, as he repeated: "This is the beginning of the end."

In the assembly, however, there were laughter and rather ironical applause as the commissioner from the synod of South Florida returned to his seat. "Well, fathers and brethren, are you ready for the end?" asked the moderator, with a smile.

"Yes, yes," cried the commissioners, and the business before the assembly was continued. PLEA FOR GOOD FELLOWSHIP. Devotional services, as usual, marked the opening of the morning session.

Dr. Van Dyke, the moderator, spoke briefly to the assembly, saying in part: "I do not believe that my task as moderator is to be a difficult one, but it is a delicate one. In this chair, where you have put me, I have to say that I am not a member of any organization or any committee. I am a plain Presbyterian and your moderator-your servant. I want to plead that this discussion be carried on in the spirit of good fellowship. Let us have either rushed through or delayed."

"The matter before us is a simple proposition. The assembly of 1901 appointed a committee to do a particular thing. What you have to pass on is not whether that certain thing should be done, but whether the committee has done it to your satisfaction."

The Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat then moved the adoption of the eleven overtures to be sent to the presbyteries. This motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. R. Kerr and the discussion of the revision of the creed was begun by the Rev. Dr. Minton, chairman of the revision committee.

"The committee," said Dr. Minton, "may well congratulate itself that it was able to present a unanimous report. Every member of the committee devoutly believes that all were guided by the spirit of God. We tried to do our best. We worked in good faith. No man of the committee had his own way."

Dr. Minton then reviewed the various points on which the committee had been asked to pass. He said these points could be broadly divided into "unguarded statements" in the confession or "unwarranted inferences" drawn from parts of the statement not intended to be understood. "Predestination," "elect infants," "good works of unregenerate men" and the "Pope" were the points which the committee had been instructed to consider.

"Regarding the Pope of Rome," Dr. Minton said, "the confession distinctly says the Pope is an Antichrist and the son of perdition. Now, if that be true and if we want to say it, let it stand. If not true or if true and we do not wish to say it, let it out, but do not modify or explain, because it is a statement which cannot be explained or modified."

NO INFANT DAMNATION. "The statement is purely and primarily an exegetical one. I may believe it, but I may deem it not a proper one in the declaration of my faith."

"We unqualifiedly and indignantly declare as false and unwarranted the statement that the Presbyterian church believes in infant damnation. It is purely childish in my judgment to say that the statement 'elect infants' is not misleading. It is an unguarded statement. In the report we deny the belief that any dying in infancy are lost, and add that all dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit."

"Another fact we worked on was the 'good works of unregenerate men.' These, the Confession says, are sinful and displeasing to God. This was the most difficult problem for us to consider. We believed it was the truth, but stated unguardedly. We are taught, though it is sinful, that it is more sinful not to do them. All this is true, but it takes sharp seeing to go through it."

"Now I want to speak of the whole report. The members of the committee subordinated their personal opinions. There was no stubborn obstructionist on the committee, no reckless radical. There was an impression that the committee represented a dark conspiracy against the Confession of Faith. It was to be the assassination of Calvinism. That is not true. We desired, above all things, to carry out the explicit directions of the assembly."

"Some members of the assembly were afraid of whereunto this thing might grow. Fathers and brethren, I believe more loyal to the Presbyterian standards than I am, but the only strong position is the fair position. The fairer it is the stronger it is. It is because I love the church, the old Presbyterianism, the old Calvinism, ex animo, oon amoro."

"BOW THE POPE OUT." "I don't believe our grand system of faith will suffer in the least because we bow the Pope out of it. I want to tell the world that I believe in a sovereign God, in the salvation of this thing infants. I believe there is going to be a grand swing backwards toward the fundamental doctrines of the Calvinistic faith."

"This is an opportunity for Presbyterians to disclaim the damning inferences with which the church has been burdened, and which the pastor in the pulpit has known it; there is not a missionary in the field but feels it. It must end."

"The cosmos of science is the foreordination of the Almighty God. Let the blue banners of our beloved Presbyterianism be unfurled to the world, that they may stand for all that is good and true and pure in our Christian history and our Christian citizenship."

When Dr. Minton concluded, the applause which followed gave the first indication of what the action of the assembly would be. Dr. Moffat, who had moved for the adoption of the report, then spoke in its favor.

"There is only one party whose action on this question I fear," said Dr. Moffat, "and that is the party I myself belong to—I mean those who think that they themselves could have made it more satisfactory if they had the chance. I am sure that I should be better satisfied if I could get my own amendments adopted, but I am willing to forego that for fear that if I did, some of your amendments might get through, too. Let us bring this at once, then, to a speedy and unanimous issue. I have introduced it for twelve years. Personally, I am always ready for a theological debate with any one who agrees with me to begin with. But the poor people are getting tired of it. They do not understand it, and neither do we."

DER BOOTH WON OVER. The Rev. Dr. D. R. Kerr of Omaha, seconded Dr. Moffat's motion. The next to mount the platform was Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth. A murmur at once passed through the assembly, for it had been rumored that Dr. Booth was prepared to fight against the revision. On the contrary, he asked for the adoption of the report, "speedily and with unanimity."

Dr. Booth said he had dissented from the report of the committee of 1892 because he was dissatisfied with its conclusions, and felt that its report was intended to introduce new cloth in an old garment.

Calls were then made for an address by the moderator, but Dr. Van Dyke said he felt he had nothing to say on the question. He said he had spent more time on the report than on any other "job" he had, and that he had derived more good from it than from anything else in his human experience.

There were now cries for a vote. Everybody seemed to stand in fear of an impending discussion. The moderator, on the contrary, he asked for the adoption of the report, "speedily and with unanimity."

In a great shout the affirmative vote came back, and when it was followed by the two dissenting "noes" there was a great applause. Then the vote was called for the "brief statement of the reformed faith." Dr. Minton made the motion for its adoption, which was seconded by Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield. This was another surprise, for Dr. Duffield's name was not known, and it was thought he would oppose revision.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Holmes and the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phraner, who are eighty years old, and who has attended thirty-five general assemblies, also spoke in favor of the adoption of the "brief statement." It was then that the two dissenting commissioners followed each other to the platform to explain their attitudes. Then the vote on the "brief statement" was taken.

Impressive devotional services closed the session. LIKE COALS TO NEWCASTLE. OTTAWA, May 27.—In his annual report to the minister of trade and commerce, Canadian Government Agent Murray, at Glasgow, says: "The importing of pig iron from the Dominion to the Clyde has created quite a sensation. Fifty-three thousand tons were discharged during the year and three or four cargoes are now on the way. The iron serves the same purpose as Scotch or English foundry iron and is principally used by foundries."

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Church—She is a Russian countess. Gotham—Indeed! Has she much in her own name? Has she? She's got nearly the entire alphabet—Yonkers Statesman.

NEW KIND OF SHAD FOUND.

It Frequents the Mississippi Basin and Is Named After the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The fish commission announces the discovery of a new kind of shad, the third known in this country. It was taken from the Ohio River at Louisville.

It was long supposed that there was only one kind of shad in America, the common Atlantic shad, found all along the coast from the St. John's River of Florida from the Miramichi or even to the Bay of Chaleur. The range of the Atlantic shad, whose scientific name is Alosa sapidissima, does not seem to extend into the Gulf of Mexico or its tributary streams.

Shad has been reported occasionally from the Alabama River, and they were thought to be identical with the common Atlantic shad. But in 1890, when the fish commission received some specimens taken from the Black Warrior River at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dr. Evermann, the ichthyologist of the commission, found that they belonged to an entirely different and undescribed species, which he named Alosa alabama.

The Alabama shad does not seem to be at all abundant. It is thus far known only in the Alabama and Black Warrior rivers and at Pensacola. Not long ago the fish commission began to receive reports of the capture of shad in the Ohio River at Louisville, and Dr. Evermann was directed to make investigations. He found the shad to be of a new variety, which he named Alosa ohioensis, or Ohio shad.

A careful examination was made of thirty-nine examples of this new shad. They were found to be quite uniform in size, the usual length being about sixteen inches and the weight about two pounds. It will thus be seen that the Ohio shad is much smaller than the Atlantic shad. Structurally, it is taken of high esteem by the fishermen, much more slender and in having fewer gillrakers on the first gillraker.

The average number in the Ohio shad is 72. The average number possessed by examples of Alabama shad is 67. The average for the Atlantic shad is more than 100, even the minimum is more than 90.

While studying the Atlantic shad a few years ago, Prof. Evermann discovered the curious fact that the number of gillrakers increases with increasing latitude. Shad taken on the North Carolina coast have 88 gillrakers; those from the Potomac, 100; those from the Susquehanna, 102; Delaware, 104; Hudson, 106; Connecticut, 107.

Some years ago, while studying the founders of the world, Dr. Jordan made a similar discovery regarding the number of vertebrae in the vertebrae of founder whose home is nearest the equator, the greatest number is found in that species which ranges farthest north, and the species in between show a gradual increase as they go northward.

It has not yet been shown that the Ohio shad is anadromous, like the Atlantic species, but there can be little doubt that it spends most of its life in salt water and runs up the Mississippi from the Gulf of Mexico and into the Ohio for the purpose of spawning.

There is evidence that it runs as far north as the Great Lakes, specimens having been reported as having been taken from that river at Montgomery, W. Va. Shad have been reported from several places in the Ohio, among them Aurora, Bladensburg, Troy, Paducah and Evansville. They have also been reported from the lower Washington, the Ouachita and White Rivers in Arkansas, St. Louis and a few other points along the Mississippi.

The shad are taken at Louisville in seines lightly loaded, so that they will fish the upper part of the water rather than the bottom. During the fish shad swims near the surface. Fishermen at Louisville say that they have got a few shad every year for the last twenty-five years, but it was not until 1897 that any considerable catch was made. Previous to that year the shad had been heavily landed to the westward, and the shad probably passed over.

Whether important fisheries for Ohio can be established remains to be determined. The species does not seem to be abundant, but this may be more apparent than real.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

PASTOR TOLLED THE BELL. During the progress of the funeral procession of the late Hon. A. F. Randolph from Frogmore to Forest Hill cemetery, says the Frederick Herald, the bell of St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic church was tolled, not by the organ, but by the congregation, but by the pastor himself, Rev. Father Carney, whose kind consideration is much appreciated by the friends of the deceased gentleman.

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SURPRISE SOAP PURE HARD SOAP. SURPRISE makes child's play of wash day. Use the "Surprise" way Follow directions. They are plain.

WASHINGTON. Distinguished Honors Paid to Lord Paunceforte's Memory.

His Funeral an Imposung Pageant—Other Ambassadors the Pall-Bearers—Roosevelt Attends.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The remains of the late Lord Paunceforte, British ambassador to Washington, today were accorded a national funeral in token of high esteem by the American people of the personal worth of the deceased, and an acknowledgement of the friendly feeling which is cherished towards Great Britain.

The national government was represented, and the numerous diplomatic bodies of which for so many years the late Lord Paunceforte was a member, were present in the person of the ambassadors, ministers and charges. Besides these, the resident society of the capital was fully represented.

The presence of a thousand men in arms was the visible sign of military participation in the funeral. The church of which the deceased was a member, did honor to his memory by bringing to Washington to conduct the services the conductor bishop of Philadelphia, the Rev. MacKay Smith, under whom he had sat.

Since Lord Paunceforte's death last Saturday morning, his remains had been lying in state in the large saloon of the embassy building. The British ensign flew at half mast over the main doorway, and a sweeping bow of black crepe told of the presence of death within the house.

Soon after 10 o'clock this morning the sound of marching feet and slow notes of funeral music gave notice of the approach of the funeral escort. This was composed of the second squadron of the Second Cavalry, and the cavalry band, the latter mounted on white horses; the fourth field battery, the third battalion of the U. S. engineers, with band, and a battalion of U. S. marines and band, Maj. Wm. Black commanded the engineers, Capt. V. F. Fotte the battery, and Capt. L. M. Brett, the cavalrymen.

The soldiers were aligned on either side of Connecticut avenue and the adjacent streets and stood at rest while the clergymen and pall bearers entered the embassy building.

The pallbearers were Herr Von Holleben, the German ambassador; M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador; Comte Cassel, the Russian ambassador; Senor Don Manuel de Asprux, the Mexican ambassador; and Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador; Secretary Hay, Speaker Henderson, and Senator Orville M. Platt, the acting president pro tempore of the senate.

With little delay the casket was lifted upon the shoulders of four brawny sailors and as many soldiers, and borne through the marching porte cochere to the hearse, where it was deposited.

Bishop MacKay Smith and Father Carney, who were to officiate at the church, were seated in their carriage, the mourners and the honorary pall bearers and the members of the British embassy took their places in the line of carriages, the signal was given, and at a slow pace the procession started down Connecticut avenue towards St. John church, the soldiers and marines following in the line of march as the column moved along.

When the head of the procession arrived at the church it halted and the body, again raised on the shoulders of the enlisted men, was tenderly carried into the small church.

President Roosevelt had the place of honor at the right of the central pew. With him sat Mr. Baikes, the British charge, and for this special occasion the personal representative of King Edward VII. On his left was Capt. Bell, representing the Dominion of Canada by special designation. To the left of the presidential pew and in line with it were Lady Paunceforte and her three daughters, the Honorable Sybil, Audrey and Maud. The ambassadors were placed in the pew to the left of these ladies. The corresponding pews on the right of the president were occupied by Maj. Gen. Young and staff, in charge of the military portion of the funeral service. The staff of the British embassy sat directly in the rear of the Paunceforte ladies, and in the rear the diplomatic corps filed a consider-

able portion of the body of the church. The cabinet was accommodated in two pews, directly behind the president's pew, and the supreme court was given a similar accommodation in pews in alignment with these.

The senate committee on foreign relations, headed by Senator Cullom, and the house committee on foreign affairs, under the lead of Representative Hitt, were behind the right middle pews, and adjoining them sat Lt. Gen. Miles and Admiral Dewey with their staffs, the assistant secretaries of department, and the commissioners of the district of Columbia. The space in the rear of these officials was occupied by officers of the army and navy. In the galleries sat a number of personal friends of the Paunceforte family. A notable feature of the attendance here was sixteen servants from the embassy, for whom Lady Paunceforte had made special provision.

The services at St. John church in their general contour were very similar to those which marked the memorial service held at that church in honor of the late Queen Victoria. The large choir of forty men and boys took part in the service at Lady Paunceforte's request, and the three hymns sung in the body of the service also were of her personal selection.

With this solemn ceremony over, the choir sang "I heard a Voice from Heaven" and after the hymn, "Now the Laborer's task is o'er," the closing prayers were said. After the benediction was pronounced the choir took the strains of "Jesus, lover of my Soul" and marched in slow cadence down the chancel steps and out the door to the left. Meanwhile the body bearers had lifted the casket again and carried it slowly out of the door to the right, followed by the two bishops. As it was being placed in the hearse the mingled strains of organ and harp resounded through the church, this time in the grand solemn measure of the "Dead March from Saul."

At the sound of a bugle the head of the funeral escort swung up the street leading the march to Rock Creek cemetery. At the express wish of the family, the escort to the church to the cemetery was limited to a single squadron of U. S. cavalry, which passed at first slowly and then more rapidly between the lines of troops at "present arms." Not even the honorary pall bearers were called on to accompany the remains further than the church, for it was held that there the religious services had terminated.

So with the mourners in their carriages and the officiating clergymen and a few of the embassy staff, the remains were taken directly to Rock Creek cemetery, where they were placed in the receiving vault there to remain until such time as they shall be conveyed on a United States warship across the Atlantic to the ancestral home of the late Lord Paunceforte of Preston.

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