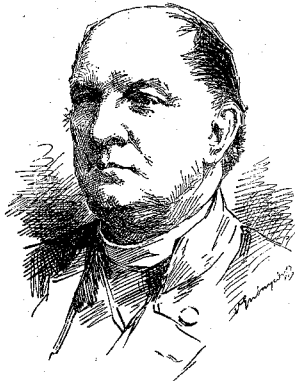
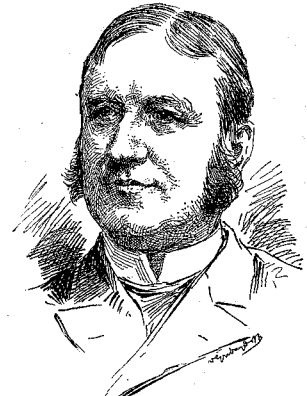


Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., LL.D.,
President.



Rt. Rev. W. C. Doane, D.D., LL.D.,
Vice-President.



Rev. William S. Langford, D.D.
General Secretary.

Episcopal Church Missions

IN such an admirable architectural neighborhood as that made up of the buildings of the National Academy of Design, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian and Calvary Churches, the Kennedy and United Charities buildings, and the Bank for Savings, all within a block of each other, the new Episcopal Church Missions House finds fitting place. It is on the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street. The splendid structure, whose massiveness, unity, and dignity it is difficult to depict in an illustration, was designed for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being built and furnished by voluntary gifts. We are indebted to the New York "Times" for the drawing printed with this article. The Society occupies the second story for its offices, and also for its beautiful chapel, in which a short service is held every day at noon. The first story of the Church Missions House is given up to well-lighted stores, one of which is used for the intelligent work of the Provident Loan Society. There are separate entrances for men and women into this model pawnshop. The third, fourth, and fifth stories are used as the offices of other prominent Episcopal endeavors, among them being the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, the American Church Building Fund Commission, the American Church Missionary Society, the Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Temperance Society, the Church Periodical Club, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Parochial Missions Society, and the officers of the General Convention. The construction of the Church Missions House is of steel and stone from top to bottom, and the building is absolutely fire-proof. The architecture is late Romanesque. The effect of the ornamental arcades and the pier-pilasters will be noted, but our illustration is not large enough to show the fine sculpture in the triangular pediment over the entrance. The group on the left represents St. Augustine preaching to the Anglo-Saxons in the sixth century; that on the right, Bishop Seabury preaching to the Indians. The architects of the Church Missions House are Messrs. R. W. Gibson and Edward J. N. Stent, of New York City.

Admirable as are the energies put forth by the other organizations housed in the building erected for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, this last-named endeavor is by far the best-known and most important in the Episcopal Church. The Society was organized in 1820. Its first home was in Nassau Street. Its second was in the Bible House, where it remained for forty years, removing to its present abode early in 1894. The portraits of the present officers of the Society accompany this article.

The domestic branch of the Society is responsible for the salaries of the bishops and missionaries in the following exclusively missionary jurisdictions: Arizona and New Mexico (Bishop Kendrick), Montana (Bishop Brewer), Utah and Nevada (Bishop Leonard), Northern California (Bishop Wingfield), Northern Texas (Bishop Garrett),

North Dakota (Bishop Walker), South Dakota (Bishop Hare), Western Texas (Bishop Johnston), Olympia (vacant), Spokane (Bishop Wells), Wyoming and Idaho (Bishop Talbot), Oklahoma (Bishop Brooke), Alaska (vacant), The Platte (Bishop Graves), Western Colorado (Bishop Barker), Southern Florida (Bishop Gray), and Northern Michigan (vacant). Besides the above, the Board has given assistance to thirty-seven dioceses. Over eight hundred missionaries are employed, and the cost of the whole work in this country is about a quarter of a million dollars. It will be, of course, understood that this sum does not comprehend the amounts expended by the different dioceses for their own missions, nor the aid given to the missionaries both in money and supplies by the Woman's Auxiliary, nor direct gifts to the missionaries from other sources. To include these three items would be to multiply the original sum by three.

Perhaps the most interesting field in the Society's home work is among the negroes, and in the last report we read the following timely words, which may well apply to Indian or any other mission endeavors: "What has been written thus far proceeds on the assumption that the development of education forms an integral part of the Church's work among the colored people. As a matter of fact, the same cry goes up now as at the date of the last report—that to do real good we must educate, and educate to a higher standard. The school *may* precede, but *must* accompany, the church mission. The Sunday-school, the sewing-school, the industrial school, the day-school, and, where possible, the boarding-school—all must be worked and welded together as part of a thoroughly successful colored mission."

The most significant and caustic criticism in the report is that of Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, of Wyoming and Idaho, who asks: "Where are we to get the men to do the work? In the last graduating classes in three of our largest theological seminaries it will be found on inquiry that a lamentably small number offered themselves for missionary work, domestic or foreign. With a uniformity most significant, you will find these men to-day occupying the comfortable berths of first, second, and third assistants in our large city parishes. This seems to be the ideal life, the earthly paradise, of the average seminary graduate. Indeed, we have known several instances where Western bishops have lost candidates, whom they had sent East to be trained, simply because the young men could not resist the attractions of such a position.

"Now, why is this? There may be more than one answer to this question—as, for instance, that there is a commendable and intense Church activity in our great commercial centers, calling for men constantly; that young men are needed in the East as well as in the West. But we fear the true answer is to be found in the sad fact that the missionary spirit is lacking in our young men. The hard and discouraging conditions of pioneer work do not appeal to them. They have no heart for such work. With too many of them the ministry is regarded as a *profession*,

with its rewards and perquisites. To forego the comforts of life, to be hidden from the public gaze, to endure hardness for Christ's sake, to have their hearts kindled with a sense of the heroism of self-sacrifice — these motives are not the dominant ones."

The Society's illustrated monthly magazine, the "Spirit of Missions," a well-edited periodical of about forty pages, is sent free to every clergyman in the Episcopal Church. Other publications are the "Quarterly Message" and the "Young Christian Soldier" (issued both as a weekly and as a monthly).

The Society's foreign branch has two hundred and twenty-five stations in Japan, China, Africa, and Hayti, and one mission-school in Greece. The number of laborers is about five hundred. In twenty-nine boarding-schools (including the theological) there are nearly eight hundred pupils, and in seventy-seven day-schools there are nearly three thousand pupils. The last annual report shows that at the dispensaries and hospitals over 23,000 persons made nearly 70,000 visits seeking relief. The cost of the work done by the foreign branch is about \$200,000 a year.

In view of the war between China and Japan, all missions in those countries are of special interest. In Japan the Episcopalians divide their missions into the Osaka and Tokio districts, and in the latter an earthquake, the most severe in forty years, has destroyed \$10,000 worth of property belonging to these missions, and has left the buildings in such a weakened condition that in the event of a typhoon or of a light earthquake they would probably collapse. As in the reports from the missions of other communions in Japan, so in the Report upon Foreign

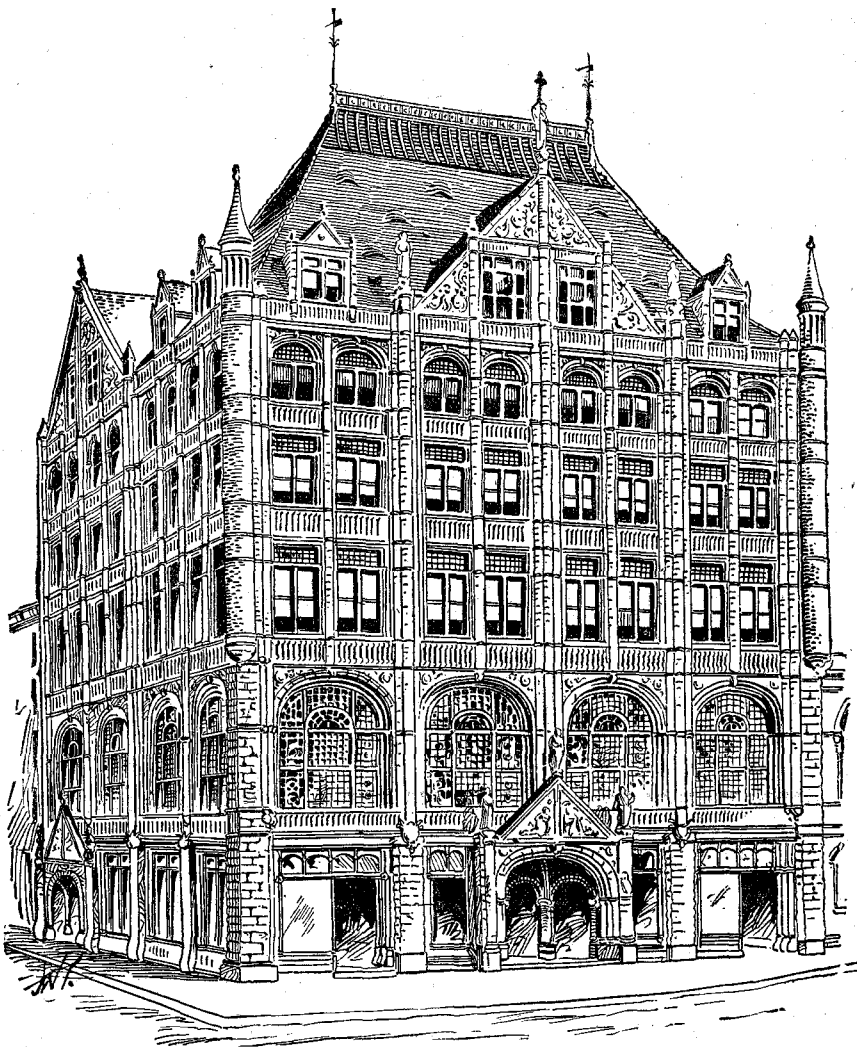
Missions by the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Society we read of the same conditions: "Christianity is no longer a new thing to the Japanese; foreign

customs and foreign institutions are not sought after with the same avidity as was the case a short time ago. The Empire is passing through a political crisis. It is a time of unrest and excitement in the political world. The minds of men are filled with the various issues at stake. The desire for treaty revision on lines acceptable to the Japanese is absorbing the attention of all; and, pending such revision, there is a manifest feeling of annoyance with foreigners which predisposes many to look with distrust upon everything foreign, especially the foreign religion."

The Chinese missions are separated into the Shanghai and the Wuchang divisions. Not only are the missionaries trying to preach the Gospel in the

"Flowery Kingdom;" they are also trying to establish free dispensaries and hospitals, and, above all, to suppress the use of opium. In this they are backed by the forty thousand Chinese Christians.

It should be added that the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society is composed of all members of the Church, represented in the Board of Missions, which meets triennially and is composed of both Houses of the General Convention and the Board of Managers. The Missionary Council, which meets annually, except in the General Convention years, is composed of all the Bishops, the Board of Managers, such other clergymen or laymen as may be selected by the General Convention, and one presbyter and one layman from each diocese or missionary jurisdiction.



The Church Missions House



Rev. Joshua Kimber,
Associate Secretary.



Mr. George Bliss,
Treasurer.



Mr. E. Walter Roberts,
Assistant Treasurer.

An Outpost of Culture

"Do you know where the University Settlement is, Johnny?"

"Nop."

"Is there any building down there by the river besides that big brewery?"

"Oh yes, there's a lib'ry."

Johnny was a New York street urchin who was playing on East Seventy-sixth Street, near Avenue A. He had summed up in the word "lib'ry" what the East Side House means to the boys and girls of his age in the neighborhood. An older youth, of the age which delights in the appellation of "young feller," said that there was a "gymnasium" down the street, in answer to the same inquiry.

Following the street down to the river, past a city "dairy" where distillery-fed cows look longingly from their pens to a patch of corn on the river-bank, and beyond to the green pastures of Blackwell's Island, one comes suddenly upon the East Side House. The main building is an old-fashioned frame house, built on the bank—which is here almost a bluff—of that tidal mill-race, the East River, and not far from Hell Gate. The waterway is here so narrow that when a great Sound steamer goes swirling by it seems as if one can almost step on board. Opposite rise the granite walls of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. In front of the House are a playground for children and a resting-place for their mothers, and an athletic ground for the men. Adjoining the House is a partly finished brick building which contains the library.

West of the East Side House is a square mile or two of Philistia. In the section bounded by Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Tenth Streets, from Third Avenue eastward to the river, there is said to be a population of 250,000 people. The avenues are full of small shops, and the side streets of tenements. An apt characterization of Third Avenue will apply to pretty much this whole section—"one of the longest and most populous streets in New York, with scarcely one striking building on its whole length." Factories and breweries and stone-yards and vacant lots and badly paved streets and hideous new tenements and dismal old ones, with swarms of sallow and ill-favored women and children on the streets, and of sordid, stolid men in the stores and workshops—here are the elements of a great lump of self-satisfied materialism which furnishes the finest possible opportunity for the missionary of culture.

This is the region in which the East Side House is trying to spread the knowledge of better things. The liberal gentlemen at the head of the enterprise are convinced that the modern Philistine cannot be reached by throwing things at him, even if the things thrown consist of buildings and apparatus and classes and lectures. They know that anything like "brotherhood" between the cultured and the uncultured classes must be based upon good feeling and real acquaintance, man with man and woman with woman. One of their prime aims is "to establish intelligent and kindly relations between all people, regardless of circumstances in life." To do this they aim to secure as residents of the House men and women of education, of earnestness, of sympathy, and of sense. To be of any use in this kind of work a man must be accustomed to reading men as well as books. The "Christian athlete" has the greatest chance for usefulness—one who can command respect as a man, and whose Christianity is shown in deeds rather than words.

The East Side Club is one of the principal features of the work. There are about one hundred and fifty members. They are mostly young men, who are attracted by the gymnasium. They pay fifty cents a month as dues, and from the sum thus collected, in addition to fines and the money paid for the use of the billiard-table, the Club pays a rental of \$700 a year to the House. The feeling that they are "paying their way" (in part at least) fosters the naturally independent spirit of these sturdy young fellows, and great tact has to be exercised in directing their activity. Their sensitiveness is shown, for instance, in their striking out the words "charitable work" from the original Constitution, and substituting the words "mutual improvement" there-

for as one of the objects of the Club; they have abolished the "temperance bar," because that feature did not pay; and they have shown a desire to elect their own candidates to the important offices. But the Club is undoubtedly of great benefit to its members; they have learned to respect their surroundings and the residents; they do not gamble, though games of cards are permitted; and they are kept off the streets and out of the saloons while they are developing their muscles and enjoying themselves in rational ways. Smoking is permitted, and there is an air of respectful familiarity about their attitude toward the residents that is refreshing and inspiring. Debating clubs and local improvement societies will doubtless grow out of this Club when, with more room—for the East Side House needs enlargement—an older class of men is induced to join.

The Webster Free Library, which adjoins the House and is connected with it, contains about four thousand volumes, and has circulated, since its opening last April, the remarkably large number of twelve thousand books. Unusual opportunities for good work are offered here from the fact that the large majority of the readers are children and youth. Bareheaded and barefooted children come trooping in on sunny afternoons. "What kind of a book do you want?" asks the sympathetic young librarian of a girl of thirteen. "A nice girl's book," is the naive reply. "Little Women" is selected for the nice girl. "Sometimes I have still quainter requests," remarks the librarian. "The other day a young girl shyly asked me for 'a good book about love.' That is what the girls want, and what the library needs—good novels and stories. The boys want adventure. 'Robinson Crusoe' is a great favorite, and, alas! so are Oliver Optic's books; but, strange to say, 'Tom Brown' is seldom called for. Fairy tales are in great demand. I could use fifty copies of Hans Christian Andersen." But the good boys and girls are not the only ones who come. The librarian has frequent conflicts with the obstreperous boys who wish to take possession of the reading-room, and occasionally has to call in the policeman who is stationed at the House to preserve order. The conduct of these children, however, is steadily improving. One of the interesting scraps of library gossip is about a polyglot barber who asked for a copy of "The Inferno" in Italian, German, French, or English. Unfortunately, the library did not contain the works of Dante in any of these languages, and the learned barber still waits the library's enrichment.

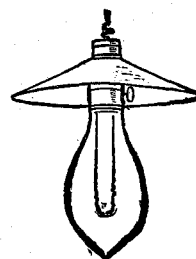
The family is reached not alone through the library, but by means of boys' and girls' clubs for entertainment and instruction, a kindergarten, and a mothers' club. It is hoped that a cooking-school and other useful features can also be added. In this field it is very desirable that college women should aid more largely in the work; it is now carried on mainly by Mrs. Gordon, wife of the Resident Manager.

A swimming-bath has been constructed just below the House, by means of which bathing can be enjoyed without danger from the swift tides of the river channel. The situation of the House is cool and delightful, and on hot afternoons and evenings the grounds are populous with East-Siders who come down to get a whiff of cool air and a glimpse of the bright world that goes rushing by in the great steamers and river craft which make the scene one of continual life and movement. Here is indeed a fine location for a People's Palace. To realize this, however, two things are needed—more workers and more money. Either are welcome at any time. The President of the House is Everett P. Wheeler, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting; Secretary and Resident Manager, Clarence Gordon; Librarian, William S. Booth.

H. H. M.

—Mr. Hall Caine's "The Manxman," in one volume, has been an unusual success in England. A first edition of 20,000 copies ran low in a fortnight, and a second edition, marked twenty-first to twenty-fifth thousand, followed. D. Appleton & Co. publish the book here.

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Correspondence

A Personal Statement

To the Editors of The Outlook:

The article in your issue of August 25, written at your request, on the "Churches, Schools, and Saloons" in Philadelphia, seems to have created the impression in many quarters that I am a Catholic in religion. This would not be a thing to be ashamed of, but it has a tendency to weaken the charges made against members of the Protestant churches that they are in direct complicity with the saloons, as many persons believe me to be actuated by religious bigotry. I am a Methodist and off Methodist and Quaker ancestry, the latter dating back in this country to 1682. Hence it can be seen that neither my Protestant orthodoxy nor my nationality is in any way of doubtful origin. I feel this explanation to be necessary in order to clinch my statements in The Outlook and to prevent any evasion of the saloon responsibilities on the part of Protestant Christianity.

JAMES F. DAILEY.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Church and the Saloon

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I feel that the article in your issue of August 25, entitled "The Church, the School, and the Saloon," by James F. Dailey, of this city, while it may be correct as to its facts, is so calculated to create an utterly false and unjust impression on the mind of the average reader that, out of a sense of common justice and of loyalty to the grand old Church of which I have the honor to be a minister, I ask you to publish the following reply by the editor of our excellent diocesan paper. I regard it as a complete refutation of the charges and insinuations of Mr. Dailey. Allow me to add that it would have been fairer had the "thorough investigator" tried to discover what Episcopal clergymen and laymen have done, at much personal trouble and inconvenience, to "remonstrate" against the granting of licenses, and how much influence they have exerted in successfully preventing the establishment of new saloons. I know personally of two who have labored hard and successfully towards this end, and I doubt not Mr. Gibbons, the Secretary of the Law and Order Society, could give the names of others. I hesitate to attribute any but the best motives to Mr. Dailey, but I know enough of the matter to believe that his investigation has not been so thorough as to warrant the grave charges which he has seen fit to bring against a body of Christians which, while it may not make the noise some people do, is, I believe, doing as much as or more than any similar body in this city of Philadelphia to further among the people the cause of true religion, which includes soberness, temperance, and chastity.

(Rev.) ROBERT A. MAYO.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The reply alluded to is from the "Church Standard," and is too long to quote here. We

Sleepless Nights

Make you weak and weary, unfit for work, indisposed to exertion. They show that your nerve-strength is gone and that your nervous system needs building up. The true remedy

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, creates an appetite, and gives sound, refreshing sleep. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

will merely say that Mr. Dailey brought no charges against the Episcopal Church, except as the Church may be responsible for the personal acts of some members; that both Mr. Dailey and The Outlook are fully cognizant of the splendid work for morality constantly being done by the churches in that organization; that Mr. Dailey's facts—and we have yet to see any of them denied—applied to individuals and not to bodies of men; and that he pointed out very clearly that members of Methodist (Mr. Dailey is himself a Methodist), Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches were equally with Episcopal church officers to be found among the signers of applications for license. It was also distinctly stated that the sole reason why a methodical examination was made of the facts connected with officers of the Protestant Episcopal Church was that those facts were easily accessible—the reports of vestry elections and of License Court proceedings having been published side by side in papers of the same date.—THE EDITORS.

Profit and Loss

To the Editors of The Outlook:

In a recent Outlook you gave a foremost place in your criticism of Mr. Pullman to a certain large sum paid out as dividend to stockholders. Large as it is, it is but 8 per cent. upon capital actually paid in, according to Mr. Pullman, and invested in the company's undertakings.

Does The Outlook, having normal risks before its eyes, hold that to be an excessive profit upon capital chiefly laid out in manufacturing? It is as though \$10,000 should, at the end of a year of business risks, yield a return of \$800—not the earnings of many a wage-worker. Would The Outlook deem that an adequate return to capital, or would you say that, while 8 per cent. may be no more—may, indeed, be considerably less—than \$10,000 may justly produce, it is more than \$36,000,000 ought to yield under like market conditions?

And if you do so consider, what, I would ask, are your reasons, besides the curious one sometimes advanced that in the one case the sums involved are large, in the other small? G.

We believe that employers should share with employees the losses of bad seasons. Eight per cent. to stockholders, after the expenses of management are paid, is a good return in a good season.—THE EDITORS.

"Industrial Conciliation"

To the Editors of The Outlook:

You lately printed an article referring to a book written by Mrs. Lowell, entitled "Industrial Conciliation." I have made inquiries of two different book-stores in this city, but they do not know of any such book. As you refer to it as a book that should be read, I am anxious to get hold of a copy. F. D.

The exact title of the book is "Industrial Arbitration and Conciliation." It is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The price in paper is 40 cents, and in cloth 75 cents.—THE EDITORS.

Forest Preserves

To the Editors of The Outlook:

It seems that the amendment to the report of the Forestry Committee of the Constitutional Convention has come up for consideration again, and has been ordered to a third reading. In view of your observations on the subject in The Outlook of the 1st inst., allow me a few words, as your meaning does not seem to me quite clear upon some points, and the subject itself can hardly be too fully or frequently considered. That it is high time, as you suggest, to institute, not only in New York, but throughout the country, "a system of State forest preserves and to provide for their intelligent care," no one who is at all conversant with the facts of the present situation, it would seem, can deny.

But what is intelligent care of a forest preserve? Is it such care as is proposed by the amendment to the report of the Committee now before the Constitutional Convention, which provides that the forest lands "shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private; nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed"? It is well that a provision of the Constitution should insure that the public forest lands shall never be sold, and that the condition of the forest should be, once a forest always a forest, for the precarious condition of all forests owned by individuals or private corporations detracts greatly from their value to the public, not to say also to their

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owners, and prevents the public from having such an interest in a proper system of forestry as it otherwise might have. It may be questionable, however, whether public forest lands may not be sometimes leased, under proper regulations, not only without detriment to the forest as such, but with positive advantage. But what shall be said of the provision or constitutional prohibition that the timber on the preserves shall not be "sold, removed, or destroyed"? This gives countenance, and from the highest source, the State Constitution itself, if adopted, to the charge which has been so constantly made by lumbermen and others, that those who have been advocating forest preservation have been urging the adoption of a policy which would deprive the public of a great amount of valuable material by leaving the trees to rot down in the forest instead of converting them into lumber at the proper time and in the proper way. Thus far this charge has been but too effective, and has prevented the most persistent and painstaking efforts of the true friends of the forests, and of the country through the forests, from being able as yet to get any enactment upon the statute-book for the effective protection of our public forest lands against timber thieves or incendiaries. They have insisted that these were designed to be used for economical purposes, that the growth of the forest is to be regarded as a crop and to be harvested, like any other crop, when ripe, but to be so harvested that a new crop may spring up and grow in place of the old one, and thus the forest be made perpetual and a perpetual source of income. They have urged that such treatment of our forests becomes especially important in view of the fact that we are now consuming our forests twice as fast as they grow, while the demands upon them are increasing every year. They have urged that, in view of this state of things, we ought not only to preserve our forests from further destruction, further extinction, but that we ought to give them such intelligent care that their product will be increased both in quantity and quality, which may easily be done, as is abundantly shown by the now prevalent system of forest management in almost every country of Europe.

Can anything, therefore, be more out of place and out of time than to adopt such an amendment as is proposed by the Forestry Committee, and still more to engraft it upon the Constitution itself, so that no change can be made by law, and the trees must be left to decay and fall until, perhaps sometime in the twentieth century, when we have suffered for lack of timber and lack of water, a wiser Constitutional Convention shall be assembled?

The American Forestry Association, concluding its recent summer meeting in Brooklyn by an excursion to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and learning there that this amendment was assigned for consideration by the Constitutional Convention on the next day but one, did all that it could under the circumstances, by adopting, by a unanimous vote, a resolution expressing its opposition to the amendment, and giving it to the members of the Convention and the public through the Associated Press.

You urge that we "take a hint from the Fatherland both in the system of preserves and aiding schools and universities to disseminate instruction concerning, not only arboriculture, but, what is of even greater importance, sylviculture." One of our States has set us a good example in this respect. The State of Maine, by the 15th section of a comprehensive act in regard to forestry passed in March, 1892, provides that "the Forest Commissioner shall take such measures as the State Superintendent of the common schools and President of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts may approve, for awakening an interest in behalf of forestry in the public schools, academies, and colleges of the State, and of imparting some degree of elementary instruction upon the subject therein." All our States might well follow this admirable example.

N. H. EGGLESTON.

The sense of fear is necessary to all real courage. . . . Not to be destitute of fear, but to be able to control it; to be self-possessed in the midst of danger—this alone makes the real hero.

—James Freeman Clarke.

Books Received

- AMERICAN BOOK CO., NEW YORK
Milne, William J. Elements of Algebra. 60 cts.
BRENTANO'S, NEW YORK
Price, W. T. A Life of Charlotte Cushman. 75 cts.
THOMAS V. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK
Sheldon, Henry C. History of the Christian Church. 5 Vols.
FLOOD & VINCENT, MEADVILLE, PA.
Beers, Henry A. From Chaucer to Tennyson. \$1.
Goodyear, William H. Renaissance and Modern Art. \$1.
Winchell, Alexander. Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. \$1.
Coman, Katharine. The Growth of the English Nation. \$1.
Judson, Harry P. Europe in the Nineteenth Century. \$1.
GINN & CO., BOSTON
Lord, Frances E. The Roman Pronunciation of Latin. 40 cts.
D. C. HEATH & CO., NEW YORK
Primer, Sylvester. Lessing's "Nathan der Weise." \$1.10.
LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON
Banks, Rev. Louis A., D.D. The Honeycombs of Life: Sermons and Addresses. \$2.
MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
Bartlett, John. A New and Complete Concordance to Shakespeare. \$14.
THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO
Carus, Dr. Paul. Fundamental Problems. 50 cts.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
Monk, Thymol. An Altar of Earth. \$1.
Tautphoeus, The Baroness. Quits. 2 Vols. \$2.50.
G. H. P. The Artificial Mother: A Marital Fantasy. 75 cts.
Bishop, Isabella Bird. Six Months in the Sandwich Islands. \$2.25.
A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., NEW YORK
Seidel, Martin, D.D. In the Time of Jesus. 75 cts.
Edersheim, Alfred. Jesus the Messiah. \$1.75.
THE FLEMING H. REVELL CO., NEW YORK
Vance, Rev. James I. The Young Man Foursquare. 50 cts.
Murray, Rev. Andrew. Jesus Himself. 50 cts.
Hartzler, Rev. H. B. Moody in Chicago. \$1.
W. J. SHUEY, DAYTON, O.
Drury, Rev. M. R., D.D. The Pastor's Companion. 75 cts.
UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, BOSTON
Rose, Rev. Henry R. Good Sense in Religion: Lectures.
FREDERICK WARNE & CO., NEW YORK
Barstow, Charles H. Angels Unawares. 50 cts.
THOMAS WHITTAKER, NEW YORK
Tristram, H. B. Eastern Customs in Bible Lands. \$1.50.

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Recreation Department The Outlook

Suggestions for planning a Vacation or a Trip anywhere in the world; *printed information, if issued, concerning any Transportation Line, any Tour, any Hotel, or any Pleasure or Health Resort in any part of the world*, will be sent on request, without charge, to any Outlook reader.

Recreation Department, The Outlook, 13 Astor Place, N. Y.

Compartment Cars on the Pennsylvania Limited

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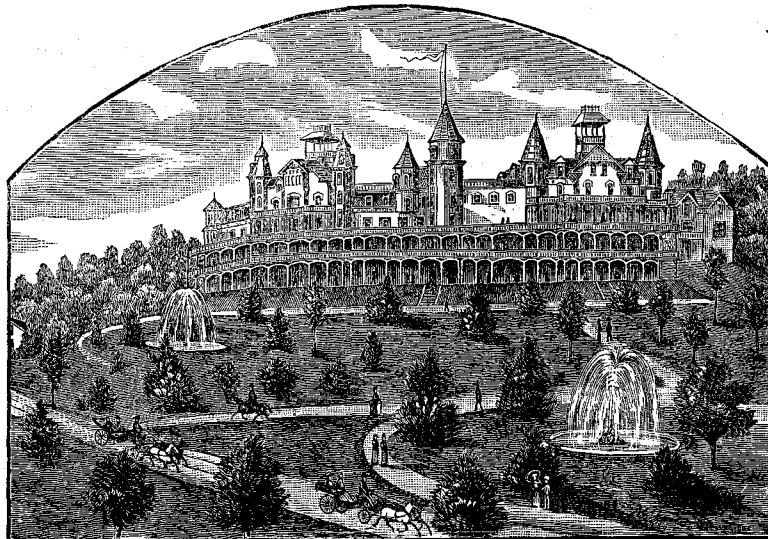
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Farmers and the Country Electric Roads

The electric roads radiating from Columbus have been so successful that it is now proposed to build lines for thirty miles from the capital. The most daring proposition, however, is to construct an electric road between Columbus and Cincinnati, passing through Dayton and other important places. This scheme will vie with the New York-Philadelphia trolley in magnitude. The farmers along the lines of Ohio roads recognize the trolley's value in both freight and passenger traffic, but there is a growing sentiment among them that, as the country roads were not intended to be occupied in such a way, the electric companies fortunate enough to secure franchises should return a constant compensation, such, for instance, as would be a percentage on the gross receipts. On this subject the Chancellor of New Jersey has recently given an interesting decision. It is to the effect that a street railway constructed in a highway under authority of law, with a road-bed which will admit of the free use of the highway by all other lawful means, operated by cars patterned after the style and size of cars ordinarily in use by horse railways, the motive power of which is electricity, supplied by means of overhead wires supported by poles planted in the sidewalks immediately within the curbs, is but a modification of the public use to which the highway was originally devoted, and is not an additional burden on the land for which compensation may be required.

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A Little Magnate

Little Archie Crowley, of Dellwood, Minn., is, says the Milwaukee "Sentinel," probably the youngest railway manager in the world. Archie is but seven years old, yet he controls an entire electrical railroad. It is true that the road is but one-tenth of a mile in length, nevertheless it is fitted out just as completely as any road that is run by grown persons. Archie is President, Secretary, conductor, brakeman, and motorman, while his sisters and playmates are the passengers. The road was built for Archie by his father, who is a St. Paul banker.

There are three cars on the road—one motor car and two passenger cars. Each car is five feet long and two feet wide. It is not a trolley road. Instead of a trolley wire there is a long strip of iron which lies between the tracks and supplies the electricity which makes the cars move along. On the motor car is the rheostat, which is an arrangement for controlling the electric current. By using it Archie can make his cars move as fast or as slow as he pleases. On this car, also, are the motor and the brake, and also the reversing switch which makes the cars move backward.

At one end of the road is the power-house where the electricity is generated. The electric current comes from a small dynamo which is driven by a petroleum engine. There is also a shed where the cars are stored at night and in winter-time. In the power-house everything is arranged just the same as if it were a large station run by a regular company.

But Archie is the company in this case. His road is on the hill by the side of White Bear Lake, and he is the only boy in that region who is liable to go coasting in summer-time. He himself will tell you, the best of all is that in this kind of coasting you do not have to walk back up the hill. The electricity pulls you up. Archie is very proud of his road, and spends the days carrying his sisters and their dolls along the road. He can stop any place on the way, so he pretends there are several stations, and his sisters get out. Then he takes them up again when he comes back, and collects make-believe money from them. They all have a very good time riding on the cars, and Archie is learning a great deal about electricity.

Hungary's Thousandth Year

The Hungarians, says the London "Daily News," are making preparations on a grand scale for a millennial exhibition; and the Government addressed a prayer to the Emperor that he might lend them all the historic relics in his possession which have any connection with Hungarian history. The Emperor, our Vienna correspondent says, granted the request, and a number of Hungarian historians and antiquarians have come to Vienna to study the imperial collections and make a list of the objects in question.

They have selected a great number, which represent a value of 2,000,000 florins—if the value of unique historical relics can be expressed in figures. Among these objects are copies of the portraits in relief of King Matthias, Corvinus, and Queen Beatrix; a bronze bust of Mary, Queen of Hungary; bronze reliefs of Adrien Fries, illustrating the Hungarian wars; the remnants of the crown of King Andreas and the imperial globe, dating from the fourteenth century; the double cross that belonged to Lewis the Great, with relics of Christ's cross, a map of Hungary engraved in a metal plate, a nautilus-shaped cup with the arms of the Batthyanis.

It is easy to imagine what efforts will be made in Hungary to prevent these objects from returning to Vienna when once they have been in the Hungarian capital; and if once they are left there, surely Prague would ask for all that referred to Bohemia in the imperial collections, and Cracow for all that referred to Poland.

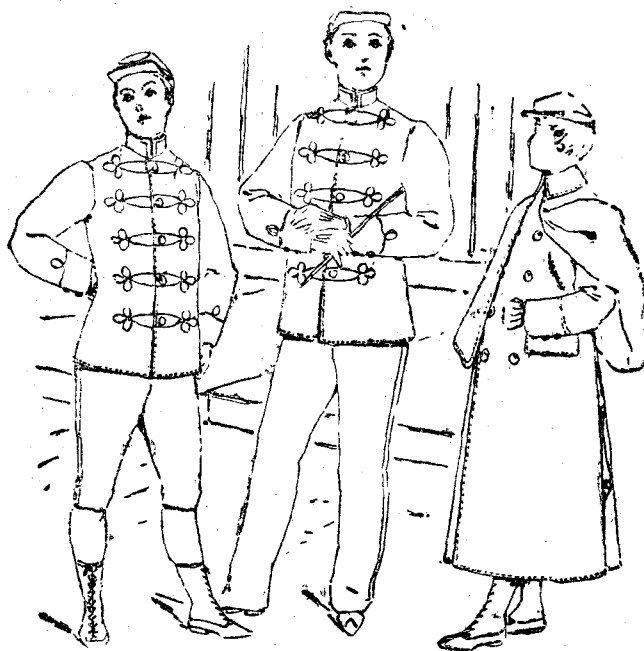
—A descendant of the famous Hans Holbein, the painter, was sent to the poorhouse in Aussig, Austria, a few days ago as a vagrant. He is a member of the nobility, and learned photography as a livelihood.

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Carpenter-Bees and Their Nests

Of the instincts of insects, says a writer in "Chambers's Journal," we find examples to parallel those of the larger animals; by one important test—the construction of buildings and habitations—the sagacity of these tribes outstrips that of all others, and vies, in its way, with the most singular efforts of humanity. Urged by the necessity of the preservation of their species, many whose term of life does not admit of them nurturing their young—which, moreover, are peculiarly exposed to danger—exhibit a foresight truly marvelous and an indomitable perseverance in anticipating wants which they cannot supply at the time of need. In like manner, other insects, in their architectural skill, while they have the interests of their offspring at heart, chiefly or otherwise, as the case may be, keep also their own conservation in view against changes of temperature and natural enemies.

The art of boring symmetrical tunnels in wood culminates with the carpenter-bees, so termed from their carpenter-like capabilities. Numbers of the members of this class are enormous and very beautiful. *Xylocopa violacea*—the generic name signifies a wood-cutter—larger than the largest humblebee, exhibits choice contrast of color in its brilliant, velvety black body, its wings of a rich violet. Several African species claim more than a passing glance from those to whom beauty affords delight: black body, with bronze-green iridescent wings; body black and orange, with iridescent wings; body pale yellowish-green, with transparent wings—these are lovely combinations of hues displayed. England is believed to possess no specimens of these charming creatures. Their tasks are as interesting as they themselves. They show partiality for old posts or palings, or the woodwork of houses which is soft because commencing to decay; but apparently they do not form fresh tunnels save when old ones are not to be had.

The bee usually begins boring obliquely across the grain of the wood, about two days being taken to make the workman's own length; but this may not be so easily done as the remainder, which runs parallel with the sides of the wood for from twelve to eighteen inches. Sometimes an excavation or two suffice, which generally take opposite directions from the opening; sometimes the bee cuts extra galleries, one above the other, using the same opening. Sharp jaws, moved by powerful muscles, are its only tools; and as it descends into the heart of the solid wood the tunnel is swept clean and regular with stiff brushes of hair on the legs, and all raspings made in eating the burrow out are cast forth from the entrance. The sawdust expelled becomes of subsequent use. One by one, successive partitions of the chippings, caused to adhere with some sticky fluid, probably saliva, are constructed, dividing the entire tunnel into cells somewhat less than an inch long. Each is supplied with an egg and a compound of pollen and honey; the door is closed; but before deserting her bevy finally, the bee forms a lateral opening from the outside to the bottom of the cells and chokes it with sawdust paste; and through this the young escape when the time for their emergence arrives.

The Inventor of the Postal Card

The postal card is a very simple contrivance, and yet what a prominent factor in correspondence it has become in modern business transactions! No less than 1,150 millions of them are, says H. T. Frueauff in the "Free Press" of Easton, Pa., used annually in the civilized world. They unite the most distant hamlet with the largest cities in this country and Europe. None would have thought that in twenty-five years they would come into such general use. The honor of this cheap and convenient means of communication belongs to Professor Emanuel Herrmann, of Vienna. On January 26, 1869, he wrote a letter to the "Neue Freie Presse" in Vienna, in which he developed his plan of a simple card which should be issued at two kreutzer (4-5 cent) by the post-office department, and which would be good for the Austro-Hungarian Empire. At first the department objected to making the price as low as two kreutzer, but

agreed to three kreutzer. But Professor Herrmann and those interested in his plan objected to the extra kreutzer, so that finally the Government agreed to the cheaper rate, and, on October 1, 1869, the first postal card ever issued was put on sale in Vienna. Some years later Germany also adopted Professor Herrmann's postal-card idea, but it was not a great success till the Franco-Prussian war broke out, when they came into general use in Germany. Gradually other countries issued them. The United States, which handles them by the million now, was one of the last countries to adopt Professor Herrmann's idea. It will be interesting to know that he was born in Klagenfurt in 1839, and that in 1882 he was appointed Professor of Natural Economy at the University of Vienna.

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The Rice Crop in Louisiana

Besides being the leading sugar State, Louisiana is also the greatest producer of rice in this country. Despite the fact that this cereal is now worth in the open market but little more than one-half the ruling price of three years ago, profits seem to be attractive enough, judging from the sworn statement of a planter who last year harvested 2,000 barrels of rice from as many hundred acres. After saving 175 barrels for seed and feed, he sold the remainder for \$3 a barrel. Deducting the total cost of producing this crop, he made a net profit of nearly \$3,500. Another cultivator writes: "I know a number of farmers who have for the past three years averaged fifteen barrels per acre, and their net average price per barrel for the three years was \$2.85. These figures give gross receipts of \$42.75 per acre." These facts are significant compared with the sufferings of the growers of wheat, corn, oats, rye, or barley in the North, or of cotton in the South. Rice is certainly no harder to cultivate. As the Carolina swamps do not seem to be so good for rice-culture as the dry and irrigated Louisiana lands, there has been a great increase in acreage and production in the latter State. While the Carolinas used to produce three-quarters of the domestic crop, Louisiana now produces at least two-thirds. Her production has risen from 2,000,000 pounds in 1886 to nearly 190,000,000 pounds last year of export rice alone. Such an advance is due not alone to climate, but to the greater enterprise of the Louisianians in introducing labor-saving machinery. Indeed, it is stated that rice-raising for commerce began with the advent of the Iowa colony and the twine-binding harvesters in 1884. However, the low prices of the past year have had their legitimate effect in Louisiana in temporarily reducing the acreage.

We are perhaps too blinded by the marvelous strides made by the industries of the "New South" during the past ten years to fully realize that the assessed value of property in the Southern States is even a little less than it was in 1860, just before the war. Maryland, Florida, and Texas are the only States that to-day show as much wealth as in that year. To these surprising facts the editor of the "Manufacturers' Record" has been calling attention, and the figures which he cites are interesting indeed. Between 1850 and 1860 the South constructed more mileage than the combined New England and Middle States. True, in 1850 these Northern sections led the South by nearly twenty-five hundred miles, but in 1860 the mileage of the South exceeded that of these sections by almost four hundred miles. Though with only one-third of our country's population, in the latter year more than one-half of our entire agricultural products were raised in the South, which had as well thirty per cent. of the entire banking capital. The South's assessed value was \$5,200,000,000, or forty-four per cent. of the total assessed value of the United States. Then came the war, costing to the conquered, according to some estimates, an aggregate loss of over \$5,000,000,000. Meanwhile, and during the misrule of the reconstruction period, the wealth of the North was increasing with startling rapidity. In 1870 Massachusetts listed for taxes more than one-half as much property as was represented by the fourteen Southern States combined. From being in 1860 the third State in wealth, proportionately to the number of inhabitants, South Carolina dropped to the thirtieth rank in 1870; from the fourth, Mississippi became the thirty-fourth; and from the seventh, Georgia became the thirty-ninth. While since the Civil War the population has doubled, and during the past decade there has been a tremendous advance in the agriculture and industries of the South, and twenty-five thousand miles of railway have been constructed, the assessed valuation is not quite as great as it was thirty years ago.

Another Railway Reorganized It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that, considering the financial depression, the reorganizations of railway prop-

erties have so far been singularly successful. Following the Richmond Terminal's rehabilitation as the Southern Railway, and the New York and New England's welcome retirement from a "mystery" manipulation, came the news, on the first of this month, that the reorganization of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway has been finally assured. The managers of the underwriting syndicate have now received subscriptions for the entire five millions of new bonds and for the preferred stock of half that amount, provided for in the amended plan of reorganization. The sale of the property is announced for October 11, under the decree for foreclosing the improvement and equipment mortgage. The managers' statement is as follows:

The plan empowers the committee to buy in the property and to form a new company which will be freed from all the obligations of the present company, except the underlying 6 and 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, the principal of which amounts to \$4,718,000. The new company will issue \$2,500,000 of first preferred 5 per cent. cumulative stock, \$4,000,000 of second preferred stock, and \$6,000,000 of common stock, these two latter classes being the same in amount as the preferred and common stock of the present company. The new company will also issue \$10,000,000 of first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. forty-year gold bonds, of which there shall be reserved for the retirement of underlying bonds \$4,718,000, leaving in the hands of the committee \$5,282,000 to be used in the purchase of the property to acquire other outstanding underlying bonds and to pay interest.

The bonds so issued not being equal to all the necessities of the reorganization, an assessment of \$25 per share will be levied upon the present preferred and common stock, and \$2,500,000 of the new first preferred stock will be issued therefor, and shall be entitled to dividends of 5 per cent. per annum, cumulative and subject to retirement at par and accrued dividends upon due notice. The new second preferred and common stock shall be entitled to non-cumulative dividends of 5 per cent., and any net earnings, in any year after paying it, shall be applied to equal dividends on the second preferred and common stock.

Under this plan the fixed charges of the new company will be \$580,540. The net revenues of the property, after payment of expenses, taxes, and rentals, as shown by the receiver's report, have averaged \$798,437 per annum for the three years ending June 30 of this year, from which it appears that during the period mentioned the surplus earnings have been sufficient to more than pay the 5 per cent. dividends on the proposed issue of first preferred stock.

Bogus Insurance It is a satisfaction to note that in his recent report Superintendent Pierce, of the Insurance Department of New York State, after showing the enormous increase in gross assets, in policies, and in insurance paid, is justly severe on companies organized under the insurance law, it is true, but which are in reality nothing but gambling concerns. They offer a money payment upon the expiration of a given period of time, without the slightest reference to death or to disability. Some States have already declared these companies illegal, and we heartily agree with Mr. Pierce that there should be blotted from New York's statute-books, by proper amendments to our insurance law, any recognition of irresponsible and dishonest concerns.

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The Peary Expedition

We note elsewhere in this paper the bare fact that the Peary Arctic Expedition has returned to Newfoundland, having been baffled in its purposes by heavy storms. The following account is given by the New York "Sun" of the history of the expedition:

All reports from the lands within the Arctic circle agree that the past winter and spring were a period of exceptional rigor. The ice moving down Davis Strait has been unusually heavy. North of Spitzbergen Wellman saw islands so blocked with ice that he could not reach them, though often at that season they have a clear-water horizon to the north. Last year, when the Falcon took Lieutenant Peary's party north, she steamed up Bowdoin Bay wholly unimpeded by ice, and seeing only a few icebergs dotting the water surface. It was nearly three weeks earlier than the time, this year, when she at last succeeded in forcing her way through the ice-covered bay to Peary's winter quarters.

It was a bad year for Polar enterprise. We know of only one aspirant for Arctic honors who has reason to feel perfectly satisfied. This gentleman is Mr. Stein, who hoped to lead a party through Jones Sound and enter the unknown sea west of Ellesmere Land. He failed to raise the sum of money he needed, and did not start. It was just as well, for the Falcon found Jones Sound choked with ice, and there is little probability that the Sound was available as a highway at any period during the season.

Peary had reason to expect very severe weather during the first part of his sledge journey on the ice-cap. The coldest period of the Arctic year is likely to occur in February or March. Two years earlier, however, Peary saw no such terrible storm in March as that which killed his dogs and ruined his sledge journey last spring. Then the coldest weather and the greatest storm occurred in February. The story of Peary's forty-five days on the ice-cap in March and April last will doubtless be one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of Arctic endeavor. We can scarcely conceive the hapless condition of the little party, half buried as they were in the snow, a mile above the sea-level, a perfect hurricane pouring down the gentle slope of the inland ice, and the temperature fifty degrees below zero.

In 1892 the lowest temperature throughout his journey on the ice-cap was five degrees below zero. After the first week out he did not use his sleeping-bags, but simply lay upon the snow in his fur clothing and slept in perfect comfort. He carried no tent, and built no snow shelter except in very stormy weather. He traveled 1,300 miles in seventy-nine days; during eight he was snowed out in camp. This year, on the same Arctic highway, he journeyed only 250 miles, out and back, in forty-five days. These comparisons show how completely the Arctic explorer is at the mercy of circumstances. If the conditions favor him, he may do good work. If not, there is nothing to do save to accept the unavoidable and bow before defeat with the best possible grace.

In his letters to the "Sun," which will probably reach us in a few days, the explorer will doubtless give us the details of some unique Arctic experiences. Tidal influences have never been a conspicuous phenomenon as observed by North Greenland explorers. In October last, however, a wave, which the explorer attributes to tidal action, swept up the narrow channel of Bowdoin Bay and nearly overwhelmed his little settlement. During the winter, when moonlight sheds peculiar beauty upon the Arctic landscape, the hunters of the party traveled far afield, and in the fall and spring two hundred and fifty reindeer, about three times as many as the explorer secured in 1891-92, were added to his stores. Lest some may imagine that the food supply of the natives will be imperiled by so large a slaughter of deer, we may say that this animal cuts no important figure in the cuisine of the Arctic Highlanders. Though defeated in its attempt upon the far north, the expedition entered the unknown, for a part of the unvisited coast of Melville Bay has now been explored. This is the only part of the west coast of Greenland that is not outlined on our maps, and Astrup was fortunate in being able to reach and follow a shore-line that many explorers have found unattainable.

The explorer was fortunate in the fact that the reverse which overwhelmed his party on the ice came in the first quarter of his journey, while it was still comparatively easy to reach a place of shelter. He might still have pushed on to the north he was striving for if it had not been for the fatal disease which seems to be peculiar to Greenland dogs. Other explorers have found it impossible, when this disease was prevalent, to procure the dogs they needed for projected sledge journeys; but we do not recall that this malady has ever before contributed to the defeat of an expedition while on its way.

All the members of the party are safe and sound, and apparently none the worse for their Arctic experiences. They are almost home, and we wish we

might welcome their gallant leader among them as they end the eventful journey. He has elected, however, to remain behind, with two comrades, at his Arctic post. It was two Americans with a sledge who made a higher northing than the costliest expeditions have ever attained. Peary had already won his laurels as one of the foremost of Arctic explorers. Since he has chosen to keep up the fight with the grim ice king, his friends can only hope that the fates will be kinder to him next year, and that his success will be commensurate with his splendid achievements of 1892.

A Visitor of Prisons

The New York "Sun" concludes its account of the sad death of Miss Ernestine Schaffner as follows:

"There will be many to sympathize with the mother of the young woman. It is nearly ten years since she began the work which has earned for her the title of 'The Tombs Angel.' A poor servant-girl accused of theft went to her for assistance. Mrs. Schaffner listened to her story, believed that the girl was falsely accused, and assisted her to defend herself. Establishing this girl's innocence opened Mrs. Schaffner's eyes to the fact that many an innocent person might be sent to jail simply for lack of means to get legal help and evidence.

"She began haunting the Tombs prison and talking with the prisoners. At the end of a year she had the satisfaction of having saved more than a dozen men and women from being convicted of crime. Since then she has given bail, hired lawyers, and assisted those she believed to be innocent in every way in her power. Nor does she let her interest cease after they are free. She has found places for her beneficiaries, lent them money, or helped them in some way to self-support.

"In 1890 Mrs. Schaffner's philanthropic work had grown to be so extensive that she engaged a lawyer at a salary to attend to the legal part of it, and at the same time she opened an office near the Tombs at 23 Centre Street. Here she advertised: 'Free Advice to the Poor and the Innocent Accused.' Mrs. Schaffner is regularly upon about \$20,000 in bail bonds, and she has a considerable sum lent to those who have been prisoners.

"It was asserted by some of her friends when her work grew extensive that she would ruin her fortune by becoming responsible for bad characters.

"Mrs. Schaffner declared not long ago that in all the time she had been helping these people she had not lost, all told, \$1,000, and that a considerable part of this had been lost in a case where a lawyer employed by her recovered money deposited as bail and kept it."

Ministerial Personals

CONGREGATIONAL

- John N. Coyle accepts a call from the First Church of Denver, Colo.
- W. C. Peabody accepts a call from Wilson, N. Y.
- C. L. French, of Crete, Ill., has resigned.
- W. F. Lowe was ordained at the Winthrop Church, Holbrook, Mass., September 4.
- Thomas T. Stone observed the seventieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry at Bolton, Mass., on September 16.
- C. J. Anderson has become pastor of the Swedish Church in Proctor, Vt.
- S. B. L. Penrose, of Dayton, Wis., has resigned.
- C. W. Duncan accepts a call to Dexter, Minn.
- H. A. Coolidge, of Stoddard, N. H., has resigned, and has received a call from Ossipee.
- J. E. Snowden accepts a call to Fayette, Ia.

PRESBYTERIAN

- C. S. Pomeroy died suddenly in Cleveland, O., on September 10, at the age of sixty; he was pastor of the Second Church of that city.
- J. O. Denniston, of Cooperstown, N. Y., has resigned.
- C. A. Richmond accepts a call to Albany, N. Y.
- S. M. Campbell has received a call to Englewood, Ill.

OTHER CHURCHES

- A. G. Singsen has resigned the rectorship of St. Peter's Church (P. E.), Bainbridge, N. Y., and accepted a call to Trinity Church, Findlay, O.
- Churchill Satterlee accepts the rectorship of Grace Church (P. E.), Morganton, N. C.
- A. B. Whitney has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Indianapolis, Ind.
- F. L. Hopkins, of Fayville, Mass., has received a call from the Baptist church in Felchville, Vt.
- W. A. Ruppert has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in Detroit, Mich.

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About People

—Every year a Jewish girl in Frankfurt-Germany, receives a dowry of \$2,500, the income of a bequest by Baron Rothschild. Any respectable Jewess not younger than seventeen or older than thirty-six may apply, and lots are drawn for the prize.

—Samuel White, of Clinton, Mass., is a descendant in the fifth generation from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. He is ninety years old. Mr. White is a farmer, and in haying-time he may be found in the fields mowing and raking as briskly as either of his two sons, who are respectively fifty-eight and sixty years old.

—Father Hyacinthe is delivering a course of holiday lectures to workmen at the Salle Vauthier. One of these was on "Anarchy and Family Life." He said the spread of Anarchism was a sure sign of decadence. The best means against it was to develop in the masses family feeling, and particularly the sentiment of parental authority. If in economical affairs Anarchism is destructive of security, in moral affairs it warps all notions of just and unjust, of good and evil.

—The oldest active professor in Germany is said to be Privy Councilor Stickel, Professor of Oriental Languages at Jena, who recently celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. It was Professor Stickel who answered Prince Bismarck's question as to his age in the following manner: "I have seen Napoleon I. —Germany in its condition of deepest disgrace; I have known Goethe, and in him seen Germany at the pinnacle of its literary development; and now I see in your Highness him who brought our Fatherland to the pinnacle of political development."

—A minister who could not secure the charge of a church once implored Dr. Parker to explain the reason of his difficulty, says an English exchange. He was scholarly, studious, well-informed, willing to work; but no church would look at him. He offered to stand up in the corner of Dr. Parker's study and preach his best sermon. At the end of the performance Dr. Parker delivered his verdict. It was brief, incisive, and summary. "Now I can tell you," he said, "why you cannot get a church. For the last half-hour you have not been trying to get something into my mind, but something off yours; that is the reason."

—Lovers of Charles Dickens's works will be interested to hear that there is still in the employ of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway Company the original of the character whom Dickens named "Lamps" in his story "Mugby Junction," which appeared first as a Christmas number. He is the lamp-

foreman at Tilbury (the original Mugby Junction), and is named Chipperfield, though he generally answers to the name of "Chipper" on the line. Though practically past work now, he is retained in the service of the Company in recognition of his long service. He is very proud of the important part he plays in "Mugby Junction," and is always willing to talk with travelers about his association with Dickens, who was always very kind to him; but he is proudest of all of the copy of the story which Dickens himself presented to him, and which he can sometimes be persuaded to exhibit.

Three Disraeli Anecdotes

Lord Dufferin tells three characteristic stories of Disraeli:

"One of my earliest encounters with Mr. Disraeli," writes his Lordship, "was in Brook Street, the afternoon of the day he had won his Buckinghamshire election. I stopped to congratulate him on his successful campaign, when he said to me, 'Yes, I said rather a good thing on the hustings yesterday. There was a fellow in the crowd who kept calling me a man of straw, without any stake in the country, and asking what I stood upon, so I said, 'Well, it is true I do not possess the broad acres of Lord So-and-so, or the vast acres of the Duke of A., but if the gentleman wants to know upon what I stand, I will tell him—I stand on my head.'"

"Many years after, I passed him again as he was strolling up hatless from the House of Commons to speak to some colleagues in the House of Lords. Happening to inquire whether he had read a certain novel, he said, 'Oh, I have no time for novel-reading now. Moreover, when I want to read a novel I write it.'"

The third story relates to Lord Dufferin's mother and her first glimpse of the elder Disraeli. She knew the younger one, and, "the elder Disraeli being as yet more celebrated than his son, my mother had expressed a desire to see him. But the introduction could not be managed, inasmuch as at this particular moment Mr. Disraeli had quarreled with his father. One fine morning, however, he arrived with his father in his right hand, so to speak, in Mrs. Norton's drawing-room at Story's-gate. Setting him down in a chair, and looking at him as if he were some object of *virtu* of which he wanted to dispose, Mr. Disraeli turned round to my mother, and said, in his somewhat pompous voice: 'Mrs. Blackwood, I have brought you my father. I have become reconciled to my father on two conditions. The first was that he should come and see you; the second, that he should pay my debts.'"

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Office-Seeker—Mr. President, don't you remember me? President—Yes, but I cannot place you.—*Truth.*

"Did you ever try the faith cure, Tompkins?" "Yes. It cured me, too." "What of?" "Faith in the faith cure."—*Judge.*

Miss Trill—I love to hear the birds sing. Jack Downright (warmly)—So do I. They never attempt a piece beyond their ability.—*Tit-Bits.*

"That was a very reasonable request the Rev. Mr. Whitetie made last Sunday." "What was it?" "He requested that no buttons be contributed for the heathen without garments attached to them."—*Herald.*

Judge—How do you account for the fact that the man's watch was found in your pocket? Prisoner—Your Honor, life is made up of inexplicable mysteries, and I trust your Honor will so instruct the jury.—*Puck.*

The important announcement is cabled from England that Baby York will be vaccinated within the next three weeks. Smallpox is one of the very few things that the royal family of Great Britain is not willing to take.—*World.*

"Suppose the word 'male' is taken out of our Constitution sooner or later. Do you suppose we'll ever have a woman President?" "No. No married woman could spare the time, and no single woman would confess to the requisite age."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"Well, Edith, how do you like going to school? Is your teacher nice?" "No, I don't like her one bit! She put me in a chair and told me to sit there for the present; and I sat and sat and sat, and she never gave me a present."—*Evangelist.*

"Do you think," said the intellectual young woman, "that there is any truth in the theory that big creatures are better-natured than small ones?" "Yes," answered the young man, "I do. Look at the difference between the Jersey mosquito and the Jersey cow."—*Life.*

Something to Look Forward to.—Farmer Brown (after fourteen hours at haying)—Never mind, Tommy; hayin' don't last for ever. Jest remember that winter's comin' soon, an' nothin' to do but saw wood an' 'tend the cattle an' go to school an' study nights.—*Harper's Bazar.*

One of the proctors of the Dublin University had a dog whose eyes were very unequal in size. A friend once expressed surprise at this peculiar characteristic. "Yes," said the owner, "and he takes a mean advantage of the fact whenever I have a stranger to dine with me. He first gets fed on one side of my guest, and then goes round the table to the other side and pretends to be a different dog."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mr. Maxim's Air-Ship

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, gives in the "North American Review" a description of his air-ship, and of the trial at Baldwyn Park, England, recently, in which the machine broke loose from the overhead rail intended to keep it down for experimental purposes, and actually did (Mr. Maxim says) "fly" a little. The apparatus is driven by steam generated in a fine network of copper tubes $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, 1-50 of an inch thick, and 8 feet long. This boiler has been tested under 235 pounds steam-pressure. The fuel used is naphtha, of 72 degrees Baumé; the burner has 7,650 jets. For experimental purposes, and perhaps as an almost indispensable condition of starting, the initial momentum is imparted by running the machine on rails. Mr. Maxim has a track 1,800 feet long at Baldwyn Park, on which he tests the working of all parts of the machine.

Mr. Maxim says:

The first trials with these planes (the main aeroplane and four auxiliary planes) in position were made on the 31st of July last, on a perfectly calm day, and three runs were made, the first with 150 pounds pressure of steam per square inch. The speed was twenty-six miles an hour, and the maximum lift 2,750 pounds. The second run was made with 240 pounds of steam. . . . The maxi-

mum lift was 4,700 pounds. Then everything was made ready for a final test with practically the full power of the engines. Careful observers were stationed on each side of the track, and I took two men with me on the machine, the duty of one being to observe the pressure-gauges, and that of the other to observe and note the action of the wheels on the upper track. The machine was tied up to a dynamometer, the engines started with a boiler-pressure of 310 pounds, and with a screw-thrust of a little more than 2,100 pounds. Upon liberating the machine it started forward with great rapidity, while the screws rotated at a terrific rate. I turned on slightly more gas, and the pressure almost instantly rose to 320 pounds to the square inch, and blew off at the safety-valve at that pressure. After running a few hundred feet, the machine was completely lifted off the lower rails, and all four of the upper wheels were engaged on the upper or safety rail. After running a few hundred feet in this position, the speed of the machine greatly increased, and the lift became so great that the rear axletrees, holding the machine down, were doubled up, and the wheels broken off. The machine then became liberated, the front end being held down only on one side. This swayed the machine to one side, brought it violently against the upper rails, and stopped it in the air, the lift breaking the rails and moving them outward about ten feet. Steam was, however, shut off before the machine stopped. The machine then fell to the earth, embedding the wheels in the turf, showing that it had been stopped in the air, had come directly down, and had not moved after it touched the ground. Had this last experiment been made with a view to free flight, and had the upper rail been removed or the wheels taken off, the machine would certainly have mounted in the air and have traveled a long distance, if necessary. As it was, the lift certainly exceeded the full weight of the machine, the water, the fuel, and the men, by 2,000 pounds, and was far beyond the registering limit of the dynamographs, the pencil being drawn completely across the paper on the recording cylinders.

These experiments at Baldwyn's Park are the first that have ever been attempted with a machine running in a straight line. The prime object of these experiments has been to demonstrate whether it is possible or not for a large machine to be constructed sufficiently light, powerful, and efficient to actually lift into the air its own weight and the weight of one or more men. All other flying-machines which have ever been built in the world have persistently stuck to the earth, and this is the first occasion in which a machine has ever been made to raise itself clear of the earth. It has been admitted by all scientists that as soon as a machine could be made with motors powerful enough to actually lift it in the air, aerial navigation would become practical. I have demonstrated that a good and reliable motor can be made with sufficient power for its weight to drive a flying-machine, that a very heavy flying-machine may be made to raise itself in the air with water, fuel, and three men on board; and that it may lift, in addition to all this, 2,000 pounds. It now only remains to continue the experiments with a view of learning the art of maneuvering the machine; and for this purpose it will be necessary for me to seek some large, open, and level plain, and to commence by making flights so near to the ground that any mistake in the steering cannot result in a serious mishap.



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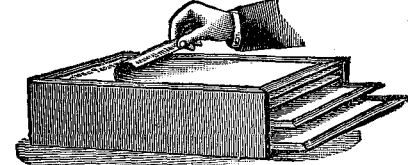
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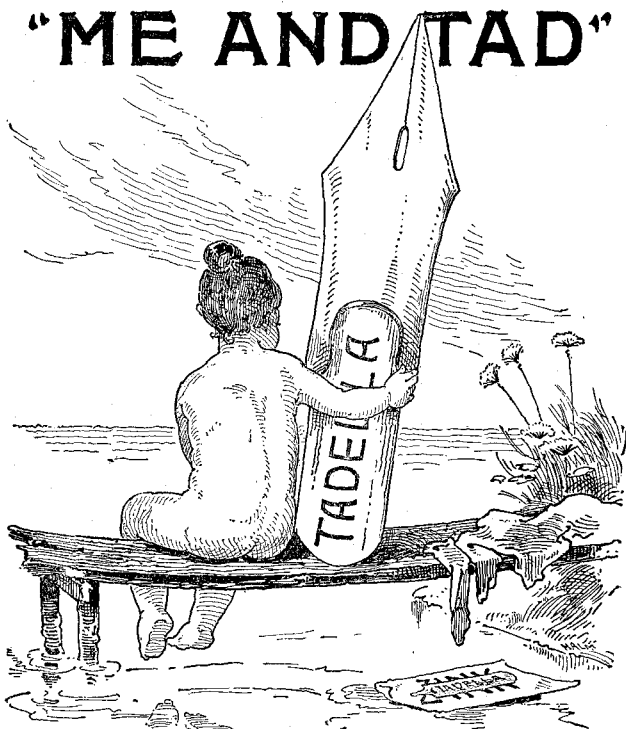
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