

home of a successful workingmen's club, that provides a free circulating library, playground, and kindergarten; in a word, to maintain the plant that makes the club, library, kindergarten, and playground possible.

The new building, the books, and improvements that have been made to the old building during the year have cost over \$15,000. This has been given by those from whom we might otherwise ask aid for current expenses.

Checks should be sent to John Sabine Smith, Treasurer, 58 William Street, New York City.
EVERETT P. WHEELER,
President.

Not So Rare

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

The Spectator, in *The Outlook*, has discovered a polite, cheery street-car conductor, and seems inclined to regard him as a *rara avis*—a fact that, I am sorry to say, makes me feel that he (the Spectator) is not the acute observer of human nature I have been accustomed to credit him with being. I know I am a good deal of an optimist on many points, but on this I can speak from practical experience—that the world is full, full to overflowing, with good-hearted, kindly-hearted people, whose every-day life betokens that truest and best test of politeness, courtesy to utter strangers. It matters nothing here why or how that I, for years, when by any chance I found myself separated from my friends or acquaintances, dependent (God and myself alone know how entirely) upon the courtesy and kindness of others, never (it is using a very strong term, I am aware, yet I repeat it, *never*) found myself where this innate characteristic of the true-born American did not manifest itself. The real secret of finding the so-called "politeness" brought into light and life and applied to ourselves lies within ourselves. The often-told story of General Washington, when at the height of his glory, taking off his hat to a negro slave, and when remonstrated with for the act, replying, "Do you think I would allow myself to be outdone in politeness by a negro?" has in it the very kernel of the whole matter. Real politeness never meets with anything but politeness in response. It is the boorish, not the gentle, who receive gruff, surly answers as they travel life's highway. The fustian coat and toil-stained garments quite as often cover the true gentle blood as broadcloth does—not infrequently, in these days, I might say, oftener. Neither broadcloth nor silk garments can make gentlemen or ladies. (I dislike both these last words; I prefer to say men and women.)

You wish to be treated courteously: you have only to be uniformly courteous to others. Familiarity is as wholly unnecessary as any other useless thing to possess yourself of the subtle power courtesy gives you.

At best, we are only animals of a higher species. Kick or strike your dog at every turn, he may cringe and obey you, but he will never moan out his life on your grave as many dogs have done for their dead masters. If, by some inscrutable providence, you wear "soft raiment," do not imagine that it for a moment relieves you of your duty, or will secure you true politeness from your fellow-men.

It all comes back to my first assertion: The world is full of good, kind hearts, but to get the full benefit of them you must first infuse your own heart with the same spirit.

G.

Civil Service Reform

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

"J. J. D.'s" plan, published in *The Outlook* January 27, 1894, "to give the spoils system its death-blow," is to make elective all the offices except the President's Cabinet, foreign ministers, etc. I am curious to know what offices are embraced in the "etc." Does he mean the heads of bureaus under the Cabinet officers, the chief clerks, chiefs of division, the clerks in the classified service, and all the subordinates in the executive departments, State and National? Would he include also the officers, clerks, messengers, and pages of the National and State Capitols? Would he make the secretaries and attachés of foreign ministers

also elective? And why not allow the people to have something to say about who shall represent them abroad as well as at home?

I agree with him that the elective principle is the true theory of a popular government, so far as it can possibly be made practicable. But the exception made by "J. J. D." concedes that a line must be drawn somewhere. The difficult problem, it seems to me, would be where the line should be drawn. I am more than merely curious in this matter. In the interest of a *genuine* Civil Service Reform, and radically—yes, vindictively—opposed to the spoils system as the curse of politics, I would be glad to have "J. J. D." give a more definite and extended plan for putting the elective principle into practical execution.

I cannot agree with the unqualified assertion that "life-tenure is un-American." To the extent that it obtains in some countries it is un-American. In a limited sense I think the mass of the American people approve of life-tenure.

Neither do I believe the people interested in reform would prefer the spoils system to a life-tenure of office, though many of them doubtless heartily disapprove of the latter.

I cannot forbear adding that the five reasons given in that "one humble petition," briefly as stated, give a cogent and unanswerable argument in favor of taking the offices from the spoilsmen. *How* this can best be accomplished is a matter of honest difference of opinion.

G. S.

Who Said It?

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

In a recent issue of your paper I observed that the saying, "It is but three generations from shirt-sleeves," is stated as having been spoken by Colonel Henry Lee to Mr. Edward Atkinson.

If I remember aright, it will be found in that truly American book, "Triumphant Democracy," by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. The book is not at hand, or I would name page and paragraph.

The epigram struck me so forcibly when I read it several years since that I have often recalled it and quoted it, always attributing it to the canny Scotchman.

Is it one of those bright sayings that anybody would like to father, and which has been so numerously adopted that we cannot easily decide its parentage?

I would much like to know.

L. W. H.

Notes and Queries

In *The Outlook* for January 27, "W. P. W." in referring to Dr. Abbott's article, "The Meaning of Bethlehem," states that the Resurrection is substantiated by facts outside of the Gospels. Please state what those are.

The Lord's Day is the monumental fact which witnesses to the Lord's Resurrection, apart from which it not easy to account for the consecration of Sunday in place of the Jewish Saturday-sabbath. Traces of this appear in the Gospels, but the fact is chiefly outside of them, and it is the only such one of any importance in the argument for the Resurrection.

I have a Sunday-school class of young people, and we are studying the Bible—principally as history, though we endeavor to get all the spiritual knowledge also possible out of it. Naturally, the Higher Criticism comes in for a good deal of discussion. What books would you recommend in connection with this work, explaining and making simple and understandable by ordinary students the results of both the Higher and the Lower Criticism?

E. P. S.

See similar queries in this column, January 27 and February 3. Dr. Gladden's book, "Who Wrote the Bible?" you will find specially helpful. As to the "Lower Criticism," you are probably getting it now out of your ordinary commentary.

Be so kind as to give me a list of those scriptures generally used for the purpose of proving the pre-existence of Christ as the second person in the Trinity, and the taking of man's nature in order that by the sacrifice of himself God might be reconciled to us.

T. C.

The following is not an exhaustive list, but it includes the chief texts employed: viz., John

i., 1, 14—vi., 62—viii., 58—xvii., 5, 24; 2 Cor. viii., 9; Phil. ii., 5.

In reply to many questions with regard to the Report of the Committee of Ten on Education, of which we recently spoke, we may say that it is published by the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., to which applications for copies should be made. There is no present intention of printing the Report in any other form, or of selling it.

I had in my hands awhile ago a little poem, printed, I think, in one of the Chicago daily papers, and I carelessly destroyed it. Since then the thought and one or two lines of it have been recurring to my mind every now and then. The thought was such a striking one and so vigorously and uniquely expressed that I have wished much I might find the piece again. The first line runs—

"A man said to his angel,"

and it continues with the man's complaint—things are all wrong, life such a battle, his chance of success so small that he feels nothing but hopelessness. The angel replies that it is not for him to make sure of success, but only to struggle faithfully onward even in the greatest seeming defeat. The closing lines, which have been running in my mind ever since, are these:

"Die fighting, fighting, fighting,
Driven against the wall."

Can any one tell me where to find the poem?

C. E. O.

Can any one tell me the author of the following lines:

"How they would stare,
Ye gods! should fickle fortune drop
These mushroom lordlings where she picked them
up,
In tinker's, cobbler's, and bookbinder's shop."

A. F.

What is the source of the line—

"Obey the voice at eve, obeyed at prime?"

I notice that Lowell quotes it in one of his letters.

J. S. B.

Books Received

- D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK
Maartens, Maarten. *The Greater Glory*. \$1.50.
Allardyce, Alexander. *Earls Court*. \$1.
Hickson, Sydney J. *The Fauna of the Deep Sea*.
Huxley, Thomas H. *Science and Hebrew Tradition*.
Vol. IV. \$1.25.
Ayres, Alfred. *The Orthoëpist*. \$1.25.
Taylor, Bayard. *A History of Germany*. \$1.50.
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., NEW YORK
Peloubet, F. N., and H. P. Main. *Select Songs*,
No. 2. 40 cts.
W. B. CONKEY CO., CHICAGO
Hanson, J. W., D.D. *The World's Congress of Religions*.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., NEW YORK
Beckman, Ernst. *Pax and Carlino*. \$1.
Hepworth, George H. *They Met in Heaven*. 75 cts.
D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON
Spalding, Volney M. *Guide to the Study of Common Plants*. 85 cts.
HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK
Peard, Frances M. *The Swing of the Pendulum*. 50 cts.
HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK
Bumpus, Hermon C. *A Literary Course in Invertebrate Zoology*. \$1.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON
Smith, Gertrude. *The Rousing of Mrs. Potter, and Other Stories*. \$1.25.
Merriam, George S. *A Symphony of the Spirit*. \$1.
Harte, Bret. *A Protégée of Jack Hamlin's, and Other Stories*. \$1.25.
GINN & CO., BOSTON
Cook, Albert S. *A First Book in Old English*. \$1.60.
GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., PHILADELPHIA
Stone, Rev. James S., D.D. *Woods and Dales of Derbyshire*. \$3.75.
ORANGE JUDD CO., NEW YORK
Taft, L. R. *Greenhouse Construction*. \$1.50.
DR. P. KAHLER & SONS, NEW YORK
Kahler, Charles. *How to Treat Your Own Feet*.
MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
Lamb, Charles. *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*. 2 Vols. \$4.
Lockyer, J. Norman. *The Dawn of Astronomy*. \$5.
Carroll, Lewis. *Sylvie and Bruno. Concluded*. \$1.50.
Landon, Walter Savage. *The Longer Prose Works*. Vol. II. \$1.25.
Bryant, Sophie. *Short Studies in Character*. \$2.
Campbell, James D. *Samuel Taylor Coleridge*. \$3.
MERRILL & BAKER, NEW YORK
Long, Lilly A. *Apprentices to Destiny*. \$1.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
Paine, Thomas. *The Writings of*. Edited by Moncure D. Conway. Vol. I. \$2.50.
J. SELWIN TAIT & SONS, NEW YORK
Carpenter, Mrs. W. Boyd. *Fragments in Baskets*. \$1.
Baring-Gould, S. *Cheap Jack Zita*. \$1.25.
Barrett, Frank. *The Woman of the Iron Bracelets*. \$1.
Reid, John. *A Chronicle of Small Beer*. \$1.
THOMAS WHITTAKER, NEW YORK
Moore, Rev. Aubrey L. *God is Love, and Other Sermons*. \$1.50.
THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, CHICAGO
Edholm, Charlton. *Traffic in Girls, and Florence Crittenton Missions*.

About People

—The widow of Jean François Millet, the famous French painter, is dead.

—Charles Lewis Beaus, the tallest soldier in the Belgian army, draws double rations on account of his size.

—Judge Charles Gayarré, the Louisiana historian, celebrated the eighty-ninth anniversary of his birthday recently. He was a member of the United States Senate in 1835.

—Mrs. Bishop (Miss Isabella Bird), though more than sixty years of age, is off again in search of new materials for another book of travels. She has left Liverpool for Corea.

—Prince Henri d'Orléans, son of the Duc de Chartres, will leave Paris soon for Asia, where he is to undertake an exploring expedition. He intends to go over Tonquin thoroughly.

—Dr. Cyrus A. Bartol, of Boston, is believed to be the last survivor of the Transcendental Club of half a century ago, of which Ralph Waldo Emerson was the most illustrious member.

—Professor Nordenskiöld has arranged with M. Olin, a student of the University of Lund, that the latter shall accompany the expedition which is to leave the United States next spring for the west coast of Ellesmere Land, Greenland.

—Fabulous tales are told of the fortune of Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony in Africa. It is set at somewhere from \$60,000,000 to \$75,000,000—all made in the diamond-mines of that country. Some one says that Mr. Rhodes has the face of a Caesar, the ambition of a Loyola, and the wealth of a Croesus.

—The first woman Mayor in the British Empire is Mrs. Yates, of Onehinga, New Zealand. Her husband, Captain Yates, formerly held the office. The new Mayor will probably be raised to the magisterial bench, when her title will be "her Worship."

—Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, a sister of President Buchanan, who presided over the White House during his term of office, has purchased a valuable property in Washington, where she will make her permanent home. It is known as the old Travis Mansion, and is on the corner of Eighteenth and I Streets.

—Edward Eggleston is quoted as saying that he used to feel compunctions about neglecting to answer requests for autographs when stamps were inclosed, until he told Lowell of his scruples, and Lowell said: "I asked Emerson what he did about autograph letters, and he replied: 'They are my main dependence for postage-stamps.' After that," said Lowell, "I was demoralized."

—A story comes from England that when Archbishop Benson was enthroned at Canterbury birettas were seen in the procession, and some of the men who used them tucked them afterward, in the cathedral, under their arms. A lady was overheard to remark to another that "there were a great many High Churchmen present." "Quite so," replied her friend; "some have even put their tonsures under their arms."

—Mrs. Molesworth, the popular writer of children's stories, is a woman of Scotch and English parentage, born in Holland. She is a grave, gentle, rather delicate-looking woman, with a slight figure and soft brown hair, which she wears parted. She is a believer in methodical work, and makes it a rule to sit down at a certain hour and compel herself to write two pages. If, at the expiration of that time, she finds she is not in the mood for writing, she puts her work aside and renews the attempt later.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes said recently, concerning Hawthorne's well-known diffidence, "it was always an adventure whether one would succeed in enticing Hawthorne into anything like communicative intercourse. He went his solitary way through life like a whale through the crowds of lesser fishes in the sea. You might stand in your boat and hurl your harpoon at him as he passed—it was hit or miss. If you succeeded in bringing him to, he was genial enough company for a while in his abstracted Olympian way. If you missed him, you would hardly have another chance for a year."

—Another story of the great strength of the Czar of Russia is told. While on a return

journey to St. Petersburg a few days ago, the train bearing the Czar and Czarina stopped at a small station to allow the Imperial party to take luncheon. The daughter of the Mayor of the village presented a bouquet of flowers to the Empress, but forgot to dry the stems. The Empress, not wishing to soil her white gloves, hesitated a moment about taking the flowers, and the situation became embarrassing. The Czar, however, saw a heavy pewter plate on the table, picked it up, and twisted it into a holder.

—In connection with the recent incorrect reports of Louis Kossuth's death the following account of the old republican's financial distress is of special interest: Some months ago Kossuth, who is living in Turin, was compelled, through lack of funds, to sell his library. As soon as this was learned in Buda-Pesth a committee of leading citizens was formed for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum of money to buy the collection. In this they speedily succeeded, and the books will be placed in the National Museum of the Hungarian capital. The amount paid is said to be 1,600 gulden (*circa* \$650). It is to be hoped that the removal will not be made during the old man's lifetime.

January Obituaries

Jan. 1.—Oscar Craig. Born 1836. President of the New York State Board of Charities.

Jan. 1.—Henry Vizitelly. One of the pioneers of illustrated literature in England.

Jan. 2.—Orlando B. Potter. Born 1823. Well-known New York capitalist. Elected to Congress in 1882.

Jan. 2.—The Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney. Born 1828. Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany.

Jan. 3.—Adolf L. Sanger. Born 1842. President of the New York City Board of Education.

Jan. 3.—Baron Solvyns. Minister from Belgium to Great Britain for the past twenty-one years.

Jan. 3.—Elizabeth Palmer Peabody. Born 1804. Sister-in-law of Nathaniel Hawthorne and of Horace Mann. Founder of the kindergarten system in this country.

Jan. 4.—Baron Karl von Hasenauer. Born 1833. Architect of Royal Museum in Vienna.

Jan. 5.—Benton J. Hall. Born 1834. United States Congressman from Iowa 1882-4, and Commissioner of Patents 1884-8.

Jan. 7.—Abbé Legrand. Vicar-General of Paris.

Jan. 7.—Robert Allyn. Born 1817. For twenty years President of the Southern Illinois Normal University.

Jan. 7.—Professor Pierre van Beneden. Born 1809. Distinguished Belgian physical scientist.

Jan. 9.—The Rev. Patrick Corrigan. Born 1834. Pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, N. J.

Jan. 10.—Ella Weed. Born 1854. Dean of Barnard College, New York. Author of "A Foolish Virgin."

Jan. 10.—Frank Bolles. Secretary of Harvard University. Author of "Land of the Lingering Snow" and "To the North of Bear Creek Water."

Jan. 10.—Edward Spencer Mead. Born 1846. Partner in the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Jan. 11.—Isabella Thackeray. Born 1818. Married to William Makepeace Thackeray at the British Embassy in Paris, 1836. Of their three children only Mrs. Richmond Ritchie survives.

Jan. 12.—César Denis Daly. Born 1811. Distinguished architect and writer on aesthetics. Editor of "La Revue d'Architecture."

Jan. 13.—William Henry Waddington. Born 1826. Member of several Cabinets, 1873-8. Plenipotentiary of France at the Congress of Berlin, 1878. President of the Council, 1879. Ambassador at the Court of St. James, 1883-1893.

Jan. 13.—The Rev. Dr. John M. Buchanan. Born 1819. Prominent Presbyterian clergyman in Milwaukee, later in Brooklyn.

Jan. 13.—Robert Livingston Cutting. Born 1837. Special partner of the banking house of Lee Livingston & Co., New York.

Jan. 14.—The Rev. Dr. William John Butler. Born 1817. Dean of Lincoln.

Jan. 16.—General Nelson Taylor. Born 1821. Served in Mexican and Civil Wars. Member of Congress, 1863-7.

Jan. 18.—George Bartlett Prescott. Born 1829. The two most valuable improvements in the telegraph, the duplex and the quadruplex systems, introduced by him in 1876 and 1878. Proved that the aurora borealis was an electrical display.

Jan. 19.—William Gaston. Born 1820. Governor of Massachusetts, 1874, being the first Democratic Governor for many years.

Jan. 20.—General Emile Mellinet. Born 1798. Served in the Spanish, Russian, and Italian campaigns.

Jan. 20.—Helen Almira Shafer. Born 1839. President of Wellesley College.

Jan. 20.—Herr Ohlendorff. Proprietor of the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," the organ of the Chancellerie under both Bismarck and Caprivi.

Jan. 21.—The Rev. John M. Wagner. For many years pastor of the German Evangelical Reformed Society of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 21.—Caldwell H. Colt. Born 1858. Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Jan. 23.—Constance Fenimore Woolson. Born 1848. Author of "Castle Nowhere," "Anne," "East Angels," "Jupiter Lights," etc.

Jan. 23.—The Rev. William Whiting Newell. Incumbent of St. Luke's Chapel, Paris.

Jan. 24.—Dr. Heinrich Jaques. Born 1831. Austrian jurist and economist.

Jan. 24.—Laura Schirmer Mapleson. Born 1863. Well-known opera singer.

Jan. 25.—Sir Gerald Portal. Born 1858. British Government Commissioner to Uganda.

Jan. 25.—Dr. Carroll Cutler. Born 1829. Formerly President of Western Reserve University.

Jan. 25.—Dr. John R. Gulliver. Born 1819. Professor emeritus at Andover Seminary.

Jan. 27.—Rosina Vokes. Born 1853. Well-known English actress.

A Successful Experiment

The problem of religious teaching in the public schools seems to have been satisfactorily solved in Birmingham, England. The Birmingham "Post" contains a long account of it, from which we learn that in every one of the Board (*i. e.*, public) Schools the pupils "weekly receive instruction of a definite Christian character." The movement was begun about five years ago in a small way by a few Dissenters and Evangelical Churchmen. It has now enlisted the co-operation of all parties in the Established Church, and of eight denominations of Nonconformists. The co-operators in this movement proceed on the voluntary principle. They hire the use of the school-rooms for their purpose from the School Board, and invite parents to send their children on Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 9:30. On these mornings the attendance is said to be the largest in the week. The Board teachers take no part in instruction, but attend to assist in keeping order. The character of the exercises, or "services," as they are often called, is left to the judgment of the minister or layman responsible for them. Besides the High Church staff, who work apart from the rest, there are thirty-six of the Church of England clergy engaged, and sixty Nonconformist ministers and laymen, besides several ladies.

The following sketch is given as a specimen: A Baptist minister meets some six hundred children in the assembly-room of the school which he has undertaken to teach. After a hymn, a short extempore prayer is said, the children repeating the sentences after the minister. After another hymn a few verses from the Bible are read, followed by an address not exceeding fifteen minutes. All then repeat the Lord's Prayer. The piano then strikes up a march, and the children file