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Aid for Armenia

The Red Cross knows no race, no sect, no creed; it knows nothing but simply humanity. Wherever there is suffering, there is work for the Red Cross. CLARA BARTON.

The following appeal, indorsed by Minister Terrell, was issued more than two months ago, by responsible and well-known residents of Constantinople:

"If ever there was a case of human suffering which appealed to human hearts and hands for relief, such a case is presented by the quarter of a million women and children and aged men whose breadwinners and employers have fallen suddenly by violence all over Turkey in Asia, and all whose possessions, to their very clothing, have been stripped from them. Trade is prostrate, villages and even cities are in ruins. As the cold of winter comes on, tens of thousands must die unless help comes speedily."

THE ARMENIAN FUND

THE ARMENIAN FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$1,390 65
Branchville, N. J. Congregational Church, New Salem, Mass. M. D., Washington, D. C. W. P. B., Glenwood Springs, Colo	3 00
M. D., Washington, D. C	5 00
W. P. B., Glenwood Springs, Colo	25 00
Presbyter	8 00 50 00
Sympathy, Ottawa, Ont. Presbyter. W. W., Alden Bridge, La. Colorado Springs Ministers' Assoc	5 00
Anonymous, West Philadelphia, Pa	59 00 5 00
Friend	10 00
R. S. W., New York, N. Y	10 00 10 00
Congregational Church, Clayville, N. Y.	2 25
K. P., Sandy Hill, N. Y	5 00 2 00
C. F. P., Simsbury, Conn	10 00
P. D., Central Falls, R. I.	1 00
J. E. M., Newark, N. J	50 00 2 00
E. E. M. G., Newark, N. J.	5 00
Mrs. E. C. T., Keene, N. H.	1 00 5 00
Miss J. E. B., Keene, N. H.	5 00
Anonymous, West Philadelphia, Pa, Friend. R. S. W., New York, N. Y First Baptist Church, Lynn, Mass Congregational Church, Clayville, N. Y. K. P., Sandy Hill, N. Y. E. and M., Waterbury, Conn. C. F. P., Simsbury, Conn. P. D., Central Falls, R. I. Miss S. U., Chestnut Hill, Mass J. E. M., Newark, N. J. L. B. W., Hartsville, Mass Mrs. E. C. T., Keene, N. H. Miss J. E. B., Keene, N. H. G. B., New York, N. Y. L. F. C., Jamaica Plain, Mass S. S. Elmhurst, III. E. N., Baltimore, Md.	10 00 5 00
S. D. H., Milton, Mass	2 00
E. N., Baltimore, Md.	5 00 2 00
S. S., Elmhurst, III E. N., Baltimore, Md Anonymous, Louisville, Ky	2 00
The Octagon Club. Taunton, Mass	25 00 5 00
L. H., Buffalo, N. Y	5 00
Anonymous, Louisville, Ky. E. K., Chicago, Ill. The Octagon Club, Taunton, Mass L. H., Buffalo, N. Y. M. G. H. and E. M. F. H., Warren, Pa J. B., Warren, Pa. B. and J. W. R. P., Rutland, Vt. Mary and Fanny, Rutland, Vt. Mrs. M. A. B., Washington, D. C. W. M. R. F., Chicago, Ill. A. S. K., Hopkinton, N. Y. Mrs. E. M. S., Amesbury, Mass. Park.	5 00 I 00
B. and J.	10 00
Mary and Fanny, Rutland, Vt	10 00 50
Mrs. M. A. B., Washington, D. C	5 00
W. M. R. F., Chicago, Ill.	10 00 5 00
Mrs. E. M. S., Amesbury, Mass	5 00
Park H C Sterling Ill	I 00 2 00
Mrs. L. M. S., Amesoury, Mass. H. C., Sterling, Ill. J. S. B., Chagrin Falls, O. Anonymous A. F. B., Salem, Mass. Christian Endeavor Society, New England Congregational Church, Aurora, Ill. J. P. C., Rutherford, N. J.	10 00
Anonymous	2 25 5 00
Christian Endeavor Society, New England	-
Congregational Church, Aurora, Ill	10 00
C. C., Rutherford, N. J.	3 00
Congregational Church, Aurora, Ill J. P. C., Rutherford, N. J C. C., Rutherford, N. J A Friend, Wheeling, W. Va Brooks Shoemaker J. H. S., Argyle, N. Y. P. H. K., St. Louis, Mo J. B. F., Englewood, N. J M. T. L. S. M. M. D. M. C. and C. T. L.	20 00 5 00
J. H. S., Argyle, N. Y.	2 00
I. B. F., Englewood, N. I	5 00
M. T. L. S. M. M. D. M. C. and C. T. L. T. D. J., Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. E. G., Searsport, Me. Miss M. G., Searsport, Me. Miss S. B. T., Searsport, Me. Mrs. J. G. P., Searsport, Me. A. J. Titusville. Pa. C. E. P., Troy, Pa. A. Friend J., Toledo, O. F. F. N. Sierra Madre, Cal.	Ĩ OO
D. M. C. and C. T. L.	3 00
T. D. J., Raleigh, N. C	10 00
Mrs. E. G., Searsport, Me	3 00 2 00
Miss S. B. T., Searsport, Me	1 00
A. I., Titusville, Pa	3 00
C. E. P., Troy, Pa	IO 00 2 00
I. Toledo. O.	2 00 25 00
E. E. N., Sierra Madre, Cal J. E. L., South Millbrook, N. Y	
Cash	21 41 10 00
Cash Grace Church, Amherst, Mass Mrs. J. G. H., St. Augustine, Fla A. A. B., Chicago, Ill Mrs. E. S. M., Des Moines, Ia	10 00
A. A. B. Chicago, Ill	10 00 2 00
Mrs. E. S. M., Des Moines, Ia	10 00
A Subscriber, St. James, Mo	1 00 1 00
Mrs. C. W. S., Spring Hill, Tenn	1 00
C. J. C., Greenwich, Conn	10 00 5 00
B. R. B. and A. H. A., Oakland, Cal	2 00
J. Van D	10 CO 1 OO
A Friend of the Cause	1 00
Mrs. E. S. M., Des Moines, Ia. Cash. A Subscriber, St. James, Mo Mrs. C. W. S., Spring Hill, Tenn. H. G. R., Peoria, Ill. C. J. C., Greenwich, Conn. B. R. B. and A. H. A., Oakland, Cal. H. W. S. J. Van D. J. Van D. A Friend of the Cause. M., Galway, N. Y. Anonymous.	5 00 2 00
Coates College, Terre Haute, Ind	62 00
Anonymous Coates College, Terre Haute, Ind G. H., London, Ont M., Norwalk, Conn. M. Norwalk, Conn.	5 00 10 00
M., Norwalk, Conn	5 00

A., Norwalk, Conn	2	00
G. B. H., Baltimore, Md	10	00
A. W., Brookline, Mass	25	00
In His Name	2	00
M., Titusville, N. J	5	00
L., Baltimore, Md	2	00
R. B. S., Princeton, N. J	I	00
A Friend, Ridgefield, Conn	I	00
Mrs. H. B. J., Schraalenburg, N. J	I	00
People of the Village of Lima, Ind	3	25
L. H., Roxbury, Mass C. K. H., Kelley's Island, O	Ĩ	oō
C. K. H., Kelley's Island, O	ĩ	00
Members of the Baltimore Monthly Meet-		
ing of Friends (Orthodox)	37	00
ing of Friends (Orthodox)	37 8	00
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Total to February 3..... \$2,223 43

George Bliss

Seldom has a man passed away leaving a reputation for such gen-uine modesty and solid worth as that of George Bliss, the ac-tive head of the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., New York City. Mr. Bliss was

George Bliss in his eight-ieth year, and to the day of his death his faculties were as alert as ever A pating of Minut to the day of his death his faculties were as alert as ever. A native of Northampton. Mass., he went to New Haven in the early thirties and entered the dry-goods business. Some years later he came to New York City and became connected with the firm of the late S. B. Chittenden and John J. Phelps (the latter the father of the late William Walter Phelps). Mr. Bliss prospered in the dry-goods business, and rose to a partnership in the new business, and rose to a partnership in the new firm of Phelps, Bliss & Co. This firm was succeeded by George Bliss & Co., Eldridge, Dunham & Co., and now Dunham, Buckley & Dunham & Co., and now Dunham, Buckley & Co. Nearly thirty years ago, wishing to con-trol his investments somewhat differently, Mr. Bliss entered the banking business with Gov-ernor Morton, who had also left the dry-goods business. Mr. Morton wished the firm styled Bliss, Morton & Co., but this was too much for Mr. Bliss's modesty, and the names were reversed. The house of Morton, Bliss & Co. has had a distinguished career. It was instru-mental in furthering the resumption of specie payments after the war, and in enabling the United States Government to refund its debt. From 1873 to 1884 the firm acted as fiscal From 1873 to 1884 the firm acted as fiscal agents for the Government. Two of its notable agents for the Government. Two of its notable transactions were the payment by check of \$15,500,000 on account of the Geneva Award, and the payment of \$5,500,000 on account of the Fishery Award. While Mr. Bliss's quiet disposition kept him from public notice, no man in Wall Street was more sought after when sound advice was needed. He was a director in a number of railway, bank, and other large corporations, but he was also as earnest a worker in philanthropic and religious institutions, such as the Woman's Hospital 2 25 5 00 2 00 8 00 5 00 3 00 10 00 2 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 earnest a worker in philanthropic and religious institutions, such as the Woman's Hospital and the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled. He was also Treasurer of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Only a few weeks since he said to a friend: "No business of my life ever gave me so much happiness as helping those poor wretches out on Blackwell's Island." Mr. Bliss was accustomed to spend his spare time in administering his great but unostentatious charities—on Blackwell's Island, where, among other benefactions, he had built a \$100,000 church: at Northampton, Mass., where he had 00 00 00 00 00 41 00 2 00 25 00 3 00 21 41 10 00 8 00 church; at Northampton, Mass., where he had also erected a beautiful church, and at other also erected a beautiful church, and at other places where his gifts were not so well known. The influence of such a man cannot die. He was in every sense a gentleman. Conservative by instinct, he kept many from foolish ventures in Wall Street, and with rare conscientious-ness he gave good service to his clients. Upright in personal life, he never cared to mingle with those whose money gives them the chance for display in society, business, sport, or even in charities; in fact, nothing in Mr. Bliss's life was so characteristic of the I 00 I 00 I 00 I 00 5 00 2 00 I0 00

MISS CORSON'S

BROWN LOAVES,

by Miss Juliet Corson, Founder of the New York Cooking School.

These little loaves were first made for the Guards' luncheons at the World's Fair; they offer a means for utilizing the cut bread on hand, besides being a very palatable hot bread, more easy to serve than ordinary brown bread, and much less troublesome to make and cook.

Sift two heaped teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder and one of salt with half a cupful of flour. Soak enough pieces of white bread in cold water to fill a cup when the water is squeezed from them. Scald one cupful of Indian meal with as much boiling water as it will absorb. Mix together half a cupful each of milk and molasses. Beat all these ingredients together with enough cold water to make a batter which will just run from the mixing bowl into small long oval molds, such as are cast in iron frames of half a dozen; the molds should be heated and well buttered. Bake the little loaves in a moderately heated oven until they cleave from the sides of the molds, turn them out, and serve them hot with good butter. and serve them hot with good butter.

man as his reluctance to allow his name to be connected with any philanthropy. He gave what was far better—gentle, persistent, per-sonal service, and that service never flagged. When almost an octogenarian, he was as in-defatigable as ever in attending personally, not only to every detail of his far-reaching financial interests and those of his firm, but in giving his life's best strength to helping those whom he did help. Many such a one will now say, with just pride, "He was my friend."

Notes and Queries

The letter from a Presbyterian brother a few weeks ago, on the general question of unity among Chris-tians, and incidentally as to how he, a Presbyterian, could unite with me, a Quaker, has recalled the ques-tion I have wanted to ask The Outlook for the last thirty months or so. At that time Thomas Chase, ex-President of Haverford College and Friends' representative among the American Revisers, led our class at Bible school; and we laymen picked up a good deal of information. He related that not long ago a missionary bishop in China had violated the rubric by administering communion with tea for an element. He further stated (to impress on us how one passage of Scripture should be taken with another, and how references were made) that when

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pim-ples, and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it, in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly, and permanently cured by

100 Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

the Revisers in this country were working on their references, all, or nearly all, of the references he sent in on the subject of the ordinances were accepted by the Americans, but thrown out by the English Revis-ers. Can you give more precise information of the incident said to have occurred in China (or possibly somewhere else), with a bishop as the celebrant of the eucharist? W. J. L.

We join in our correspondent's request for further authentication of the incident referred to.

1. Write to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., for Write to Allegneny College, Meadville, Pa., for a more definite answer than we are prepared to give.
 We should tell him that, according to!Professor Stevens's work on "The Pauline Theology," St. Paul himself does not seem to have known it, and that it makes no difference, to one who regards the Divine Sonship of Christ as essentially ethical and spiritual, whether his existence in flesh began with a physiological miracle or not. As to your last re-mark, it is as certain as anything can be that the Holy Child inherited from his mother what she inherited from the race.

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How old, in your judgment, ought a child to be before he is told the story of the Crucifixion? And in what manner should you present to him the doctrine of the Atonement? In what manner do you present it to adults? Please name some book that sets forth this doctrine in a manner approved by you. G.

It depends on the child. With some, not till six or seven at least. We should not present it at all as a "doctrine," or *the* doctrine, usually so called. We should illustrate to a child the death of Christ by the deaths that many suffer in the death of cliffst by the deaths that many suffer in the way of self-sacrifice for the good of others, deferring other aspects of it till maturer age. For the remaining points of the question see "The Divine Satisfac-tion" (T. Whittaker, New York; 40 cents).

I have \$30 to invest in theological books—need a set of Schaff-Herzog, a good dictionary, etc. What books would you suggest? A. A. R. After you have got your Schaff-Herzog, you will have \$15 left. For \$14.95 T. Whittaker, Bible House, New York, will send you the following standard works: Caird's "Evolution of Religion," Bruce's "Training of the Twelve," Bruce's "Apolo-getics," Stevens's "Pauline Theology," Stevens's "Johannine Theology," Smith's "Old Testament in the Jewish Church," Smith's "Prophets of Is-rael." This leaves your dictionary out. The re-print of Webster's "Unabridged," old edition, but very serviceable, can be bought at various places for very serviceable, can be bought at various places for a little less than one dollar.

Will you kindly suggest some simple and interest-ing book (German preferred) which would be useful to a Sunday-school teacher, young and inexper-enced, in teaching her purils, aged from ten to twelve years, the Life of Christ ? S. S.

A German pastor recommends "Drei Tage aus dem Leben Jesu" (American Tract Society). Mr. Bird's book, "Jesus the Carpenter of Nazareth," is also to be recommended (Longmans, Green & Co., New York).

Please indicate the standard authorities on the Jews-past, present, future; Judaism in modern law and life, theology and statesmanship, literature and urade, etc. C. R. S.

Milman's "History of the Jews," Graetz's "His-tory of the Jews," Beaulieu's "Israel Among the Nations" (Putnams, New York), "Judaism at the World's Parliament of Religions" (R. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati), Toy's "Judaism and Christianity."

The 19th verse of the 3d chapter of 1st Peter says that Christ "went and preached to the spirits in prison," which spirits (20th verse) "were sometime disobedient." Please give your views of the above passage. G. R.

It seems to us that the natural sense of the words is, that after his death Christ preached his Gospel to certain departed spirits, who were under restraint because of their disobedient life in the time of Noah.

In the editorial of The Outlook for January 4, 1896, the sentence occurs: "English public morals are probably, on the whole, the best in the world," May I be permitted to ask an explanation of this remark? R. S. C.

The language seems to us perfectly unambiguous. The ethical standards are higher in England than in any other country in the world, and are better lived up to. Is that any plainer?

Will you please inform me as to the origin of the phrase "institutional church"? By whom was it first used, and to what local church first applied? W. C. M.

Dr. C. A. Dickinson, of the Berkeley Temple,

THERE should be the fullest ex-You posure of the grave danger now menacing the public in the numer-May Defy ous alum

baking the Danger. on the market.

That alum in food is unwholesome is a fact as well established as that arsenic is a poison. Eminent scientists, by experiments upon both human beings and animals, have demonstrated it. Physicians everywhere aver it. Health Boards and legislatures have passed laws restraining the sale of alum powders, and making the use of alum in food a misdemeanor. Nevertheless alum baking powders represented as pure cream of tartar powders are for sale in almost every grocery.

Avoid every new baking powder until you have had it analyzed and proved it free from alum. Baking powders sold, either wholesale or retail, at a lower price than the Royal,

sale or retail, at a lower price than the Royal, are almost invariably made from alum, and should be avoided under all circumstances. Safety lies in the use of the ROYAL BAKING PowDER. It is not only free from alum and am-monia, but its combination of chemically pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda is act-ually an anti-dyspeptic, promoting digestion and adding to the wholesomeness of the food.

Boston, well known as an institutional church, informs us that the phrase was first applied to that church by Professor W. J. Tucker, now President of Dartmouth College, about seven years ago.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that A correspondent calls attention to the fact that a recent note in regard to obtaining book copy-right was in error in saying that *after* publication two copies of the book must be sent. The law re-quires the copies to be sent by or before the date of publication. If sent afterward, copyright would be made void. Any person can obtain from the Libra-rian of Congress a memorandum of directions for convirbition. copyrighting.

In reply to the query of "M. P. R." I can state that the students of the University of the South pre-sented with appropriate music, costumes, and scenery the tollowing Greek dramas: 1893, the "Frogs" of Aristophanes; 1894, the "Alcextis" of Euripides; 1895, the "Antigone" of Æschylus, Further informa-tion cepies of programmes, and the like can proba-bly be obtained by application to B. Lawson Wig-gins, Vice-Chancellor, Sewanee, Tenn.

B. W. W.

Books Received

D. APPLETON & CO, NEW YORK B. APPLETON & CO., New YORK
 Sully, James. Studies of Childhood, \$2.50.
 Kinslev, William W. Old Faiths and New Facts.
 \$1.50.
 Falkner, J. Meade. The Lost Stradivarius. \$1.
 Chambers, George F. The Story of the Solar System. 40 cts. C. W. BARDEEN, SYRACUSE Binner, Paul. Old Stories Retold. 25 cts. Godard, Harlow. An Outline Study of United States History. 50 cts. Young. W. T. The Art of Putting Questions. 15 cts.

States History. 50 cts.
Young, W. T. The Art of Putting Questions. 15 cts.
Lees, Professor. The Claims of Greek. 25 cts.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO., CHICAGO
Sears, Lorenzo. The History of Oratory.
J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA
Conney, Mrs. A Ruthless Avenger. 50 cts.
MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
Chamberlain, Alexander Francis. The Child and Childhood in Folk-Thougnt. \$3.
Dante, The Interno. Edited by George Musgrave. \$1.50.
Rossetti, Christina. New Poems. Edited by Will-iam Michael Rossetti. \$1.75.
German Songs of To-Day. Edited by Alexander Tille. \$1.
Fortescue, Hon. J. W. Dundonald. 60 cts.
Dickens. Charles. A Tale of Two Cities, and The Mystery of Edwin Drood. \$1.
Godley, A. D. Socrates. \$1.75.
Johnson, Captain T. G. François-Séverin Mar-ceau. 1769-1796. \$2.
MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO., NEW YORK

ceau. r769-r766. \$2. MAYNARD, MERRILL & CO., NEW YORK Prescott, William H. The Conquest of Mexico. Ohnet, Georges. Le Chant du Cygne. Schrammen, Prof. Johannes. Legends of German Heroes. 40 cts. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK Peddie, William. A Manual of Physics. 'CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK Stevenson, Robert Louis. The Suicide Club. 75 cts. Field, Eugene. The Love Affairs of a Bibiloma niac. \$1.25. THOMAS WHITTAKER, NBW YORK Baring-Gould, S. Curiosities of Olden Times. \$1.50.

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The Spectator

That strange and moving tale, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," still has power to excite discussion, as the Spectator found the other afternoon. A dozen gentlemen representing various professions were in a club smokingroom, and Stevenson's story was talked over with an interest usually excited only by the freshest sensation of the day. It was granted by all who participated in the discussion that it was a common thing for a man to have a two-sided character, but there was much difference of opinion as to whether any two sides of one character could possibly be so great as in the man created by Stevenson. Some—these were cynical chaps and bitter—asserted that very many men with most excellent reputations for virtue were at heart and in secret practices as wicked as possible. These disputants were aiming at the men we call hypocrites, fraudulent personalities who are particularly objectionable to those who like to be considered "men of the world." In their effort to get a blow at the hypocrites these "men of the world "lost sight of the fact that, as Stevenson portrayed him, Dr. Jekyll was not a hypocrite; he was a distinctly different individuality from Mr. Hyde, with whom he had nothing in common except that both personages inhabited the same body. Had Dr. Jekyll merely been a hypocrite, the story would have been not even of passing interest; but, being a curious study of a possibility of life, it has, after its sensational novelty has worn off, still a strange power to excite thought and reflection.

The Spectator did not participate in the conversation at the club, but he recalled several instances within his knowledge of men in whose characters were contradictions almost as great as in Stevenson's creation. The Spectator knew a man of liberal fortune who was the personification of generosity in one aspect of his life. He not only tried to help the poor and the needy who came under his observation, but he sought out those who were suffering and hiding their wants from the world. In his benefactions he was not careless, but endeavored always to permanently help those in whom he took an interest, so that they might be self-supporting and themselves provide against the discomforts of a recurring rainy day. He was not carelessly charitable, but careful in what he did; the Spectator knows that this Dr. Jekyll did much good by his kind acts. Now turn the shield. This same person, though he had abundant means, would not pay an ordinary business debt if he could possibly get out of it; if he could not get out of it he would delay till judgment had been secured and the sheriff was ready to make a levy. It made no difference, it seemed, what his dilatoriness in meeting his engagements might mean to his creditor—ruin, bankruptcy, or whatever—so long as it was an honest commercial debt he would not pay it if he could help it.

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The Spectator also knew of another man who was a member of several clubs where he played cards and indulged in gambling generally. In this relation of his life this man was most scrupulously nice, and would pay his debts promptly whatever the sacrifice. He was so famous for his scrupulous honor in his purely personal affairs that he was frequently called upon to decide disputes between friends, and in his own circle his dictum, so far as personal honor was concerned, was law. In business this man was so unconscionable a rogue that men who knew what he did marveled that he kept out of State prison. He cheated every one he had business with, including the United States Government. During the war he took a contract to supply several thousand mules to the army. He bought one lot of several hundred, and, by bribing the quartermaster, he turned these in late in the afternoon, stampeded them at night, and turned in the same animals the next day. This operation he repeated over and over again until his contract was filled. The quartermaster was courtmartialed and imprisoned, but "Mr. Hyde" escaped—escaped by the hair of his teeth, to indulge in further rascalities to the end of his life. But in his home and in his clubs he was always a model of nice propriety—respected, honored, loved.

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There was still another acquaintance of the Spectator. Three-fourths of the time this man was as well-groomed and as well-behaved a person as could be found anywhere. He was delicate in his thoughts and nice in his speech. During this part of his life his pet aversion was drunkenness. He really despised a drunken man, and he has even been known to strike from the list of his acquaintances men who had been unseemly when intoxicated. He was always willing to contribute to any movement of which his judgment approved and which had for its object the reclamation of drunkards or the lessening of the drink habit. But this man was every now and then a most gross offender against the rules of temperance. He did not go on sprees of weeks' duration and then sober up, but he got blind drunk at least once a week. And when he was drunk he was a most pitiable object—tearful at times, truculent at others—and most objectionable. He was asked to resign from one of his clubs on account of his habits; when the majority of his friends heard of it, they were amazed and incredulous—they had never seen "Mr. Hyde," they knew only "Dr. Jekyll."

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And here is one more instance among the Spectator's acquaintances. This acquaintance is a'lawyer of acknowledged ability. He is a hard worker and of most engaging address, besides being a very personable, a very handsome man. This lawyer despises sharp practice and all low tricks; he admires what is truthful and frank. He sincerely thinks that character is more to be desired than wealth. He takes a great interest in public affairs, and with marked ability always advocates the side which makes for righteousness. In social matters he is in favor of and practices that which is gentlemanlike, taking that side and that view instinctively. The Spectator has never met this "Dr. Jekyll" without being persuaded that from him, in a case of moral perplexity, he could be sure of getting the best possible counsel. But this lawyer, in his practice in the courts, has abandoned every principle that he holds dear. Knowing exactly what is the right, and, as the Spectator believes, loving the right with entire sincerity, this "Mr. Hyde" never fails in real action to do the wrong thing. He seems to be impelled by some kind of horrible fate to do always what is wrong. In consequence, notwithstanding his abilities, he is an unsuccessful lawyer, and a man with a black smirch over his reputation.

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None of these men was a hypocrite; if any had been, the point of each of the anecdotes would have been lost, and none of these character's would have resembled "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The Spectator does not mean to attempt to extract from what he has related any moral; there is, indeed, no need for a sermon in the face of such curious and perplexing contradictions of character. In regard to them it is impossible to generalize and unprofitable to speculate. There must be forces—mental or moral—within men which are so quiet, when inactive, that they are all unsuspected, but which, when aroused, carry everything before them so irresistibly and powerfully and quickly that, having passed, even on the scene of their ravages they are forgotten immediately. But think of the misery of him who, with a love of virtue in his heart, is himself unclean, with a horror of sharp practice is himself a low trickster! There may be many such. The Spectator, in his limited acquaintance, can count four. It may be that he knows all of such unfortunates that there are in the world, but he is afraid not, very much afraid not. The Spectator is sure, however, of one thing—that these "Messrs. Hyde" do not really enjoy themselves, and also that they profit less in a material way than they would if the good feelings never came at all, and very much less than they would if they were good all the time.

Good Deeds

It is announced that Mr. W. A. Slater, of Norwich, Conn., has given \$10,000 towards the construction of a new school building in his city, and has offered, if a normal department is established, to endow it with \$175,000.

By the will of Mrs. Anna R. Aspinwall her entire estate, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, is given to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia. The will stipulates that there shall be no denominational discrimination in the use of the money, but asks that a preference be given to children who have lost both parents.

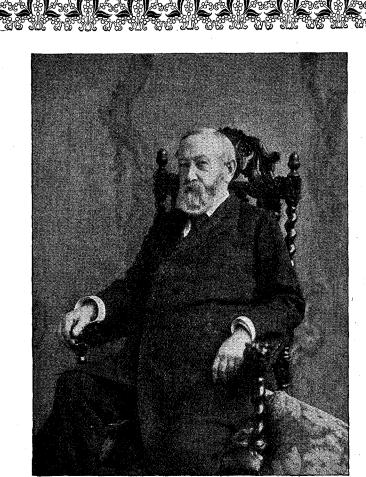
Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and his wife have transferred as a gift some property on the north side of Forty-second Street, New York City, to the Church of St. Bartholomew. This property was purchased six months ago by Mr. Vanderbilt, and the price paid was \$60,000. As specified by a clause in the instrument of transference, the property will be used in accordance with the wish of Mr. Vanderbilt that the grantees will conduct an institution for religious, missionary, charitable, benevolent, and educational work. This means that St. Bartholomew's House is to be doubled in size, and its work proportionately increased.

The wish of the late Peter Cooper that a. Labor Exchange might be opened in the Cooper Union has now been realized. Last autumn, as a result of an alliance between Cooper Union, the New York Employment Society, and the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, a Labor Bureau was opened. Its officers are:

Messrs. Edward Cooper, President; Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary; John E. Parsons. Association Officers—R. Fulton Cutting, President; Vice-Presidents: Wm. R. Huntington, Henry E. Crampton, James S. Scrymser, William G. Hamilton, Constant A. Andrews. Labor Bureau Committee—John B. Devins, Chairman; Percy R. Pyne, Jr., J. F. O'Rourke, Edward R. Hewitt, J. Seeley Ward, Jr., W. H. P. Faunce.

W. H. P. Faunce. The Superintendent is Mr. J. W. Kilgaard, who has obtained such deserved recognition by his successful management of the "Vacant Lot Farms." This Labor Bureau is by no means a charity, but is a business enterprise. Only applicants with first-class references, which have been conscientiously investigated, will be recommended to employers. There will be no fee for employer or employees. The Bureau will accomplish good deeds for the general public in saving men from being the recipients of charity through forced idleness, and will relieve the community of the necessity of giving charity.





[PHOTOGRAPH BY GILBERT, PHILADELPHIA]

General Harrison on the Presidential Office

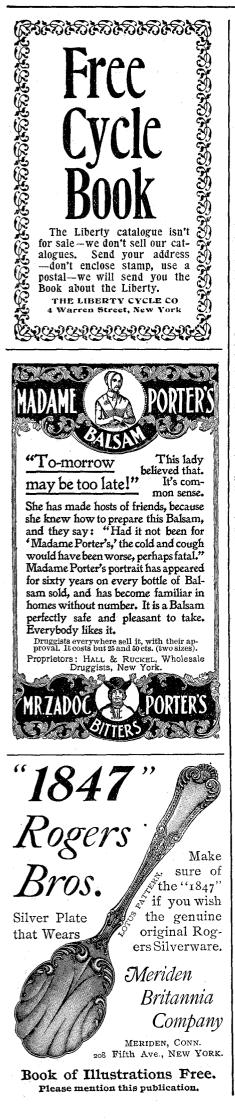
In which an ex-President of the United States explains, for the first time in history, the Presidential office. And General Harrison does it in his remarkably clear and simple manner

In the FEBRUARY issue of

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Ten Cents On Every News-stand One Dollar For an Entire Year

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia



Daily Bible Readings

These notes have been arranged for the These notes have been arranged for the daily use of busy people, and are intended to furnish suggestive thoughts which may be fol-lowed out at pleasure. It is not claimed that they are exhaustive, and critical exposition has not been attempted. The notes are so printed that they may be conveniently cut out and placed in a Bible for daily use.

SOME WOMEN OF THE BIBLE-VII.

and placed in a Bible for daily use. SOME WOMEN OF THE BIBLE-VII. Sunday, February 9. Acts xvi., 9-14. Note Paul's progress, preaching at (1) Damascus. (2) Jerusalem, (3) through the coasts of Judea, (4) Syria, Cilicia, and countries of Lesser Asia to Gentiles; now, by special command, goes among the Greek nations. Phil. v., 12. Both Epistles to Cointhians writ-ten from here. "Man" in ver. 9. m. c.: Acts x., 30, l.c., and Acts i, 10, l c. "On the Sabbath," Rev. 1., 10; IS. lviii, 13, 14. "Where prayer was by law allowed" Jews and their proselytes wont to assemble here; they connected the idea of purity with running water, ver. 14. Thyatira, Rev. ii., 18, perhaps traced its origin to Acts xvi., 14. Lydia, here to sell dyed cloths, for which her city was famous, songht the prayer-meeting. Did not excuse herself because in a strange city, weary, hurried. Hos. vi, 3; Obad. vi.; Ps. cxix., 94. Monday, February 10. Acts xvi., 14, 15. A grand episode in this brief compass. Who can estimate its con-equences. Prov. viii, 35; John i., 41-43. "Open-ed," ver. 14, strictly refers to the opening of the eyes, Eph. i., 18, naturally closed. The Lord opened her heart, but Lydia "attended." Only one saying of Lydia recorded, ver. 15, Proved her faith by her works, Rom. xii, 13. h. c.; 1 Pet. iv., 9. Christian hospital-ity often a difficult test. Lydia, in a strange city, in charge of a household, ver. 15, and a busy woman, "a seller," yet she "constrained" the missionaries. Tuesday, February 11. Acts ix., 36-33. Joppa, forty miles from here. Jonah went from here to Tar-

to it. Building material for Solomon's temple brought from here. Jonah went from here to Tar-snish. Dorcas probably a wealthy widow, a Hellen-ist, Syriac-Tabitha. Well known then as now, I

Shish. Dorcas probably a wealthy widow, a Hellen-ist, Syriac-Tabitha. Well known then as now, I Tim. ii., 10. Her death genuinely mourned, ver. 39. "No apostle had yet raised the dead." Peter imi-tated Christ in ver. 40, f. c. Matt. ix., 25. The mur-acle greatly blessed, ver. 42, l. c. Peter tarried, not with Dorcas, by whom he would be welcomed, but with a tanner by the sea. Why? Wednesday, February 12. Acts xviii., 1, 2, 3, 18. Priscilla never mentioned alone. "True yokefel-low." Jews sent away from Rome by Claudius; tentmakers by occupation, ver. 3. They went into Syria with Paul, ver. 18. Later mention of them is interesting and suggestive, Rom. xvi., 3, 4, 5, and they held a high place among Christian workers. They wrought with their hands, but chiefly for Christ. John iv., 36; Rev. xiv., 13. Thursday, February 13. Luke ii., 36-38. Another godly woman, a prophetess and an evangelist, ver. 38, l. c. Doubtless the troubled state of the Jews under Roman rule was one cause of her incessant de-vation.

38, l. c. Doubtless the troubled state of the Jews under Roman rule was one cause of her incessant devotion, ver. 37, l. c., at all hours when the temple was open to worshipers. A woman of eighty-four years is not always so actively interested in the affairs of the Church and nation. Ver. 38, l. c., the settled habit of Anna is a good model tor imitation.

habit of Anna is a good model for initiation. Friday, February 14. 2 Timothy i., 1-5. Timothy was a native of Lystra. His father a Greek, but his mother and grandmother Jewish women of conspic-uous piety. The unfeigned faith, ver. 5, referred to in r Tim. i., 5. The grandmother probably died before the birth of Timothy, but her teachings to the deamhter Funice Ward horse due to the grandeen Timdaughter Eunice were blessed to the grandson Timothy, and Paul so traces them. He is filled with joy in remembering the blessed influence of these two Christian women.

two Christian women. Saturday, February 15. Some friends of Paul, Rom. xvi., 1, 6, 12, 13, 15. Paul's epistles more than any other abound in salutations. No other apostle is so mindful of his friends; perhaps no other so blessed (Prov. xviii, 24). Especially does Paul recognize the labor of women in the church. Ver. 1, Phebe, "the deaconess" of Cenchrea; her office to visit the sick and minister to the temporal and with pack of women." Our siter " obs per a to visit the sick and minister to the temporal and spiritual needs of women. "Our sister," also ver. 2. I, c. Paul is always grateful. Ver. 12, f. c., prob-ably two sisters; Persis, I. c., especially diligent. Ver. 13, the mother of Rufus, perhaps Mark xv., 21, had doubtless been kind to Paul. In ver. 15, Julia and the sister of Nereus are remembered, Ps. xx., 3: Ps. cxii., 6.

-In the Senate there are eight foreign-born members. Four of these, namely, Messrs. Wetmore, Mantle, Jones, and Pasco, were born in England; Messrs. Gallagher and Mc-Millan were born in Canada; Mr. Sewell was born in Ireland, and Mr. Nelson was born in Norway Norway.



By W. F. GATES

by W. F. GATES In this work is embodied such knowledge on these subjects as should be in the possession of every earnest musician, professional or amateur. It is written in a most entertaining manner and is very profusely illus-trated. The printing and binding are in the highest style of the art. **Price**, **\$1.00**. PUBLISHED BY

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.	5 СТ
CONSUMPTION	Ś

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Cloud of Witnesses.

Most people are skeptical about the cure of Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and similar diseases, and this advertisement is intended for any "doubting Thomas" who is a reasonable person. Are you open to conviction? We know from thousands of letters (hundreds from readers of this paper, in which we have advertised for months) that Hyomei, the new and wonderful Australian "Dry=Air" treatment, comprised in

Booth's Pocket Inhaler Outfit, by mail, \$1.00

relieves 99 out of every 100 people who try it, and cures 99 out of every 100 who use it conscientiously and according to directions. Here are the endorsements of living men and women whom you must believe - you can't help yourself.

Asthina. Deer Park Parsonage. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1895. The Pocket Inhaler came Friday morning. Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with Asthma. As soon as the Inhaler came, she began using it, and after a few inhalations, the Asthma ceased, and now, Tuesday, it has not re-turned. She has had this trouble since she was seven years old, and is now forty. We have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised. Rev. GEORGE H. HONEY.

Catarrnai Deanness. Syracuse, N. Y., March 6, 1895. Having been personally relieved from Catarrh through the use of an Inhaler charged with Hyomei, I take pleasure in recommending it most highly. Mr. H. Warner, of Rochester, of Warner's Safe Cure fame, according to his own statement, made in the presence of a friend of mine, Dr. Frank E. Howe, Barrett House, Broadway, New York, has been cured of Catarrh and Catarrhal Deafness of several years' standing through the use of Hyomei. E. G. WYCKOFF, No. 209 Genesee Street.

Manchester, Mass., March 26, 1895. Inclosed find \$r.co for Pocket Inhaler outfit. The one I bought of you for my mother did her a world of good. She writes me that her cough is complete-ly cured. Success to you.

Catarrhal Deafness.

Chronic Cough.

Asthma.

Bronchitis.

Hon. FRANCIS H. WILSON, Member of Con-gress from Brooklyn, writes:

gress from Brooklyn, writes : Temple Court, New York City, November 26, 1894. My Dear Mr. Wyckoff · On your suggestion, I procured from your friend, Mr. Booth, one of his Pocket Inhaiers. It has worked like a charm. The Bronchitis has *entirely disappeared*, and, thanks to you, is the first thing I have found in ten years that has given permanent relief. There is certainly a great field for a remedy having such merit. Cordially yours, F. H. WILSON. [The above is to the late W. O. Wyckoff, Esq., President Remington Typewriter Co.]

Colds.

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Colds. Boston, Mass., July 30, 1895. In my family of three we have used the Hyomei, and have been perfectly satisfied with the result. None of us have had a cold since we have had it. I believe it is a great preventitive as well as a cure. Rev. STANLEY SEARING, To Carter Street.

Loss of Voice.

Under-

In healthfulness is comfort-in comfort is happiness-in Jaros Hygienic Underwear

is continual healthfulness-

FOR CHURCH SCHOOL.FIRE ALARM &C Patalogue with 2500 testimonials. Brues and terms EPEF

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Book for nothing.

Dress

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 1, 1895. Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to hu-manity, and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the 'Pass-It-On-Society.' Sincerely yours, Rev. J. M. FARRAR, D.D.

cure. Consultation and trial treatment free at my office. ost bites, eczema, etc. Nothing has been discovered R. T. BOOTH, 18 East 20th St., New York.

Catarrh. Boston, Mass., April 20, 1804. (Care Jordan, Marsh & Co.) I had Catarrh for twenty years, and the last ten years (passed in this great establishment) I suffered-fearfully. It extended to my throat; the base of my tongue was badly affected. I could not sleep with my mouth closed. I began using Hyomei in December, and in two weeks I was entirely – and now, after four months and no return of the disease, I can say, *permanently* – cured. I am going to ask the head of this firm, Mr. Eben D. Jordan, to indorse this statement. ELVIRA E. B. GIBSON. Indorsed, EBEN D. JORDAN.

Consumption.

Consumption. Buffalo, N. Y., August 27, 7895. In thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, I have never given my name in support of a proprietary remedy, for I have never seen one that performed all and more than was claimed for it, until I met with Hyomei, which I indorse with all my heart (profe ssional ethics to the contrary not-withstanding), for I believe it a duty I owe to hu-manity. Since testing Hyomei in Laryngitis, Bron-chitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, and last, but far from being least, Galloping Consumption, in an advanced stage, which by the use of the Exhaler one hour a day, and the Pocket Inhaler ten minutes every hour, with no other medicine, in four weeks, was transformed into an assured recovery; I believe in it for itself for what it has done, and I gladly add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society." S. H. MORRIS, D., 159 Franklin St. P. S.-You are at liberty to use this as you may deem best.



Hyomei is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs and microbes which cause diseases of the respiratory organs. The air, thoroughly charged with **Hyomei**, is inhaled through the Pocket Inhaler at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air cells, is slowly exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It stops all spasmodic coughing in-stantly, clears the voice, expands the lungs, and increases the breathing capacity. **Pocket Inhaler Outfit**, **Complete, by Mail, \$1.00**, consisting of pocket inhaler (made of deodorized hard rubber, beautifully polished), a bottle of **Hyomei**, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are *still* skeptical, send me your address, and my pamphlet shall prove that **Hyomei** don **Hyomei Balm.**—An antiseptic skin food for weak chests, burns, scalds, chapped lips, rough hands so effective for the purposes named. Price by mail, 50 cents. **R. T. H**

BOOTH'S POCKET INHALER HYOMEI rabooth Nev York

Abbie J. Gannet.



at that, by using the Lawton Simplex. Requires no washing or cleaning, and saves its cost over and again in sending out notices. Costs but little (\$3 to \$10). CAUTION.—Other things are being made and called Simplex Printers. The only way to be sure of get-ting the genuine is to see that yours is the Lawton Simplex Printer. Send for circulars. Agents wanted. LAWTON & CO., 20 Vesey St., New York



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us to place our new and handsomely printed brochure in your hands. It is illustrated with Factory views and describes in a very interesting manner the process of manufacture of our





The Business World

Last week slightly higher quota-The State tions were recorded for wheat, corn, oats, and coal. Flour, lumof Trade ber, wool, leather, and petroleum are un-changed. Iron, steel, cotton, cotton goods, and sugar are lower

An indication of the contin-Disappointing ued shrinkage in the volume Bank Clearings of business for some weeks is found in the bank clearings. The totals for last week, according to "Bradstreet's," were \$891,000,000—being the smallest since the last \$891,000,000—being the smallest since the last week of November, 9 per cent. less than last week, 5.5 per cent. smaller than one year ago, although 16 per cent. larger than in the last week of January, 1894. When comparisons are made with corresponding aggregates in 1893 and 1892 (when the volume of business was exceptionally large), the falling off is re-spectively 36 and 32 per cent. As compared with the clearings in the like week of 1891, this week's total is to per cent smaller week's total is 10 per cent. smaller.

Last week there was a con-The Government tinual increase of bullish sen Bond Issue timent, chiefly based on the belief that the Government and the Market

benefit that the Government bond issue would be over-subscribed and its success assured. Activity in the stock market was also promoted by the agreement on coal percentages, by the advance in wheat, and by the later decline in foreign ex-change rates below the point at which gold can be shipped to Europe. The only withdrawal of specie last week from the United States Treas-ner was from the United States Treaswas \$500,000 for export to South America. ury Gold imports amounted to \$2,000,000. Quo-tations for railway stocks are from one to six tations for railway stocks are from one to six points higher than a week ago. As to the out-look for the new issue, the New York "Even-ing Post" says that if the number of applica-tions received at the Sub-Treasury here for cir-culars and blanks in relation to the new Gov-ernment loop, and the number of bids received ernment loan, and the number of bids received at Washington for the bonds, are any criteat washington for the bonds, are any cities rion, then the new bond issue will be a great success. Experience shows, however, declares the "Post," that the advance bids, as a rule, are not for any large amounts, and the num-ber of applications for the circulars and blanks are no indication of the actual number of bonafide bids that will be received. As a matter of fact, more applications have been received at the New York City Sub-Treasury for the bond circulars than on any previous similar occasion.

The New York, New Haven, and Hartford System

The many people who are dependent on railway communication be-

tween New Haven and New York have not been at all delayed by the extensive improvements which during the past two years have been in progress, and which are now nearing completion. The road bed has been entirely relaid and increased from two to four tracks. Grade-crossings have been abolished, at an immense outlay for cuts, bridges, and abutments. These improvements (which are now being carried out also on the New England road, of which the New York, New Haven, and Hartford has recently ob-tained control) will facilitate the passage of quick through trains, and also give far greater opportunities for satisfactory local service. The New Haven system has operated two lines from New York to Boston. The purchase of the New England line gives it a third, chase of the New England line gives it a third, and the improvements on the latter road have been so rapidly pushed forward that a new train now runs over the line in five hours from New York to Boston, the only stop being at Middletown. However, as the New Haven Company already had a five-hour train over the Shore line—the longer route—it is antici-pated that the time over the New England will be ultimately reduced to four hours and a half. It is interesting to compare the distance half. It is interesting to compare the distance and time taken by the fastest trains on the three lines. By the New England it is 213 miles from New York to Boston, and the average for the new train will be 42.6 miles an hour. By the Shore Line the distance is 232 miles and the time is 46.4 miles an hour. The distance by Springfield is 234 miles, and the greatest speed only 39.1 miles an hour. It will be

thus seen that none of these trains attain the thus seen that none of these trains attain the speed of the Empire State Express over the New York Central—53.3 miles between New York and Buffalo—nor of the Pennsylvania trains between Jersey City and Philadelphia, 47.9 miles an hour. The position of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Company in respect to the deservedly increasing growth of trollow reachs in of grouter interset them In respect to the deservedly increasing growth of trolley roads is of greater interest than the above. For instance, as we recently chronicled, the New Haven Company has bought the trolley roads of Stamford, and will operate them in connection with its New Canaan branch road. One electric power plant will be used for both systems. Of course it may be said that such a purchase interrupts the will be used for both systems. Of course it may be said that such a purchase interrupts the possible continuity of successful competing trolley lines between New York and New Haven. The railway company, however, does not anticipate very much competition as regards through traffic. It is only in local traffic that the trolleys become serious com-petitors. It has been reported that the trolley noad between Wellingford and Maridan Comp petitors. It has been reported that the trolley road between Wallingford and Meriden, Conn., has been purchased by the New Haven Com-pany, whose lines have been paralleled by the trolley. This, like all the roads between New Haven and Springfield, has been a competitor. There is only a slight gap in a 34 mile trolley which parallels the line of the New England Company. It is in the keeping of these reps Company. It is in the keeping of these gaps unfilled and also in the advantages of operating short branches by electric power that the steam railway has any hope of checking com-petition. As it exists to-day, the New York, New Haven, and Hartford system has prac-tically a monopoly of transportation throughtically a monopoly of transportation through-out the southern half of New England. The revenues at all times have been satisfactory, but it may be noted that there has been a recent increase of 9 per cent. in the gross revenue of the property, mainly due to the improvement in the general business situation. Its single-track mileage has now been raised to over 3,600 miles. On a basis of mileage not single track, five corporations operate New England railways, about as follows: Boston England railways, about as follows: Boston and Maine, 2,750 miles; New York, New Haven, and Hartford, nearly 2,000 miles; Ver-mont Central, 750 miles; Fitchburg, 450 miles; and Boston and Albany, nearly 400 miles.

An Imperial edict pub

Chinese Railways lished some days ago in Pekin commands the build-ing of a double line of railway from the capi-tal to Tientsin, the rails to weigh 85 pounds per yard. The estimated cost of the road is 3,000,000 taels (about \$2,250,000). Promoters and organizers of railways, turning their eyes Chinawards, may be interested in reviewing Chinawards, may be interested in reviewing the fate of railway schemes in that country during the past twenty years, even though no such fate is expected to occur now that Japan has opened China to the world's trade. The first railway was laid in 1876 by a foreign firm, from Shanghai to Wusung, where the bar on the Shanghai River interrupts the traffic. It was an immediate success in every way, and after running a year and a helf was nucleased was an immediate success in every way, and after running a year and a half was purchased by the Chinese authorities. To the consterna-tion of the foreigners the road was immediately torn up and the materials shipped to the Island of Formosa. The next railway to be built was constructed in Formosa itself; it prospered for a time, but its working has become a farce. Some years since the favor of the Imperial family was gained for the building of a line family was gained for the building of a line from Pekin to Hankau, and also for one from Pekin to Tientsin; a third would bring Canton Pekin to Trentsin; a third would bring Canton into closer relations with Hong Kong. But all these schemes falled of success. The only railway in China to-day is the one built under the direction of Li Hung Chang from Tientsin to the coal-mines of Kaiping, 80 miles in length. It is now completed as far as Shan-haikuan, a total distance of 180 miles. The plan has been to extend it in two branches one of has been to extend it in two branches, one of which would run through Kinchau to Port Arthur, and a second north to Mukden, and ultimately to Kirin. Of course the war stopped progress with these plans. The fact is, before the war broke out the birthday of the Empress dowager occurred, and the railway subsidy of 2,000,000 taels was diverted to celebrate that occasion!



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FLORIDA

If you are planning a

The Outlook

Recreation Department

8 February, 1896

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A winter trip. Full in-formation as to routes and excursions, as well as to the hotels of the Pacific Coast, sent free on request. Address THE OUILOOK, 13 Astor Place, N. Y.





The Outlook A Family Paper

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- **The Outlook** is a weekly Family Paper, con-taining this week forty pages. The subscrip-tion price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.
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January Necrology

- January 1.-Alfred Ely Beach. Born 1826. For nearly fifty years active in the editor-ship of the "Scientific American."
- January 2 .- Hubert Frère-Orban. Born 1812.
- January 2.—Hubert Frère-Orban. Born 1812. An eminent Belgian statesman. Minister of Finance or head of the Cabinet for almost half a century.
 January 3.—The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel G. Clark, Born 1824. For thirty years identified with the executive management of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. See page 50.
 January 4.—Bishop Joseph Hubart Reinkens. Born 1821. One of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement in Germany.
 January 6.—Colonel Thomas Wallace Knox. Born 1835. A successful author of books for boys. See page 105.
 January 7.—Sir Julian Goldsmid. Born 1838. A well-known Hebrew statesman and philanthropist. See page 227.

- A well-known Hebrew statesman and philanthropist. See page 227. January 7.—General Mortimer Dormer Leg-gett. Born 1821. A gallant officer in the Civil War. See page 117. January 8.—Paul Verlaine. Born 1844. The leader of the French decadent school of poote See page 86.
- poets. See page 86. January 11.—General Francis Channing Barlow. Born 1834. A brave soldier of the Civil War and a prominent lawyer of New
- Var and a prominent lawyer of New York City.
 January 14.—Martin Brimmer. Born 1830.
 One of the leading citizens of Boston.
 January 18.—Charles Thomas Floquet. Born 1828. Formerly Premier, Minister of the Interior, and President of the Chamber of Deputien of Former of Section 2015.
- Interior, and President of the Chamber of Deputies of France. January 19.—Bernhard Gillam. Born 1856. The cartoonist of "Judge." January 19.—Atticus Haygood. Bishop of the Methodist Church South. See page
- January 20. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Armi-tage. Born 1819. Long the most noted Baptist preacher of New York City. See
- page 214. harv 20. Cardinal Guillaume René Mei-January 20. Cardinal Guillaume Kene Met-gnan. Born 1825. Archbishop of Tours, France, and the first French prelate to accept with enthusiasm the reconciliation
- of the Vatican with the Republic. January 20.—Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg. Born 1858. A brother of the late Prince of Bulgaria. Married, 1885, to Prince of Bulgaria. Married, 1885, to Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria. See page 198.
 January 21.—General Thomas Ewing. Born 1829. The most striking figure of the "greenback" agitation. See page 195.
 January 23.—Charles Edward Tracy. Born 1848. A well-known lawyer of New Vork City.

York City. January 23.—Alfred André. Born 1825. Re-gent of the Bank of France, a leader in

- the French Protestant Church and in the philanthropic agencies of France. President of the French Y. M. C. A. January 25.—Alexander Macmillan. Born 1815. Head of the great publishing house which bears his name. See page 197. January 25.—Lord Leighton. Born 1830. President of the British Royal Academy, and a painter of distinguished merit. See page 196.

- and a painter of distinguished merit. See page 196. January 26.—Betsy Holton Moody. Born 1805. Mother of the Rev. D. L. Moody. January 27.—General Theodore Runyon. Born 1822. Ambassador to Germany. A soldier and jurist of note. Ex-Chan-cellor of New Jersey. January 28.—Sir Joseph Barnby. Born 1838. Principal of the London Guildhall School of Music and an admirable composer of
- of Music and an admirable composer of Church music. See page 237. January 29.—Hugh C. E. Childers. Born 1827. Had filled prominent positions in
- 1827. Had niled prominent positions in six British Cabinets. January 30.—The Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness. Born 1802. One of the best known Unitarian clergymen. See page 252; also page 15, Vol. LI.

About People

-With the death of the last Robert Burns (the poet's great-grandson) the direct male line of the great Robert Burns is brought to an end. For many years this great-grandson had been employed as assistant gardener at the Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh. —It may not be recalled that before Sir

-It may not be recalled that before Sir Robert Peel reformed the corn laws in Eng-land, the eminent Belgian statesman, Hubert Frère-Orban, who has just died, began the reform of the corn laws in Belgium. For nearly fifty years M. Frère-Orban was either Minister of Finance or head of the Belgian Cabinet. He founded the Banque Nationale, and also the Caisee d'Enargue and also the Caisse d'Épargne. —The New York "Churchman" says that

—The New York "Churchman" says that The Rev. Dr. Satterlee (Episcopal), of this city. who has been elected Bishop of Washington, visited that city the other day, and on his return stopped off at Baltimore and called on Bishop Paret. He had scarcely taken the train for New York before Bishop Paret was fairly besieged by reporters, who eagerly asked him if twas true that the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches are to be united. The Bishop professed his ignorance of any such scheme, and asked the newspaper men what put the idea in their heads. "Why," they answered, "has not the new Cardinal been spending the afternoon with you?" And then it came out that they had mistaken the name Satterlee for Satolli. —The late Alfred Fly Beach one of the

-The late Alfred Ely Beach, one of the editors of the "Scientific American," was one of the first men to invent a typewriting machine. This occurred in 1852, and the machine was exhibited in operation at the machine was exhibited in operation at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London and at the American Institute Exhibition in New York City. It received the gold medal of the American Institute as being one of the most ingenious inventions then exhibited. The ma-chine had the keyboard, the type bars, the ink ribbon, and the spacing bar, and the paper was moved by the keys as is done in the machines of the present day. —The mother of the evangelist, Mr. Moody,

-The mother of the evangelist, Mr. Moody, has always been an object of deep interest to the many visitors to the institutions of North-field. The venerable lady has just passed away, at the age of ninety. She is survived by four sons, Isaiah, George, Dwight, and Edwin -all living in Northfield—and two daughters, Mrs. Cornelia Walker, of Northfield, and Mrs. Lizzie Washburn, of Racine, Wis. In an old Bible in any of the form houses, pear North Bible in one of the farm-houses near Northfield there is the following entry :

Edwin Moody was born November 1. 1800. Betsy Holton was born February 5, 1805. Were married January 3, 1828.

The Moodys and the Holtons were early settlers in that part of Massachusetts; indeed, the Holtons were among the first to establish the "plantation of Northfield," which was pur-chased of the Indians in 1673, and laid out by a committee of the Massachusetts General Court. William Holton was a member of the committee.

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PUBLIC LECTURES

in the Chapel of Union Theological Seminary, 700 Park Avenue, N. Y. will be given on the following days, at 815 p.M.: ON PRACTICAL RELIGION Wednesday, February 19th—The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D., the subject not yet announced. Monday, March 16th—The Rev. W. Hay Aitkin, "Winning Souls." ON CHURCH UMITY Monday, February 10th—The Right Rev. Bishop Henry C. Potter, D. D., LLD, "The Chicago-Lambeth Ar-ticles." Monday, March 2d—The Rev. Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D., LLD, "Irenic Movements Since the Reformation." Monday, March 9th—The Rev. Amory H. Bradtord, D.D., "The Unity of the Spirit a World-wide Necessity."

HOSE answering advertisements ap-pearing in The Outlook will confer a favor upon the advertiser as well as the publisher by mentioning this publication.

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PRIVATE TUTOR.—A college graduate, now connected with Harvard University, who has twice been abroad, traveling in England, Scotland, and on the Con-tinent, wishes to act during the coming summer as com-panion and tutor to a boy visiting Europe. Reference by permission to Editor-in-chief of The Outlook. Address H. A. V., No. **209**, care The Outlook.

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TO LET for two months from Feb. 20, furnished dwelling-house, four stories, West End Avenue, near 97th Street, New York City. Domestics left in house if desired. Address E. F. B., No. 213, care The Outlook.

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Bits of Fun

"My son," said the irate parent, "I am sur-"My son, said the frace parent, "1 am suf-prised, mortified, and amazed to find that you stand at the foot of your class. I can hardly believe it possible!" "Why, father," replied the son, "it is the easiest thing in the world." San Francisco Examiner.

Workman-Mr. Brown, I should like to ask you for a small raise in my wages. I have just been married. Employer—Very sorry, my dear man, but I can't help you. For acci-dents which happen to our workmen outside of the factory the company is not responsible. —Fliegende Blätter.

A wild-eyed man, with his mouth out of joint, was found leaning against a lamp-post on Fulton Street. "What's the matter with him?" yelled the crowd as it ran up. "Give on Futton Street. What's the matter with him?" yelled the crowd as it ran up. "Give him air," replied the policeman; "he's a stranger, and he tried to say Tchoupitoulas Street."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Street. — IVen Oritans Times-Democrat. The curious effect that may be produced by a very small transposition of words and ideas is illustrated by this slightly "mixed" instruc-tion, recently given by an officer at drill to a company of men: "When I give the command, 'Halt!' you will bring the foot which is on the ground to the side of the one which is in the air, and remain motionless !"—San Francisco Arconaut. Argonaut.

When Mr. Arnold returned from the United States, full of delight at the unbounded courtesy and hospitality with which he had been received, he told with glee and gusto a story of the late Mr. Barnum. The great showman, he said, had invited him to his house in the following terms: "You, sir, are a celebrity. I am a notoriety. We ought to be acquainted." "I couldn't go," he added, "but it was very nice of him."—Forum.

nice of him."—Forum. Paul Louis Courier, a Frenchman, is a true philosopher. Having been recently assailed with great bitterness by a French professor, he quietly remarked: "I fancy he must be vexed. He called me Jacobin, rebel, plagiar-ist, thief, poisoner, forger, leper, madman, im-postor, libeler, a grimacing ragpicker. I gather what he wants to say. He means that he and I are not of the same opinion, and this is his only way of putting it."—New York Tribune. Tribune.

Making Himself Useful.-A woman living

Is ins only way of putting R. — New York Tribune. Making Himself Useful.—A woman living in a flat ordered a piece of ice. The youth who brought it was a German. He put it on the dumb-waiter in the basement to be hoisted up. She pulled away. "Gracious!" she ex-claimed, "how heavy this ice is! The iceman must have given me good weight." By great exertion she succeeded in getting it up. To her astonishment she found the boy seated on the ice. With what breath she had left, she demanded, "What did you make me pull you up here for?" "Why," replied the boy, "I thought the cake would be too heavy for you to lift, so I came up to help you off with it." —Shee and Leather Reporter. After that Peace Reigned.—In a well known bank in Edinburgh the clerks are presided over by a rather impetuous manager, whose violent fits of temper very often dominate his reason, much to the amusement of his timid quill-drivers. For instance, the other day he was wiring into one of them about his bad work. He stormed at the poor fellow, ridi-culed his work, and became flushed with pas-sion. "Look here, Jones," he thundered, "this won't do! These figures are a perfect disgrace to a clerk! I could get an office-boy to make better figures than those, and I tell you I won't have it! Now look at that five. It just looks like a three. What do you mean, sir, by making such beastly figures? Explain 1" "I—er—I beg pardon. sir," suggested the trembling clerk, his heart fluttering terribly, "but—er—well, you see, sir, it is a three." "A three!" roared the manager. "Why, you idiot, it looks just like a five!" And then the subject dropped for an indefinite period.— Scottish-American. Scottish-American.

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