

a corpse; and the heart of the Church is its devotional spirit—its faith in God, its hope in God, its love for God. The more of the so-called secular work the Church is doing, the greater the need of spiritual preaching in the pulpit, fullness of life in the prayer-meetings, and the spirit of prayer in the homes. That the High Church party should be the party in the Church of England most active in charitable and educational work is not incongruous; on the contrary, in that fact is a lesson for all Churches. It is not ecclesiasticism and philanthropy that God has joined together, but piety and philanthropy; let not man put them asunder. We plead with the preacher, the pastor, the layman, for an access of spiritual force in the heart of the Church—always needed, but never more needed than to-day.



## Subordinating Self

The theme of all the great tragedies is the collision of the individual will with some law, necessity, or institution higher or stronger than itself. It is the adjustment of the individual to institutions, to environment, to the conditions of his life, which determines success or failure. The man who sees clearly what he can do, and does it with all his heart, without waiting for better tools or postponing his work for better material, masters the adverse forces of life and becomes himself a conquering power. The man, on the other hand, who antagonizes the institutions or the forces about him, and cares more for the accomplishment of his own will than for the carrying out of the large designs and wider purposes of society, wrecks himself and becomes the victim of those powers which he is not able to master; for, in dealing with human life, as with nature, mastery comes by yielding. There are conditions, of course, which demand the absolute antagonism of the individual will to unrighteous institutions, and which crown an apparently defeated life with final victory; but these conditions do not often occur. The great majority of men and women who miss success in life miss it because they are not willing to make their will secondary to the good of the majority. No man can work in a great business organization who has not learned the secret of subordination, and who does not care more for the success of the enterprise than for his own personal advancement. No man can nobly serve a church who is not willing to set aside his own preference and sacrifice his own taste in order that the harmony, the strength, and the progress of the church may be secured. For individual strength is shown, not by antagonism, but by that self-command which subordinates the personal feeling to the larger good of the larger number.



## Editorial Notes

We have read Professor Wilson's tariff bill. . . . If McKinley had made it he needn't be ashamed of his work.—*The New York Sun*.

If Mr. Dana made this paragraph, he needs to be ashamed of his grammar.

The Outlook was misled last week in its account of the installment of Dr. Tuttle at Amherst, in assigning the greeting from churches in sister colleges to President Dwight. It was given by President Carter, of Williams.

The two yards at which Mr. Nathan Straus furnishes coal at cost to the poor of this city were reopened last week. In the summer-time milk and ice are sold at cost at the same stations. Milk is sold by the glass at the rate of four cents a quart, and coal by the scuttle at the rate of \$5 a ton. As no one has to plead poverty in order to receive these benefits, the self-respect

of the beneficiaries is in no way impaired, and the stations are extremely popular in the populous neighborhoods they serve.

It is a great satisfaction to know that the large knowledge of Indian affairs and the warm sympathy of ex-Senator Dawes for Indians will be set to practical use by his appointment as Commissioner to the five civilized tribes of Indians.

Those Americans who want to see that old-time pageant, the Lord Mayor's show, will do well to seize the first opportunity of going to London when the spectacle is presented, for the English metropolis is apparently bent upon destroying what the "Speaker" calls the "dull saturnalia." English-speaking people do not show to advantage in spectacles and pageants.

The European coal strikes have called forth unexampled sympathy from the public which suffered by them. In London a single newspaper, the "Daily Chronicle," raised a relief fund of \$70,000; while in Paris the Municipal Council itself contributed \$2,000 to aid the strikers at Pas-de-Calais. A few years ago metropolitan newspapers participated in strikes only to abuse the strikers, while City Councils dreamed of no other action than to increase the police force.

The Philadelphia "Record" is urging that registration day shall be primary election day, and that citizens when they register shall vote for the candidates they indorse for the party nominations. The plan is admirable. Popular elections following machine nominations are, in large cities, almost as harmless to the corrupt private interests as if the public were not consulted at all. The "Record's" plan, by which the public may make the nominations, lessens the amount of machinery instead of increasing it.

M. Zola is evidently not without a perception of certain qualities in his work. The newspapers report that some time ago a young woman wrote to him asking him whether he would advise her to read his own novels, and in reply he made the cautious suggestion that if she were unmarried she would best consult her parents, and if she were married she would best consult her husband. A good many people have long been under the impression that Zola ought to be read under advice and in expurgated editions, but it is a surprise to know that the novelist himself thinks so.

A humorous weekly comments on Mr. W. W. Astor's recent announcement that the advertising columns of the "Pall Mall Gazette" "would be closed against all quack medicines the inefficacy of which he had become convinced"—curious English, by the way, for which we hope Mr. Astor is not responsible. The comment is that, as a result, Mr. Astor's advertising columns are crowded with announcements of medicines which he believes are *not* frauds, and "it is calculated that he can make his rates as high as the religious weeklies." If this applies to English religious papers, we have nothing to say; if to American, we would like to take the opportunity of saying that it is time the fact was recognized that the standard of our prominent "religious weeklies" in this respect is vastly higher than that of the daily secular press, and is quite as good as that of the best magazines—usually better.

A good deal has been said in the newspapers about University Extension, and the value of the work it is doing has been very widely recognized but very little has been said about a similar movement in this city which has attained very large dimensions and which makes a new use of the public schools for educational purposes. Under the charge of Dr. H. M. Leipziger, a course of free lectures to the people of the city is being given by the Board of Education in a large number of school-houses in different parts of the city. Nearly three hundred lectures are given each winter, on a great variety of subjects, including science, travel, history, literature, hygiene, by a company of lecturers including some of the foremost men in the city. The lectures are given on Monday and Thursday evenings simultaneously. Dr. Leipziger has done a valuable work for popular education in this city.

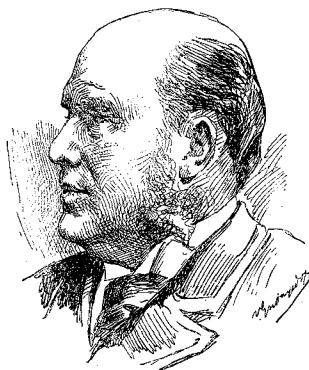
# The Armour Institute

By Willis John Abbot



LACED in a quiet and distinctly unfashionable quarter of Chicago, in that region west of State Street whither the frequenter of the boulevards seldom turns his steps, flanked on one side by railway tracks crossing the streets at grade and surrounded otherwise by cottages and homes and shops of humble proportions, there has sprung up lately a cluster of trim edifices erected by the beneficence of one man and all dedicated to the betterment of the people. The Armour Institute and the Armour Mission stand on adjacent corners. Around them are the long rows of attractive apartment-houses in which a great part of the endowment fund for these institutions is invested. The trim grass-plots before these dwellings and the spick-and-span lawns inclosed within their central courts ought in themselves to be a force for the education of neighboring householders in neatness and housekeeping pride.

The Armour Institute is a college for the people; and the word people I use, not in the sense of the many as distinguished from the privileged few, but as comprehending all sorts and conditions of youth. The son of the millionaire may, and does, enjoy within its doors the same opportunities for education along utilitarian lines as does the son of his father's most poorly paid clerk. In the cooking-classes the girl who is fitting herself to earn a livelihood works by the side of others who are learning an accomplishment rather than a trade. As the Armour Institute is not a charitable institution, the rich are not barred from its doors. As it is an attempt to solve the social problem, to level up and down both, no deserving applicant is turned away from its doors for lack of money. Mental equipment and earnestness of purpose are the standards by which applicants are judged. Perhaps I can hardly illustrate the character of the attendance better than by quoting a writer for a local newspaper who reports that on entering the machine-shop he encountered four pupils working together at a forge. "One was the son of one of Chicago's most famous jurists, a young man who already had the advantages of some of the best the country affords in the way of education. Another was a Russian exile. A third was the son of a missionary who had worked his way to Chicago on cattle trains. He had not the money to pay his fare, but was determined to enjoy the advantages which he had heard this school would offer. The fourth was a negro whose intelligence had attracted the attention of the Michigan Avenue millionaire whose boots he had been blacking, and who had been placed in the school by his patron."



Philip D. Armour

Though this is the first year of the Institute's existence, the applications for admission were far in excess of the accommodations available. To secure admission a candidate must be qualified to enter a high school. There are now in the Institute classes about seven hundred and fifty students, the sexes being nearly equally represented. It is asserted, however—though upon how good authority I do not know—that Mr. Armour is already perfecting plans for the enlargement of the school, so that the experience of this fall, when nearly five hundred applicants were turned away, may never be repeated.

The course of study provided is in the main utilitarian, but the side of general culture is not neglected. The Institute is not a copy of the Chicago University, but neither is it a duplicate of the manual training school. In its academic department, students who have completed the ordinary grammar-school course in the Chicago public schools, or its equivalent, are prepared to enter the technical departments of the Armour Institute, or the scientific schools of the foremost American universities.

The scientific and technical courses of the Institute are classified in departments, each with a director and a staff of competent instructors. At present these departments comprise the Department of Mechanical Engineering; the Department of Electricity and Electrical Engineering; the Department of Mining Engineering and Metallurgy; the Department of Domestic Arts; the Department of Library Science; the Department of Art; the Department of Kindergartens; the Department of Commerce. A full course in civil engineering is also announced for early organization.

Equipment for instruction in each of these classes is of the very best. For the Mechanical and Engineering departments spacious workshops, with improved machinery, tools, and testing apparatus, are provided. The Electricity Building at the World's Fair has been a veritable hunting-ground for the director of that department, and much of the curious apparatus there displayed has been purchased for illustrative purposes. For the purposes of the Department of Art an arrangement for co-operation with the Chicago Art Institute has been made, and students have access to its extensive collections and its large library. The School of Architecture is at present the practical feature of this department. For the purposes of the Department of Domestic Arts the whole of the fourth floor of the Armour Institute building is reserved. Here are a model kitchen and dining-room, sewing, dressmaking, and millinery rooms. Cookery in all its branches is taught. There is a special course in the use of the chafing-dish, and another in preparing food for invalids. Millinery is elevated to the position of a fine art, and there are lectures and instruction in the use of art fabrics and fine decorative embroidery. The Department of Library Science also is one chiefly attended by women, and is the only place in the West where instruction of this character is given. A library of ten thousand volumes, largely gathered by the President of the Institute, Dr. Gunsaulus, who is a noted victim of that gentle mania for book-hunting, affords facilities for practical work in cataloguing. The Department of Commerce, as its name implies, offers instruction in the arts of everyday business life—shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and the like. In all of these courses thoroughness is insisted upon, and perfect preparation for practical work in the machine-shop, the home, the surveyor's camp, or the office is the end sought.

Examination of the list of directors of the various departments emphasizes the conviction that the organization of the teaching staff of the Institute has been ordered by an intensely practical mind. Colleges and schools have not been drawn upon for instructors, but the offices, laboratories, and workshops of great industrial corporations have. It is the purpose of the Armour Institute to fit young men and young women to win success in life, and men



President F. W. Gunsaulus