REGISTER TODAY.

THE TELEGRAM-HERALD.

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GETTING AT THE TRUTH

Schley Sends a Despatch Giving the Facts.

CONCERNING THE GROSS OUTRAGE

Americans Compelled to Sign Secret Papers to Secure Their Liberty—Two Men Killed and Many Dangerously Wounded in the Fight.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The only Chillian news received today was in the form of a cipher dispatch dated at Valparaiso yesterday. The dispatch which was not translated until nine o'clock tonight reads as follows.

Valparaiso, October 31, 1891.—Secretary of the Navy—Petty of- was killed, declares that the act was done by the police guard. Apprentice Williams reports that he was arrested by mounted policemen who placed cat-gut nippers around his wrists, and started his horse into a gallop throwing him down. After that the policeman walked his horse. Coal heaver McWilliams was arrested and taken to prison with cat-gut nippers around his wrists ,and a leash around his neck. He was bitten in the arm after his arrest. Coal heaver Quigley while trying to effect his escape from the mob was struck with a sword by the police officer. Apprentice Talbot was arrested, and cat-gut nippers were placed around his wrists and on his way to prison he was struck repeatedly by the police. Petty officer Hamilton who was dangerously wounded and was unconscious, was dragged to prison. One of my people trying to make him comfortable was threatened with the butt of a musket and was made to desist. My men in prison were examined secretly, although I sent an officer to the court to request authority to allow his presence. The request was denied on account of the proceedings being secret. Before the discharge my men were required to sign a paper. Before doing it Rhinehart asked the court official the meaning of the paper. He was informed that it was a mere form stating that the signor was not engaged in trouble. Two are dead; three are dangerously wounded and about fifteen are slightly injured. Surgeons believe the wounded are out of danger.

Assistant Secretary Soley received this dispatch in cipher this afternoon, and tonight, after it had been translated, gave it to the press. When asked if any additional instructions had been sent tonight to Capt. Schley, he remarked that Capt. Schley's dispatch was all he had to make public tonight relating to the Chilian affairs.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.

The Hawaiian Minister Gives Up the Ghost After a Hard Struggle.

New York, Nov. 1.—H. A. P. Carter, Hawaiian minister to the United States, died early this morning in the Everett House, in this city, where he has been hopelessly ill for the past two months. Mr. Carter was born in Honolulu in 1837, of American parents. He was educated in Boston and then returned to Honolulu, where he engaged in business. In 1874 he retired from active business. During this time he had held almost every position of honor and trust on the islands. As minister of foreign affairs of the Hawaiian government, he assisted Minister Allen, the head of legislation at Washington, in getting up the ten years reciprocity treaty which went into effect in 1876. After this work he was appointed minister plenipotentiary, and envoy extraordinary to this government, and through his efforts the treaty of 1876 was extended another seven years from 1886. He had been sent to many of the countries of Europe for his government upon important missions.

Trying to Prevent the Road Race.

Adrian, Mich., Nov. 1.—Humane Agent Vhay, of Detroit, has been here urging the county authorities to prevent Downer's mare "Kit" from making her 100 mile road race next month. He received but little encouragement as the prosecuting attorney refuses to interfere unless there is cruelty shown.

Ben Butler Won't Vote.

Boston, Nov. 1.—According to a dispatch from Lowell the name of Gen. Butler does not appear on the lists of registered voters for the coming state election. The general is reported to have said that he was not particular about voting in this election. "Gov. Russell," he said, "is a bright young man and has made a good governor, but as Col. Allen is my townsman, I should be inclined to vote for him."

AROUSED THE WARWICKIANS.

Some able-bodied humorist turned in a fire alarm at the Warwick late Saturday night. Most of the guests had retired for the night, and the wild scrambling that ensued would have dazzled a Black Crook ballet. After the lingerie had been on exhibition for a few minutes, some one discovered that the alarm was a "fake," and the guests silently crowded back into their little beds.

Mexico at the World's Fair.

St. Louis, Nov. 1.—Late advices from Mexico say it is given on the authority of President Diaz that the $50,000 granted for the World's Columbian Exposition by Congress is only for preparatory expenses, and that another appropriation later on will be made for expenses in Chicago, while the different states will make liberal concessions for their separate exhibits, and a national display will be made besides. Mexico will outdo herself and make a finer exhibit than ever before.

Display of a Force in Chile Necessary.

Washington, Nov. 1—Naval officers are confident that the dispute with Chile can only be settled by a display of force by this government. The talk about available vessels and the possibility of assembling a sufficient fleet before Valparaiso to compel Chilean respect is animated among naval men, and officers are beginning to think of active duty on board ship. Secretary Tracy, will, no doubt, in a few days, if the despatches from Chile are not more courteous and reassuring, send the Chicago and the Newark after the Yorktown and the Boston, which have started for Valpariso, and later on will support the vessels that are already under orders for Chile by others, including if necessary, the ships of the North Atlantic squadron, now almost ready to sail. But the presence of the United States fleet would probably bring to Valparaiso a large fleet of vessels of the British navy. British interests in Chile are large, and it is assumed that any demonstration by the United States would be watched with concern by the British fleet, and thta if a determination to shell the city was reached by the government, the lives and property of the subjects of Great Britain would have to be considered. The suggestion of British intervention is not likely however., to deter the United States from following a course that will compel respect for our flag and an expression of regret for taking the lives of men wearing the uniform of the United States. If Great Britain is influential in Chili, it is believed that its power could be exercised beneficially to bring the Chilian authorities to their senses. The government cannot take any immediate action at Valparaiso to enforce its demand. The Baltimore alone would not be equal to the task of compelling Chile to make a speedy and satisfactory answer. Several weeks must pass before the fleet can be greatly increased. The interim may be used to make an amicable settlement, and it is possible that it will be employed by Chile in preparation for sustaining the attitude of defiance and apparent hostility.

Senor Pedro Moutt, the official representative of the Chilian government in Washington, has just received the following dispatch from the Chilian minister of foreign affairs: "Investigation instituted immediately, and continues with all diligence, and is not yet finished. The trouble began in Clave street, and it became a tumult at 7 p. m. Regular soldiers, police and the special guard of the intendente restored order. Of the combatants, thirty Americans and eleven Chilians were committed before the judicial authorities. They fought with knives, stones and everything they could lay their hands on. There was one killed and several wounded. It is estimated that there were 160 American sailors from the Baltimore on shore at the time of the tumult."

WRIGHT KILLS HIMSELF.

He Couldn't Stand Ill-health and Took a Fatal Dose of Poison.

New York, Nov. 1.—William W. Wright, a young lawyer, committed suicide Friday by taking poison. He was seen to stagger and fall on Willoughby-ave., near Nostrand, by a couple of ladies, who summoned assistance. Ambulance Surgeon D wney, of St. Mary's Hospital, arrived soon after and pronounced him beyond help. Wright, who had been apparently struggling in a fit, regained consciousness on the doctor's approach.

"Fix me up quickly, doctor," he said, "I've got an engagement to take dinner with a friend."

Then he lapsed into a state of coma. He never regained his senses and died within a block of the spot where he fell. He was identified by papers found on him, and his relatives, who live at No. 477 Dean-st., were notified. Wright was 27 years old and unmarried. He had been complaining for some time of violent attacks of acute dyspepsia, and it is thought that his brooding over this brought about his suicide. He had no other known trouble.

FOUND IN A MUSEUM.

John C. Bell Finds Wife and Daughters There.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Mrs. Belle R. Bell and her three children, Lillian, Gracie and Minnie, came into Judge McConnell's court this morning in answer to John C. Bell's petition for habeas corpus. Bell is a railroad man from Kansas City against whom a decree for divorce for cruelty was entered last April. At that time, it is alleged, he consented to his wife's custody of the children. She suddenly disappeared from Kansas City, and then he began a search for her. Yesterday afternoon he unexpectedly found the woman and the children performing in a dime museum, and he swore out the writ. When it was served it caused a commotion among the freaks at the museum. A deputy sheriff watched the children closely and the father was given no chance to talk to them.

Mrs. Bell was the first witness called this morning.

"How did the children learn singing and dancing?" asked Attorney Ashcroft.

"At Young Men's Christian Association and church entertainments and at the lodges to which my husband belonged," answered Mrs. Bell. "He belonged to so many that they took all his time and money. Then when he turned us out of doors without a cent we thought we might as well do for money what we had been doing for nothing. So we came to Chicago. I had a hard time to get work. I tried everywhere and then I let the children go on the stage."

Mrs. Bell said the children had performed in Milwaukee and at several Chicago houses of the variety sort. Lillian, the 18-year-old girl, earned $25 a week she said, and the other two $25. "And they're very clever," she said, "and the songs are the ones they used to sing in church."

Then she invited the court to come over to the museum and see the children perform. The offer was declined. Bell was refused possession of the children.

A Valuable Clydesdale Horse Shot.

Lapeer, Mich., Nov. 1.—Hiram Pike, whose farm adjoins this city, turned one of his valuable Clydesdale horses into a pasture field a couple of days ago and returning to the field today found it lying dead, shot through the body with a rifle ball.

Homer's Loss by Death.

Homer, Mich., Nov. 1.—William Cook, a wealthy and life-long citizen of Homer, died of cancer of the stomach at his home here this afternoon. He was well known throughout this part of the state, and his death will be mourned by a large circle of friends. He was 72 years of aged and leaves a wife and two children.

BAD FOR J. P. ANDREWS

His Friends Half Confirm the Reports of His Escapade.

THEY INTERVIEW HIM IN CANADA

He is Worried and Reticent but Resigns a Business Mission Without Making an Objection—Believed to be on the Alantic.

When statements concerning the bigamous conduct of J. P. Andrews first came to light the Telegram-Herald refrained from publishing anything relative thereto because of its inability to fully verify them. In the light of later developments there seems to be no semblance of a doubt that they are substantially correct.

A short time previous to Andrews' acts becoming public he spent a few days in the city, hobnobbing with his friends and endeavoring to engineer a scheme which meant his nomination as candidate for Congress on the democratic ticket. Indications point to the belief that he was aware of the fact that his misdemeanor could not much longer remain a secret. Soon the dark shroud which had clothed the wrong he had perpetrated would be torn aside and society, on beholding the skeleton off a crime, would denounce, even shun him. He foresaw the day when his name would be tarnished by the publication of his wrong doing, and to prevent this inevitable downfall he concluded to fortify himself behind a title which would secure him against the attacks of adverse criticism. His plans miscarried through no fault of his, nor one that could be laid at the door of his friends. He made a proposition to I. M. Weston in regard to his candidacy, and the latter readily acquiesed. The last nail was clinched which prophesied success and Andrews was happy until his unwholesome intrigue was exposed.

In conversation with a gentleman at the Morton house last evening a Telegram-Herald reporter ascertained that John S. Farr who divulged the circumstances surrounding a business transaction in which Andrews figured quite prominently.

It appears that Geo. A .Bowen, of this city, is the owner of a valuable nickel mine located at Moreau, Canada and that Andrews besides having an option on the property, was invested with the power of an attrney and privileged to float the stock of a company to be formed, in a foreign market. He was possessed of a contract binding Mr. Bowen to fulfil certain obligations, and papers which proved title to the land. When circulation was given to the facts already known Mr. Bowen feared that Andrews' ability to sell the mine would be impaired. He at once resolved to break with him. Mr. Farr had long been a close friend of Andrews' and exercised a considerable influence over him. Subsequently an appointment was made to meet Andrews at Moreau and Mr. Bowen, accompanied by Mr. Farr and a lawyer, met him there. He at once signed his interests in the mine over to Mr. Bowen for a consideration. During the two or three hours consumed in perfecting an agreement Andrews was nervous and ill at ease. He refused toi take his visitors to his room and once during the negotiations a young woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, rather tall, lithe of form, and passably good looking, with a quick, light step and active manner, came to the door and beckoned to him. He arose, left the hotel office, and was absent about twenty minutes when he returned greatly confused. It is thought that this was the lady from Bloomington whom he had married and that they were on their way to Europe. Before going to Canada Andrews stopped in Detroit and called upon Don M. Dickinson and Mayor Pingree, with both of whom he was favorably acquainted. His reception was exceedingly cool, the gentlemen refusing to have anything to do with him. Andrews' whereabouts still remain a mystery and it is hinted that nevermore will he be seen in this country.

THE PRAIRIE ON FIRE.

Reports of Terrible Disasters in Western Kansas.

Wichita, Kan., Nov. 1.—"Lawyer" William Bone, who has just arrrived here from the western part of the state, reports terrific fires in Gray and Ford counties. For miles the Santa Fe train on which he was a passenger traveled at its utmost speed through a sea of flame with every window and ventilator battered down. From the train could be seen burning farm buildings and stacks of hay and grain and people and stock fleeing before the flames. Mr. Bone says there must have been a number of human lives and many head of stock lost in the vicinity of Beaumont, Butler county. Thousands of acres of grazing land were burned last night, fences destroyed and stock burned or scattered in all directions.

Maverick Bank Suspends.

Boston, Nov. 1.—The Maverick National bank will suspend payment tomorrow morning. The decision to close its doors was reached after a protracted conference of the clearing house committee of the Boston national banks this (Sunday) morning. It is stated positively that the failure will not cause any widespread financial loss. The official announcement of the suspension will be made by the clearing house at a meeting of the members tomorrow. The deposits in the bank ten days ago amounted to more than $17,000,000.

AFFAIRS AT BRICEVILLE.

Liberated Convicts Hiding Among the Kentucky Hills.

Chattanooga, Nov. 1.—No further outbreaks have occurred at Briceville and the mines are all working on full time. The convicts are hiding in the mountains of Kentucky. The prison officials report that about 350 convicts have been released. Gov. Buchanan has ordered the militia to be ready for duty at a moment's notice. There is much uneasiness at Briceville and at Oliver Springs, Tracey City and Inman where the convicts are employed, over a rumor that the miners throughout the state have organized with a view to liberate all convicts working at these places.

OUR BATTLE FOR BREAD.

Dr. Jackson's Fifth Lecture to the Working Men

BAD LEADERS CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

Combinations of the Classes Against Each Other—The Struggle Between the Two, Both Foolish and Dangerous to Prosperity.

In the Fountain Street Baptist church last evening Dr. Jackson gave his fifth lecture to workingmen. His subject was "Class Warfare." The text was in I. Cor., 12:21: "The eye cannot say to the hand I have no need of thee, nor the head to the feet, I have no need of you."

He said: The student of American History can easily trace the rise of the struggle now waging between capital and labor. In the days prior to and immediately succeeding the Revolution there was no very rich class and few were very poor. The tramp and the millionaire had not yet made their advent on the shores of the new world. The people who came together to form the United States of America, were hard working, noble hearted patriots who combined in the defence of their liberties and to make a home for the oppressed of all nations.

As the population increased and the country developed large fortunes were accumulated. Gradually an aristocracy of wealth grew up among us as proud and imperious as the aristocracy of blood in the old world.

The little shops where the employer and employe worked side by side fast disappeared, and with them the mutual understanding of the two classes. Capital combined with capital in its own interest and the workmen were compelled to organize in self-defence. The struggle which followed and which is still raging with constantly increasing fury has been characterized by a bitterness and uncompromising hostility not surpassed by any war in the history of the race. To add to the confusion the two hostile camps have been subdivided into factions each arrayed against the other. We have beheld the spectacle of the large capitalists crushing out smaller ones, and organized labor contending with the unorganised forces until it almost seems that the great industrial army is finally to be destroyed by internicine warfare.

As we look out at this bitter conflict now raging about us we wonder whether Lord Macaulay's prophesy uttered thirty years ago may not after all prove true. That sagacious English historian once said, concerning this country: "Either some Caesar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand or your Republic will be fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman Empire was in the fifth, with the difference that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman Empire came from without and that your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country and by your own institutions."

These class struggles are certainly as foolish as they are dangerous. It is a battle between brothers. It is a contest between friends who cannot live without each other. If there are to be hostilities at all they ought not to be between the classes, but between the good and bad in each class. The unjust rich man is the greatest enemy of the honorable rich man. It is the cruelty and heartlessness of the selfish among the capitalists who are responsible for the suspicion and hatred with which all wealth is regarded. The wealthy employer who is disposed to be just and generous is robbed of the love and honor due him by the sordid meanness of the selfishly rich, who call down the contempt of society upon the entire class. It is not possible for the calumny of the socialist and anarchist to do the noble hearted rich man a tithe of the harm that daily comes upon him by vain display and wicked waste of wealth indulged in by silly nabobs. He is in danger of suffering for the sins of his class as many of the kind hearted and generous among the nobility of France lost their lives in the days of the Revolution. If the wise and good among the rich will turn their attention to the extermination of the rapacious of their own class they need apprehend no further trouble from socialism and anarchy in America.

So also among the working classes the bad are the worst enemies of the good and are the chief obstacles in the way of labor winning its just rewards. The sympathy of the public has often been turned from the entire class and fear and distrust taken its place because hot headed leaders have defied the law or advocated force. The honest and legal workman has suffered more at the hands of the professional agitator than from all the oppressions of capital. "How would you like to be ruled by such men as he?" said a thoughtful citizen to me after he had listened to a demagogue who professed to represent the laboring classes and who had demanded most unreasonable concessions. If the workingmen want justice they are very likely to get it by their own heroic endeavor. But if they want the earth there will probably be some murmuring and more resistence before it is granted. I cannot think that the great majority of the men who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow demand any more than what is justly their due. If this be true how foolish it is to put themselves under the leadership of men who by their wild denunciations alienate the sympathies and cut off the assistance of that body of citizens who hold the balance of power between the contending parties.

The good of all classes are natural friends and should combine to destroy the influence of evil men whose aim it is to drive them asunder. The honest workman and the fair-minded employer need each other. They are friends banded together to advance the civilization of the age. If one endures losses the other must suffer. If the interests of one is advanced the prospects of the other brightens. In the September number of "The Social Economist" is an article entitled "A Manufacturer's View of the Labor Question," by Hon. Joseph H. Walker. He says there is no class of men so much interested in the increase of wages as manufacturers and inventors, for there is no other way in which consumption can be generally increased. If the wages of every workman now receiving less than $1.50 a day could be raised to that amount every factory now idle would run, and it would require many additional factories to supply the demand. Never in the history of any country have any regulations been adopted that furnished an opportunity to increase wages at whatever seeming cost or sacrifice that the whole mass of people from lowest to highest has not been lifted to a higher economic and moral plane.

It is equally clear on the other hand that with the increase of capital and the multiplication of factiories the remunerations of labor will be augmented. Capital and labor are the two hands of the body politic. What is needed to make them one is that between them should beat a heart of sympathy and good will. This will most certainly be brought about by the general acceptance of the principles of Christianity by all classes of people. When he was on earth Christ was the friend of rich and poor alike. He fed the hungry multitude, and in the grave of the rich man he was buried at his death. He gave up his life for all that all might come to the knowledge of the truth and into the service of justice and love.

The Christian church ought at this time to be able to assist in the solution of the labor problem. Over the door of a certain church in the city of Chicago is the text, "The rich and the poor meet together: the Lord is the Maker of them all." Within the walls of that sanctuary meet every Sunday families of great wealth and of extreme poverty. They come to worship God and to consider the highest interests of the human race. Brought together on this fellowship how many bitter feelings are buried. The pastor who for many years served that church used to discuss freely such problems as we are considering tonight. Both the rich and the poor found him to be their friend because, first of all he was the champion of justice and the servant of love. The workingman and the capitalist sitting together under the wise and faithful ministrations of that house of God learned to know and love each other as was not otherwise possible. The rich man saw the patient suffering and the noble endurance of the poor and extended to them the hand of sympathy and helpfulness. The laboring man discovered that not all the burdens of the world rested upon his shoulders but that wealth brought with it its own peculiar trials and temptations. He learned also by acquaintanceship how many noble and self-sacrificing men there are among the rich who lay their wealth upon the altar of humanity. Thus under the roof of the sanctuary these children of a common Father forgot their wrongs and worked side by side for the glory of God and the good of the human race.

HENRY CLEW'S LETTER.

Stock and Trade Conditions as Viewed by the Great Financer.

New York, Oct. 31, 1891.—Still we have on Wall Street the stagnant and feebly-oscillating condition of speculative business that has prevailed for six weeks past. The interest in the stock market is almost entirely confined to the "room traders;" the outside public are absent or listlessly waiting; the operators of large means and large transactions are waiting for prices to drop—although some think they are buying some specialities quietly;—and London, though doing more than has been expected of it, is so vacillating that it affords no real support to the market; the trouble there being that purchases are constantly made in expectation of a rise at New York, which hope being daily disappointed selling quickly follows the buying. There is one fact, however, that deserves notice, viz: that the constant attacks of the "bears" fail to produce any general or important yielding in prices. This suggests that there is confidence enough to induce persistence in holding; and probably also means that margins are in good shape, which is the more probable from the fact that those now in the market have made handsome profits out of the antecedent rise. These considerations make it probable that, if the "bears" are intent upon persisting in their efforts to break prices, they may find it to be a long undertaking and one that will need to be kept up until holders are willing to sell from sheer weariness of waiting. That may prove to be a profitless process and a waste of time; and the question whether the pessimists are not likely to conclude that it would be more prudent to change sides for the purpose of promoting a rise upon which they might resume their hostile tactics under better auspices. The captalist leaders see nothin in the situation to induce present buying, whatever may be their real views as to the future. Prices are certainly not temptingly low; some are high, all things considered.

Quite unexpectedly, too, the market is unfavorably affected by ominous symptoms of a freight war—one of the last things to be thought possible in view of the largest tonnage of agricultural freight waiting to be moved that has been known in the history of the country. The Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio are accepting reduced rates, and to meet their cuts the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are making still larger reductions. It is hardly to be supposed that the other trunk lines can long withstand these attacks upon their business, and the case will be the more difficult to handle from the fact that the Canadian lines stand outside the operation of the Inter-State Commerce law. In a few weeks, the supply of freight will so far exceed the ability of the roads to handle it, that the strongest of all motives to maintain rates will be brought into play, and this affords a reasonable hope that this reckless competition may soon come to an end; but nevertheless there is at present an uncertainty about the result which is calculated to create caution in buying.

HENRY CLEWS.

Stabbed His Young Antagonist.

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 1.—Will Cathro, aged 16, became involved in a fight last night with two boys named John Mooney and Frank Smith and was getting the better of his antagonists when Mooney drew a knife, stabbed Cathro in several places, one of the cuts completely destroying his right eye. He lies in a critical condition, although his wounds are not necessarily fatal. Mooney was arrested, but Smith escaped.

FOR GROWTH IN GRACE.

The Aim and Purpose of the Unity Congregation.

When we organised the church a month ago, we adopted a "Bond of Unions," and also a resolution stating the "Things most commonly believed among us," said the Rev. Mila F. Tupper in the Unitarian Church yesterday morning. You will find both of these on the card distributed through the seats. Three weeks ago I talked to you regarding the "Bond of Union," today let us consider these resolutions stating this majority standpoint.

You will notice that it has not the characteristics of a creed, as creeds have been used in the past. The trouble with the creeds as they have been used, is that they stated a general opinion, as articles of faith, which must be held by everyone who sought fellowship with that religious organization. Most of them have been made without any thought of change; those who have drawn them up have believed that the truth as they saw it at that time, was a necessary truth for all times. This statement, on the contrary, has nothing to do with our basis of union; assent to it is not required for membership, and moreover it is only a statement for today. I notice on the cards the word "today" has been omitted ("believed today among us"), probably through my own carelessness, but that was certainly implied in the spirit with which these resolutions were adopted, for you see it says this statement shall always be open to re-statement.

Notice the introduction of the resolutions.

"Resolved, That although it is the intention of this church to base its fellowship upon the moral and religious purpose expressed in its bond of union, rather than upon any creed, however noble, we yet think some practical good may be done by setting forth the following statement of the things most commonly believed among us, which statement shall always be open to re-statement, and shall be regarded only as the thought of the majority."

What is the practical good which we think may be done by this statement? In the first place it seems the frank thing to do, although we hope to keep the moral purpose the supreme thing in our work, it is inevitable that much of it will be colored by the beliefs that are held by the minister and most of the congregation. If our freedom is not really bondage there must be an unhindered expression of this belief. It cannot help but prevade the service and sermons. This is not only absolutely necessary but quite to be desired. In every department of life thinking people must act upon the basis of the truth as they see it at the present time and must work thro' the expression of that truth. It is important in the service of the moral life to clear up the theological problems as fast as we can. We have a theological mission. On the other hand as long as most of us feel that many of the popular beliefs held are false and liable to exert an unwholesome moral influence, we shall wish to do all that we can to spread abroad the larger faiths that will leave no room for such error. On the other hand as long as most of us feel strongly the truth of certain great beliefs that we think are inspiring and in every way reasonable and noble, we would be false indeed to our trust if we did not do all that we could to convince those who doubt or deny this faith. We have a mission as long as we believe as we do, both to those who believe unworthily and to those who believe not at all.

Moreover such a statement seems only fair to those who might sympathize with our moral purpose and yet who do not believe as the majority do and who would thus be hurt by much of the work that it seems important for us to do. We would be glad to have the believer in the Vicarious Atonement join with us in our work as a church for humanity, but it would be only fair to let such a one know that until the majority of the church change their views very radically, the method of work for people would not be in accordance with the belief in this plan of salvation. We should be very glad also to have the Athist, if there be any, join with us in uplifting humanity, but it would be only fair to let him know before hand that he would have to work with others whose faith was strong in the truth of what he denies. The welcome would be cordial to both of these, but as long as they would have to hear much that they would not approve, it seems wise and fair to frankly state those things most commonly believed, which must needs control the general method and spirit of the work. It seems too bad that when we would so gladly make a home for all, but it is very difficult in church or state, in a community or a family, not to have the "tyranny of the majority;" there seems no way to avoid it. The only thing that can be done in any of these cases is to keep the spirit of the majority so kindly and considerate that the minority will find themselves endeared because of their tolerence and co-operation. We do not ask them to assent to what they do not believe, but only to be patient with the prevailing thought, even if they do not agree with it.

I think that this statement of faith in this temporary resolution form, carefully guarded as it is by the majority label and the provision for re-statement overcomes a serious difficulty that has always been in the Unitarian work. Unitarians have not wished to make a creed and yet have felt the need of letting people know the new views for which they stood. They have been constantly appealed to, to answer questions of belief, and yet hesitated to formulate them lest it be taken as a settled [illegible] creed. I think this combination, first adopted by one of our con-

(Concluded on 7th page.)