planation of the processes, not of melted, molded, and brazed metal-work, therefore "hot;" but of that which is "cold," such as band, strip, ribbon, sheet, stencil, nail, and repoussé work. The book's type and illustrations are excellent. From Venice come some drawings showing bent-iron effects in strip or ribbon, and from Nuremberg some showing the shearing, chiseling, fretsawing, and pressing necessary in flat-sheet metal-work. Florence furnishes good examples of molded-sheet processes in niello and also of repoussé. When the author comes to describe rude ornamental silver-work, whether made by the Indians of America or by the blacks of Nubia, his gypsy wanderings serve him in good stead. He has by no means, however, intended the book "for amateurs to pass an idle hour," but to awaken the constructive faculty of all students, even of children in elementary schools, to develop their ideas of design and its application in this special province.

For the understanding of the composite character of the Book of Genesis we have found nothing so helpful as "Genesis of Genesis," by Benjamin W. Bacon, D.D. His *Triple Tradition* of the Exodus (The Student Publishing Company, Hartford) is the second volume in this course, which carries the Jewish history down to the death of Moses, and includes an analysis of Exodus, Numbers, and part of Deuteronomy. Leviticus and the Deuteronomic code are omitted, because the present volume con-cerns itself not with the law but with the history of Israel. The Book of the Covenant, as being a part of the history of Sinai, is included in the analysis. The preface contains a partial promise of a third volume, containing a similar analysis of the books of Joshua, Judges, and part of Samuel. Mr. Bacon has so recently given to our readers the principles upon which such analysis is based, in his article on the "Composite Character of the Hexa-teuch" in The Outlook for March 17, that we may refer them to that article for the statement of those principles. We need here only add that if the analysis of this volume is not so easily comprehended as the analysis of the Book of Genesis, it is because the problem is more complicated and difficult. We do not think that anywhere the Bible student will find the result of modern criticism, as applied to the problem of the nature, original and con-stituent elements of the first books of the Bible, so clearly presented as in these two volumes of Dr. Bacon's.

Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, of our valued contemporary the "Observer," writes easily, pleasantly, and often shrewdly of our wonderful Western coast in his *Beyond the Rockies*, which is the record of a spring journey to California. This year is one in which public interest has been particularly directed to California by the great Midwinter Fair, and at all times that interest is strong enough to make such a book welcome to a large and growing class of readers. Climate, fruit-growing, flowers and floral show, tourists and tourists' needs and troubles, hotels and their deficiencies, the Lick Observatory, the Chinese question—such are a few of the topics touched on. Several chapters are devoted to non-Californian subjects suggested by the journey through the South and West. There is a good seasoning of fun and incident, and the book is thoroughly readable. It is handsomely illustrated. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Mrs. William Starr Dana, who aided the education of so many people last summer by her wise and well-timed book "How to Know the Wild Flowers," has recently published a smaller book on a different line, but of equal interest, entitled *According to the Season*. This dainty volume is a kind of calendar of the flowers, in familiar and entertaining chapters, which report the order of their appearance in the woods and fields. The little book covers the year from April to autumn, and puts one in the way of knowing what wild flowers to expect and where to find them. The writer also furnishes an index which adds immensely to the practical usefulness of her little volume. Those who found "How to Know the Wild Flowers" stimulating and valuable will find this book a companion of the utmost interest and use. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

T

Literary Notes

-During the past two months one of the best-selling books in the shops has, naturally, been Lord Rosebery's "Pitt" in the English Statesmen Series.

-Last year in the United States the whole number of books issued was twenty-eight hundred; in England, fifty-one hundred; and in France, thirteen thousand.

-Londoners have been amusing themselves by tracing resemblances to Messrs. Morris, Champion, Arnold Toynbee, Walter Crane, and Keir Hardie among the characters in "Marcella."

-Mrs. Humphry Ward's present country-seat at Tring was

formerly the home of Edmund Waller. The dividing line between Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire runs through the garden.

-The largest collection in existence of the smallest books in the world is that owned by M. Georges Salomon, a Parisian amateur, of whose seven hundred little volumes none is larger than one inch wide by two high.

-Mr. Meldrum, the author of "The Story of Margrédel," is a young man of only twenty-eight years, and has been the editor of "Rod and Gun." His first story, "Rathillet," was published in "Blackwood's Magazine."

-In Mr. Andrew Lang's new book there is applied to ghost stories the same method which enhanced the value of the author's study of myth and folk-lore. The title of this last work is "The Cock-Lane Ghost and Common Sense."

--Concerning the illustrations in "Trilby," the "Critic" asks: "Have you ever noticed what an important part eyebrows play in Du Maurier's faces? No matter how small the face, the eyebrow stands out as the most characteristic feature."

—The home of Edna Lyall is with her sister, the wife of a clergyman in Eastbourne. For serial rights this novelist is said to command "top prices." The proceeds of her first story were given to the purchase of a chime of bells for the church where she worships.

—That the world is far from outgrowing the novels of Sir Walter Scott is shown by the fact that for the past thirty years the famous Edinburgh publishers, the Messrs. Clarke, have had at least thirty hands constantly engaged in the production of these works. For three weeks after Tennyson's death it was necessary for this firm to keep twenty-three machines busy in printing the Laureate's books.

—In connection with the woman-vote movement in New York State, it is interesting to read that Miss Beatrice Harraden, who has just arrived here, is a suffragist. The author of "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "In Varying Moods" expects to go soon to California to pass several months with some English friends who live at San Diego. She hopes that her sojourn in this country will be of great benefit to her delicate health.

--Dumas fils has recently written to the Bishop of Autun a spirited letter on the subject of negro slavery, in which he frankly remarks: "A reader like myself, who has only to go back four generations to find negro slaves among his ancestors, could not remain deaf to this eloquent appeal. It is, therefore, not only for our brothers, from the Christian point of view, that I thank you, Monseigneur, but perhaps also for some real relatives whom I may still have on board the slave-traders' vessels."

—Maurice Jôkai's most popular novel has been translated from the Hungarian, and will soon be issued in an English edition under the title "In Love with the Czarina." In the original there is now an *édition de luxe* of Jôkai's works, the whole of which has been sold to special subscribers, and half the proceeds, namely, seventy-five thousand dollars, given to the author. This sum ought at least to keep the wolf from the door. Jôkai's books now number in all over two hundred volumes.

-Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has sent to President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, the original interlineated copy of an unpublished poem on Francis Parkman. This treasure will be added to the collection of autographs which is to form a feature of the new McCoy Hall. In a recent conversation Dr. Holmes is reported to have said, in speaking of his autobiography: "I work at the memoirs an hour or two each day, and am making satisfactory progress. That is, I have about onehalf completed of all I shall write. Then I shall place the manuscript in the hands of my publishers, and they will keep it in their safe until I shall have passed away. My belief has always been that a man's memoirs should be distinctly posthumous, and I shall carry out that belief in my own case." —In the May "Atlantic" we read the following pleasant gos-

—In the May "Atlantic" we read the following pleasant gossip concerning Edward Lear, that clever author of nonsenserhymes:

rhymes : He was a warm-hearted, affectionate man, with a craving for sympathy expressed in his whole manner, and which was no doubt heightened by his having no more of home life than was afforded him by his old Albanian man-servant and his tailless cat Foss. He loved children, as his nonsense-books so abundantly bear witness; and many of his songs and stories were either written for this or that child, or given to him or her, written in his own handwriting and with his own inimitable pictures. One of my nieces had his "The Owl and the Pussy-Cat," and one of my sons "The Duck and the Kangaroo" and "Calico Pie," in what may be called the originals—one of them in a letter signed "Yours affectionately, Derry-down-derry-dumps," and my daughter has a series of heraldic representations of Foss, proper, couchant, passant, rampant, regardant, dansant, a-'untin, drawn for her on the backs of letters. His letters to his grown-up friends were embellished in like manner. When he wrote to ask me to inquire about a new hotel above the Lake of Como, where he had thought of spending the summer till he heard a report that there was smallpox there, he illustrated the inquiry by a sketch of himself covered with spots. And when writing to ask where he could hear of some friends who always traveled with a lapdog, he represented the dog overtopping the whol of the party.

[For list of Books Received see page 839]

With Our Readers

Correspondence

Who Can Say?

Who Can Say? To the Editors of The Outlook: In a recent issue you say the expression, "The most eloquent prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience," was used of Bishop Hunt-ington during his pastorate at the Hub. Our professor of pastoral theology at Auburn used to attach Edward Everett's name to it; and now I find Holmes (see his "Emerson," p. 267) say-ing it was used by Major Ben. Russell of the Rev. Horace Holley. Which is correct? or are all three accredited? C. M.

The Fig-Tree in John's Gospel

To the Editors of The Outlook: I have been misled into making a mistaken statement, which I regret, in an article in the current number of the "North American Review." Writing upon the authority of an eminent Orientalist, I said that the *bodhi* of Buddha is not a fortnee Buddha is not a fig-tree.

It seems that eminent Orientalists may not be learned in botany. In fact, the *bodhi* is the *ficus religiosa* of the botanists. This fact is interesting because it undoubtedly strengthens the very ingenious commentary which accounts for the two mysterious passages in St. John's Gospel, by supposing a reference to the sacred tree of Buddha. I do not care to discuss this criticism at this moment; but every one knows that without it these passages are entirely in-explicable. explicable.

EDWARD E. HALE, Roxbury, May 2.

Women in German Universities

To the Editors of The Outlook: An article in the March 17th number of The Outlook, called "American Women at German Universities," has aroused great indignation in the mind of more than one American who is studying here. The editorial in the same num-ber states very correctly the attitude of the German universities toward women, but it is mistaken in thinking that the generalizations which one draws from the article are not mis-loading. leading

From the day that Priscilla first set foot on the New England shore until the present moment the position of woman in America has been one of peculiar consideration. She has shown herself from the first so well able to meet the unusual opportunities which the growing Nation offered her that the man growing Nation othered ner that the main has become more and more willing to share with her the cares and honors which in other lands fall to his lot alone. The situation in Germany is different. No great national ne-cessity has shaken the traditions of the peocessity has shaken the traditions of the peo-ple—traditions in which the sphere of woman is widely separated from that of man; I will not say lower. The thinkers in Germany are beginning to realize the capacity of woman for intellectual development. but, in accord with the nature of the people, it must be a slow process by which this realization becomes gen-eral and is put into practice. It may be many years before the German universities are open freely to women, but meanwhile the education furnished in the higher girls' schools is much furnished in the higher girls' schools is much more inclusive and thorough than in many of our colleges. Some branches are already open in several of the universities to women. At Göttingen, which is one of the most conservative, there are not only three young ladies who attend the lectures on mathematics and physics, in the same class-room with the men, but a large number of the most able professors are so much interested in the higher edu-cation of women that they are giving courses of lectures, some one, some two, years long, on history, literature, language, philosophy, and religion, outside of the university walls and open to all women who have certain prepara-

tory requirements. Granted that German professors are many of them skeptical as to the intellectual ability of women, let us not condemn them as a class, because of some individual experience, as boors and barbarians. Judge them in connection with the German temperament and their own national history, not ours, and, above all, give them tin

I have lived for a year in one German university town, and for five months in another, in both of which there were fighting corps. During these seventeen months I have only once seen a student rude to a woman. On that occasion a number of students were to-gether who had been drinking too much beer, and were ungentlemanly to two young ladies whom they passed on the street. I have trav-eled without a gentleman from north to south and from east to west in Germany, and have always met with a courtesy and friendliness in public places which is rare, though sometimes seen in our own land.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN.

Woman's Ballot in Colorado

To the Editors of The Outlook :

It has been truly said, in regard to the recently accelerated movement for woman sufpound of theory." The eyes of the Nation are naturally turned toward Colorado to see how her experiment in enfranchising her women results. The municipal elections held in April results. The municipal elections held in April offered the first occasion for the exercise of this new privilege, and the results, briefly

stated, are as follows: I. The vexed question, "Do women want the ballot?" seems to be emphatically answered --for Colorado at least—in the affirmative. If the handsome majority by which this measure carried last fall was a surprise to many, the circ of the women's yeat throughout the State size of the woman's vote throughout the State at large was a still greater surprise. Conservative estimates show that fully fifty per cent. of the entire vote was cast by women. In some localities the per cent. was as high as eighty. It should be remembered that these figures mean much more here than they would mean in the Eastern States, where the female population is considerably in excess of the male, while here the reverse is true.

2. We have been shown conclusively that women do not universally vote as do their husbands, brothers, and other male relatives; hence not even married women have heretofore been "represented" by the ballots of their husbands. While all political parties claim a share of truly partisan voters from this new registration, yet it is a notable fact that the new voters, as a rule, are by no means as party-bound as the old. Said one intelligent woman to har husband. to her husband:

"If you vote for Mr. —, I shall be ashamed of you, Don't you remember how insolent he was to me about that water-tax affair? You know you threatened to thrash him if he came near the house again. Now, I think the first qualification in a city officer is that he should be a gentleman." was to me about that water-tax affair? You

"So do I, my dear, and I dislike exceedingly to be obliged to vote for him, but I have never yet scratched my ticket, and I am too old to begin now." "Well, I shall begin by scratching mine;"

and she did.

3. Both foes and friends of the movement concede that never in the history of Colorado concede that hever in the history of Colorado have the elections been so universally quiet and orderly as this spring. In many instances women served on the election boards, the polling-places were decorated with flowers, and things in general wore a holiday aspect pleasing to eve and ear

pleasing to eye and ear. 4. The results to the cause of law and order exceeded the fondest imaginings of the friends of the movement, and disappointed some eneof the movement, and disappointed some ene-mies who had been apathetic on account of a belief that the woman's vote would not mate-rially change results. Although Colorado has for many years been a "local option" State, yet, so far as I am able to ascertain by careful inquiry of those in a position to know, there is no case on record where saloons have been abolished by the vote of the citizens for no-license. The only temperance towns in the license. The only temperance towns in the State have been those made so by a clause in the deeds prohibiting the sale of liquor on the



premises on penalty of forfeiture of property. Colorado Springs and Greeley are well known as founded on this principle. It is most en-couraging, then, to report that at the first elec-tion under woman's ballot *six torons*, in political parlance, "went dry," while many others gained partial victories against the sa-loon and gambling element, that argue well for the future. Hundreds of women who before were apathetic on the subject are enthusiastic for the future, and there is a general strength-ening of moral fiber, and unmistakable signs of a clarified political atmosphere which has given new courage to faithful reformers, en-thused the lagging ones, and is bringing new recruits to the ranks each day.

recruits to the ranks each day. ELLA B. GITTINGS. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Women and Law

In some remarks at the dinner of the Alum-næ of the Women's Law Class last week Austin Abbott said in part: "Some systematic study of the law is a

necessary part of a good education for every human being. But whether women shall prac-tice law is quite another question. I do not advise them to undertake it. The same prin-ciples underlie the suffrage question. These experiments may be tried; they are being tried. The reason why it appears to me that they will never attract any considerable number of women is that women will be quick to find that they can do better. Law and govand that they can do better. Law and gov-ernment are only a means to an end, only a preparation. They never improved any one's character, nor made any one happy, but have only cleared the ground, opened the way, and fenced off intrusion. Law is in its essence physical force reasonably applied. Its func-tion increase the set of the outprove Brow ion is purely negative—to stop outrage. Prov-idence—or, if you prefer, nature—has put the safety and protection of the community in the hands of man; but the happiness, the welfare, in the hands of woman. All the noble arts and sciences of constructive civilization call her to improve the opportunity for develop-ment which law and government open the way

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It is peculiar in its origin, peculiar in the re-markable growth of the business of its manufac-ture, peculiar in the wonderful cures which it has accomplished. No other Sarsaparilla or so-called blood purifier has made the "peculiar" record shown by the vast mass of testimony from people who have been cured by Hood's Sarsa-parilla. Hundreds of letters are being constantly received which tell a tale of misery, with the happy sequel: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it cured me." Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure, ealthy blood, gives strength to the limbs, affords refreshing sleep, and creates a good appetite.

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12 May, 1894

A Family Paper

for. And she has the genius to do what man has not done, and to devise what man has not yet dreamed of. We shall see."

Notes and Queries

I have frequently noticed references to "Christian Union Churches." Kindly inform me whether there are any such organizations in Massachusetts or Rhode Island, or in the vicinity of New York City? And are they based upon a large idea of Christianity? That is, while they are true to Jesus Christ and to his Gospel, are they tolerant of broad conceptions of man and life, of the increasing knowledge of the Bible and of nature? Do they permit and desire their pastors to be learners and preachers of the whole truth? Do they seek that which is spiritual in the Gospel, and wish emphasis laid upon acknowl-edged personal discipleship to the Master? Do you think they would rejoice in such theology as that of Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass., and find growth and power through the indwelling Spirit? C. S. N. "Union churches" are often formed in

"Union churches" are often formed in neighborhoods where the population is indisposed or insufficient to sustain a denomina-tional church. These, however, are usually held together on a union basis only till the people are numerous enough to divide into depeople are numerous enough to divide into de-nominations. There are a number of churches in various denominations that would answer to our correspondent's ideal. We do not know of any so-called "Christian Union Church," but would be glad to receive information, es-pecially if it be of the character above de-scribed scribed.

Please advise me how to answer a friend who says that if the story of the fall of man is legendary, he does not see how we can believe Paul's teaching when he says: "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." Does this show that Paul believed the story and based on it his teaching con-cerning Christ? Would Paul, an inspired writer, believe it to be true when it really was not? J.

believe it to be true when it really was not? J. Whether the story of "the Fall" is legend-ary or not does not depend on Paul's refer-ences to it. The Bible is known to be an in-spired book by its inspiring effects, not from any accuracy of statement which we find in it. The verse in Corinthians makes no statement about the Fall, but rather about physical death, and this certainly was not caused by the Fall. The phrase "in Adam" is under-stood by High Calvinists to mean, in Adam's *person*. Others take it to mean in Adam's person. Others take it to mean in Adam's likeness, or like Adam. It is unbiblical to make much of the Fall, since the Bible has so very little to say of it.

Please give some satisfactory explanation of 2 Thess. ii., 11, and first clause of 12th verse. Just now I would expunge the chapter, but will wait for The Outlook's interpretation. C.

Look first at verse 10, and see who are re-ferred to—persons without love for the truth. Consider what is the natural consequence of such a defect. It is that error works in the mind instead of truth, and fallacies are believed. What must then follow? Fallacies being acted on result in evils, and so bring judgment and condemnation upon the error of those who loved not the truth. This is the natural con-sequence, and, like all natural consequences, is of divine appointment and design. This is the Apostle's teaching. The phrase "God sendeth a working of error" must be under-stood in the same sense as "sendeth rain upon the earth." Look first at verse 10, and see who are rethe earth."

In what particular does the order of creation, as given in Genesis, differ from the results of modern science? C. M.

Most noticeably in the springing up of plant life before the making of the sun. This, how-ever, has been explained by regarding the making of the sun on the "fourth day" as descriptive of the emergence of his orb from reviously enshrouding vapors. On the gen-eral subject of Genesis and Geology, see Pro-fessor Winchell's "Reconciliation of Science and Religion," p. 356.

What is the Christian conception of the omnipre ence of God? What that of the Buddhist? An wherein do they differ? C. And C.

The Christian conception of the activity of God is that it is immediately and perfectly present everywhere. Some Buddhists seem to hold such a conception. See Clarke's "Ten Great Religions," p. 127. Caird, on the con-trary, in his "Evolution of Religion," says of Buddhism as a system that it is a religion without a God without a God.

J. J. D.-Your neighbor was partly wrong



ABSOLUTELY PURE

and partly right in telling you "the Quakers are not orthodox." A case was lately reported in the papers in which a member of the Society of Friends was disciplined for alleged heresy, or Friends was disciplined for alleged heresy, somewhat to the surprise of many who deemed it an extraordinary case of rigor. On the other hand, there is a section of the Friends with Unitarian sentiments, sometimes called "Hicksites," which seceded from the main body in 1827.

Can you see any reason why Moses and Elias were the two chosen to appear at the transfiguration of our Lord? It seems to me there is a reason for everything in connection with Bible history.

Probably on account of their significance in the history of the Jewish Church-Moses as its founder and first lawgiver; Elijah as its first great reformer, the prophet of its monotheistic revival.

Kindly tell me where I had best send back num-bers of The Outlook, and similar religious and secu-lar magazines. R. T. W. B.

One good disposition is to send to the Lenda-Hand Book Mission. Write first to Miss P. Brigham, Lenda-Hand Office, 3 Hamilton Place, Boston, giving number of papers, and she will send directions for sending the papers.

How long does the copyright on illustrations in magazines and periodicals lasts? A. H. B.

The same as with all other copyrights-twenty-eight years, with right of renewal for fourteen years further.

In the April number of the "Eclectic Magazine" a writer states that the Egyptians practiced circum-cision before Abraham's day. Is this statement true? E. S. L.

According to some of the earliest monu-ments, the fact is as stated.

Where can I find the poem, or who is the author, in which is this sentiment:

"He who ascends the mountain-top shall find Its loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow.

snow. He who surpasses or subdues mankind Must look down on the hate of those below "? A. R.

Books Received

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK Mombert, J. I., D.D. A Short History of the Cru-sades.

THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE CO., NEW YORK Bradford, Amory H., D.D. The Question of Unity.

sades.
THE CHRISTIAN LITERATURE CO., NEW YORK
Bradford, Amory H., D.D. The Question of Unity.
75 cts.
Allen, Joseph H., D.D. An Historical Sketch of the Unitarian Movement since the Reformation.
\$150.
DODD, MEAD & CO. NEW YORK
Barr, Amelia E. The Lone House. \$1.25.
GINN & CO., BOSTON
Wylie, Laura J. Studies in the Evolution of English Criticism.
\$1.0.
HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK
Davis, Richard Harding. The Exiles, and Other Stories.
\$1.30.
Wilkins, Mary E. Pembroke. \$1.50.
King, Captain Charles. Cadet Days.
\$1.25.
Mastermann, J. A Devoted Couple. to cts.
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON
Poems, Sonnets. Songs, and Verses. By the Author of "The Professor: and Other Poems." \$1.
Yaughan, David J. Questions of the Day. Addreses. \$1.50.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
Brooke, Stopford A. Tennyson: His Art and Relation to Modern Lite. \$2.
Harraden, Beatrice. In Varying Moods. \$t.
FIELEMING H. REVELL CO., NEW YORK
Page, Jesse. Amid Greenland Snows. 75 cts.
Dennis, Rev. James S., D.D. The Message of Christianity to Other Religions. 15 cts.
Needham, George C. Plan of the Ages. 25 cts.
ReoBerrs BROS., BOSTON
Loomis, Eben J. Wayside Sketches. \$1.
Fletcher, William I. Public Libraries in America.
\$1.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK

\$1. CHARLES SCRIENER'S SONS, NEW YORK Mitchell, Donald G. Wet Days at Edgewood. 75

cts. Mitchell, Donald G. My Farm of Edgewood. 75 cts. Maury, Gen. D. H. Recollections of a Virginian. \$1.5

\$1.50. SILVER, BURDETT & CO., BOSTON
 Stevens, William Arnold, and Ernest De Witt Burton. A Harmony of the Gospels.
 \$1.50. WARD & DRUMMOND, NEW YORK
 (Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, Philadelphia, Pa.)
 McConnell, Alice B. Richard Rogers, Christian.

SI.
 SI.
 Croil, James. The Noble Army of Martyrs. 75 cts.
 Moore, R. Braden, D.D. Old Tabernacle Theology for New Testament Times.
 Worden, James A., D.D. Home Class Department, Visitor's Book.

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 "BRADLEY" (New York).
 "BROOKLYN" (New York).
 "BROOKLYN" (New York).
 "COLLIER" (St. Louis).
 "CORNELL" (Buffalo).
 "SALEM" (St. Louis and Chicago).
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Nor care for the morrow ? If so, send your address for a list of "SUM-	SUMMER SESSION of American Kinder- Sgarten Normal School begins a five weeks' course luly 8th arst year. EMILY M. COE, Principal, 70 Fifth Av., N.Y., and 59 Burnet St., East Orange, N.J.	New Jersey
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hospitality and (prosaic but important point) delight- fully low rates for board. And the charming ocean sail from Boston to Yarmouth !—17 hours at sea.	Bulletin." WALTER L. HERVEY, President. ADIRONDACKS Summer, Outing Class for Girls,	🖁 Chautauqua 💈
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on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railway; 2,200 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it; can be had free. In New York at Nos. 11, 165, 171, 212, 371, 944, and 1323 Broadway; 737	MISS LOW AND MISS HEYWOOD School for Girls. Resident pupils.	Ohio 1020 Prospect Street, Cleveland, O.
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NORTHE	Massachusetts	ate Courses in these departments, and in Philosophy and Physics. Graduate Courses in Semitic languages. Fo Program or Graduate Pamphlet address as above.
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The Business World

Railway Reorganizations

Perhaps the most significant feature in last week's stock market was a further decline in the shares of insolvent railways, ow-ing to conflicting and, for the most part, dis-couraging news concerning them. There is a keener realization than ever of the demands which, with entire justice, may be made upon the shareholders in bankrupt companies, and the resulting dismay has found expression in the stock list. The earnings of defaulted lines are by no means to be taken as a reorganization basis of fixed charges. It has been suggested that such reorganization could be suggested that such reorganization could be summarily effected by ignoring the floating debt, by foreclosing the mortgages, by annul-ling the stock, and by selling the entire prop-erty to a new company. Indeed, the bond-holders ought to require a sale of the property, and buy it in themselves. However, in apply-ing these drastic measures, valuable Federal and State charters might be rendered of no account, and the fact forgotten that stock-holders, as well as the higher creditors of bankrupt organizations, have equities which must not be overlooked. Where values are well established, a well-secured floating debt should not be ignored, nor should mortgages well established, a well-secured floating debt should not be ignored, nor should mortgages be foreclosed without consulting other inter-ests in the property. Even were such fore-closure feasible, how many holders would commend the conversion of their bonds into stock, when, of course, the first duty of re-organization would be to provide the extra capital required by issuing new bonds, which must necessarily take precedence of that stock ? As it is, they object to the issue of receivers' certificates, which have to come ahead of their mortgages. While the guardianship and en-forcement of mortgage rights is indeed a vexed question, it may be said that, in general, there has been too great an effort to "spare the rod and spoil the child," instead of resorting to the only possible measures, heroic though they be --namely, heavy assessments and a proper -namely, heavy assessments and a proper scaling down of interest.

The Money Market Financial conditions were again reflected in last week's heavy ex-port of gold to Europe, of more than five and a half millions (making a total since January I of over \$23,000,000), and in the New York City bank report, which again shows the constant flow of interior bank de-posits to the metropolis. Hence, despite the above-mentioned gold export, there was an increase of \$600,300 in cash holdings, and the expansion in loans of over \$4,000,000 was due to bank purchases of city revenue bonds. The increase in deposits was \$4,840,400. For the first time in weeks there was a decrease in the surplus reserve, which now stands at \$82,808, surplus reserve, which now stands at \$82,808,-150. The week in Wall Street has again been merely a record of speculation in the industrial securities, which are for the most part higher in price. There is little change in railway stocks except in those of insolvent organizastocks except in those of insolvent organiza-tions, which have deservedly declined. Call money remains at 1 per cent. Time money is quoted at 1 per cent for thirty days, $1\frac{1}{2}$ for sixty, 2 for ninety, $2\frac{1}{2}$ for four months, and 3 for longer periods. The demand is slight; the offerings are large. Rates on commercial paper continue at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. for prime indorsements, especially for short dates, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ for good names, and 4 to 5 for lower grades. The dull week in the financial mar-ket only proved once more that cheap money ket only proved once more that cheap money does not always make good business.

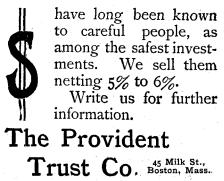
Coal and Copper and, excepting certain agricultural employments, it has more men at work than any other branch of industry. In a recent article in the "American Manufacturer" it was stated that, for the last year of which we have complete records, about 300,000 persons were at work in mining coal, whereas no other mining in-As to wages paid, they were two and a half times the amount paid for gold and silver mining, seven times the sum paid in iron-ore production, and eleven times that in copper.

The "Mineral Resources of the United States' for 1892 quotes the total coal-production in that year at 179,329,000 tons, at a value of \$207,566,000. The total invested capital was \$342,757,000. In the Appalachian region, extending from New York to Alabama, we have tending from New York to Alabama, we have the largest continuous field of coal on the globe, though the various sections of our Western field lying this side of the Rocky Mountains contain half again as many square Mountains contain half again as many square miles. The central or Illinois field is next to the Appalachian in commercial value, and con-tains about three-quarters as many square miles. By far the greater part of the coal in these fields is bituminous, anthracite|coal being mined mostly in eastern Pennsylvania, in Vir-ginia, Arkansas, Colorado, and New Mexico. The above-named report for 1892 shows the total value of mineral products for that year to have been the highest ever known. Turning from coal to copper, it is found that our output of the latter metal has increased 25 per cent. of the latter metal has increased 25 per cent., and that our exports are at the rate of about 40,000 tons annually. Last year the two most important mines, the Tamarack and the Calumet and Hecla, paid to their shareholders, the first a total of 600,000,000, or \$12 a share, the the first a total of \$600,000, or \$12 a share, the second a total of \$2,000,000, or \$20 a share. With copper at $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents, however, and in view of the unsettled conditions of general business, the holders of the shares of these and smaller companies may now receive a lessened return on their holdings. The cost of production, treatment, and marketing to the large concerns is proportionately slight the large concerns is proportionately slight, but to the smaller ones sometimes practically equals the metal's current selling price. Our copper-mines now produce one-half of the world's entire output.

FINANCIAL



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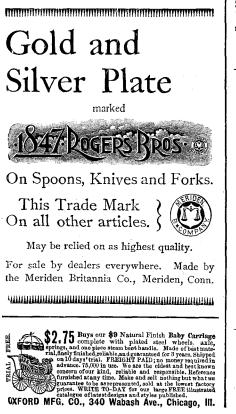


Wasps as Paper-Makers

A careful survey of a vacant nest convinced A careful survey of a vacant nest convinced my wasp at once, says a writer in "Longman's Magazine," that it afforded the exact combina-tion of advantages she was then in search of; and as soon as she had satisfied herself by a course of watching that the hole was not now in possession of au stronger and more aggregation in possession of any stronger and more aggress-ive wasp-eating animal, she abandoned at once her digging operations, and took up her abode in the ready-made cavern. There she set to work at once upon the collection of material for the first few cells, which we saw her bringing in from the decaying place on the gate-post with commendable activity.

In the the the activity. The nest itself our queen constructed within a vacant hole, building and lining it with a peculiar sort of paper of which she and her kind have the entire monopoly. This paper is manufactured from woody fiber, after the most modern human fashion—the wood being first reduced to a complete pulp, and then kneaded with the jaws to the proper thickness and con-sistency. In most cases the raw material is nibbled piecemeal off the bark of trees; but my wasp fortunately discovered early in her career a weak spot at the base of the rustic gate in the garden, and worked this mine with such skill and industry that before the end of the summer she and her descendants had gnawed a great hole in it as big as a teapot. She even summer she and her descendants had gnawed a great hole in it as big as a teapot. She even endangered the stability of the structure. Wasps seem to moisten the pulp as they knead it with a secretion from their mouths—the analogue, I suppose, of saliva; they use their powerful jaws to reduce the little balls of torn wood to this pulp, and then to spread it into thin sheets of papery layers. The cells built of the paper so prepared are hexagonal, like those of the common hive-bee; and, indeed, wasps and bees, in spite of ethical divergencies, are descended from a single very

and, indeed, wasps and bees, in spite of ethical divergencies, are descended from a single very early ancestor, many of whose domestic tricks and traits both great groups of social insects retain most faithfully. But while the bees have learned to build a great many more cells than they need for the use of their grub, and to employ the supernumerary ones as store-houses or jars for preserving honey, the wasps only make just as many cells as they mean to fill with larvæ, and bring up a young grub in each at least three times over in a single sea-son. The fact is, the hexagonal cell was orig-inally intended as a cradle for the larva alone; the beehive has diverted it in part from its primitive purpose, and has applied it to a new and wholly economical object. Wasps are bees which have never learnt honey-making.



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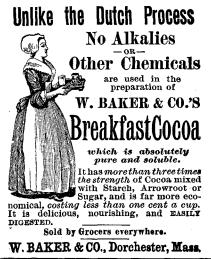
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GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wish board during July and August for themselves, two children (under three), and two maids, in farm-house where no other boarders are taken. Not over five or six hours from New York. Address, with particulars, W. F., East Orange, N. J.

A YOUNG MAN graduating from Williams College wishes to tutor this summer. Has studied French and German during a two years' residence in Europe. Accus-tomed to travel. Refers by permission to Mr. Mable, of The Outlook. Address S. R. S., No. 6,403, care The Outlook.

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WANTED-By a young lady of experience, position in private family for the summer as music teacher. Violin, piano, or ensemble. Daily supervision of puuils' practice. References exchanged. For terms, etc., address H Z., No. **6,388**, care of The Outlook.

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DESTRED—By college student (lady), position dur-ing July and August. Prefers to be companion to elderly or invalid lady, but would care for children. Address R. C. FLAGG, President Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.-To let for summer, hand-somely furnished house, 14 rooms, large lot, five minutes from station. Rent very reasonable to right parties. N. F. THOMPSON, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

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FORTER, 33 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
 YALE GRADUATE, successful teacher of mathematics and classics, desires a professorship for next year and a tutorship—resident of traveling—for the summer.
 YALE, Box 143, rat2 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 AUTOGRAPHS — Signatures only — Wellington, Peel, Forbes, Lushington, Gordon, Fife, Napier, Maria Foote, Countess of Harrington. One dollar each. K. E., No. 6.461, The Outlook.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Ashfield, Mass., is offered for summer; fourteen rooms; best situation; use of barn and flower-garden; June to October, inclusive. Address P. O. Box 52, Ashfield, Mass.

AN ELDERLY LADY (foreigner) wishes to travel as companion with lady or invalid; is a good nurse, First-class references. No. 6,469, care Outlook.

he Outlook

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About People

one hundred and hist birthday. The state-ment seems almost incredible, but it is a fact that the hale and hearty old man is still able to attend without assistance to his practice, which, by the way, is the largest in Havre. --Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson says that he thinks Charles Summer first intro-duced the use of envelopment into the United

duced the use of envelopes into the United States, as, in 1840, when the Senator returned from England, he brought some samples of them home with him. Colonel Higginson first saw envelopes in 1843. It may be, therefore, that the envelope has had a longer existence than the postage-stamp. —The Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness

—The Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness, who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday, is not only the oldest Unitarian clergyman in this country, but also the oldest living Harvard graduate and the only surviv-ing member of his class—that of 1820. In 1847 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from his Alma Mater, and in 1887 from Columbia that of Doctor of Letters. —By the birth of a child to her son, Gor-don Craig, "Miss" Ellen Terry has become a grandmother. The famous actress's first hus-band was the eminent paintet, Mr. George Frederick Watts, who has gained perhaps as much comment from declining a baronetcy as has Sir Edward Burne-Jones in accepting one. Mr. Watts is now past seventy, and is one of the Royal Academy veterans. He has pre-sented his magnificent picture "Love and Life" to the American people, and it will be Life" to the American people, and it will be hung in the White House at Washington.

—Prince Bismarck has a great reputation for brusqueness, but he knows how to be courtly, too. In his recent address to a com-mittee of women who came to pay their re-spects to him, the ex-Chancellor remarked most justly: "The idea of united imperial Commune hoving once grined the current Germany, having once gained the support of German women and German homes, must become indestructible. I recognize in the homely traditions of German mothers and

homely traditions of German mothers and housewives a stronger and more trustworthy guarantee of our political future than any walls or cannon of our fortresses." —It is a great satisfaction that the venera-ble composer, Verdi, has been able to conduct not only the first performance of "Falstaff" in Milan, but also that at the Opéra Comique in Paris, where an audience as brilliant as even the Branch conjulation of the strong to the the French capital could muster greeted the great Italian with genuine Gallic enthusiasm. At the close of the performance Verdi was

informed that the Government had decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. It was in 1878 that the composer came last to Paris, for the first performance there of his Egyptian opera, "Aïda," which since then has been given more than two hun-dred times. Strangely enough, however, Paris is the only European city still ignorant of "Otello" "Otello."

The appointment of ex-Governor Jarvis as United States Senator from North Carolina calls attention to the large number of former Governors now representing their States in the Senate at Washington. Senator Harris was elected Governor of Tennessee in 1857, 1859, and 1861; Senator Hawley was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1866; Senator Palmer, Governor of Illinois in 1868; Senator Cullom, in 1876; Senator Coke, Governor of Texas in the same year; Senator Berry, Gov-ernor of Arkansas in 1882; Senator Bate, Governor of Tennessee in 1882 and 1884; Senator Squire, Governor of Washington in 1883; Senator Hill, Governor of New York in 1885 and 1888; and Senator Gordon, Governor of Georgia in 1886.

-Sir Charles Russell, the witty Irish bar-rister, who has been raised from the leading place at the British bar to replace the late Baron Bowen in the highest appellate tribunal in the United Kingdom, will become Lord Justice Russell amid the regrets of the many About People —It may surprise many to know that a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is still living. Miss Emily Gerry is now ninety-two years old, and for the last fifty years has lived at her present home in Temple Street, New Haven. —The most prominent physician of Havre, France, Dr. de Bossy, has just celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. The state that the hale and hearty old man is still able to attend without assistance to his practice. —The way, is the largest in Havre.

bild characteristic, owing to the disabilities arising from his religion. —Dr. William Pepper, who, after thirteen years of zealous service as Provost of the Uni-versity of Pennsylvania, has just resigned, despite the Trustees' protest, has accompanied his resignation by a gift of \$50,000, which will be applied to an extension of the hospital buildings. Dr. Pepper's gifts have already been many and large. During his administra-tion the teaching force of the University has increased from 88 to 268, the number of stu-dents from 981 to 2,180, and the lands, build-ings, and endowments from a million and a half to over five million dollars. Dr. Pepper will continue to hold the professorship of medicine, but he is convinced that the Univer-sity has now arrived at such proportions as to demand the entire attention of its Provost. The Board of Trustees have decided to con-fer the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Pepper, and to erect a statue of him in the university inclos-

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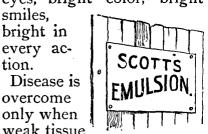
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Bits of Fun

The fool is a man who goes up to a block-head and implores him to be sensible.—Galveston News.

Little Gladys—Granny, go down on your hands and knees for a minute, please. Fond Grandmother—What am I to do that for, my pet? Little Gladys—'Cause I want to draw an elephant.-Tit-Bits.

"What's your occupation, bub?" asked a visitor at the Capitol of a bright boy whom he met in the corridor. The boy happened to be a page in the White House. "I'm running for Congress, sir," he replied.-Pacific.

Social Agonies: The Stop-Gap .-- Hostess (to Brown, who has been suddenly invited at the last moment, to make a fourteenth)— Oh, it's so good of you to come. We should never have asked you if we hadn't been obliged .- Punch.

Mistress—Babetta, when I was driving in the park the other day, I saw a nurse allow a policeman to kiss a child. I hope you never allow such a thing. Babetta—Non, madame; no polizeman vould think of keesing ze child ven I vas zere.-Puck.

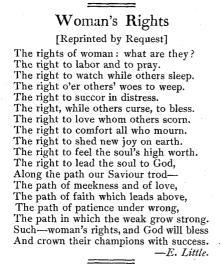
Mr. Brown (visiting his stables)—Patrick, you are becoming lazy. Do you ever clean up the stable? Look at all those cobwebs! Pat-rick—Well, sor, I l'ave thim cobwebs there fur to ketch the flies, an' pervint thim plaguin' the horses.—*Philadelphia Record*.

"Did you see Mr. Smifkins this morning?" asked the bookkeeper. "No," replied the publisher; "what did he want?" "He desired us to advance him \$5 on his forthcoming work, 'Hints to Young Men; or, How to be a Financial Success.'"-Washington Star.

Hicks-They tell me that Hussell is mak-Hicks—I hey tell me that Hussell is mak-ing quite a mark as a journalist. Wicks— He is, indeed. But then he has such a won-derful memory. Why, let a man talk to him for two minutes and Hussell will remember enough of what the man said to fill a column. -Boston Transcript.

Familiar to Americans.—Boy—What does feudal mean? Teacher—Under the old feudal system one man had authority over a whole community, appointing his favorites to rule over the people, and levying tribute on all cit-izens whenever he pleased. Do you under-stand? Boy—Yes'm. He was a boss.—Street & Smith's Good News.

A man went into a drug-store and asked for something to cure a headache. The druggist held a bottle of hartshorn to his nose, and he was nearly overpowered by its pungency. As soon as he recovered, he began to rail at the druggist. "But did not it help your head-ache?" asked the apothecary. "Help my headache!" gasped the man. "I haven't any headache. It's my wife that has the head-ache"—Exchange ache."—Exchange.



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