

tary J. W. Foster, General Greely, and others. Washington is peculiarly fortunate in having a wide range of men distinguished in their several callings. The members of the Religious Committee are ready to respond for any special services, and to co-operate in the regular church work. The Philanthropic Committee maintain a Free Reading-Room in connection with the mission work. The Social Committee are a committee of reception and entertainment, who contribute largely to the interest and efficiency of the organization. In brief, the society forms a Men's Club, auxiliary to the church, but under no ecclesiastical authority. The danger of clashing interests is avoided by the fact that a large majority are members of the church. The beneficial results are already seen in the greater interest developed in all the lines of religious and philanthropic effort.

#### The Church of the Pilgrims, Plymouth, Mass.

The oldest organization in this country is the First Church of Plymouth, Mass. It antedates the landing of the Pilgrims, as the men and women who separated from the congregations of Scrooby and Austerfield in 1608, spent some time in Amsterdam and Leyden, Holland, before coming over the sea in the Mayflower. The ministry of the church has continued in an unbroken succession from the days of Robinson and Brewster until now. For nearly two centuries it was the only church in the village of Plymouth. Because of its historic associations and long life it presents a peculiar claim upon the interest and support of every son and daughter of New England. The church is to have a new building erected on the old Burial Hill, the corner-stone of which was laid on Saturday, December 21. The rebuilding is assuming a national character, New Englanders throughout the Union sending contributions for it. The New England Society of New York City has pledged \$5,000, and the New England Society of Brooklyn has started a subscription with \$500 from its treasury, appointing a committee to continue the work of collection. The committee in charge of the building fund consists of Edward Everett Hale, John D. Long, and Winslow Warren. This committee was appointed by the National Unitarian Conference, although the church is in no sense sectarian.

#### Curious Facts

The two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Congregational church of Greenwich, Conn., which was celebrated several weeks ago, brought to light some interesting peculiarities of the old time. For instance: "In 1660 twenty male inhabitants were taxed for preaching, and had to go to meeting or pay five shillings fine. In those days service began at eight o'clock and lasted all day; the worshipers brought lunch and hot bricks. In 1791 a lottery was held for the benefit of the society, and twelve hundred tickets were sold. At the annual meeting they voted to spend one dollar and twenty-five cents for liquor. Of the officers of the society the committeemen received from fifty cents to one dollar and fifty cents a year, the treasurer got a dollar, and the man who swept out the church at that time received thirty-seven cents. The salary of the first settled pastor (1678-89) was fifty pounds with firewood, or sixty pounds without." Surely the world does move, and the years have brought about marvelous changes in the Christian's standards and ideals.

#### College Settlements Association's Annual Report

The sixth annual report of the College Settlements Association has been published. Each year marks a decided increase in the settlement work and a spread of the settlement idea. Since September, 1889, when Hull House, Chicago, and 95 Rivington Street, New York, opened their doors, the number of such settlements has rapidly increased, until they are found throughout the land. More and more the workers in the settlements emphasize the fact that a settlement is a life, not a work. Its aim is well expressed by the Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Buffalo, as "simply to give life, and to give it more abundantly." Those cultured young men and women who come down to the lower parts of our great cities, by living and loving, seek to draw their less fortunate brothers and sisters out from their narrow, limited, and depressing conditions into their own broader, fuller, and deeper life. It is true that many inexperienced workers have come into the settlements, and there

is a sense of need on the part of some of the head workers for more intelligent and permanent helpers. An effort is being made in some of the settlements to draw into residence more professional and business women. Residence and opportunities for helpfulness are not confined to college women. All who have an earnest desire to better present conditions and who love humanity are welcome. A great stimulus was given the workers last spring by a Conference which was held in New York. Addresses were delivered by many prominent in connection with this line of work, and the personal and informal talks of the various workers were of great value. The reports of the settlements of this Association—the College Settlement (Rivington Street), New York; the Philadelphia Settlement (Carver Street), and the Boston Settlement (Denison House)—show increase in the social, educational, and children's part of the work. The Fresh-Air work was carried on successfully during the summer; personal friendships with working men and women have been cemented, and the increased interest and influence of the workers in municipal affairs has resulted in bringing better conditions into their respective neighborhoods. The various colleges contributing to the support of the Association have shown increased interest and activity. The Electoral Board of the Association now asks for more personal assistance from members of the College Chapters living in the immediate vicinity of the settlements. There is an earnest call for workers as well as for money. The individual reports of the three settlements above named show the various ways in which the workers are reaching out after the people, and seeking to better the conditions in which they live. Especial stress is laid upon the work for children, though there are clubs and classes for all ages. Is there any more literal following of the example of the Christ who went about doing good than in the life of the modern social settlement? And can any money be better invested than in advancing this noble work?

The Congress on Africa held in Atlanta, December 13-15, under the auspices of the Stewart Missionary Foundation of Gammon Theological Seminary, was probably the most important congress held during the Exposition. It was under the wise and enthusiastic leadership of President Wilbur Thirkield, and among the speakers were many leading thinkers on Africa. The subjects covered a wide range of interests touching Africa, and were treated, for the most part, by those having personal knowledge and practical observation of them. Testimonies were given by consecrated missionaries, one of whom has had an experience of forty years in Africa. The Governor of the State was present, and gave a ringing address of welcome. The press published daily reports of the Congress. The meetings were full to overflowing, and thousands were turned away from the closing service. Probably never before were so many men of culture and scholarship in the two races brought together. The addresses are to be published in full.

#### Brief Mention

The encyclical issued by the Pope two years ago advising Catholics to read the Bible has apparently had very little effect, as the archiepiscopal book-store at Milan does not sell one hundred copies of the Scriptures a year.

The Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., rector of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, has decided to accept the office of Bishop of Washington, to which he recently was unanimously elected. Regarding his previous declinations of bishoprics to which he has been elected, Dr. Satterlee said to a reporter that he had felt at other times that the work of his parish was in an unsettled condition. "The state of the parish is very different now," he said, "from what it was when I came here thirteen years ago. To speak only of the financial aspect, there is not a dollar of debt. Our work is well organized, and I have felt that the parish can better be left."

Mr. William Agur Booth, who died in Englewood on Sunday last, was widely known in philanthropic and religious circles. In the course of the last fifty years he had held the presidency of the trustees of the Syrian Protestant College of Beyrout, Syria; of the trustees of Robert College, of Constantinople; of the American Seamen's Friend Society, American Tract Society of Boston, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and the Bible House at Constantinople. In Presbyterian church and mission work he was always active. He was the father of two well-known Presbyterian ministers, the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, of this city, and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth, of Englewood.

## The Spectator

The habit of collecting, that is, the accumulation of bibelots, gets to be a passion very easily. There are few lovers of the beautiful who do not at one time or another give way to this passion. When it is not resisted with great persistence, it easily becomes a kind of second nature, and gets into the very blood of the collector. Balzac has given us in "Cousin Pons" a wonderful picture of an enthusiastic collector, and we are told by Balzac's biographers that he had a very strong bent in that direction himself. The Spectator confesses that he has had to fight with all of his strength the disposition to collect works of art, and he confesses also that often that strength has been insufficient to keep him out of the trouble which comes upon men who spend what they cannot afford. The Spectator has tried to console himself with the philosophical idea that, if it is forbidden him to make collections of his own, there are still museums open to him, and private collections of great interest, which he can visit whenever he choose. Among the private collections there has been one of peculiar interest and easy accessibility; this one, much to the Spectator's regret, is now being dispersed, for Mr. William M. Chase, the distinguished artist, is selling all of his accumulations, as he has decided somewhat to change the method of his life. It is interesting to know that Mr. Chase means to collect no more and live the rest of his life as "a reformed man." This is very interesting, and the Spectator promises to watch his distinguished friend with much curiosity; for the Spectator still expects with some confidence to receive before many years an enthusiastic invitation to visit Mr. Chase and see something of special rarity and beauty.

But the present Chase Collection now on exhibition in the galleries of the American Art Association will presently be sold at auction. This collection has been accumulating in the studio in West Tenth Street for twenty years past, and the nucleus was brought from Europe when Mr. Chase left Piloty's studio in Munich and came home to take classes in the Art Students' League. During the twenty years he has been in New York he has been a liberal and enthusiastic purchaser of everything beautiful, rare, or curious that came under his notice. The result is that he has one of the most miscellaneous as well as one of the largest private collections ever accumulated in this country. In this collection are not only pictures, but bronzes, brasses, pottery, tapestries, hanging lamps, swords, spears, pistols, guns, locks, cabinets, Indian relics, antique finger-rings, and so on and so on. To tell even in a general way what this collection consists of would take several columns of The Outlook. Mr. Chase has been a close student of Velasquez and Hals, and when in Spain and Holland he has spent much time in making copies of the works of these masters. These copies are now on exhibition, and the Spectator has often thought that it would be much wiser for museums to be supplied with copies of the masters such as these, rather than have placed upon their walls canvases of doubtful value and more doubtful authenticity. The manufacture of "old masters" is a recognized industry in Europe, and there have been many Americans, besides the late Mr. Renwick, who have bought worthless pictures from the shrewd manufacturers in Italy and France. The copy of a splendid and famous picture by a painter of great ability has a double value which all will recognize who have the opportunity to see these works of Velasquez, Hals, Rembrandt, and Van Dyck as reproduced by Chase, for in each we have the old master plus the new.

Mr. Chase decided many months ago to sell his collections, and he has never wavered in the determination, though to think of parting with his accumulations has always been painful to him. He announced this purpose to the Spectator last spring; but even during the interim he has been a collector. Whenever the Spectator has met him, Mr. Chase has had a new and curious ring in his waist-

coat pocket; or, if the meeting has been in his studio, he was always able to exhibit a recently acquired Russian samovar or a richly inlaid Japanese cabinet. The special collections of antique finger-rings and samovars are both large and more or less complete. He has thirty-seven samovars, no two alike, and some of the specimens are extremely handsome, while others are very curious. The finger-rings, never till now catalogued, number more than nine hundred, though he will sell only six hundred of them. They represent every period, from the remote Egyptian dynasties to the Japanese civilization of to-day. It is likely that the ancient rings of Egyptian and Etruscan fashion will attract the greatest attention from the collectors who buy only systematically, but those who love works of art for art's sake will surely be very much interested in the splendid specimens which represent the handicraft of the goldsmiths and jewel-cutters of the Italian Renaissance, and of the French in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Such beautiful rings are not made nowadays, mainly for the reason that those who buy of the modern jeweler demand splendid gems of opulent value rather than the fine workmanship which formerly gave to the tasks of the goldsmiths and jewel-workers the dignity and consideration which a high civilization has always bestowed upon genuine art. The Spectator cannot pretend, the catalogue not being before him, to tell how many seal-rings there are in the collection. They are at once numerous and curious, and many both beautiful and rare. The seal-ring, as a work of art, has had an interesting history; indeed, a classification of seal-rings from remote antiquity would tell the history of the world's civilization. Now, when the ability to read and write has become universal, the seal-ring has lost, practically, all of its usefulness, and nearly all of its significance. So much serious significance attached to the seal used by a man a few centuries ago that both French and English courts held that a man's seal established his pedigree, and upon such silent testimony the titles to vast estates have been determined. No gentleman, it was held, would use on his seal armorial bearings to which he was not entitled. The Spectator wonders whether in that happy time the judges had never heard of the gentle art of forgery.

The Roman rings are of peculiar interest. The wearing of rings, the Spectator is told, was introduced into Greece from Egypt, and into Rome from Greece. The Athenian dandies in the time of Alcibiades covered their fingers, and thumbs too, with splendid rings of gold and silver, many of them embellished with jewels beautifully engraved. The more frugal and simpler Spartans did not take kindly to the wearing of fine rings, and a law was passed making it illegal for any Spartan to wear a ring made of a more costly metal than iron. When the Romans took to wearing rings they took example rather by the Spartans than the Athenians, and it was long before any Roman save special dignitaries of state wore other than iron rings. Gold and silver rings in the lapse of centuries became almost universal in Rome, though certain forms of iron rings were used until comparatively modern times. The Roman iron key-ring, for instance, survived very long, as it was a useful ring, and had a significance similar to that which was attached to a royal or ducal signet-ring. The signet-ring, when intrusted by the owner to any one else, was equivalent to the modern power of attorney—the authority of the sovereign or master was transferred to the subject or servant. And so when the Roman iron key-ring was given by the Roman capitalist to friend, servant, or slave, the gift indicated complete confidence on the part of the owner in him to whom the ring was intrusted. These key-rings were actual keys, and were used to unlock treasure-chests and jewel-boxes. The more modern Roman rings of an ecclesiastical character are also most interesting, and some of them very beautiful. A large and interesting book could be written on the rings worn by the Popes of Rome.

One cannot look at these collections of Mr. Chase without wondering how so busy a man

## SALLY LUNN,

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

This famous Southern light bread was made with home made yeast by the old negro cooks; but modern culinary art has improved it by applying the quick action of the soda and cream of tartar of which the best baking powders are composed. By choice I use Cleveland's.

Sift three heaped teaspoonfuls of Cleveland's baking powder and one of salt with a quart of dry flour. Melt a scant half cup of butter in one cup of milk and one of water warmed together. Beat four eggs to a cream, mix with them the milk, water, and melted butter; butter a deep Russia iron pan, and see that the heat of the oven is moderate; then quickly stir the flour with the milk, etc., making a smooth batter; pour it into the buttered pan, and bake it for about three-quarters of an hour, until a broom-straw run into it can be withdrawn clean. Serve it hot at once.

as he is ever managed to find the time to get all these things together. In the aggregate, no doubt, a great deal of time and a great deal of money have been spent. But the expenditure has been from day to day, and usually a little at a time. And where in the world did he find them? is another question sure to be asked. He has bought in every part of the world he has visited, and he has spent much time during vacation periods on the Continent of Europe. But very much the largest portion of his collection has been made right here in New York, and most of the rings have come from the pawnshops. That these curious things should have been brought hither during the past fifteen years is some indication of the sections of the world whence have recently come so many of the newer inhabitants of America; that these rings should have found lodgment in pawnshops so quickly is an indication of the small capital that these newcomers brought with them and their inability to "catch on" to our method of life. The Spectator doubts whether the Puritans who came to start Yankee civilization and leaven the blood of all America had any need to call for assistance from the sordid bankers of the signs of the golden balls. Some of the most interesting specimens Mr. Chase has secured are silver peasant rings—rings on which a pawnbroker would not lend more than twenty-five cents; but to these rings were attached, no doubt, the best and tenderest sentiments possible in the poor creatures who had to part with them for a pittance. A pawnbroker, the Spectator has been told, will not lend more than half of the value of the gold or silver in such a ring, no matter how curious the ring may be, nor how valuable from the collector's point of view.

The Spectator cannot help feeling that this

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