

both as a memorial to the noble men who have gone to the various foreign fields from the colleges, and as a constant plea for more laborers. This building was erected in 1887. It is not large, and its principal features are a hall for general meetings, with small anteroom used as janitor's room and library. The outside is plain and modest, but the interior is a model of good taste and adaptation to its purpose. "The windows are small and high, leaving the side walls for a high wainscoting of wood surmounted by small panels filled with white painted scrolls bearing the names of men who have gone forth to mission fields, followed by the names of their particular colleges and the date of their departure for the field, and, if deceased, the date also of their departure from the field for a higher service above." Dr. Pierson says: "No student can come into this hall for a daily prayer service or an occasional missionary meeting without thus being compassed about with a great cloud of witness-bearers, whose constant and pathetic pleading for more laborers to enter the wide harvest-field he cannot but hear. Such a hall is the most effective and eloquent missionary advocate one can ever hear, and it is bound to make new missionaries so long as it stands." He then describes the various panels and inscriptions, beginning at the right hand of the platform-end of the hall and proceeding toward the right back to the point of starting. First is the inscription, "Ye have entered into his labors;" and underneath:

Henry Martyn. St. John's.
North India. 1805-12.
James Hough. Corpus.
South India. 1816-26.

Then in succession around the top of the wainscoting run the inscriptions: "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few;" "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" "All authority hath been given unto Me in heaven and on earth;" "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations;" "One soweth, another reapeth;" and underneath these are the names and dates as indicated above. Also beside the tablets are portraits, flags of the different missionary countries, fresco devices with symbols for the Apostles, and a large colored chart showing the missionary statistics of the world, etc. "This hall has been designed and admirably adapted to feed and foster an intelligent and devoted type of missionary heroism." Oxford University is planning to build a similar structure to be called "Bishop Hannington Memorial Hall." The site is already purchased, and a building standing on the site is to be remodeled for the purpose. The students are making a noble effort to secure the needed funds, but about £2,500, or \$12,500, more are required to complete it for use. Dr. Pierson suggests the erection of such a building in America, say in New York or Brooklyn, to be called "Brainerd Memorial Hall" or the "Judson Memorial." It would be an inspiration to missionary service and sacrifice, and could serve as a rallying point for departing and returning missionary students. He asks in closing: "Who will take the lead in providing this new nucleus for missions among our devoted young men and women?"

Swedish Lutherans in America

The old Swede Church in Philadelphia, one among the oldest of the Protestant churches in the United States, celebrated recently its one hundred and ninety-seventh anniversary. The present year marks the two hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Swedish Lutheran Church in America, it being in the year 1696 that King Charles XI. of Sweden issued the memorable royal order to the ecclesiastical state department to provide religious instructors for the Swedish colonies in America, then settled in what are now known as the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. In 1696 the Rev. Andrew Rudman was selected as the first clergyman, and he was permitted to select for himself a fellow-laborer in his office, and for this Dr. Svedberg, who was well acquainted with him, proposed the Rev. Eric Bjork. To these two clergymen a third was also added by the King's command—the Rev. Jonas Auren. Before they left Sweden they were granted an audience with his Majesty, who most kindly received them, and commanded them to be the bearers of the books which the King had presented to the Swedes in America. Among these books were 500 copies of Luther's Catechism, translated into the American Virginian language. Upon the books the King's name was stamped in gilt letters. These books are now very rare in Pennsylvania, the old families of Swedish descent prizing them very highly. On June 25, 1789, the Swedish congregations in this country were, by royal order, granted the independence asked, and virtually transferred to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The above facts we condense from an interesting historical article by Louis G. Northland in the Chicago "Inter-Ocean."

Berea College

This unique institution, which antedates the war, and is situated 130 miles south of Cincinnati, on the line between the "blue grass" and the mountains, has completed another successful year. Commencement, June

24, was held in the immense tabernacle, and attended by several thousand people. A notable scene was presented when Professor Rogers, who in 1859 was "warned" to leave the State by a company of sixty prominent citizens, shook hands with the Hon. John D. Harris, who pleaded guilty to having been one of that "gang"! Addresses were made by Dr. W. E. Barton, of Boston, the Rev. H. M. Penniman, of Chicago, who has recently become connected with the work at Berea, and the Hon. J. M. Ashley, of Toledo, O. Mr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has headed a movement for securing \$200,000 endowment, pledging himself to give one-fourth the amount. The students have subscribed above \$3,000, and a considerable sum will be raised in Kentucky. President Frost has made many new friends in the East during the last year, and says in his annual report that "the tone of the school was never better than to-day, and the number of persons who are watching it with friendly interest was probably never so great." Berea is distinctively Christian, but controlled by no sect. Until larger endowments can be secured, about \$12,000 must be provided each year by contributions from friends of the cause.

A paragraph in The Outlook of June 13, on the condition of affairs in the First Congregational Church of San Francisco, has called out the following letter, which we print in this place that all sides of the question may be known:

I have read with interest your article on the First Church of this city. The writer is evidently not at all familiar with the affairs of the church as they exist to-day, and bases his opinion upon conditions which do not exist. Were the difficulties of the church confined to the Dr. Brown affair, our problem would be a simple one, but we have an accumulation of discords that have been disturbing the peace of the church for ten years past, and this, coupled with the fact that the supporting families of the church have removed to a portion of the city remote from the present location, has brought about a condition which renders it imperative that the church property should be sold and a spot more convenient to our church families be selected. The past six years have demonstrated that if we remain in the present location the property will be consumed in expenses and lost to religious purposes. If we move now, the property can be sold for enough money to build a handsome church situated in a more convenient location and leave a surplus in the treasury of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. We know of no man, foot-loose, East or West, that could take that pulpit and save the property to Congregationalism. The men that might do it are doing in their own pulpits as great, if not greater, work than they could do in San Francisco, and there are no inducements that can be offered here that would warrant any minister of the Gospel in leaving a successful and useful work in the East to undertake a task which the Board of Officers of the First Church and Society and a large majority of its members consider, from past experience, hopeless, and we must submit that we have quite as good opportunities for correct judgment on this question as has the editor of The Outlook. Could the First Church have been left to settle its own difficulties, it is possible that in time the removal of the First Church to a more convenient location, and an endowment (which has been contemplated) of the present property for evangelistic down-town work might have been accomplished, but the ministers who have assumed control of Congregational affairs on the Coast seem to have lost confidence in the ability of the First Church to handle its own affairs and precipitated by their action a condition that rendered an immediate closing of the church and its sale an absolute necessity. Dr. Brown and his friends, who constitute a large majority of the church membership, have been at all times in full accord with the entire Board of Officers of the Church and Society, Dr. Brown himself being willing to leave this city and coast whenever the interests of Christianity will be best served thereby.

J. H. MORSE.

Brief Mention

Bishop Temple, of London, says that during the last twenty-five years Anglican Churchmen have contributed about \$400,000,000 to religious objects.

A museum in Berlin has secured possession of Luther's Bible which he used in his study. Its margins are covered with notes in the Reformer's handwriting. It was printed in Basle in 1509, and is in an excellent state of preservation.

The Rev. George L. Robinson, D.D., pastor of the Roxbury (Mass.) Presbyterian church, has resigned in order to accept a call to the chair of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in Knox College, Toronto, Canada.

The Disciples of Christ in California have raised money to sustain an English Bible Chair in connection with the Stole University, to which Professor S. M. Jefferson, Professor of New Testament Literature in Bethany College, has been called.

The very handsome Methodist Episcopal church at Washington, N. J., was dedicated recently by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the "Christian Advocate," who preached from the text, "The liberal deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall he stand" (Isa. xxxii, 8). The sermon was a particularly strong appeal for liberality in religious things. The new church is said to be the handsomest in northern New Jersey.

"The Congregationalist" says: "The call of the Rev. Dr. F. W. Baldwin, of East Orange, N. J., to the Chair of History and Economics, just established at Bates College, is another evidence that the partition between Free Baptists and Congregationalists is decidedly thin. If his own church permits him to accept this summons of his Alma Mater, his influence, we are sure, will promote still further friendly relations between the denominations."

The sum of \$18,500 has been raised for the semi-centennial in honor of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and the sum is constantly growing. The special committee hopes to complete the full amount of \$25,000 by November 19, when it is proposed to celebrate the semi-centennial of Dr. Storrs's pastorate in the Church of the Pilgrims by special services in the church, and in all probability a great mass-meeting in the Academy of Music. No doubt the citizens of Brooklyn will be glad of an opportunity to join in a general tribute of honor to one of the city's most prominent preachers.

The Home Club

The Homes and the City Franchises

Women, as a usual thing, do not pay much attention to the granting of a franchise, or to the forming of trusts, because they too rarely realize how close to the home the privileges of a franchise may come. The housekeepers of Brooklyn have just had a lesson in this respect. Two years ago there existed in Brooklyn seven independent gas companies. Through competition the price of gas went down to ninety cents a thousand. It was possible then, if a housekeeper did not like the quality of the gas delivered, or was dissatisfied with the bills rendered, to change to some other gas company. But now the seven gas companies are incorporated under the title of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and gas has risen to \$1.25 per thousand, with no possible redress for poor gas or excessive bills. If the housekeeper uses gas in Brooklyn, she must take it from the Union Gas Company. This company represents a capital of \$15,000,000. It is a well-known fact that a large part of this capital would come under the head of watered stock, but interest must be paid on \$15,000,000 by the consumers of gas in Brooklyn, whether that interest represents invested capital in fact, or whether it represents so much paper. There is talk of an attempt to destroy this monopoly. Probably the sudden rise in the price of gas in Brooklyn will do more to change the sentiment of the people and hasten the day when gas, like water, will be delivered by the city, than any amount of argument or printed matter could have accomplished.

A Bird Day Suggested

The Agricultural Department at Washington has issued a circular calling attention to the fact that from all parts of the country reports come of the decreased number of native birds. The causes given are the clearing of the forests, the draining of swamps, and more especially the killing of birds for feathers and for game. The egg-collecting is also held responsible, although there are many who insist that egg-collecting has but very little to do in the decreasing of bird life in our forests. Laws protecting birds have been passed in several of the States, but with the protecting of birds, as with everything else, the law unsupported by public sentiment accomplishes its purpose but feebly. It is believed now that a day set apart in the schools, and known as Bird Day, would increase the knowledge of birds, and for the children to know them better would mean to love them better. The circular says that the general observance of a bird day in our schools would probably do more to open thousands of young minds to the reception of bird lore than anything else that can be devised. In several of the States, at the expense of the State, lists of the birds peculiar to the States, and even to certain localities in the States, have been issued. The knowledge of birds should come to children, not through books, but through observation. They should be taught to observe them, to recognize them, to know something of their habits, and as soon as this is done the life of a bird will become sacred to a child. There has been issued a circular which shows that in some States, through ignorance, large sums have been expended in killing birds that are supposed to be injurious to farmers, and the authorities hoped, by calling special attention to the importance from a commercial point of view of the preservation of bird life, to succeed in arousing a popular interest, that in the near future would result in our forests again echoing to the songs of the birds as in former years. The proposition is made to combine Bird Day and Arbor Day, and this meets with approval.

Rational Requirements

The Philadelphia Board of Health enforces the act of June 18, 1895, which makes it obligatory for superintendents of Sunday-schools, parochial schools, and private schools to exercise the same care in regard to the health of the children as is enforced in the public schools; that is, each pupil must present a

certificate of successful vaccination, or else of having had smallpox. It is surprising that there are clergymen and Sunday-school superintendents who are opposing the Board of Health in this matter. Often, when the question of contagion is discussed, it is spoken of as though indifference to one's neighbor and ignorance of the danger of contagion were peculiar to the class commonly termed poor. Such is not the fact. People of intelligence, fully aware of the danger of their act, will let children attend school who have been exposed to contagion in their own homes. Only recently, when measles was almost epidemic on the entire Atlantic coast among children, a small boy attended one of the most expensive schools in an Eastern city when a rash was broken out on his face, neck, and hands. His companions of nine and ten years of age commented on his appearance to him and to each other. Twenty-three cases of measles broke out in that class-room within the next two weeks. The little seed-sower of this epidemic almost died, his exposure at the time bringing about complications that were most serious.

Diphtheria, that dread of every mother, swept over a school, leaving after it empty homes and almost broken hearts. This was a private school, whose circular stated that the number of pupils was limited. The price of tuition was very high, and the school considered very select. Presumably the parents of all the children sent to this school were intelligent people, and yet one mother permitted her child to attend school regularly from a house where there were two cases of diphtheria, a fact not known to the community until the white ribbons were hung on the bell of that house. Terror seized the heart of every mother who had a child in that school, but it was too late, and every day one child and another dropped out of the ranks of that little school, and from twelve pupils eleven fell victims to the disease and six died. Character is the protection of the community. Intelligence, or law itself, protects fully only when enforced by character, and that, fortunately, is not a question of income.

The church should stand for the highest in every community. If the church tries to evade the law, if it does not uphold it, it ranks as an evil with the saloon in just so far as it fails to live up to the law.

Eternal Vigilance the Price of Safety

The necessity of housekeepers exercising the greatest care as to the source of their milk supply is becoming more and more evident. In New York City there are thousands of cows stabled, whose milk is distributed through the city. The inspectors have discovered that these cows are not housed or cared for in obedience to the laws of sanitation—or, to use a more homely word, in obedience to the laws of cleanliness; for sanitation is cleanliness as every housekeeper should know it. Nothing will protect the people from unclean and diseased milk but their own intelligence and care. After the milk enters the house the most constant oversight will not make it clean if it has not been properly protected in transit, or if it is not the product of a healthy cow. The consumer must be educated to high standards in order to compel the producer to protect his product and sell only that which is uncontaminated. Legislation can do much, but legislation will not be enforced unless public sentiment demands it.

For the Public Good

An effort is being made to publish the old Dutch Records of New York. The Board of City Records some time ago agreed that these old annals should be translated and published in a series of seven volumes. They limited the number of sets to three hundred. James Grant Wilson, of the American Authors' Guild, was President of the committee appointed by the Mayor to supervise the translation and the publishing of these records. It has been discovered, just at the point where the Board of Records was giving the contract

for printing, that the Board had acted without authority, and that the work could be done only with the permission of the Board of Aldermen. It is to be hoped that some agreement will be reached by which these valuable records can be placed on the shelves of the libraries for the use of the people. It is especially advisable that this should be done now, when the interest in colonial history is so active and is being so widely encouraged by patriotic societies and school-teachers.

School-Room Hygiene

The National Council of Education which convened recently in Buffalo brought together the leading educators of the country. One of the most interesting papers presented was the report by William A. Mowry, of Hyde Park, Mass., Chairman of the Committee on School Sanitation. The title of the report was "School-room Hygiene." This report was based on papers received from teachers all over the country who had made a special study of the hygienic conditions of their own school-rooms. The report stated:

Throughout the whole country the deplorable hygienic state of the school-houses is such as to demand serious attention and prompt relief. Some years ago, in one large Eastern city having more than 1,200 school-rooms, it was found that the average of all the rooms gave less than seven square feet of floor-space and less than ninety cubic feet of air-space to each pupil, while it is now generally agreed that the necessary floor-space for each pupil in a school-room should not be less than twenty-five square feet, and with the best ventilating appliances every school-room should furnish three hundred cubic feet of air-space per pupil.

Severe charges are also frequently made by oculists against the schools. They assert that studying injures the eyes, and that the school-room is responsible for numerous cases of defective eyesight. The evils complained of are chiefly the result of wrongly constructed school-houses.

The Council listened to a paper by Dr. Aaron Cove, of Denver, Chairman of the Committee on City School Systems, on "The Business Side of City School Systems."

Untrammelled Experts

It is interesting, in connection with the recent discussion of the value of expert opinion when the question of art for the public was being decided, to know that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees to decide on the decoration of the new library building at Peoria, Ill., one of the trustees, a physician, said, in response to the suggestion that a detailed scheme should be required of the artists before the question was decided: "When you call me in to attend a patient, you do not make me analyze my course of treatment and tell you my reasons for prescribing certain drugs; and when you call in an artist, you should not exasperate him with questions, but give him the benefit of the same confidence." The logic of this declaration prevailed, and the artists, once chosen, were allowed to follow out the bent of their genius and training. The result, according to report, fully justifies the course of action pursued, for it is said that the library decorations are in perfect harmony with the purposes of the building, making it one of the most restful of rooms.

The Evils of Coffee-Drinking

The leading medical societies of Paris and Germany have published a protest against the evils of excessive coffee-drinking. These evils, they declare, are almost as serious as those of alcoholism, and the victim of excessive coffee-drinking finds the habit as hard to overcome as does the victim of alcohol. The circular protests against the use of coffee by growing children, which it claims is becoming more common every year. The symptoms of coffee poisoning are insomnia, depression of spirits, lack of appetite, and nausea.

Unity

The Daughters of the Revolution of New York have agreed on a new Constitution which unites the chapters. This settles the disputed questions that gave rise to so much trouble in the spring. The Long Island Branch of the society is recognized now as a separate chapter.

For the Little People



The Rose's Wonder-Book

By Edward A. U. Valentine

If I only had the eyes
Of the winged butterflies,
I could read the words of wit
That upon the rose are writ!
How my curious spirit grieves
O'er those flut'ring fifty leaves
Nature has so nicely bound,
When the insects hover round
And within its pages peep!
Surely, its red leaflets keep
Wondrous tales and elfin lore,
Over which they love to pore!
There, I fancy, honey-bees
Learn the verses and the glees
They are all so fond of humming
In their going and their coming!

Polly Popcorn

By Jessie F. O'Donnell

The Popcorn farm-house was delightfully situated in a grove, where great spreading leaves waved over it, sheltering it from storms and sun. Popcorns were so numerous that it afforded cramped quarters.

They were a branch of the Maize family, widespread through our dear America—a powerful and bounteous family, possessing broad acres of rich land, and pouring wealth lavishly into the coffers of the Nation.

Phœbe Popcorn was one of the Maizes, but now mistress of a household of her own, comprising Papa Phineas Popcorn, portly and dignified, as became the father of so promising a family; Aunts Patience and Prudence, dear old-fashioned souls! and a troop of little Popcorns—Peleg, with his smooth, broad head, “like a philosopher’s!” said Papa Phineas, and his nose “like a pug puppy’s!” said mischievous little Pat, who was too full of pranks and possibilities ever to be taken for a philosopher; and solemn Peter, so puffed up with the consciousness of his superiority to the rest of the Popcorns, his head could scarce hold its own wisdom.

Then there were the Popcorn girls: stately Penelope, and pretty Pauline, and precise, housewifely Priscilla, whom they called “Miss Prim;” plain little Polly, her brain full of impossible dreams; and Baby Primrose, the pet and posy of the Popcorns!

They looked exactly alike in their plain yellow garments, but even a Popcorn has an individuality; and so it was that Polly, although she came of a practical and hard-headed stock, was a poet and prophet, dimly conscious of a power in her soul that promised something better and broader than this cramped life in the thatched homestead.

“I don’t believe we are to stay packed away here forever!” Polly confided to Penelope, who shook her head as she answered:

“You *will* believe it, Polly, when you get to be a young lady. I used to dream of a prince who would take me away to a palace of pearl and opal. He hasn’t come, Polly. I’m still plain Penelope Popcorn. Better put such thoughts out of your head, child.”

Polly smiled brightly at her sister’s pensive face. “I know the prince will come for her some time. There’s a place where dreams come true, I know!”

“Miss Prim” pursed up *her* little lips in a “prunes and persimmons” manner, and told Polly her time would be much better employed in packing away stores of starch and oil for family use; but Polly again whispered to herself: “All of us can’t be housekeepers; there’s a place for poets somewhere, I know.”

Aunt Prudence pondered over Polly in much perplexity. “No good came from getting out of one’s sphere,” she said. “Polly must be content with her particular place in the Popcorn farm-house; she would surely get into trouble by reaching after outside things.” Then she would sing in a thin, piping voice a song caught from the farmer as he walked through the Maize forests:

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest!
Homekeeping hearts are happiest,

For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care:
To stay at home is best.

But Polly went on dreaming her strange, beautiful dreams, in spite of ridicule and disapproval. Poets and prophets are rarely appreciated by people like the Popcorns, yet perhaps their pretty fancies are as true as the facts of the most practical philosopher.

Certain it is, in this particular case the little poet was right, for the Popcorn family had been bound in a strong enchantment by a powerful fairy called Dame Nature, and were not those prosaic, yellow-robed creatures at all, but beautiful white princes and princesses in disguise. The Popcorns did not know it. Ah, no! like many people in this world, they didn’t dream they were enchanted, and possibly would never learn it, unless revealed by some greater power. Thus Dame Nature held the Popcorns in their commonplace disguise till they should meet the Heat Fairies who alone could set them free.

Through the beautiful summer the Popcorns stored away starch, sugar, and oil in plenty. Autumn came; the waving green forests grew brown and withered, rustling drearily in the wind which crept under the eaves of the farm-house, till the brothers and sisters snuggled closer together for warmth. One day, the farmer, gathering up all the Popcorn homesteads, carried them away to hang on rafters in a great barn for long weeks. Papa Phineas’s family grew harder and drier than ever, and even hopeful Polly could scarcely preserve her precious faith in the place where dreams come true.

After many days, the little homestead was taken to a room where children played round a fire in an open grate, and eagerly watched the Popcorns as they were taken from the farm-house and thrown into a spacious wire apartment, where they rattled against each other in profound amazement.

Then some one took this queer new house and thrust it directly over those glowing coals. The pleasant warmth permeated the Popcorns through and through, and, presto! change! What wonderful thing was happening?

Papa Phineas was performing a polka; “Miss Prim,” heretofore the model of propriety, hopping about in a marvelous white gown, with so many stiff skirts she looked like a balloon; Peleg, the ponderous philosopher, was light-headed as a poet; the twins were parading ruffled pea-jackets and puffed trousers; Aunt Patience wore a superb cap, with the daintiest of fluted ruffles; and placid Aunt Patience had flounces galore.

Polly could hardly persuade herself that she was awake, for poets are often as surprised as any one at the realization of their dreams; and it was bewildering, indeed, to see the Popcorn family skipping and leaping around each other, amid the clapping of fairy palms, for the little Heat Fairies were as delighted at the change they had wrought as any of the Popcorns.

It was the strangest, prettiest sight in the world—like the blossoming of white roses, or the bursting of snowy foam into bubbles and spray; like the flowering of some graceful fancy in a poet’s brain; like white butterflies springing from worn-out chrysalides.

Polly rubbed her puzzled eyes as she saw Penelope holding up an embroidered petticoat and listening graciously to—was it the prince of whom her sister dreamed? Or was it only one of those poky Popcorn cousins, whose advances Penelope had always pretended to despise? How different he looked with those nodding plumes! and Penelope appeared pleased and content.

Funny little Pat was prancing about with Primrose in his arms; while solemn Peter was turning himself inside out in his delight, and executing a double somersault in the air; and even Mamma Phœbe was frolicking with the Popcorn uncles and aunts and cousins, till Polly’s head whirled.

How was it with herself? Polly looked at her unchanged dress with a thrill of dismay;

but just then she felt a sudden sharp pain, which set her trembling like a poplar-leaf, and, lo! Polly Popcorn was no longer an insignificant little person, but a beautiful maiden in a spotless, fluffy gown, with just a hint of the detested yellow garb in the golden slippers on her pretty feet, soon twinkling in and out to the tune of “Pop! goes the weasel!” as merrily as if she had never been pinched into a corner in the old farm-house. One of the Heat Fairies had touched her with his flame-tipped wand, and in an instant her dreams had come true!

Stories of Pigeons

The story is told of a flock of pigeons that outwitted a hawk. Hawks can fly high with less effort than the pigeons, and they both know it. This flock of pigeons were terribly frightened one day by the appearance of a hawk between them and the cote. If the hawk flew higher than the pigeons, he would swoop down and catch at least one of them. The pigeons worked hard to keep above the hawk; he lazily rose in the air, keeping just under them. Suddenly the pigeons closed their wings and literally fell below the hawk, falling so rapidly as to astonish the hawk. Before he recovered, the pigeons were safely housed in the cote, in the well-house, and two were in the kitchen. The other day—it was Sunday—a man came out of a stable with a bag in his hand. He came out into the middle of the street, and, looking up, gave a peculiar call. There was nothing in sight. He called again and again. Suddenly a beautiful gray pigeon dropped at his feet. In a moment another seemingly fell. In a few minutes about one hundred pigeons were on the street, all fluttering and crooning and bobbing about, a mass of beautiful grays, with touches of silver and green and gold and red, as the setting sun touched them. They almost touched the man, he was so close to them. He opened the bag and threw out cracked corn, and soon the flock were busily eating. They rose in a body, circled round and round, and then began lighting on the roof of the house and stable. Above the stable was a large cote, that had room for about fifty pigeons.

The Elephant’s Change of Temper

Do you suppose that when an elephant has a toothache the ache is in proportion to his size? If so, it must be terrible for an elephant to have the toothache. A dentist tells this story of an elephant that belonged to a circus. He was very good-natured, but one day when his keeper went near him he made a vicious switch at him with his trunk. The keeper knew the elephant so well that he said at once the elephant was sick; something was the matter with him. He sat at a safe distance from the elephant and watched him. The elephant trumpeted loudly and acted as though he was very angry, but no one could decide what was the cause of the change in this good elephant’s disposition. This continued for three days. At the end of that time one of the men said, “Why, when Jack (that was the elephant’s name) lies down, he keeps rubbing one side of his head; I think he has got the toothache;” and everybody immediately said, “Yes, that’s what’s the matter.” The elephant was chained safely to posts and iron rings, so that he could not move, and the dentist was sent for. The dentist looked in his mouth and saw that one tooth was badly decayed. He touched it, and the elephant trumpeted as though in great pain; then the dentist went to work and filled the tooth. After a time the elephant seemed to understand that the dentist was trying to do something for his pain, and he gave every evidence of appreciating the attention. Some weeks later the dentist visited the winter quarters of the elephant and the elephant recognized him. It was rather an expensive operation, for it cost one hundred dollars to fill that one tooth. Doubtless, then, the elephant’s toothache is a larger ache than either you or I ever know when our teeth ache.

The Spectator

Among quiet people of only ordinary means hospitality has its penalties, and under most conditions it is something of a trial to both of the parties to it. The Spectator has long been of the conviction that those not in the habit of being entertained had as well not be invited out, and that those not in the habit of entertaining had much better not make exceptions to the general rule of their lives. For these convictions he has good reasons founded on personal experience, strengthened by the confessions of many others who have been bored as the Spectator has been bored. When the unaccustomed grand dinner or ball must be attended, the whole course of the family life of the quiet man is disarranged, and he says fifty times to himself on the momentous day, "I wish this abominable thing were over." Now, this is not a very festive mood of preparation for the entertainment that is provided; the consequence is inevitable. He is not entertained, he contributes nothing to the enjoyment of others. Of course he keeps all this to himself, and his women folk are left ignorant of the suffering he tries to conceal. But they see that something is the matter, and they contrast the head of their house unfavorably with the men who are more at ease on such occasions, with men who are trained by long experience to know what to do and what to say at such solemn functions. For the head of a family to be thus depreciated in the opinion of his own nearest and dearest is a loss very hard to make up, and one that the Spectator cannot contemplate unmoved. The going out to unaccustomed places works its active hardship most upon the man; but when the unaccustomed entertainment is given, then the women are apt to get a dreadful amount of punishment. Something is sure to go wrong. The ducks will be tough beyond experience; the salt will get into the ice-cream; the champagne will be put on the hearth to warm, and the claret will be placed in the ice-buckets. These things are sure to happen. The guests will notice them and be uncomfortable for fear that the hosts are suffering; and the hosts—well, the hosts will wish that it was all well over with. And when it is over, what will happen? Mrs. Host will be sure to have a good cry, and waken in the morning with a headache that gives promise never to get any better. So the Spectator is convinced that real kindness would permit the quiet people to stay quietly at home, and that real wisdom would prevent such quiet people from turning their home upside down and spending more money than they can afford in order to make both themselves and their friends uncomfortable.

The Spectator has said what he has with much hesitation, and he does not mean to go around, as some writers have been known to do, and ask his friends if they have read his piece in The Outlook on mistaken hospitality. No, the Spectator will "lay very low" about this, because he knows, just as well as he knows that he is a sinful man, that he will—if his life be spared a few years longer—have to go to many places of entertainment which will afford him no more enjoyment than two or three hours in a dentist's chair. Indeed, he would not say what he does if he did not hope that some one else would take up the matter in the same view, and, expressing these ideas in better and more popular fashion, work a reform which might result in the Spectator's exclusion from the twelve-course dinner and the post-midnight ball. And yet, when he thinks of it, the Spectator would not be left out. To be left out entirely would indicate that the Spectator is a surly fellow and only fit for social Coventry. No, he does not wish to be left out; he only desires that within his little and usually happy circle such things may not be. Then there would be no question of inclusion or exclusion, and all of such could take their slipped ease without the dread of those other times when a man, with the feelings of a trooper or the thoughts of a monk, would have to tie up his neck in stiff white linen and imitate the manners

and the sentiments of a waiting gentlewoman.

But balls and dinners are not the only forms of mistaken hospitality. There is such a thing as house company—house company which suffers and makes to suffer. The Spectator, in what he is saying and what he has said, makes no allusion to those who have ample places and generous means. To them hospitality is a matter of course, as much a matter of course as the comfortable balance in the bank. The Spectator alludes only to those quiet people who live in small houses which are not larger than the regular occupants need for their comfortable and decent lodgment. Why such persons should stuff their houses with visitors passes the Spectator's comprehension. Who enjoys it? The guests certainly don't, for they are placed in narrower quarters than at home; the hosts don't like it, for they are frequently all but crowded out of house and home; the servants like it least of all, for their work is doubled and trebled, and their wages only increased by inadequate tips which insult rather than compensate. When such a visit is over, the hosts are apt to say, "Well, thank goodness! that is over," and the guests when they get home will congratulate themselves, and possibly remark with sighs of satisfaction, "Ah, bless us! are we not glad indeed to be at home again!" Writing these things down, they look cynical. And yet the Spectator is not a cynical man. On the contrary, he loves his kind as much as the next one. Upon this occasion, however, he speaks plainly, because he feels deeply. A man with five thousand dollars a year cannot be expected to do the things that a man with ten times that income would do without a second thought. Then why should Mr. Rusticus in his cottage, or Mr. Suburban in his Queen Anne villa, be expected to fill up his few little rooms in imitation of Mr. Midas, who has half a dozen houses of fifty rooms each, and servants so numerous that they can hardly keep out of each other's way? If he happen to be in himself a pleasant fellow, it is Mr. Midas's bounden duty to be hospitable to the utmost; but the others, unless they have gifts approaching genius, should entertain as little as possible, and then on the smallest possible scale. This suggestion is made out of kindness to all concerned, for the visited suffer no more in such times than the visitors; both are thoroughly uncomfortable, and both are heartily glad when the encounter at close quarters is finished.

The Spectator has known persons so ill-advised in their hospitality that they have invited guests to stay with them even though they live in flat or apartment houses. Few flats that are constructed are large enough to accommodate more than two persons; and then the relations of these persons should be most intimate and confidential—such, for instance, as husband and wife. Flats are so small that the amount of individual privacy to be enjoyed in them is most inconsiderable. Even the privilege to sigh, to sneeze, or to snore must be shared with the other occupants. Under such circumstances, what could be more uncomfortable than to be in a flat with visitors—visitors with whom a degree of formality needs to be preserved? The Spectator knows whereof he speaks, as he has in such circumstances been both the visited and the visitor. Emerson in one of his essays gives this counsel: "Lovers, preserve your strangeness." That advice might be given to friends quite as well. An intimacy which has no reserve is sure to end in disenchantment, if not in estrangement and active hostility. An intimacy accompanied by great discomfort is sure to end that way. So this is why the Spectator, from a full and a sad experience, has written in this way and counseled against ill-considered and mistaken forms of hospitality. Cherish the kindly feeling with all your heart, do the good and the generous deed with an open hand, but do not make both deed and feeling costly alike to him who gives and him who receives.

Notes and Queries

I am just entering the pastorate of a Congregational church in a town of some 3,000, where probably one-third of the inhabitants do not go to church. Our church during the last two years has been through very trying experiences and has had no settled pastorate. Can you advise me as to methods of work, etc.? As far as I have read, I am a strong believer in Christian evolution. Am inclined to the taking up of the social questions of the day, believing that they are vital questions for Christian churches to consider and deal with. What commentaries would you recommend me to procure on "Acts" and "Romans" dealing with the practical life of to-day? M.

Lacking definite information, we can only in a general way respond to your request for advice. Draw around you the most faithful and active of the church, avoiding all semblance of personal partiality. Through these as a nucleus endeavor to quicken all with the spirit of Christian service. To draw in the unchurched, the "Men's Sunday Evening Club," presenting a varied programme for the second service, the core of which is a short but earnest address on some vital subject, has proved very effective. Probably Dr. Abbott's commentaries come nearest to what you inquire for. We suggest that you read Dr. Gladden's "Ruling Ideas of the Present Age."

"Till I fancy but thinly the veil intervenes
Between the fair city and me,"

closes the second verse of Mrs. Ellen H. Gates's hymn, No. 20, Gospel Hymns No. 1, or No. 15 Gospel Hymns Complete, "I will sing you a song of that beautiful land."

Kindly quote the first line of the hymn on the topic "The Church," containing

"There my best friends, my kindred dwell,
There God my Saviour reigns."

W. R. B.

It is in one of Watts's versions of the 122d Psalm, beginning "How did my heart rejoice to hear."

Can you give me the remainder of the familiar quotation commencing "I'd rather be a toad and live upon the vapor of a dungeon—"? Also, can you tell me who is the author of these lines? B. J.

The remainder is:

"Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others' uses."

—Shakespeare's Othello, Act III., Sc. 3.

Please inform me where I can get the poems written by Eugene Field. Some of them have been published of late in "McClure's Magazine."

B. D.

Collections of Mr. Field's poems are published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Will you kindly inquire for us through the columns of your paper whether any art school in our country or elsewhere has among its students a Christian organization or any united effort on a Christian or philanthropic basis? At present we know only of an art students' church in Paris, which has given pleasure to American students abroad. In one art school in Ohio a short weekly prayer-meeting found favor with many of the students. During the past winter several students have taken classes in a mission Sunday-school, and now a plan is made to work through the churches. We very much desire to have Christian fellowship with other art schools such as exists between colleges, in order that our own work may be encouraged and strengthened. Any one who can inform us concerning anything that is done elsewhere will do us a great favor.

ART STUDENTS.

Can any of the older readers of The Outlook furnish me with a sonnet called "April," published at least twenty years ago in the "Atlantic Monthly"? It began:

"No days such honored days as these,
When first fair Aphrodite reigned."

I had supposed it was by Helen Hunt Jackson, but I am not able to find it. E. H. K.

I see that credit is given to Julia Gill for the poem "Christ and the Little Ones." The poem was written by Mrs. Marcia Locke Bailey, of Providence, R. I., and after her death published with other beautiful pieces of hers in a little volume called "Star Flowers." It was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1882. Mrs. Bailey also wrote "The Mistakes of My Life Are Many." C. V. W.

Any church desiring to dispose of about fifty copies of "The Church Hymn-Book," compiled by Edwin F. Hatfield, 1872, or twenty-five copies of "Gospel Hymns Consolidated," in fair condition, will please correspond with

REV. CHAS. N. GLEASON.

Edgartown, Mass.

To whom does T. B. Aldrich refer in the words,

"There's one, a later-laureled brow,
With purple blood of poets in his veins,"

etc., in No. XXV. of his "Later Lyrics," entitled "When from the tense chords of that mighty lyre?" J. J. W.

Can some one please inform me the name and address of the proper person to correspond with to know definitely about "The Society of Mayflower Descendants," and to whom to apply for membership? F. R.

Correspondence

What Converted Me to Silver Coinage

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

Up to a few years ago I had given little attention to the currency question. So far as I considered it at all, it seemed conclusive that one standard was all there could legitimately be, one final money article into which all currency, and thus all financial transactions, must be convertible. How simple most of the public questions seem when regarded superficially!

When the political prominence of the currency question became accentuated by the panic, the withdrawal of gold, the loss of business, and the idleness of men with families to support, I began to read and think. I was a gold-standard man, and was prejudiced by the fact of silver advocacy coming almost wholly from the small, silver-producing States. This looked like protection in the manufacturing States—self-interest carried into public affairs. I first read President Andrews's "Honest Dollar." I saw clearly enough that contracting the standard money meant a corresponding reduction in prices. General Walker and other authorities confirmed my own opinion that the quantity of standard money had a direct and marked effect on prices. On a steadily declining market men will hold back from investing and buying; they will buy as little as possible; the enterprising men will suffer, failures will be more frequent, debts will be harder to pay. Industries are chiefly carried on by energetic, sanguine men who use borrowed capital and credit to the fullest extent. A regular decline in their merchandise in hand adds greatly to their chances of failure. The disinclination to invest tends strongly to repress industry, the failure of employers dislocates employment. Thus it was apparent that appreciation of the standard money and depreciation of prices tended to depress industry, precipitate panics, and throw industrious men into unsteady employment or enforced idleness. The rate of wages is a small matter compared with the steadiness of work. The personal demoralization of workers and workers' families is greatly increased by lack of work and broken income.

Next my attention was directed to Mexico, where my own business connections gave me some personal knowledge. In the twenty years of our gold standard we had been beset with panic and depression. Almost half of that period has been "dull times," and three distinct financial panics had turned business men gray, and had converted numberless wage-earners into vagrants and tramps. Starting from a revolutionary collection of States, with almost no industries, and with an ignorant population, Mexico had progressed and prospered in a phenomenal way.

My own business with Mexican merchants, manufacturers, and miners had steadily grown. Scarcely ever a failure occurred, and frequent interviews with Mexican customers brought the information that wages had advanced, that business and employment was steady, and capital abundant. Foreign investments flowed in freely.

All this while Mexico had free coinage of gold and silver, and, consequently, a silver currency which was steadily depreciating in comparison with foreign currency and gold. But prices did not depreciate. A house or a machine or a horse or wheat was worth as much this year as last, and would be worth as much next year, barring minor fluctuations. Fears of a decline retarded no one, the actual decline bankrupted no one. Men had regular work. Imported goods were converted from the foreign invoices to the local currency, sold and paid for accordingly, without other difficulty than we find in pounds sterling or francs or marks into dollars.

International exchange is *exchange*, and a bushel of wheat or an ox's hide will bring a yard of woolen, a cwt. of tin, just the same whether a pound sterling stands for five American dollars or nine Mexican dollars. It will take no more work to produce the wheat or the hide, whether it is rated at two shillings or at four. I thus found that no disadvantage had accrued to Mexico by reason of her free coinage and silver standard, but manifest advantage. Our own conditions are not identical with those of Mexico, but the unfavorable influences of a coin contraction and lowered prices are intensified by our greater dependence upon trade and credit. As we have suffered vastly more than Mexico, as we are better situated to stand on our own feet, I reached the conclusion that free coinage had no terrors in store for us, but, on the contrary, would immediately restore prosperity, and thus I became a free-coinage man at the old ratio independent of other nations. By your leave I shall later say a word about the so-called 50-cent dollar and repudiation.

N. O. NELSON.

One Phase of the Higher Life of Brooklyn

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

The articles in *The Outlook* upon the higher life of different cities have been a means of instruction

and stimulus to all readers. Brooklyn is behind many other cities in some respects. It is badly lighted. It is not as well paved as it ought to be, though during the past year so many improvements have been made that this reproach will soon be but a matter of history. Brooklyn has not many art treasures, no good book-store, only a few monuments, and it is lacking in trees. But it has a splendid park, is crowded with fine churches, and has one of the best libraries in the country. Besides, "the Brooklyn Institute" is already becoming world-famous. There is one aspect of the higher life of Brooklyn which is not receiving the praise it deserves. In one respect she can hold herself head and shoulders above other cities, and that is because of the concerts which are held every summer at Brighton Beach. These concerts owe their existence to the self-sacrificing efforts of a few noble and clever Brooklyn women who have formed themselves into a society for the cultivation of musical taste among the masses. For eight years they have worked and striven, in the face of discouragement and sometimes almost overwhelming odds, to not only exalt the musical taste of the public, but to furnish to that public the best music obtainable in the country, at a cost within the reach of the humblest lover of music. As I am not a member of this society, nor acquainted with its president or officers, I can say all this without suspicion of flattery, or in any way as an advertisement. It is a simple act of justice. The public is far too insensitive to its benefactors. It often takes as a matter of course opportunities, advantages, which it would not have were it not for the self-sacrifice of some people whose sole motive is the public good. Here we have the opportunity of hearing the finest music in the world, rendered by one of the best orchestras in the country, conducted by one of the greatest conductors the world has ever seen, a man famous on two continents. What do we pay for these concerts? Twenty cents apiece, occasionally forty cents! I can buy as many tickets for the whole season as I have time to use, and they will cost me no more than the price charged for one seat in the Opera-House during the winter. It seems to me that when the Music Hall at Brighton is not well filled, it shows a singular disregard of great opportunities for culture, for recreation, for refreshment of the spirit, for the uplifting of the soul. The "Evening Telegram" had the other evening an article on the "Music Cure." It spoke of how music soothes tired nerves, and gives rest and relaxation to worn-out hearts, acting as medicine in many cases of troublesome disease. When I read this article, I thought of these Seidl concerts this summer.

The great difference between this "Seidl Society" and many others is that its object is not self-interest, it is pure benevolence. It is plain that such music cannot be furnished at such a price without some people putting their hands in their pockets and giving largely. Is this not as good as endowing a library, giving to a college, as good as many of the charities which win applause from every one? I have often thought that if some rich men would endow the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York, and make it possible for these great singers and musical artists to be heard by the great mass of music-lovers, of hungry, thirsty, aspiring men and women, who now cannot afford even a glimpse of the inside of the Opera-House, or one strain of glorious song to gladden and refresh them, it would be as noble an act as the founding of the Astor Library, or the building of the Chicago University, or President Low's gift to Columbia. For it cannot be denied that music has an indispensable place in the culture of the community. Even if it did not minister to the culture of the mind, the higher development of the whole nature, it would have its glory in that it is a recreation, a solace amid the whirl and stress of daily life. The people cannot do without it. If the higher forms of it are denied them, they will seek it in places which are a disgrace and a blot on our civilization. It is not alone for the people of Brooklyn that these noble women of Brooklyn are working. They are of help to the development of the higher life of New Yorkers as well. Of course it takes longer for people in New York to reach Brighton than for people in Brooklyn. But the concerts are worth the journey. Indeed, the whole community cannot be too grateful to Mrs. Langford and the other women who are doing so much for the cultivation of taste for the higher forms of musical art.

KENYON WEST.

Non-Resistance

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

Will *The Outlook* please explain the difference between non-resistance in extreme cases and selfishness?

It is so easy to let things go as they are and to feel that we need not interfere in other people's affairs, that the doctrine of non-resistance as explained by Tolstoi seems to me a very dangerous one.

Already, not only Congressmen, but some Church members, are saying that the missionaries in Arme-

nia ought to come home, that they really have no right to be there if the Turks do not want them.

Must we believe that England and Russia did right in not resisting Turkish wickedness by force if need be? To some of us it has looked like selfishness, but is it to be counted to them for righteousness? Must my sympathy, my love for my neighbor, be wholly for the Turk, and not for the Armenian, especially the Armenian woman? Is it, after all, through love for the Turk that Christendom has used only mild persuasion?

How is it possible to love one's neighbor as one's self, and not defend her when she is in danger, whether it be from a wild beast or a devil in human form?

Are we to suppose that if the good Samaritan had arrived a few minutes earlier he would have stood by until the thieves had pounded the man into a state of unconsciousness, and then have come forward and offered his services?

And, taking the other side, would not the greatest love of the robber try to prevent his committing a crime, using force if necessary?

It is better for a robber to be killed than that he should commit a crime.

Christ teaches resistance in time of danger in Matt. xii., 29.

The extreme doctrine of non-resistance seems to me pernicious. Christianity is positive, not negative. The slaves would be slaves still but for the Union Army. Christ *cast out* devils. We have not that power, but we can *restrain* them. A man who does not believe in government ought to live where there is none, or he is not true to his convictions.

G. W. S.

Regents' Examinations

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

Now that the final examinations in the public schools of New York State are over for the year, and those of our Seniors of the High Schools who "passed the Regents" have received their diplomas of graduation and have gone forth to prepare for more advanced education, or have entered the career of business life—to them I send this first appeal, trusting that by and through them the Faculties of our High Schools may be influenced; that they may arouse our Boards of Education throughout the State, and through that power that the Board of Regents may awaken to the great importance of a decided change in their examination papers.

Every year come the reports of mental and physical "breakdowns" caused by over-exertion and strain of study to pass "the Regents." While the general plan of examinations may be beyond criticism, a proper change in details would prevent the constantly recurring cases of positive injustice to individual students.

I would suggest a uniformity in the text-books used, or the preparation of several sets of examination papers, so that each school may have papers whose questions apply directly to the books that have been there studied. I have known of cases where Regents' papers have contained questions that could not be answered by any information contained between the covers of the text-book on the subject that has been used by a particular school, although the book had been carefully selected, and ranked among the best to be obtained.

I would suggest a system of substitute papers, so that a student who, for any reason, is unable to take the examination with his class may have an opportunity for a private examination at another time. A case occurred recently in one of our largest schools where a student who was prepared to take them found that Regents' examinations upon three of his subjects were set down for the same date. An appeal was made to the Board of Regents to secure change of date or permission for a private examination. This not being granted, the student was obliged to omit the subject, solely on account of lack of time for taking it.

We frequently have cases where students who are fully prepared for the work fail to secure their diplomas because of illness at examination time.

I would suggest that all papers securing a mark of seventy or more from the local teacher should be forwarded to the "Regents" for revision, so securing a thoroughly impartial marking. Upon a close paper it is often next to impossible for a teacher to avoid being somewhat influenced by personal prejudice, or by the previous work which the student has done in the class-room.

I have known a case of this kind where a teacher had marked a paper below a pass—thrown it out as beyond question a failure. An appeal was made, and, against strong opposition by the teacher, the paper was forwarded to Albany, and the pupil promptly and unhesitatingly given a "pass."

A high standard for examinations is what makes the diplomas of value, and while I would not reduce the standard, I would plead for more equal and exact justice to individual students and individual schools.

What can be done about it?

ITHACA.

[PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT]

THE WESTERN COLLEGE AND SEMINARY

FORTY years ago, at Oxford, Ohio, two young women were graduating from a new institution which was destined to become an important factor of educational life in the Central West. Mount Holyoke Seminary, at South Hadley, Massachusetts, was then laying the foundations for the present system of women's colleges in America. The associates and friends of Mary Lyon, who were familiar with the Mount Holyoke system, as it had been applied with such happy results in the East, were desirous of seeing the same system introduced under favorable auspices in the great States west of the Alleghanies. Of this Seminary Miss Helen Peabody was a graduate, and for a time had been a member of its Faculty. When, therefore, the Western Female Seminary received its charter, in the year 1853, and a little later called Miss Peabody to inaugurate the Mount Holyoke system at Oxford, it was as a daughter of Mount Holyoke that the school began its work. No better selection could have been made for the responsible duties that awaited her. The school to-day is a living monument to the long, faithful, and capable service of its first Principal. Added to her natural endowments and training, which abundantly qualified her for her position, were indomitable courage and perseverance. On January 14, 1860, she saw that first, dearly bought home of the Western burned to the ground. A second structure and a better one rose from the ruins. On April 7, 1871, she again saw the Seminary building in ashes. A third edifice was placed on the same foundations in the latter part of the same year, to reward her devotion and express the esteem in which her work was held by the pupils and patrons of the Seminary. Through stirring providences of fire and pestilence and war her woman's faith never wavered; her hope for the future of the

school was unflinching. Since her resignation as Principal, eight years ago, Miss Peabody has lived in Pasadena, California. Her home is a kind of Mecca for those who were her students in the thirty-three years during which she presided over the institution. Their reverence for the godly woman, whose days of active service are over, has been handed down from mothers to daughters, and all who know her history delight to do her honor.

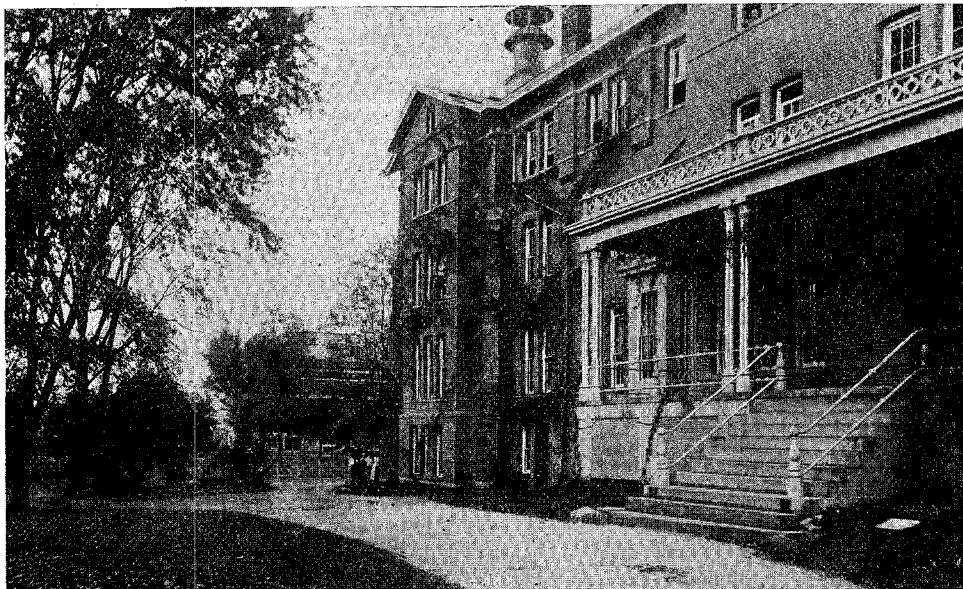
Miss Leila S. McKee, of Danville, Kentucky, a graduate of Wellesley, succeeded Miss Peabody, and is now the able and capable President of the College. She has raised the standard of instruction to full college work, and is keeping it abreast with the best colleges of the country. Until her administration the school was continued on the Mount Holyoke plan, and each student was required to do a certain amount of domestic work daily. In later years this plan has been greatly modified, both at Mount Holyoke and Oxford. Although the lighter housework is done by the students, it occupies but half an hour daily, and is really more in the nature of relaxation than that of serious work.

A prominent feature of the College is its location. The buildings rise from an eminence which overlooks the

Miami country, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions of Ohio. There is a campus of sixty-five acres, and the picture one has of it from the pike, a mile out of Oxford, is not soon forgotten. The long drive winding up to the main building; a glimpse of Alumnae Hall, with its ivy-clad tower; the pretty little brook; the summer-house; the smooth-clipped lawn; the acres of woodland stretching away at one side; the great front porch, embowered in rose and honeysuckle—all of these are gathered up in one's first impressions of the very agreeable outdoor surroundings with which the Western is favored. Nor is the impression indoors less pleasing. The cool and quiet library, with its handsome alcoves, its inviting shelves, and its splendid Tillinghast window; the art gallery; the pretty parlors; the pleasant chapel; the well-lighted reading-room, with its tables of fresh periodicals and its easy chairs; the neat and restful rooms for the pupils—all add to the favorable impression made upon the visitor.

The Western is a home as well as a school. It has never been an ambition of the management that the College should be large in its numbers. The wish is rather to select students who will maintain in scholarship and in character the high standard of excellence of which it is justly proud. The number admitted to its classes is limited, and for this reason the home feeling is the more easily cultivated. It is a household where each pupil comes

into intimate relations with all the members. A visitor almost invariably speaks of the sympathy that seems to exist between the faculty and the students. This is a recognition of a great factor constantly operative in the life of this College. Each teacher knows every girl in the institution, and the girls all know each other. The in-



The Front Porch

terest of one is made the interest of all, and a staunch little democracy exists within the boundaries of the campus, in which character is constantly acting upon character. And this feeling of kinship does not cease when the school-days are over. The alumnae are thoroughly loyal to the institution, and are its most devoted friends. They have a lively organization and several branch societies in which good fellowship and kindly interest are cultivated and perpetuated. These meetings and reunions of the alumnae have given a stability to the College as helpful to its work as they have been delightful to the members. A substantial proof of this is a handsome fire-proof building presented to the College in 1893 at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and known as Alumnae Hall. A library having a capacity of one hundred thousand volumes occupies the whole north end of this building. The cases and shelving for the books are of electroplated bronze, made after the pattern of the new Congressional Library at Washington. Laboratories for the departments of physiological and biological sciences occupy the ground floor; a lecture-room and several of the recitation-rooms are located on the second floor; while the whole upper floor of this building is devoted to art. The departments of Art and Music offer

exceptional advantages under the direction of six competent instructors.

It is an aim of the Trustees of the Western to select for the members of the Faculty teachers of thorough Christian culture from the best colleges of the land. The object of this policy is to secure for the Western the best and most approved methods of instruction pursued successfully in other institutions. The University of Michigan, the University of Chicago, Oberlin College, Vassar College, Smith College, Mount Holyoke College and Seminary, and Wellesley College, and several of the leading schools of music,



Sophomore Shepherdesses—Tree Day

are thus represented in the work of the Western, while many of its Faculty have done advanced work abroad. While the College is undenominational in character, it has always been in active sympathy with the practice and precepts of the Christian religion. The Bible is systematically and thoroughly studied under instructors whose attitude toward it is devout and reverent.

The Western is often, and justly, commended for the health of its students. A prime necessity for this was secured at the outset in a healthful location. But in the complicated conditions of modern social life much more is required. In light, heat, ventilation, plumbing, water supply—and diet, exercise, physical training, cheerful surroundings, and agreeable companions as well—there are sanitary conditions requiring vigilant and intelligent care. These are matters for experts, and no expense has been spared to secure the best hygienic results. Col. Latham Anderson, of Cincinnati, a sanitary expert of wide experience and observation, was employed last year to make a thorough examination of the sanitary condition of the buildings and premises, and closed his report in these words:

"I desire to express my admiration for the high state of discipline of the institution everywhere apparent, especially as affecting the cleanliness and sanitary condition of the place. An unusual degree of intelligence and sound judgment has been evinced by the management in the precautions which have been taken for maintaining good hygienic conditions. The conservatism of the general management is also shown by the fact that tank water, as I am informed, has never been used for cooking purposes, although, as shown by the above examination, it is sufficiently pure for such purposes.

"It would be well for the rising generations of students if all educational institutions were managed with the same care and intelligence apparent here."

Every student is required to receive a systematic physical education under the direction of a competent expert. The system of training is after the method of the Anderson School of Gymnastics at New Haven. In cases of defective muscular development the intelligent application of such a system to the wants of a particular individual often secures results of the highest value. In addition to the regular gymnasium

work, a large athletic field gives ample opportunity for outdoor sports; and athletics are in high favor with the Western girls. Tennis, cricket, basket-ball, baseball, and bicycling vie with each other in popularity, and doubtless contribute in no little degree to the excellent health the students enjoy.

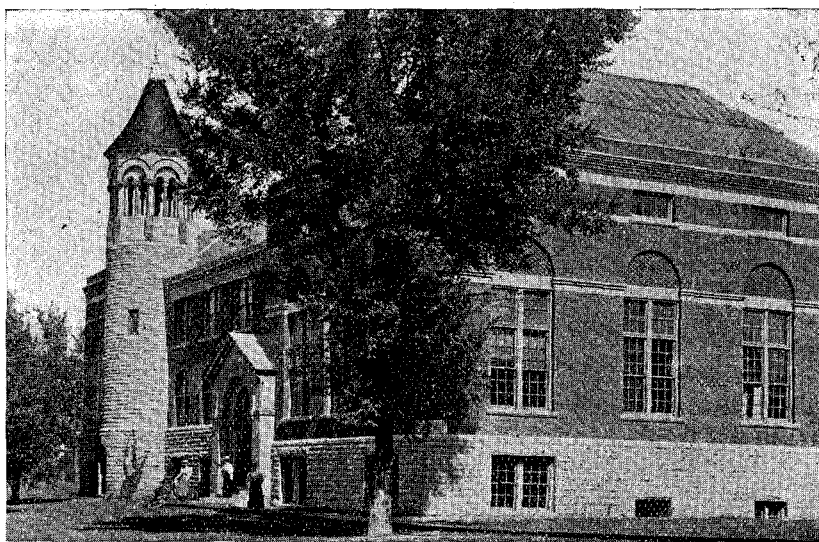
The campus of the Western, beautiful at any time, is never more attractive than at the "Tree Day" season. May and June divide honors with October, for the trees are then in their glory, and its bit of woodland is the pride of the College. "Tree Day" is celebrated in the month of May, and the Western is the only "Western" college which makes a special feature of the ceremony. It has become the grand fête of the year, and guests attend from miles around. The students appear in costumes of every contrivance and color, and a spirit of fun and good will and merrymaking pervades the exercises. The ceremonies consist in farewells by the Senior Class to the tree they planted in the Freshman year, followed by the planting of another tree by the present Freshman Class. A splendid pageant forms part of the ceremonies, and there are many speeches, witty and learned, and much hilarity and frolic. The Western should be visited on "Tree Day" to be seen at its best. The grounds are in gala array, the girls are more charming than any landscape, and the mirth and light-hearted gayety in which the exercises

are conducted realize a college girl's idea of a "good time."

The Trustees and Alumnae Association are now engaged in an undertaking to raise a fund of fifty thousand dollars to endow the Chair of Christian Evidences, and to be known as the Helen Peabody Endowment Fund. Mrs. Calvin S. Brice has lately sent to her Alma Mater, by cablegram from St. Petersburg, a subscription of one thousand dollars to this fund.

The Western has undoubtedly a future before it. With its unique and most creditable history; with the affection of its alumnae; with its unsurpassed location; with its handsome grounds and buildings; and with its excellent Faculty, there is every prospect that it will continue to grow in its influence and usefulness.

The accompanying cuts give some idea, though an inadequate one, of the beauty of the place. The graceful outlines of Alumnae Hall; the stately proportions of the Main Building, with its vine-covered chapel; the charm of the winding drive; and the hills and dales of the rolling



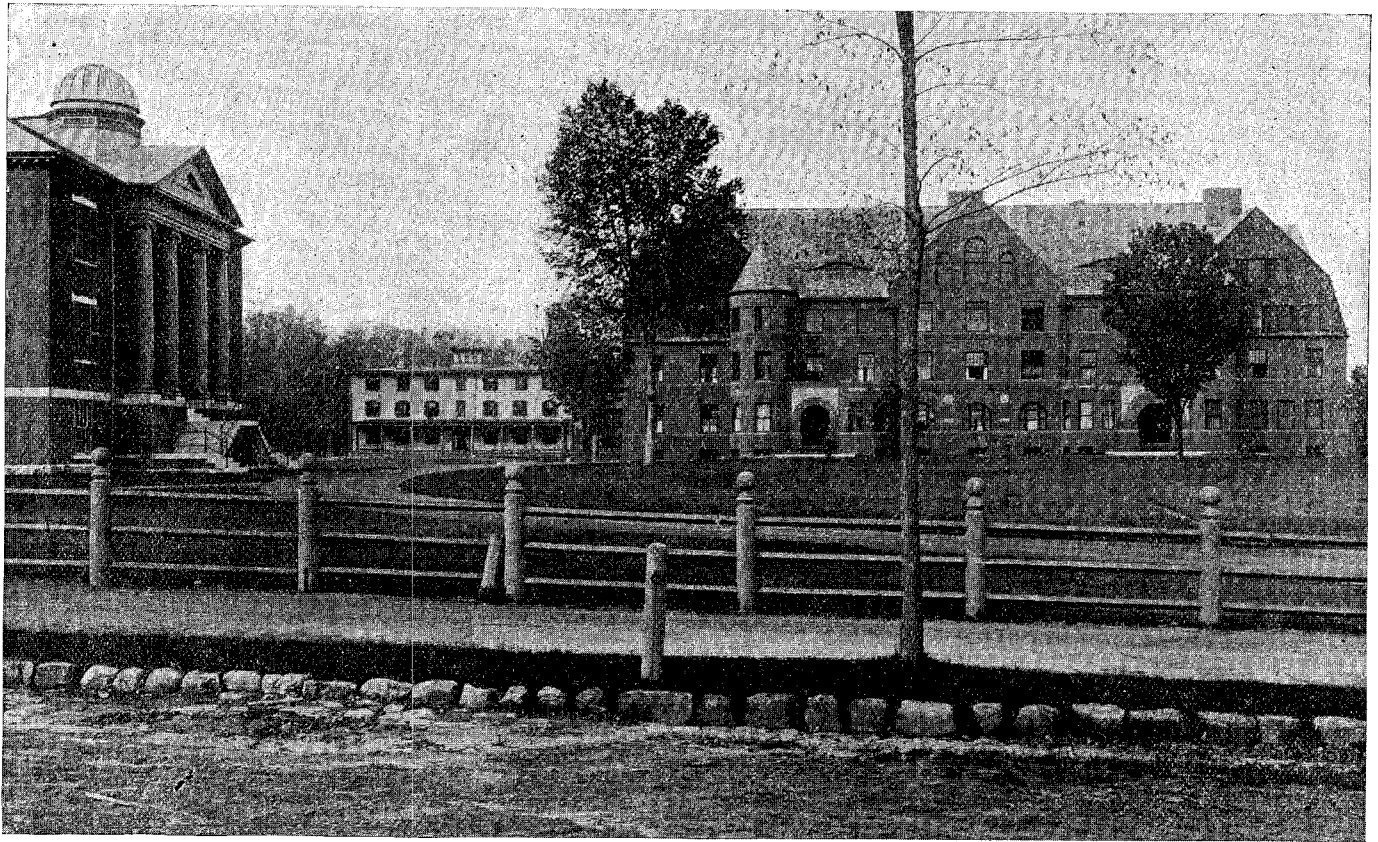
Alumnae Hall

campus, cannot be reproduced by the photographer's art. To realize it all you must visit old Oxford town and look with your own eyes over the fair possessions of this queen of "Western" colleges.

JESSIE TRIMBLE.

Cincinnati, July, 1896.

[PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT]



Abbot Academy, of Andover

As a school distinctively Christian in influence and instruction, Abbot Academy aims to prepare its girls for useful, earnest lives, and provides exceptional opportunities for thorough intellectual culture and the best development of character. Founded in 1829 in the old historic town of Andover, Mass., twenty-three miles north of Boston, it enjoys a healthful climate and is surrounded by the most beautiful scenery. The Academy grounds comprise twenty-three acres laid out in beautiful walks and lawns, including a large grove of majestic oaks. Abundant opportunity is thus offered for healthful outdoor exercise, which is required of all. As Andover is the seat of several other educational institutions, certain incidental benefits are thus derived from mutual sources, while its proximity to Boston renders available the advantages in art and science which that city offers. The equipment of Abbot Academy is acknowledged to be exceptionally complete. Draper Hall, the largest and most imposing of the school buildings, is one of the finest of the kind in the country. No care or expense has been spared in its arrangement and construction. It is admirably ventilated, lighted, and heated. The rooms are mostly arranged *en suite*, allowing a parlor and bedroom for two pupils. Each young lady has a separate bed, her own bureau, closet, and toilet conveniences. The building stands at an angle which permits every room to have the sun during some part of the day. Separate floors entirely distinct are devoted to Music and Art. The wing of Draper Hall is devoted to the German classes, while Smith Hall is the home of the French students. Here the most pleasant accommodations are provided, each pupil having a room to herself. The pleasant parlors and dining-room present a homelike appearance which adds to other attractions. Abbot Hall, the old academy, contains the assembly hall, class-rooms, laboratory, and gymnasium. In the Academy library of five thousand volumes, catalogued by the card system, are found carefully selected books, many of which are especially supplied as an aid in the studies of Literature, History, Science, and Art. The library is open at all times, as is also the reading-room, which contains all the desirable magazines and newspapers of the day. Attendance at Sunday morning service is required. Those who have been reared in the

Episcopal Church worship in Christ Church; all others attend the South Congregational Church, where free sittings are provided for the school. No visits are made or received on this day, as Tuesday evening and Wednesday (not Wednesday evening) are set apart for recreation. Visitors may also be received out of study hours on other days. For 70 years Abbot Academy has drawn its pupils from all sections of the country, thus establishing a service equally adapted to all. Until 1853 the Academy was in charge of a male Principal. At this date the principalship passed into the hands of Miss Nancy J. Haseltine, niece of the celebrated Abigail Haseltine. Six years later she was succeeded by Miss Philena McKeen, under whose charge the Academy enjoyed thirty-three years of unprecedented success. In 1892 Miss McKeen was ably succeeded by



Miss Laura S. Watson, Principal

Miss Laura S. Watson, in whose charge the school now is. Abbot Academy certainly enjoys an enviable position among the educational institutions of the United States, won by time-honored efforts in behalf of the young women intrusted to its care. The illustrated annual catalogue contains full information of the facilities and opportunities of the several Literary and Scientific courses, and also of a thorough College Fitting course, offered by this institution.

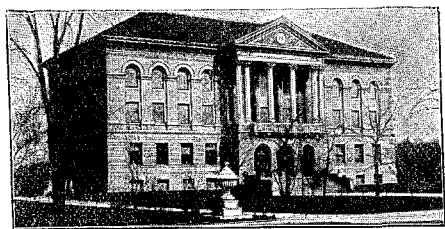
[PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT]

Chicago as an Educational Center for Women

The University of Chicago, with its great money endowments, its splendid equipments of special buildings for the natural sciences, its facilities for post-graduate work, its equal opportunities for men and women, has drawn the attention of the entire country away from the far East as the educational Mecca of students, and bids fair to change the educational center of the United States from New England to the southern shore of Lake Michigan. The single fact that this great university in its incipency provided three commodious and finely equipped buildings for the accommodation of its women students shows the importance it attaches to their higher education, and sets a standard for their intellectual development such as no other city in the United States can boast.

It has long been known to well-informed people that the standard of intellectual culture among women in Chicago has for many years been the highest, and while it is well said that comparisons are odious, yet it is true that as long ago as the meeting of the Women's Congress in 1882, when the Chicago Woman's Club entertained that highly cultured and dignified body of women, the superiority of Chicago women as speakers, parliamentarians, and in general ability to guide and inform audiences was generally and generously recognized. At that time a distinguished woman from New York City said: "I feel as if the Chicago women were a deep sea in which we Eastern women swim as small and unimportant boats."

The women's clubs of Chicago are the most numerous and enroll the largest membership of those of any city of the United States.



Academy of Sciences

They also contain the largest proportion of women who are college graduates. Two of these clubs, the Fortnightly, with a membership limited to 200, and the Chicago Woman's Club, with a membership of nearly 800, have very handsomely equipped club-rooms which occupy the entire fifth floor of one of the great business blocks in the heart of the city. Here, over a quiet cup of tea or chocolate, which can always be obtained on call, the best women of Chicago meet to discuss matters of general interest or to formulate plans for the humane and Christian enterprises for which they are so noted. The presidency of the National Confederation of Women's Clubs, with its 200,000 members, has, for the second time, been awarded to a Chicago woman, Mrs. Charles Henrotin, notwithstanding a vigorous attempt on the part of Eastern members to remove it to New York.

All the pupils of Chicago schools, public and private, have the advantages possessed only by great cities, of access to the great libraries of the city; to its Art Institute, now among the finest in the country; to its museums, which contain many of the most valuable things shown at the Columbian Exposition; to its great Academy of Science, etc. The musical and other entertainments are also an important factor in a liberal education for girls. The Thomas concerts continue throughout the winter season, and as the rehearsals are given on Friday afternoons they are attended by hundreds of pupils from the schools. The best musical artists come to Chicago every winter.

The great Chicago Conservatory of Music and Elocution, under the direction of Samuel Kayzer, with its finely equipped studios in the Auditorium, and its corps of teachers in each department, from the front ranks of the profession, offers the opportunity to the pupils of Chicago schools for education in all branches of musical and dramatic art which New York and Boston have until recent years monopolized.

A great deal of the credit of the general high standard of culture among Chicago women is due to the Chicago private schools for girls, which, ever since the great Chicago fire, have been doing singularly effective, if quiet, work. Among the twelve or fourteen long-established schools for girls in Chicago, only two receive more than twenty boarding pupils, none receive over thirty, while the majority receive only ten or twelve in the families of the principals. This restriction has had the effect of bringing the young girls who are boarding pupils into close personal relation to the principals of these schools, to the great advantage of these pupils, since among the principals of the private schools of Chicago are to be found women distinguished not only as educators but as scholars and writers to a degree scarcely equaled by any other city in the country.

Another interesting fact in regard to these private schools is that all make a specialty of fitting girls for college, and every September witnesses the interesting spectacle of special trains for college students. Usually these trains are decorated with flowers furnished by the officials of the various roads, and the young ladies leave Chicago for Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley under the happiest auspices of attention and éclat.

One of Chicago's leading schools for girls is the Loring School, on Prairie Avenue, founded in 1876 by Mrs. Stella D. Loring and Miss Howells, a sister of W. D. Howells. This school is now under the principalship of Mrs. Loring, a most cultured, scholarly woman, who, besides her large number of day pupils, receives into her family twelve young ladies as boarding pupils. The Loring School gives especial attention to college preparatory work, and its certificates admit to the leading colleges for women and co-educational universities without entrance examinations. At Mrs. Loring's home the pupils meet the literati of the city, as Mrs. Loring gives frequent evenings when distinguished people read papers or give musical recitals or meet with members of her family socially.

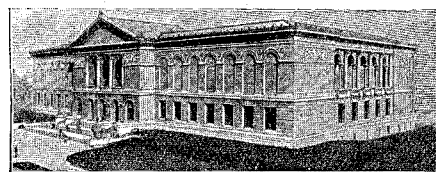
On Indiana Avenue near Twentieth Street are the two spacious buildings occupied by the Holman-Dickerman School, under the principalship of Mrs. L. C. Holman and Miss F. S. Dickerman. The course of instruction embraces all the studies included in a thorough English education, and especial attention is also given to the study of French. The school numbers among its pupils and alumnae the daughters of some of Chicago's most prominent families. While this has been strictly a day school in the past, Mrs. Holman and Miss Dickerman intend receiving a few boarding pupils into their home in the fall.

Further south—for these are South Side institutions—is to be found the Kenwood Institute, on Forty-seventh Street, near the Lake. The principal, Miss A. E. Butts, receives into her large and finely appointed home about twelve boarding pupils. This school has the distinction of being the only girls' school affiliated with the University of Chicago, thus obviating the necessity of entrance examination. A certificate from the principal of Kenwood Institute admits to the University of Michigan, the University of Wisconsin, Vassar College, Smith College, and Wellesley College without examinations. Special attention is given to the study of art history, illustrated lectures being given regularly on this subject.

On Oakenwald Avenue, also near the Lake, is Ascham Hall, a school for young ladies. The principal is Miss Kate Byam Martin, a sister of Mrs. Charles Henrotin. Miss Martin's school is noted for the attention it gives to modern languages and to art. Examinations for the University of Chicago are given quarterly at Ascham Hall. Miss Martin, having lived many years abroad, speaks French and German with fluency. She is the author of several well-known works of fiction and travel. Miss Martin receives twelve young ladies into her house.

Eight miles west of the city, but connected with it by numerous lines of electric and steam cars, in the beautiful suburb of Oak Park, is the Scoville Place School, Mrs. Helen E. Starrett, principal. This school is named for the gentleman whose spacious mansion, surrounded by five acres of lawn, the school has occupied since his death. On account of its size, large and finely furnished rooms for pupils, and its general superior equipment, this school has been named the Ogontz of Chicago schools. It accommodates twenty-five boarding and one hundred day pupils. It is especially noted for the attention given to the use of good English in speech and composition. Its certificates admit to all the best colleges for women. Mrs. Starrett is well known in the literary world, not only for magazine articles on educational topics, but for several books on ethical and social subjects. Her "Letters to a Daughter" have been read by thousands of young girls during the past ten years.

Beautiful Kenilworth, a few miles north of Chicago, on the heavily wooded bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, possesses one of the most



Art Institute

thoroughly equipped schools in the country, Kenilworth Hall. Within easy reach of the city by numerous suburban trains, with a most beautiful natural environment, are situated the home of Mrs. Babcock, the principal, and another building devoted exclusively to the purpose of recitation and study. Mrs. Babcock is an experienced teacher of widespread reputation. While, if desired, pupils are prepared for college, the special inducements offered by this school are delightful home associations and a most thorough course of study along general lines under Mrs. Babcock and a corps of competent assistants. Numerous graduates of Kenilworth Hall, prominent in society and literary circles, attest the thoroughness of Mrs. Babcock's training. Mrs. Babcock receives twelve boarding pupils into her home.

The truth is, that Chicago, possessing its unsurpassed opportunities for general culture, with such finely equipped schools, offers inducements which are proving sufficient to cause parents to turn their eyes thither when considering the question of the education of their daughters.

Bits of Fun

Making His Mark.—She—Have you heard that our minister is to be tried for heresy? He—Yes, it is quite a distinction for so young a man.—*Brooklyn Life*.

He. Wondered.—“Dearest,” she said, cooingly, “I wish you were a great statesman, with your picture on our greenbacks.” “I wonder if she knows that a man has to be dead to get his picture on the currency,” he thought to himself. There are some things it is better not to know.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Mr. Anstey, the author of “Vice Versa,” tells a story to illustrate the inappropriate way in which Scripture texts are sometimes used. At a small seaside resort in England a generous citizen presented a number of free seats for the promenade, each adorned with an iron label stating that “Mr. Jones, of this town, presented these seats for the public use. The sea is his and he made it.”—*New York Tribune*.

In one of the smaller towns of Kentucky lives a negro familiarly known as “Tim White.” On one occasion it was necessary to record his full name. The not unusual supposition that “Tim” stood for “Timothy” was met with flat denial. “No, sah! My right name is What-timorous-souls-we-poor-mortals-be White. Dey jes’ calls me Tim fo’ short, sah.”—*Exchange*.

It is not often that the House of Commons has the chance of enjoying a good and innocent joke. But it found the occasion the other night, and at the expense of Mr. John Burns, who is far too earnest a man to indulge in jokes of malice prepense. “Since I came into the House, four years ago,” Mr. Burns said, “the confidence of the public in it has much diminished.” The laughter that here broke forth prevented him from finishing the sentence.—*Household Words*.

“It is a wonder to me,” said Willie Wishington, “to see how quickly the minds of some men act. There are people who can decide in an instant what it would take others a long time to consider. I met a man the other evening who is that way.” “Was he a lawyer?” “I don’t know. But he had an intellectual grasp that was astounding. I met him in the hall just as he was reaching for an umbrella. ‘Is that your umbrella?’ he inquired. ‘No,’ replied I. ‘In that case,’ he answered, ‘it’s mine.’”—*Washington Star*.

Mark Twain has been telling the South African pressmen some yarns and cracking some jokes at his own expense. One of the latter is related by a Johannesburg paper. Mark was talking about South Africa’s numerous recent afflictions. “Yes,” he said, “you have had a fearful time here lately—what with wars, revolutions, rinderpest, locusts, drought—and me. I guess you can go no further with plagues. Now that I’ve come, you must take a change for the better.”—*Westminster Gazette*.

The preacher spoke of little things,
Their influence and power,
And how the little pitted speck
Made all the apple sour.

He told how great, big, sturdy oaks
From little acorns grew,
And how the tiny little stone
The burly giant slew.

But the cyclist sat there unimpressed
By all the speaker’s fire,
Until he went outside and found
A pin had pierced his tire.

—*Wilkesbarre News Dealer*.

One old-fashioned divine of my early youth (writes A. K. H. B.) preached every Sunday upon “The Broken Covenant.” At length the long-suffering parishioners could stand it no longer, and a deputation was organized to visit the manse. The deputation informed the minister that they were extremely weary of hearing continually of “The Broken Covenant,” and that there was a general desire to have at least one new sermon. “You shall have it,” said the worthy minister, in conciliatory strain; “you shall have a perfectly new sermon next Sunday.” Accordingly the church was fuller than usual, and a thrill of satisfaction ran round when the text was announced

in these words: “And the cup was found in Benjamin’s sack.” “Let me tell you, my friends,” said the preacher, “the day is coming when all your sacks will be rypit. And what, think you, will be found in them? Yes, what will be found in them? Again I ask you, what will be found in them? The first thing found in them will be ‘The Broken Covenant,’ on which I will now proceed to speak at great length.” Thus was hope dashed to the ground, and the congregation fell back into the state of utter misery in which they had listened to that dismal orator on many past days.

An Electrical Fancy

The astonishing progress of electrical science is neatly satirized by a Parisian paper, which imagines Mr. Edison, in his laboratory, hearing the news of a declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States. A young man, his assistant, rushes in, pale and out of breath, and exclaims to the great electrician: “Oh, master, war is declared! It is terrible!”

“Ah!” says the master. “War declared, eh? And where is the British army at this moment?”

“Embarking, sir.”

“Embarking where?”

“At Liverpool.”

“At Liverpool—yes. Now, my friend, would you please join the ends of those two wires hanging there against the wall? That’s right. Now bring them to me. Good! And be kind enough to press that button.”

The assistant, wondering and half-amused, presses the button.

“Very well,” says the inventor. “Now do you know what is taking place at Liverpool?”

“The British army is embarking, sir.”

The inventor pulls out his watch and glances at the time. “There is no British army,” he says, coolly.

“What?” screams the assistant.

“When you touched that button you destroyed it.”

“Oh, this is frightful!”

“It is not frightful at all. It is science. Now, every time that a British expedition embarks at any port, please come and tell me at once. Ten seconds afterward it will simply be out of existence, that’s all.”

“There doesn’t seem to be any reason why America should be afraid of its enemies after this, sir.”

“I am inclined to believe you,” says the master, smiling slightly. “But in order to avert future trouble, I think it would be best to destroy England altogether.”

“To—destroy England, sir—?”

“Kindly touch button number four there.”

The assistant touches it. The inventor counts ten.

“—eight, nine, ten—it is all over. There is no more England.”

“Oh! oh!” screams the young man.

“Now we can go on quietly with our work,” says the master. “And if we should ever be at war with any other nation, you have only to notify me. I have an electric button connecting with every foreign country which will destroy it when pressed. In ten minutes I could destroy every country in the world, the United States included. Be careful, now, that you don’t touch any of those buttons accidentally—you might do a lot of damage!”—*Youth’s Companion*.

[PUBLISHER’S DEPARTMENT]

Exit the Spinning-Wheel Woman’s Work in New Fields

When the spinning-wheel and the loom went from cottage to factory, there began a world-revolution not equaled by any overturning of an old order which civilization has witnessed. When cloth was no longer spun and woven and bleached and fashioned by home skill, but came from factories and called for a price instead of for effort at first hand; when baking and brewing and churning became great separate industries, like soap-boiling, candle-making, and a score of other tasks which had once filled woman’s days to the full, civilization stood on the threshold of a great

new era compared to which those were unimportant times when slaves were turned loose into the condition of self-dependent freemen, and vast armies were disbanded after having forgot all crafts but the craft of war. History took on a new turn in this revolution, or evolution, to which almost no other can compare. The hands and hearts and minds of millions of women, born and yet to be born, stood ready for new occupations in large degree, and some of the gravest questions this old world has propounded stared in the faces of both men and women then, nor have they ceased their insistence or their gravity even now.

In what may woman engage to do best justice to her powers and most good with them, and suffer least detriment to her womanliness? We are told that there are over two thousand occupations open to women to-day, as against only three to which they could turn a generation ago. The general aspect of the world to-day toward a woman at the bar or on the jury, for instance, is far different from what it would have been thirty years ago, but there are still thousands who are unreconciled to such conditions, and among womankind there are almost as many, proportionately, who view with dread the prospect of going into the world as bread-winners, as there were a half-century ago. To these the first choice of occupation is one of the very first which opened to the woman in search of opportunity. Teaching is the nearest and dearest work to the truly feminine heart, and although it was one of woman’s first resources, it has been outclassed by none subsequent to it, either in the extent of its demands or the rewards they offer. From the college presidency to the teaching of babes, there is call in every field for the capable woman; but in no branch of labor, educational or otherwise, can women find a field so peculiarly their own as in the kindergarten.

Kindergarten! Beautiful word, suggesting the flowers of childhood and the tender study and love and care of the coaxing gardener, who is wise beyond the point where men expect roses to flourish under the same treatment as violets, but give to each tender plant the care which, by minute, individual study, they have found it to be in need of. This branch of education is offering, perhaps, the most and the choicest inducements of any occupation open to women. It is a field in which they need fear no stress of competition except among themselves, for in it there can be none of the vexed strife between men and women, such as works so sorely on the spirits of those women who choose the more advanced stages of educational work. In it, moreover, women find a vocation which is more than bread-winning, a calling next of kin to their crown of glory, motherhood! For that sacredest of offices it fits such as God may, in time, elevate thereto; and for those who may always find their work outside the walls of home, it opens up opportunities of a depth and breadth and beauty any one might well envy. The science of child-study, to which it has given birth and impetus, is assuming proportions and revealing charms which take captive the finest minds, and from being first misunderstood as a scheme for “amusing children,” kindergartning has come to be recognized as one of the most subtly delicate and beautiful, as well as one of the most important, of all sciences.

From Mrs. J. N. Crouse, the Principal of the Chicago Kindergarten College, No. 10 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill., where many of the best teachers in the country have been trained, it was learned that the demand for good teachers far exceeds the supply, and that places are sometimes open months looking for “the right woman.” Further inquiry also brought out the facts that a knowledge of kindergartning is a strong recommendation for applicants for ordinary positions the country over, and that salaries may be said to be better in this than in almost any other branch of woman’s work. For instance, teachers who have had but two years’ instruction receive from \$500 to \$600 per year for services during half a day through the school year, and students who have had three or four years of theoretical and practical instruction receive from \$800 to \$1,500 per year. These, then, are some of the facts of one of the promising and honorable avocations open to women.

About People

—Dr. George Taylor Winston, President of the University of North Carolina, was unanimously elected President of the University of Texas. He has accepted.

—Christina Rossetti is to have a memorial in Christ Church, Woburn Square, where she attended for nearly twenty years. It will consist of a series of paintings for the reredos by Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

—In an interview on the late Jules Simon, Rochefort said: "Although he was Minister several times, he accomplished the feat—a rarity, under the circumstances, which deserves emphasizing—of acquiring no fortune and dying poor."

—John Hardy, the inventor of the vacuum brake, died recently in Vienna, where for many years he had been employed by the State railroads. He was born in 1820, worked for a time under George Stephenson, and is believed to have been the last survivor of his assistants.

—Besançon was the birthplace of Victor Hugo and Pasteur. Its Town Council recently had a warm debate over the question whether the town lycée, now named after the former, should be named the Lycée Pasteur instead. The advocates of the change declared that Pasteur had cured many people in the department, while Victor Hugo had never done anything for them. But a majority of the Council voted to retain the present name.

—Miss Kingsley, the African traveler, gives an amusing account of the beginning of her love of adventure. She was at the Canary Islands, and, hearing "very dreadful accounts of the dangers and horrors of traveling in West Africa," she felt she must go, out of mere feminine curiosity. She continues: "I asked a man who knew the country what I should find most useful to take out with me, and he replied: 'An introduction to the Wesleyan mission, because they have a fine hearse and plumes at the station, and would be able to give you a grand funeral.'"

—The wife of Bishop Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has given to Bishop Hurst, for the American University, an autograph letter of John Wesley, written March 31, 1790, the closing paragraph of which is as follows: "As soon as possible you should put the Believers in Bands and introduce ye whole Methodist Discipline. But, I pray, do not introduce slouched hats; let us not imitate Clowns or Quakers. Next to the Bible, I love Common Sense. Therefore I wd never be singular for singularity sake. I am, dear Billy, your affectionate Friend and Brother, J. Wesley. Beware of women."

—Writing of Dr. Newman Hall, a correspondent of the London "Daily News" says: "Never were fourscore years borne more brightly and buoyantly than by the great Congregationalist minister, who first saw the light on May 22, 1816. It is but a brief while ago that I watched him chasing an omnibus in the Strand with all the nimbleness of a man of thirty; and when, one day this week, he came into the library of Vine House, Hampstead, to greet me, it required a distinct effort of the imagination to realize that Dr. Newman Hall was within a day or two of eighty. No stranger who met him and conversed with him, without being informed beforehand of the fact, would dream of charging the famous successor of Rowland Hill with the burden of fourscore years. His good health Mrs. Hall attributes in large measure to her husband's bright way of looking at things in general, and to his singularly happy temperament."

—A letter in the daily papers suggests that some lasting memorial of Mrs. Rundle Charles, the well-known author of "Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family," would be in harmony with the wishes of the large circle of friends and readers who hold her and her work in warm appreciation, and to whom her death is a deep sorrow and an irreparable loss. Mrs. Charles, the writer adds, took a great interest in the North London Hospital for Consumptives, near which she lived, and for many years she regularly attended its committee meetings. She also frequently visited the sick and suffering in the wards. It is felt that many would like to contribute towards the endow-

ment of a bed to be called "The Elizabeth Rundle Charles Bed," thus forwarding the work so dear to her, and at the same time appealing to the sympathies of the public at large. Contributions may be sent to Basilwood Smith, Branch Hill Lodge, Hampstead Heath, London, N. W., England.

—Major J. B. Pond, in a recent article in the "Cosmopolitan," writes as follows of John B. Gough:

It is strange, but it is a fact, that although Gough never broke down in his life as an orator, and never failed to capture his audience, he always had a mild sort of stage-fright which never vanished until he began to speak. To get time to master this fright was his reason for insisting upon being "introduced" to his audiences before he spoke, and he so insisted even in New England, where the absurd custom had been abandoned for years. While the chairman was introducing him, Mr. Gough was "bracing up" to overcome his stage-fright. By the way, let me say right here (as the phrase "bracing up" has two meanings) that the slanderous statements often started against Mr. Gough, to the effect that he sometimes took a drink in secret, were wholly and wickedly untrue. In his autobiography Mr. Gough has told the story of his fall, his conversion, and his one relapse, and has told it truthfully. He was absolutely and always, after his first relapse, a total abstinence man in creed and life. There never lived a truer man.

—Ernst Curtius, the well-known German Hellenist, who died in Berlin on July 11, was born at Lubeck on September 2, 1814, and, after a preliminary training in the college of his native town, pursued his studies at the universities of Bonn, Göttingen, and Berlin, and in 1837 visited Athens, in company with Professor Brandis, in order to begin at headquarters his researches into Greek antiquities. Subsequently he accompanied Otfried Müller in his archaeological expedition to the Peloponnese. On the death of that eminent scholar in 1840, he returned to his native country; was made doctor by the University of Halle; taught for some time in the colleges of Berlin; became professor extraordinary there, and was appointed tutor to Prince Frederick William, the father of the present Emperor of Germany, and Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In 1856 he succeeded Hermann as professor at Göttingen. He went to Athens to undertake excavations at Olympia in April, 1864, and in 1875 was sent by the German Government to Greece, where he concluded a convention with the Greek authorities, by which the Germans obtained a monopoly of the excavations at Olympia. Since 1870 he had been director of the antiquarian department in the Royal Museum.

They Didn't Know What to Make of It

Once upon a time there was an island in the Pacific Ocean inhabited by a people that had no acquaintance with matters outside their own domain. On a certain day there was a terrific storm at sea, and among the things thrown upon the shores of the island was a ladder.

When the islanders saw the ladder they marveled much as to what it was and for what purpose created.

Some thought one thing and some another. Finally there were but two opinions, and behind each was ranged half of the people, the other half being behind the other opinion.

One party held that the rungs of the ladder were intended to hold the sides together, while the other party as stoutly maintained that their purpose was to keep the sides apart.

However the people might agree or differ as to what the ladder was intended for, upon the rung question they stood unalterably divided, one side holding to the keep-apart theory, while the other side clung to the theory of hold-together.

If an islander set the ladder upon its side and proceeded to prove, at least to his own satisfaction, that it was the section of a fence (although he would not go so far as to explain what kind of an animal it was that was so large that he could not get through the palings and yet so sluggish that he could not top so low a wall), it was only for a moment that he received attention; for it was only a question



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

of time how soon the old contention asserted itself, and the people began again the old question as to the object for which the rungs were created and put in place.

The same result was sure to follow when some other theorist placed the ladder flat upon the ground and sought to show that it was the skeleton of a raft, or possibly a well-ventilated palanquin. The keep-apart and hold-together controversy was sure to rekindle.

There is no knowing how long this condition of things might have gone on had not a sailor from some far-off country been washed ashore.

He was shown the ladder, and was asked in signs what it was for. He replied by standing it on end against a tree and mounting into the latter's branches.

The islanders were astonished, but their minds, as usual, reverted to the old puzzle—were the rungs designed to keep the sides apart or to hold them together?

The sailor explained that both parties were equally in the wrong; the rungs were there neither to keep the sides apart nor to hold them together. But the sides were there to hold the rungs in place.

Moral: Very much depends upon the point of view; and, ten chances to one, notwithstanding you think you know it all, there may be a few things not included in your mental stock-in-trade.—Boston Transcript.



A big wash looks discouraging.

But when you have the right weapon to attack the great stack of soiled clothes with, the battle is half won already.

Sunlight Soap

is the weapon to use. It will make that big wash look like a pile of driven snow.

All the sheets and blankets as well as the delicate fabrics will be saved by Sunlight Soap, and there won't be any tearing or ripping, because you don't have to rub.

Less Labor
Greater Comfort

Lever Bros., Ltd., Hudson & Harrison Sts., N. Y.

The Sherman Statue

The National Sculpture Society has replied to the Sherman Statue Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in regard to the criticism by the Committee that the National Sculpture Society did not protest until after the award for the statue had been made to Mr. Rohl-Smith. Mr. Ward says that that is true. The National Society was in entire ignorance of what had taken place in the Committee after the decision of the committee of experts had been given until the announcement of the successful artist's name was made public. As soon as this was known the Society made its protest. Mr. Ward calls attention to the fact that \$80,000 of public money, money that belongs to the people of the United States, is to be expended on this statue, and that the National Sculpture Society wishes to call the attention of the people to the way in which their money is used. Mr. Ward says: "The question is whether, by trusting to your own, in neglect of more competent because more instructed, judgment, you have undertaken to mispend this public money by directing the expenditure of it upon a less worthy work of art than might have been obtained for it." That is the controversy in a nutshell. The qualifications which would make a man a good general would not necessarily make him a competent judge of art. Mr. Ward says: "It is a question whether the training and experience that confer authority in every profession and in every trade shall confer authority in the choice of public works of art, to be paid for with public money. This is the question upon which we have notified you that we should appeal to the public." The method of appeal adopted by the National Sculpture Society is to request the competing artists to put their models on public exhibit, not only in the city of New York, but, as far as practicable, in other cities, in order that the people who have contributed the money may have the opportunity, so far as their education permits, to judge of the merits of the work selected, and also that these models may be made the occasion for educating the people to the value of an art not so highly appreciated in this country as it should be. All the artists, with the exception of the successful competitor, have agreed to meet the request of the National Sculpture Society. Mr. Rohl-Smith doubts his ability to meet the wishes of the Society, because of illness and his absence from the country until autumn.

Baptist Young People's Union

The Baptist Young People's Union of America, which held its sixth annual International Convention of four days, July 16-19, at Milwaukee, Wis., is an organization within the Baptist Church similar in purpose and work to the Epworth League in the Methodist Church, and to the Society of Christian Endeavor in the various denominations in which it is active. The Milwaukee Convention was attended by about 12,000 delegates from local, State, and provincial unions in all parts of the United States and Canada, and was a fine exhibition of religious zeal and enthusiasm. One of the peculiarities of this Union is in the geographical subdivisions of the territory which it covers and the emblematic color of each. Canada is represented by red badges and banners; the Northern States west of the Mississippi River by blue; the Northern States east of the Mississippi River by gold; and the Southern States are known in the Convention by their green emblems. The general headquarters of the Union are in Chicago, where "The Baptist Union," the official organ of the movement, is published, and is supported by a \$50,000 fund. The Union was organized in Chicago in 1891 in pursuance to a call issued by the Baptist Church. It has enjoyed a wonderfully rapid growth. One of the encouraging features of this denominational union is its tendency toward union in the Baptist denomination, for it brings together in annual convention the young people of the Northern and Southern branches of the Baptist fold, and cannot but be a strong factor in preparing the way for

union between these branches. Another special work is the Gospel car service which it sustains. Four of these "churches on wheels" are kept busy in the work of evangelism, especially on the frontiers of the West, where they have done a splendid service.

One of the cardinal features of the forces which the Milwaukee Convention represents is the "Christian Culture Course," especially prepared by scholarly pastors and professors and pursued by thousands of young Baptists all over the country. These courses are recognized to be invaluable to the increased intelligence and efficiency of the Baptist young people. The early prayer-meetings each morning were seasons of spiritual refreshing. The first was termed a "Surrender Meeting;" the second, a "Praise Meeting;" the third, a "Promise Meeting," and the fourth, which was held on Sunday morning, was an "Enduement Meeting." These were held simultaneously in four Baptist churches in different parts of the city. The Convention proper was held in the Milwaukee Exposition Building, with a seating capacity of 12,000, and it was crowded to overflowing at each session. President John H. Chapman delivered the opening address, and the welcome of the "Cream City," her churches and people, was extended by representative ministers and city officials. The annual reports of the President, the Board of Managers, the Secretary and Treasurer, were all received with demonstrations of great joy, as they showed evidence of spiritual and material prosperity. One whole afternoon was profitably devoted to the topic "The Young People's Society a Training-School of the Church." "The Young People's Society as a Working Force" was the general topic of a number of conferences on "New Members," "Literature," "Temperance and Evangelism," "Junior Work," "Social Work," and "Missions," all of which were subdivided and each phase of the subject presented by those best able to do so. These conferences were new departures in this Annual Convention, and were warmly welcomed. Three other new features in this Convention were the "State and Provincial Rallies," "Departmental Rallies," in which each of the four distinctive colors held separate rallies, and the "salutation of the flags," consisting of a beautiful service in which the departmental colors, the American flag, and the Union Jack were all greeted with great enthusiasm. Almost every pulpit in Milwaukee was occupied by Baptist divines on the Lord's Day. The Convention was conceded to be the best in the history of the Baptist Union.

Reason Enough

A party of women once had the privilege of inspecting a factory devoted to the manufacture of spool thread. Their cicerone was the proprietor of the factory, one of the largest and most complete in the world.

What most impressed the visitors, however, was not the size and evident prosperity of the plant, but the beauty of the place. Not only was every hygienic and commercial comfort attended to, but, so far as possible, every æsthetic consideration was observed as well. Around each wall of the spacious, well-windowed apartments where the work was done ran a broad, exquisitely painted frieze. The figures upon the frieze were a dainty dancing company, beautiful in color as well as in form, and fit to grace the walls of a dwelling rather than a mill.

Finally one of the women, a practical, plain-spoken dame, asked the owner why he made beauty such an object.

"I don't see the use of a frieze like that in a factory," she said, bluntly. "Why do you have it?"

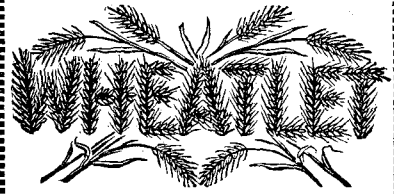
The mill-owner smiled. "Well, come to think of it, it is a very practical reason," he said. "I find that it makes better thread."—*New York Sun.*

Do you want a Tonic?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Dr. W. J. NORFOLK, Chicopee Falls, Mass., says: "I have used it as a tonic and stimulant with success. I always keep it in the house for my own use."

The Little Sentinel

At the gate of the stomach
—the palate—will welcome



Made into is Palatable
Griddle Cakes Nourishing
Muffins Satisfying
Mush Cheap because
Puddings it goes far

WHEATLET is the best Cereal Food made, because it contains all the nourishing elements of the WHOLE WHEAT. Ask your Grocer to let you read the wrapper.

FRANKLIN MILLS CO.
Lockport, N. Y.



Pure and Wholesome

describes the new article of food just being introduced and for your health's sake you should investigate our

Cocoanut Butter

it is a superior article of guaranteed purity to be used in place of butter, lard or compounds in cooking. Requires only one-half to two-thirds the quantity used of other shortening. Endorsed by physicians for purity and by bakers and chefs for its economic value. Sold by all grocers. Write for free book about it.

THE PURE FOOD PRODUCT CO.,
544-554 N. Water St. CHICAGO.
McLellan, Brigham Co., 51 Chatham St. Boston.

Sickness Prevented

By Using



Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient
The most pleasant and effective remedy for Constipation, Sick Headache, Disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Relieves distress after eating; cures Prickly Heat; heals Eruptions, reduces Fever.
Sold by Druggists.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED.
Our INVISIBLE TUBE Cushtons help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. NO PAIN. Whispers heard. **FREE**
Send to F. Hiscox Co., 55-57 B'way, N. Y., for Book and Proof.

Editorial Criticism

There are many people who mistake an editorial office for a bureau of revision. One of these wants "a specific criticism, rather than the inevitable printed slip so discouraging to would-be writers." If editors had single manuscripts to deal with, rather than scores and hundreds; if they and their publishers were philanthropists, with no living to make; if it didn't matter whether the day's work were finished with the day, or left over to week after next—then it might be possible to meet these demands. But, even then, an altruist of any prudence could hardly gratify this correspondent:

"If the accompanying manuscript is not wanted for publication, please mark with a cross in the list below, to indicate in which grade you honestly consider it belongs.

"Excellent.
"Good.
"Middling.
"Poor."

This is not an exhaustive classification by any means, and the criticism thus conveyed would be of small value. But imagine the writer's wrath at getting back his (or her) communication marked "poor" or "middling"! An editor makes enemies enough by simply returning MSS. which the writers feel to be much better than most that he prints: why should he go out of his way to add insult (as it would be considered in many cases) to injury?

"I have convinced myself that there is some merit in the inclosed short story, otherwise I would not trouble you to examine it. If unavailable, I should esteem it most highly, in returning MS., if you would spare me a word saying whether or not you found the story entirely wanting in merit."

These two sentences don't seem to fit together. If you have formed a definite and positive opinion on a given subject, why ask for another fellow's, unless to prove (what you may have already suspected) that he is an ass? It is a free country; nobody denies your right to believe, if you like, that your work is admirable, that you are an unappreciated genius, and that those who think otherwise are soulless numskulls. An editor, if he understands his business, does not pretend that his judgment of a MS. is final and infallible. It may contain beauties that escape his hasty glance; some one else may like it, if he does not. He has no desire whatever to offer an opinion on its merits or demerits; his concern is simply to determine whether he wants to use it or not. If he doesn't, you can't force him to buy it; it is a free country for him too, thus far at least.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Laughter

There ought to be societies formed for the encouragement of laughter. A real laugh is not common, for it must be remembered that a snicker is not a laugh.

The Puritans were inclined to frown upon laughter as frivolous, and therefore wicked. Life was a very grave affair to them, an almost constant struggle for existence, and they had no time to make merry. The first two centuries of their national life were busy years. Privations were many, and the Indians were almost continually on the war-path. It is small wonder, perhaps, that they rarely enjoyed a hearty laugh.

Philosophers and cynics sneer at laughter. Goldsmith (who was always laughing) tells us of "the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind," and the scornful Byron says, "And if I laugh at any mortal thing, 'tis that I may not weep."

Many people are afraid to laugh because they think it common; so they repress their merriment with a smile.

They do wrong. Nature evidently intended us to laugh, or children would not know how. Laughter is healthful, and provocative of good morals as well as of good health. Hamlet says that "one may smile, and smile, and be a villain," and so one might; but no one could laugh and laugh, and be a villain.

To smirk, grin, guffaw, or smile is not to laugh. A good, whole-souled, hearty laugh is a panacea for many ills, and worth a doctor's prescription.—*Golden Days.*

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY
Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN
Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS
Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK
Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR }
ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC
BRADLEY
BROOKLYN
JEWETT
ULSTER
UNION
SOUTHERN }
SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER
MISSOURI }
RED SEAL } St. Louis.
SOUTHERN
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO
Philadelphia.
MORLEY
Cleveland.
SALEM
Salem, Mass.
CORNELL
Buffalo.
KENTUCKY
Louisville.

"LET WELL-ENOUGH ALONE"
is a safe maxim to follow in painting—as in everything else. Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil are and always have been the best and standard paint. To be sure of getting

Pure White Lead

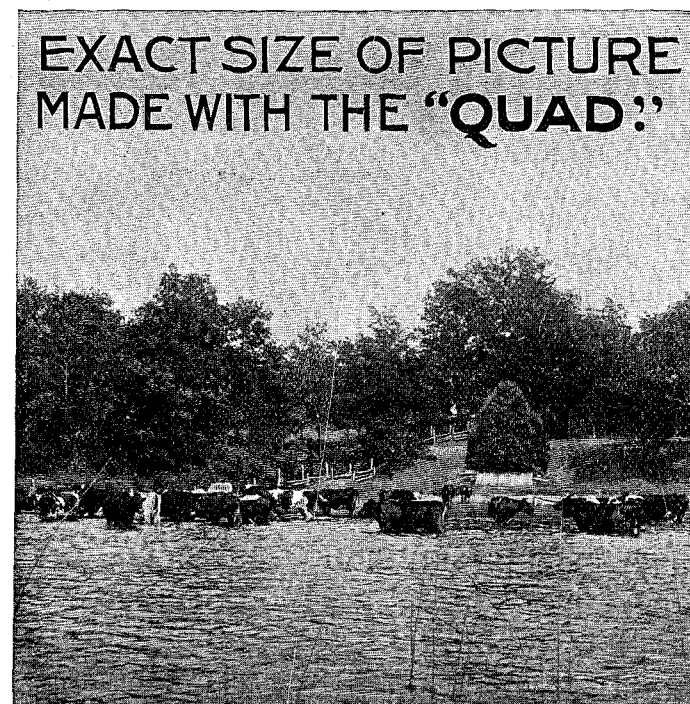
examine the brand (see list genuine brands).

For colors tint White Lead with the NATIONAL LEAD Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. They are the best and most permanent.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

A Quad Your Best Outing Companion



EXACT SIZE OF PICTURE
MADE WITH THE "QUAD:"

THE ONLY
PRACTICAL
CAMERA

FOR
\$5.00

It does the work of other Cameras costing two and three times as much, and a novice can operate it. Size of Camera 4 1/2 x 4 1/2 x 6 inches. Can be loaded and unloaded in daylight. It is the only Camera using the new Quadruplex Plate Holder.

EVERY
"QUAD"

Is Fully Guaranteed

Ask your Dealer for it, or send us two 1-cent stamps for illustrated catalogue and sample of work.

CLOSE & CONE, 126 State St., Chicago, Ill.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER (Spring No. 2)

in Rheumatic Diathesis, Nephritic Colic, Calculi, etc., etc.

Dr. Cyrus Edson Health Officer, New York City: "Buffalo Lithia Water is a potent remedy in correcting Rheumatic Diathesis. In a case of Uric-acid Gravel in which I recently prescribed it its beneficial effects were apparent after the third dose."

Wm. C. Wile, A.M., M.D., LL.D. of Danbury, Conn., reports the following (*New England Medical Monthly*, December 15, 1888): "In a recent outbreak of Nephritic Colic in our own person, the attack, under the Buffalo Lithia Water, was speedily cut short, the stones quickly passed, and the debris which followed showed a thorough cleansing of the kidneys and bladder of all foreign substances. All of the reflex symptoms and sequelæ were promptly relieved, and we feel under a deep debt of gratitude to this most excellent Water for wonderful relief."

The Water is for sale by druggists and grocers generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, \$5.00, f. o. b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent free to any address. Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st. Address

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA. On the Atlantic & Danville Railroad

"The Cleaner 'tis, the
Cosier 'tis."
What is Home Without

SAPOLIO

The Outlook

A Family Paper

New Series of The Christian Union

Copyright, 1896, by The Outlook Company.
Entered as second-class matter in the New York
Post-Office.

The Outlook is a weekly Family Paper, containing this week seventy-two pages. The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.

Postage is Prepaid by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add \$1.56 for postage.

Changes of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

Discontinuances.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of the paper discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

How to Remit.—Remittances should be sent by Check, Draft, Express-Order, or Money-Order payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

Letters should be addressed:
THE OUTLOOK,
Clinton Hall, Astor Place,
New York.

Contents for 25 July, 1896

EDITORIAL:

William E. Russell.....	125
W. H. Gibson.....	125
Arthur C. Cox.....	125
International Arbitration.....	126
Belgian Politics.....	126
The People's Party.....	126
Campaign Methods.....	127
Bimetallism.....	127
Rapid Transit.....	128
Rear Tenements.....	128
Educational Unity.....	129
Robert Burns.....	129
The Witness of Character.....	131

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES:

William McKinley.....	132
By Murat Halstead.....	
William J. Bryan.....	135
By Richard Linthicum.....	
Harriet Beecher Stowe.....	138
By J. R. Howard.....	
The Higher Life of Philadelphia.....	144
By Talcott Williams.....	
Francis E. Clark.....	151
By John Willis Baer.....	
Kate Carnegie. Chapters XV., XVI.....	155
By Ian Maclaren.....	
Tendencies in Collegiate Instruction.....	160
By Francis H. Stoddard.....	

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

A Step Forward at Chautauqua.....	164
Bishop Potter and the Lambeth Conference.....	164
A Pilgrim Monument.....	164
Millions of Bibles.....	164
Robert College.....	164
Centers of Inspiration.....	164
Swedish Lutherans.....	165

BOOKS AND AUTHORS:

Life of Agassiz (Marcou).....	162
Retrospective Reviews (Le Gallienne).....	162
New Books.....	163

THE SPECTATOR

CORRESPONDENCE

NOTES AND QUERIES


THE

HANDY BINDER

for The Outlook, made to hold compactly
and conveniently twenty-six numbers, will
be sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents.

THE OUTLOOK CO.

NEW YORK



From "Tom Sawyer, Detective."

MARK TWAIN'S

NEW STORY

TOM SAWYER, DETECTIVE

A startlingly dramatic story of the Middle West
in the last generation, with drawings by A. B. Frost,
begins in the

AUGUST NUMBER
OF

Harper's Magazine

The White Mr. Longfellow, by William Dean Howells.
Illustrated. Peeps into Barbary, by J. E. Budgett Meakin,
formerly editor of the Times of Morocco. Illustrated by F.
de Myrbach. The Strange Days that Came to Jimmy
Friday, by Frederic Remington. Illustrated by the author.
Doorstep Neighbors, by William Hamilton Gibson. The
Silent Voice, a fine dramatic poem, by Laurence Alma-
Tameda. Illustrated by Edwin A. Abbey. Etc., Etc.

5 SHORT STORIES

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York.



A LUXURY.

almost a necessity.

A most delightful summer Beverage can
be made from



Ideal Root Beer

or Lemonade Tablets



Add one "Ideal" tablet to a glass of water and sweeten to the taste, no preparation necessary. QUICK and REFRESHING.

Ask Your Druggist For Them

or send us 12 cents for a sample bottle.

PREPARED SOLELY BY
Billings, Clapp & Co., Boston, Mass.



For the Postage—A Sample of Famous

Sozodont

FOR THE
TEETH AND BREATH.

A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesale Druggists, New York City.

A Tour Awheel

results in greater pleasure and less fatigue when DIXON'S Cycle Chain Graphite is used on the chain. Sample stick mailed for 10 cents.
Jos. Dixon Crucible Co.
Jersey City, N. J.

Does Your Hair Fall Out?

Is it getting thin—lessening in volume? If so, I can help you. If totally bald do not write. Select family patronage for ten years. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Miss RACHEL T. WYATT, Centerville, Mass.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S

List of Standard Reference Works includes :

THE NEW CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA AT A POPULAR PRICE

A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge, containing upwards of **30,000** articles; illustrated by more than **3,500** engravings; over **11,000,000** words, and **17,560** columns of reading matter.

Rewritten and Enlarged by American and English Editors. International in Character. Based upon the most recent Census Returns, and Corrections and Additions made up to the day of printing.

The New Popular Edition. In 10 volumes. Imperial octavo. Cloth binding, **\$20.00**, net; half leather binding, **\$25.00**, net.

Worcester's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary

Sheep, marbled edges, \$10.00; half Turkey morocco, marbled edges, \$12.00; half Russia, marbled edges, \$12.00; half Russia, vermilion edges, \$12.50; full Russia, marbled edges, \$16.00; full Russia, vermilion edges, \$16.50; full Turkey, marbled edges, \$16.00; full Turkey, extra gilt edges, \$17.00. The above styles, with Denison's Patent Index, 75 cents additional.

Lippincott's Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology

New Edition. Thoroughly Revised and Greatly Enlarged
REDUCED ONE-THIRD IN PRICE

Containing Memoirs of the Eminent Persons of All Ages and Countries. By J. THOMAS, M.D., LL.D.

Complete in one imperial octavo volume of 2,550 pages. Sheep, \$8.00, net; half Turkey, \$10.00, net; half Russia, \$10.00, net.

Two-Volume Edition. Sheep, per set, \$10.00, net; half Turkey, \$12.00, net.

Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World

Edition of 1895. With Latest Census Returns, Newly Revised and Enlarged
REDUCED ONE-THIRD IN PRICE

A Complete Pronouncing Gazetteer or Geographical Dictionary of the World, containing notices of over **125,000** places, with recent and authentic information respecting the Countries, Islands, Rivers, Mountains, Cities, Towns, etc., in every portion of the globe; also, the Census for 1880-1890. Originally edited by JOSEPH THOMAS, M.D., LL.D., author of "Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary," "Thomas's Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," etc. One imperial octavo volume of nearly 3,000 pages. Library sheep, \$8.00, net; half Turkey, \$10.00, net; half Russia, \$10.00, net.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, and Supplement

A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors, Living and Deceased. By S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE, LL.D. With Supplement. By JOHN FOSTER KIRK, LL.D. The entire work containing the Names and History of over Eighty-three Thousand Authors. Complete in five imperial octavo volumes. Cloth, \$37.50; sheep, \$42.50; half Russia, \$50.00; half calf, \$55.00; half morocco, \$55.00.

THE NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE

Edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D., L.H.D. Royal octavo volumes. Extra cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, \$4.00. The ten volumes already issued, bound in half morocco, gilt top, \$50. *Sold only in sets.*

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
THE TEMPEST
AS YOU LIKE IT

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
ROMEO AND JULIET
KING LEAR

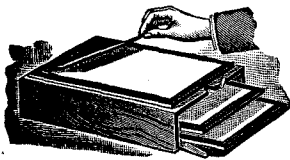
HAMLET (2 vols.)
MACBETH
OTHELLO

For sale by all booksellers. Specimen pages sent free on application to the Publishers,

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA

The Lawton Simplex Printer



saves time
and labor;
money too—
100 letters,
postal cards,

copies of music, drawings, or typewritten copy, in almost no time, and exact copies 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 getting the genuine is to see that yours is the Lawton Simplex Printer. Send for circulars. Agents wanted.

LAWTON & CO., 20 Vesey St., New York.



600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES
All makes Must Be Closed Out, \$5.00 to \$25.00 each. Send for Descriptive Lists.
O. G. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago

FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS

Gospel Hymns, 1 to 6, for Devotional Meetings. Excelsior Music Edition, 739 Hymns, \$75 per 100.
Gospel Choir No. 2. \$40 per 100.
Highest Praise, for the Sabbath School. \$30 per 100.
Christian Endeavor Hymns. \$30 per 100.
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.
76 East 9th St. New York. 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Beecher

For anything by or about
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
send to his long-time Pub-
lishers,

FORDS, HOWARD &
HULBERT, 47 E. 10th
St., New York City.

Books

Home Treatment for HAY-FEVER

WE OFFER

A Cure That Stays

Our constitutional treatment not only gives relief, but eradicates the cause of the disease and cures to stay cured.
OUR NEW BOOK—Thesis for 1896—with 2,000 other references whom you can consult, now ready. Sent on application with blank for free examination. **GET IT.** Read it. Think it over. Talk with these people or write them. Get ready to meet the season's attack, and do it now. Address
Dr. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

8 Years Cured—W. L. WEDGER,
Roslindale, Boston, Mass.

7 Years Cured—J. L. TREVILLYAN,
24 5th St., N.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

8 Years Cured—MRS. A. P. FOSTER,
Chelsea, Mass.

5 Years Cured—J. W. GILLESPIE,
Black River, N. Y.

5 Years Cured—WM. E. WELLER,
164 Cherry St., Burlington, Vt.

This Little Maid in Red

which you'll find
on every box of

ELECTRO- SILICON

marks the genu-
ine, and is a guarantee of the

Best Silver Polish Known.

Grocers sell it.

Send for trial quantity
and fac-simile of box.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 72 John St., New York.

When calling ask for Mr. Grant.



Educational Books

of all descriptions
can be obtained at

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

from me.

Send 10 cents for
set of special slips.

F. E. GRANT

23 W. 42d St., New York



History for Ready Reference and Topical Reading

IN FIVE IMPERIAL VOLUMES

By J. N. LARNED, *Ex-Pres. Am. Library Ass'n.*
Giving History on All Topics in the Exact
Words of the Historians Themselves

This work is a New Departure in Book Making
as it fills a place hitherto wholly unoccupied.

It gives History in the very language of its best
interpreters, and within easy reach of the reader.

Its system of Ready Reference and Cross Refer-
ence is new and complete, and shows History in its
relations as does no other work.

It also presents History in its Literature, hence
in its most attractive form, and with its sources
clearly given.

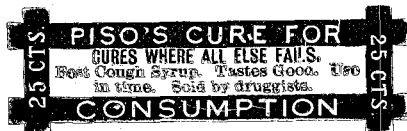
Quotations from over five thousand volumes make
it equivalent, practically, to a library of very many
volumes, or, as Bishop Vincent says, "puts the
history of the world on a single
shelf."

It will answer more questions in History, more
authoritatively, with greater excellence of literary
expression, and with a greater economy of time,
than any other work in the world.

Sent carriage free to responsible subscribers on easy
payments. Send for circular, giving full information.

SOLICITORS EMPLOYED

The C. A. Nichols Co., Publishers
Springfield, Mass.



Fugitive Poems

To Hafiz

By Thomas Bailey Aldrich

Though gifts like thine the fates gave not to
me,

O Hafiz, one thing we both hold in fee—
Nay, it holds us; for when the June wind
blows

We both are slaves and lovers to the rose.
In vain the pale Circassian lily shows
Her face at her green lattice, and in vain
The violet beckons, with unveiled face;
The bosom's white, the lip's light purple
stain—

These touch our liking, yet no passion stir.
But when the rose comes, Hafiz—in that place
Where she stands smiling, we kneel down to
her.

—The Critic.

Matterhorn Quests

By Richard Burton

As men essay the Matterhorn—

That peering peak of stone and snow—
To view, some matchless Alpine morn,
The petty world stretch far below,
Though after all their toil and pain
They can but clamber down again,

So yearning souls essay the heights
Of spirit, setting dangers by,
And recking naught of low delights
The flesh affords; you ask them why,
They know not; some divine unrest
Bids them to climb and do their best.

—Exchange.

The Hour Draws Near

By J. G. Whittier

The hour draws near, how'er delayed and late,
When at the Eternal Gate
We leave the words and works we call our own,
And lift void hands alone
For love to fill. Our nakedness of soul
Brings to that gate no toll;
Giftless we come to Him who all things gives,
And live because He lives.

—Selected.

Hammer and Anvil

By John Clifford, D.D.

Last eve I paused beside a blacksmith's door,
And heard the anvil ring the vesper chime;
Then, looking in, I saw upon the floor
Old hammers worn with beating years of
time.

"How many anvils have you had," said I,
"To wear and batter all these hammers
so?"

"Just one," said he; then said, with twinkling
eye,
"The anvil wears the hammers out, you
know."

And so, I thought, the anvil of God's Word
For ages skeptic blows have beat upon;
Yet though the noise of falling blows was
heard,

The anvil is unharmed—the hammers gone.

—Selected.

Work

By Mrs. E. B. Browning

What are we set on earth for? Say, to toil,
Nor seek to leave thy tending of the vines
For all the heat o' the day, till it declines
And Death's mild curfew shall from toil
assail.

God did anoint thee with his odorous oil,
To wrestle, not to reign; and he assigns
All thy tears over, like pure crystallines,
For younger fellow-workers of the soil
To wear for amulets. So others shall
Take patience, labor, to their heart and hand
From thy hand, and thy heart, and thy brave
cheer,

And God's grace fructify through thee to all.
The least flower with a brimming cup may
stand,

And share its dewdrop with another near.

—Selected.

Waterproof

your skirt edges with

Duxbak

S. H. & M.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

BIAS
VELVETEEN
BINDING

It keeps them dry and whole and it
never fades.

If your dealer will not
supply you we will.

Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72 page
book by Miss Emma M. Hooper, of the Ladies' Home
Journal, giving valuable points, mailed for 25c.

S. H. & M. Co., P. O. Box 699, N. Y. City.



"My
skirts
are
made
of
Pride
of the
West
Muslin."

Fine as linen—
Soft as silk.

For sale by all leading retailers.

The Dyspeptic and

convalescent find in SOMATOSE a
tasty, easily digested and nourishing
food. It never palls on the appe-
tite, and rapidly increases weight.

Somatose

A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

It is a powder made from the most nourishing ele-
ments of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimu-
lus of weak systems. May be taken dry, or in milk,
water, etc.

At druggists, in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Also the following combinations, Somatose-Biscuit, Soma-
tose-Cocoa, Somatose-Chocolate—each containing 10 per
cent. Somatose. Very convenient and palatable preparations.

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, agents
for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bauer & Co., Elberfeld.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EVERYTHING

NEW STORE—Convenient
NEW STOCK—Complete
NEW PRICES—Lowest
NEW IDEAS from everywhere
NEW APPARATUS of all makers
NEW SUPPLIES of old staples

The Scovill & Adams Co., of New York
Nos. 60 and 62 East 11th St.
(Five doors from B'way)

Send 35 cents for a sample number of The
Photographic Times, containing about 100
handsome photographic illustrations.

A Childlike Naturalist

In his "Life, Letters, etc., of Agassiz," Professor Marcou gives this sketch of Gressly, one of Agassiz's early companions:

"Agassiz had to pay for his lodging, which consisted of a small bedroom poorly furnished, and which soon became a true pandemonium of the most sordid kind. He boarded when in Neuchâtel at a third-rate inn, called Le Poisson, kept by the sister of the artist Jacques Burkhardt. When traveling—always on foot—there was even less expense; for Gressly entered the first farm on his road, and asked for food and lodging. He had already roamed all over the Swiss Jura Mountains to make the observations which had resulted in the excellent 'Observations géologiques sur le Jura Soleureis,' and was well known personally or by reputation by almost all the country people, who always received him kindly, giving him a place at their table and a bed to sleep in—or more exactly on; for he slept with his clothes on, even with his shoes on. The farmers liked Gressly extremely, because he not only told good stories, but also gave good advice for finding springs, digging wells, and he indicated good places for marls and clays used in agriculture, and for stone quarries. Like a child, as he was all his life, he played with the children, making cocks and boats and dancing frogs out of pieces of old almanacs or newspapers. As an example of his cheap way of traveling, he once started with a small sum of money in his pocket, then he forgot that he had any money, and remained two or even three months without spending a penny, going from farm to farm, and returned loaded with the most splendid and rare fossils. And when asked why he had stayed so long without writing—'Why,' said he, 'you forgot to give me any money, and I was obliged to do as well as I could with my friends the paysans, who generously gave me board and lodging as I went along; a slow process,' he added, 'which took much of my time.' 'But, Gressly, I gave you some money before you started, and I saw you, if I remember rightly, put it in that pocket,' indicating the pocket. Gressly put his hand in his pocket and brought out the gold pieces which had been there, forgotten, ever since he started two months before."

Whaling by Electricity

That the field for the application of electricity is practically unlimited is again demonstrated by a seafaring man who proposes to go out and kill whales with it.

The salt had so much faith in his scheme that he engaged an electrician to build a dynamo that would generate an alternating current of 10,000 volts. That dynamo he will have rigged up in his ship, and then he will sail away to the north to capture the whale in a fin-de-siècle manner.

Captain Charles W. Hershell, of Halifax, owner and commander of the whaling ship Rosalie, is the man who intends to wipe out the customs and traditions of the whaling industry with a small wire and a large dynamo.

As to the method of application, the captain explained it to a New York writer as follows:

"I am going to place the dynamo on the whaler, and not put it into operation until the whaling grounds are reached. On board I will have a big reel of heavily insulated wire.

"The reel will be placed in the smaller boat in which we go out to meet the whale. We shall have several thousand feet of wire on the reel. One end will be connected with the dynamo. At the other end, which will be in the smaller boat, will be a hard rubber stick, about four feet in length. The wire will run through that stick, so that it may be handled easily and safely.

"At the end of the stick will be attached a piece of metal twenty-four inches long and one inch in diameter. The point of that needle will be sharp, so as to penetrate the flesh of the whale easily.

"The hard-rubber stick and the big needle will be used just as we use the harpoon today. When near the big fish, as near as we get in the old way, the harpooner will throw the electric barb.

"At the time there will be a current of

10,000 volts running through the wire. When the point of the needle strikes the whale a current connection will be formed with the dynamo, and the whale will get the full shock of the high voltage and be dead in the fraction of a second."—*Boston Globe*.

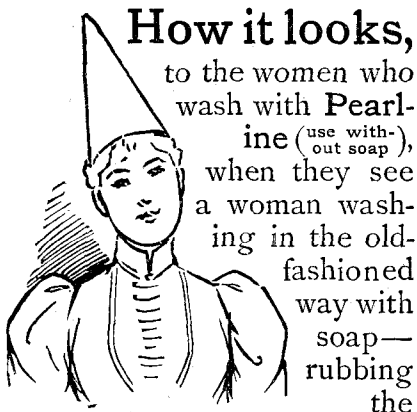
The Armenian Fund

Previously acknowledged.....	\$7,520 82
Mrs. M. A. C., Oakland, Md.....	5 00
From Fairmont Schools (additional).....	50
H. A., Bendersville, Pa.....	3 00
Utica Relief Association, Utica, N. Y.....	12 25
A. A. R., Springfield, Mass.....	10 00
Lemonade Booth, Springfield, Mass.....	2 00
Wellesley, Mass.....	5 00
Second Cong'l Church, Ashtabula, O.....	5 00

Total..... \$7,563 57

A Good Child

is usually healthy, and both conditions are developed by use of proper food. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant's food; so easily prepared that improper feeding is inexcusable and unnecessary.



How it looks, to the women who wash with Pearl-line (use with-out soap), when they see a woman washing in the old-fashioned way with soap—rubbing the clothes to pieces, rubbing away her strength, wearing herself out over the washboard! To these Pearl-line women, fresh from easy washing, she seems to "wear a fool's cap un-awares." Everything's in favor of Pearl-line (use no soap)—easier work, quicker work, better work, safety, economy. There's not one thing against it. What's the use of washing in the hardest way, when it costs more money? 489

Millions NOW USE Pearl-line

Free Cycle Book

The Liberty catalogue isn't for sale—we don't sell our catalogues. Send your address—don't enclose stamp, use a postal—we will send you the Book about the Liberty.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO
4 Warren Street, New York

KODAK VALUES ARE REAL VALUES.

There are two kinds of list prices. Lists that are made to sell from—and lists that are made to give discounts from. Our catalogue list is the net retail price and no dealer is allowed to sell

POCKET KODAKS,
BULLS-EYES,
BULLET CAMERAS or
TRANSPARENT FILM

at less than such published prices.

Discounts may be tempting, but when you buy a camera at 10 per cent. off, how do you know that the purchaser before you did not get 20 off, and that the next one after you will not get 25? Kodak purchasers all get the bottom price and every one of them is sure that his neighbor got no better bargain than he.

KODAK VALUES ARE STANDARD
VALUES—REAL VALUES.

Only good cameras can sell at list. The best cameras sell only at list.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Book of Kodaks Free.

Rochester, N. Y.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion

Both caused by the inability of the stomach to properly assimilate the food. Pepsin, Bismuth, and Nux Vomica combined in

Trigestia

has a triple effect—that of the actual solvent action of the Pepsin on all articles of food, the prevention of fermentation and formation of gases by the Bismuth, and the stimulant effect of the Nux Vomica (which is undoubtedly the best known tonic for nervous dyspepsia) on the secretion of the digestive fluids.

Dr. A. H. Shook, Red Hook, N. Y., says: "Of late I have been using your Trigestia tablets, and find your formula so good and the tablets so convenient that I recommend them highly."

Price 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Send 25c. for trial bottle, postpaid.

A. J. DITMAN, Chemist, 2 Barclay Street
NEW YORK

Van Camp's Boston Baked Pork and Beans
Prepared with tomato sauce. Ever ready, palatable hot or cold. Choicest beans, juicy meat. Three sizes. Send 6c for sample can.
VAN CAMP PACKING CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Business World

The Week

The alarmists, pessimists, and bear speculators had their own way with the stock market last week and on Monday of this week. The political situation, the cessation of London buying of stocks, and the increased gold exports gave them their opportunity, and even the illness of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt was most unreasonably urged as a reason for lower prices. It is noted that the average of prices fell as low or lower than that at the time of the Venezuelan "panic," but professional critics term the week's condition as "depressed" rather than "panicky." There was a rally on Friday and Saturday, but an accented decline on Monday of this week, checked only at the close of the day. Railway stocks suffered almost universally and evenly, and the losses ran from one to eight per cent.; the so-called "Granger" stocks showed the greatest reductions. Governments declined to about 112 for coupon bonds. The industrials suffered considerably, especially Sugar, Leather, and Tobacco. The exports of gold formed a very serious feature of the week. The reserve is rapidly reaching the \$90,000,000 level, and talk of a new bond issue is again current, but is generally denied. It is announced that the New York bankers have decided to turn \$15,000,000 of their accumulations into the Treasury, and it was this report which on Monday afternoon checked the depression in the market. On Monday Burlington closed at 63¾ (asked), Louisville and Nashville at 45¾, Lake Shore at 139, Missouri Pacific at 17, New York Central at 91½, St. Paul and Omaha at 33½, Western Union at 78, General Electric at 22, Manhattan at 93½, Michigan Central at 95, Chicago and Northwestern at 93, Illinois Central at 91½. As might be expected, the volume of general business trade is small, and the industrial markets dull; exports of wheat, however, were 2,963,000 bushels, as against 2,167,000 bushels the previous week, and 1,652,000 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. The total number of business failures for the week is given by "Bradstreet's" as 255, as compared with 219 the previous week, and 214 the corresponding week last year.

Chinese Railways

The London "Times" says: "The text of the edict of the Emperor of China respecting the construction of railways in that country has now reached London. The Emperor begins by stating that he has read the memorial of the Ministry of War recommending the appointment of a high officer to take charge of the construction of railways. The latter, the Emperor observes, are most important for the maintenance of trade as well as for the employment of the masses of the people. Hence he has decided to encourage railways in every way. Recently he instructed the princes and ministers to commence with a line in the neighborhood of the capital, and they put the work of surveying a route between Peking and Tientsin under the care of Hu, a provincial judge. Hu's report has also been read by the Emperor, and from this it appears that the line, starting from Tientsin, would take the route of the western banks of the Grand Canal, and, passing northwards, would cross the southern parks and terminate at the Lukon bridge, in the western suburbs of Peking, traversing a distance of about 80 miles. The estimate for the construction is 2,400,000 taels. The Board of Revenue and the Viceroy of Chi-li are to supply the necessary funds. With reference to the grand trunk line from Peking to Han-kau, the Emperor says that, as the distance is great and the cost immense, he grants the privilege of constructing it to wealthy men in the various provinces who can show a capital of 10,000,000 taels or more. As this line will, therefore, be a purely commercial affair, government officials are ordered not to interfere with the gains or losses of the company, and the promoters are promised tokens of imperial approbation if they are successful. The edict is addressed not only to people in the capital, the provinces,

and other dependencies of the empire, but also to 'our people laboring in other lands.'

How the Roads Will be Built

A struggle is going on between British and French, or Russo-French, syndicates competing for railway and other public works contracts in China. The French, on the whole, says a London press telegram, "seem to be getting the best of it. The Peking government, according to advices received in London and Paris, besides assenting to the construction of a narrow-gauge single line from Tungchow to the Tonquin frontier, where it will join the French line, have given the Russo-French syndicate contracts for a projected trunk line between Hankow and Canton. Nominally this big enterprise will be carried out by native contractors, but with French money and by French engineers. Ten civil and railway engineers have just left Paris for the East in connection with these contracts. On the British side contracts have been secured for railway extension from Tientsin to Peking. German and American private enterprises in the new development of China are not heard of."

British Armaments and Trade

A manifesto on recent political events bearing on Imperial policy, trade, and armaments has been issued by the British Increased Armaments Protest Committee. "It concludes by stating (1) that the total of British trade has not by any means advanced in proportion with the area and population of the Empire—that, in brief, trade does not follow the flag, and that the disproportionate growth of armaments forms an increasingly severe strain upon industry; (2) that by far the greatest proportion of our trade always has been and still is, not with our colonies, but with foreign countries, and especially certain of them which are affected by our political policy; (3) that the proportion and in some cases the amount of colonial trade is not increasing, and that recent acquisitions which have involved a heavy political and financial burden have only infinitesimally increased that trade; (4) that British labor is losing and not gaining, and will probably lose still more heavily by the extension of the Empire; (5) and, finally, that a large and increasing portion of our wealth accrues from loans to and investments in foreign countries, a fact which helps to show the folly of perpetually increasing armaments, and gives a new reason for a non-provocative and conciliatory foreign policy."

The Biggest Farms in the World

Some of our far Western ranches are still pretty large, but the Australian "station" has nothing to equal it on this side of the globe. An Oregonian paper thus describes some of these "stations":

One James Tyson has about 2,000,000 acres, or a territory nearly as large as three States like Rhode Island, one and one-half Delawares, or even one-third the size of Vermont, or one-seventeenth the size of Iowa. He has nearly 1,000,000 sheep or the equivalent in cattle. One Mr. McCaughey has one station of 1,214,877 acres, with some 500,000 sheep. James Wilson has 640,000 acres, or just 1,000 square miles, in one station, and over 400,000 sheep. I have a friend in the interior, whom I visited recently, who has 500,000 acres and 300,000 sheep. One can drive 100 miles on a straight line on his estate. Of this 500,000 acres, 70,000 are freehold, and the rest is leased from the Government of New South Wales on long time, for a definite annual rental. I have another friend, a member of the New South Wales Parliament, who holds 240,000 acres in Queensland on long lease, at an annual rental of one farthing, or one-half cent, per acre. Recently the Government sunk an artesian well on this land that flows 3,000,000 gallons per day, according to newspaper reports. Most of this station, I am informed, is good land. All these stations, like the petty dukedoms of Europe, are named, and the names, when pronounceable, are not easily forgotten. But their names serve a better purpose than mere ornament. As there is a considerable difference in altitude, latitude, soil, vegetation, breed or care of sheep, there is a very noticeable difference in the wool, and the reputation of the station has no little influence on the price of the respective clips. In the English trade reviews, or prices current, the names of the stations of Australia become as familiar to a large business class as

are the names of the nations of the globe to the average educated man.

Mining in British Columbia

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" says: "The attention that is now being paid to British Columbia as a promising and safe field for the investment of capital in mining enterprise is fully warranted by the past few years' development work, carried out under great difficulties. These difficulties have consisted, firstly, in the inaccessibility for many months in the year, under ordinary conditions, of some of the best mining territory, and, secondly, even in the summer months, want of continuous communication by water and rail. The latter obstacle is being rapidly overcome, and the most important camps, before snow comes again, will be in much better shape for regular shipments, and at fair freight rates instead of those they have hitherto experienced. The former drawback, viz., that of a long and severe winter, cannot be changed, but it will be materially mended in the future by the railroad extensions now being carried out, and which will be kept open just as are the Canadian Pacific and other northern roads."

The experimental culture of flax in the Puget Sound country, conducted this year over a wide area under the supervision of the Puyallup station, promises to be attended with satisfactory results. The establishment of a plant for handling the raw product on Bellingham Bay is also in progress, and next season may see Puget Sound flax culture assuming commercial importance. Many tests of the product have been made by manufacturers and experts, in every case returning the most encouraging results by comparison with the best product of Europe, both in quality of fiber and amount of yield, and also in the value of the seed for commercial purposes. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which recently sent a large quantity of flax straw to Barbour & Sons, the great manufacturers of Lisburn, Ireland, have been informed that the samples were excellent and very similar to that grown in the Courtrai District, Belgium, the recognized home of superior flax.

The British Consular Service

The seemingly paradoxical statement is made by the English trade paper, the "Iron and Coal Trades Review," that the United Kingdom has perhaps the most complete and costly consular service in the world, and yet that it has on the whole unquestionably the most ineffective, from the traders' point of view. "This," the journal quoted says, "is a broad and sweeping charge to make in reference to any branch of the service, but, unfortunately, it is 'an over true tale.' Every trader, every manufacturer, every exporter knows to his sorrow how difficult it is to get the consular and diplomatic officers of her Britannic Majesty's Government to meet their reasonable views and aspirations in reference to commercial affairs. Our old tradition of the service, which has become crystallized into a confirmed habit, is that the consular officer is not required to take any initiative in introducing or promoting business, but has simply, like Captain Cuttle, to 'stand by' until he is called on to do something, which is usually a mere matter of routine, and of no particular service to anybody. The German consul is generally a much more sentient being. He is always ready, perhaps for a substantial consideration, to aid in advancing the interests of his country's commerce, whether it affects the community or merely the individual."

FINANCIAL

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY



Office, Company's Building,
308 & 310 Walnut St.,
Philadelphia

THE Bond Record List of Safe Investments

*We shall be happy to
send our list of safe
investments to any
reader of The Outlook
desiring the same.*

This List includes only such bonds and stocks as in our judgment are likely to be regular interest and dividend payers. It is pre-eminently for the use of investors, and is intended for those who, having no special knowledge of securities, fear to trust their own judgment. It may be safely assumed that those who take this List as a standard and always consult it before investing will rarely, if ever, suffer any loss in principal, and at most only a temporary delay, in exceptional times, in the receipt of interest. Investments based upon THE BOND RECORD LIST, and carefully watched in the light of the information to be derived from the regular reading of THE BOND RECORD, will give better satisfaction and be less trouble than those made in any other way.

In order to be kept thoroughly informed concerning the condition of corporations in which you may have money invested, it is advisable to subscribe to THE BOND RECORD, and to study its articles with care.

HARVEY FISK & SONS

Dealers in United States Bonds and Other Selected Securities

24 Nassau Street, New York

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Capital, \$2,000,000
Surplus, \$2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goellet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitnev.

YOUR RELATIONS ABROAD

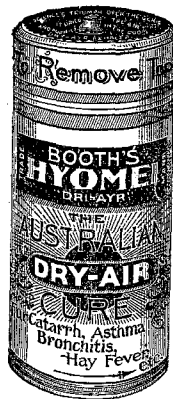
will be greatly enhanced if you use
CHEQUE BANK CHEQUES
for traveling and for remitting.

Issued by the
AGENCY OF
THE U. S. CHEQUE BANK, L^{td}
FREDERICK W. PERRY, Manager,
40 and 42 Wall St., New York.



YOU
SELL
WE
BUY

Do you want to sell a WESTERN MORTGAGE or Western Land—avoid foreclosure costs—stop sending good money after bad—get a good 5 per cent. investment instead? State exact location, condition of title, and your lowest price. Over \$2,000,000 in Western securities successfully handled by the present management of this corporation. THE BOSTON REALTY, INDEMNITY AND TRUST CO., 33 Equitable Building, Boston. Send for our Bond List.



The Australian "Dry-Air" Treatment,

Hyomei, will cure your sneezing, sniffing, nagging Hay-Fever

and do it quickly. Don't wait until your regular attack has come—prevent it. Hyomei also cures by inhalation asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, etc. Don't dose the stomach to cure the respiratory organs.

Price by mail, \$1.00.

Dear Sir:

Booth's Pocket Inhaler works like a charm. The first inhalation gave relief. It is a blessing to humanity and I am sorry it is not better known. I add my name to the "Pass-It-On-Society."

Sincerely yours,

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1895.

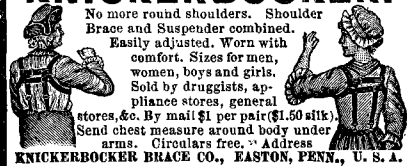
(Rev.) J. M. FARRAR, D. D.

Hyomei is a purely vegetable antiseptic, and destroys the germs which cause disease in the respiratory organs. The air, charged with Hyomei, is inhaled at the mouth, and, after permeating the minutest air-cells, is exhaled through the nose. It is aromatic, delightful to inhale, and gives immediate relief. It is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen, public speakers and thousands who have been helped and cured.

Pocket Inhaler Outfit, Complete, by Mail, \$1.00, to any part of the United States; consisting of pocket inhaler, made of deodorized hard rubber, a bottle of Hyomei, a dropper, and full directions for using. If you are still skeptical, send your address; my pamphlet shall prove that Hyomei cures. Are you open to conviction? Extra bottles of Hyomei inhalant by mail, 50 cents. Hyomei Balm, for all skin diseases, by mail, 25 cents.

R. T. BOOTH, 23 East 20th Street, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER.



No more round shoulders. Shoulder Brace and Suspender combined. Easily adjusted. Worn with comfort. Sizes for men, women, boys and girls. Sold by druggists, appliance stores, general stores, &c. By mail \$1 per pair (\$1.50 silk). Send chest measure around body under arms. Circulars free. Address KNICKERBOCKER BRACE CO., EASTON, PENN., U. S. A.

Drink HIRES Rootbeer
when you're hot; when
you're thirsty; when callers
come. At any and all times
drink HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

Recreation Department

It will give The Outlook Company much pleasure to assist you in planning your
Summer Outing
if you will write stating fully what you desire.
No charge is made for this service.

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.
Address Recreation Department, The Outlook, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Natural Beauty

Just now the territory along the line of the Lehigh Valley System, which extends through Nature's Wonderland, from New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, is most interesting to the tourist. The foliage is in full bloom, the flowers are wearing their brightest hues, and as the train speeds along over rippling streams, through verdant valleys, and glides easily over the mountain grades, one is impressed with the natural beauty and grandeur of this route. Fast trains are operated between New York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls, there being four trains westbound and five eastbound daily. All locomotives burn anthracite coal, and the torture to the flesh of hot cinders and detriment to clothing caused by the soot, so highly objectionable on roads burning soft coal, are agreeably missed. Dining-cars *à la carte* are attached to day express trains. This is also the route of the Black Diamond Express, the handsomest trains in the world, composed of library, café, and dining cars, sumptuous day coaches, and magnificent Pullman observation parlor cars. For information, etc., address Chas. S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

The Perplexing Problem

of a summer outing is solved by the handsome new book just issued by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, containing illustrations of localities, hotels, and boarding-houses, maps, rates, routes, etc. Sent free on receipt of 4 cents postage. J. W. Burdick, General Passenger Agent, Albany, N. Y. H. G. Young, Second Vice-President.

The Union Pacific "Overland Limited"

is now making the fastest time of any train to Utah and California points, and the service, consisting of buffet, smoking and library cars, chair cars, sleepers, and diners, is unsurpassed.

TRAVELERS' R. R. GUIDE *Formerly Appletons'.*
R. R. Maps and Time-Tables. Conveniently Indexed.
Monthly—25 cents. 24 Park Place, N. Y.

EUROPE

International Navigation Company's Lines

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY
From Piers 14 and 15, North River, New York
(foot of Fulton St.)

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris)
New York.. July 29, 10 A.M. | Paris... Sept. 16, 10 A.M.
Paris... Aug. 5, 10 A.M. | New York (Sat.) Sep. 19, 10 A.M.
St. Louis... Aug. 12, 10 A.M. | St. Louis... Sept. 23, 10 A.M.
St. Paul... Aug. 19, 10 A.M. | St. Paul... Sept. 30, 10 A.M.
Paris... Aug. 26, 10 A.M. | Paris... Oct. 7, 10 A.M.
New York (Sat.) Aug. 29, 10 A.M. | St. Louis... Oct. 14, 10 A.M.
St. Louis... Sept. 2, 10 A.M. | St. Paul... Oct. 21, 10 A.M.
St. Paul... Sept. 9, 10 A.M. | Paris... Oct. 28, 10 A.M.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—ANTWERP
Noordland, July 29, 12 noon | Noordland, Sept. 2, 12 noon
Friesland... Aug. 5, 12 noon | Friesland... Sept. 9, 12 noon
Kensington, Aug. 12, 12 noon | Kensington, Sept. 16, 12 noon
Western Ind., Aug. 19, 12 noon | Western Ind., Sept. 23, 12 noon
Southwark, Aug. 26, 12 noon | Southwark, Sept. 30, 10 A.M.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY
6 Bowling Green, New York

305-307 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
143 La Salle St., Chicago.
609 Market St. (Grand Hotel Bldg.), San Francisco.

MELROSE, SCOTLAND
The Abbey Hotel **ABBEY GATE**
AND
George and Abbotsford Hotel

HIGH STREET.—The only First-class Hotels in Melrose, both overlooking the ruins, and only two minutes' walk from Railway Station. *Hotel Buses attend all Trains.* G. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

CHESTER, ENGLAND **QUEEN HOTEL.**
First-Class Hotel, connected with the General Railway by covered Way. Lift. H. T. GOULD, Manager.

Europe

CROWN HOTEL Scarborough, Eng.

Occupying the finest position in this beautiful seaside resort. Electric lights and bells throughout. Continental entrance lounge newly added. Terms on application. DOUGLAS GORDON (late of the Gordon Hotels, Lim.).

Stratford-on-Avon, Golden Lion Hotel
England
This favorite Inn was known in Shakespeare's time as "Ye Peacocke Inn," 1613. JOHN FRY, Prop.

Lake of Como, Italy GRAND HOTEL BELLAGIO AND DEPENDANCE HOTEL VILLA SERBELLONI

One of the finest Hotels in Europe. The most beautiful site on the Italian Lakes. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Electric light. Telegraph in the hotel. L. BREITSCHMID, P.

Hotel Mont-Fleuri TERRITET MONTREUX LAKE OF GENEVA

600 Meters Above the Sea

First-class Hotel; most delightful and healthy situation; splendid view over the lake and the Alps; highly recommended to American families; summer and winter residence; lift, electric lights; moderate terms; omnibus at **station Territet**. Circulars of The Outlook.

LUCERNE, SWITZERLAND

Hotel d'Angleterre First class; lift; finest situation in Lucerne; arrangement de pension; prices moderate; opens April 1st. F. HEFFEN, Prop.

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND

Hotel and Pension St. George
Situated directly on the main promenade, opposite the park and the mountains. Cable-cars connect with steamboats and railroads. Highly recommended. C. LICHTENBERGER.

HOLLAND AMSTERDAM AMSTEL HOTEL

The largest hotel in Amsterdam. Strongly recommended to families. Every moderate comfort. Moderate prices.

Munich, Germany "Bayerischer Hof" (BAVARIA)

Most fashionable Hotel
250 ROOMS & SALOONS
Electric Light, Lift, etc. Moderate terms.
Prop're, TH. SEIFWE. Director, H. SCHLENK.

European Summer Resort INNSBRUCK, TYROL, AUSTRIA

1,900 feet above the sea, with dry, bracing climate; center for Coaching Trips and Excursions of all kinds; fine university, hospital, &c.
HOTEL TIROL (Open all the year.) Large, airy, sunny rooms, well furnished; superior cuisine; modern conveniences. Best references. Illustrated pamphlets on application. CARL LANDSEE, Prop'r.

TRAVEL

17 HOURS TO PARADISE THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF EVANGELINE

On the map it's Nova Scotia; in literature it's called "Acadia, Evangeline's Land;" but every vacationist calls it "The Summer Paradise." A land of cool nights and bright days; of enchanting views and perfect climate; a land of rest and recreation; of lakes and streams, and fish and game.—Then the 17-hour sail on

THE FINE STEEL STEAMERS THE "BOSTON" AND "YARMOUTH"

the fastest, stanchest, steadiest steamers that sail out of Boston Harbor. You leave Lewis Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday at 12 noon—the next morning you are at Yarmouth, the portal of the Province. "Beautiful Nova Scotia," a handsome 60-page book, with 40 photo-engravings, will tell you all about it—where to go—what to do—how much it costs—everything. Write for it (putting in 10 cents for postage) or send for free circular to J. F. SPINNEY, Agent.

YARMOUTH STEAMSHIP CO.
43 Lewis Wharf, Boston, Mass.

LOW PRICES FOR BOARD in Attractive Summer Homes.—Write the Maine Central R.R., Pass. Dept., Portland, Maine. Full summer service in effect June 21st to White Mountains, Bar Harbor, Rangeley Lakes, Moosehead Lake, St. Andrews. Guide-books, folders, and full information on application.

RAMSDELL LINE

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill, Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.; 132d St. & N. R. 9:25 A.M. Returning leave Newburg daily 7 P.M. U. S. Hotel at Newburg landing. Dinner 50 cents.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding-houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 950, and 1313 Broadway, New York; at 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Ave. station L. I. R.R., Brooklyn; or send (4) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, T. Man. L. I. R.R., Long Island City, N. Y.

SUMMER COTTAGES

Cottage at Silver Bay on Lake George

Well furnished, either with board or without, will be let at nominal rent for remainder of season. Apply to HAROLD R. CODMAN, Silver Bay, Warren Co., N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

Canada
Miss Leonard's BOARDING-HOUSE
Established 1865. QUEBEC, CANADA

Colorado
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.: The Antlers
Illustrated book, describing Colorado Springs, sent on request by E. BARNETT, Proprietor.

Connecticut

Pequot House and Cottages

NEW LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN

"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."

A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.

For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER

Connecticut

WEANTINAUG INN
New Milford, Conn.

Under new management. Accommodations for coaching parties.
OSCAR FLORENCE, Manager.

Maine

BAR HARBOR, RODICK HOUSE

300 rooms. Rates, \$2 to \$4 per day. Season rates on application. ALBERT W. BEE, Lessee and Manager.

CASCO BAY, COAST OF MAINE

The quiet and comfort of home life, with every advantage of the seaside. Delightful situation; water on three sides; charming views; pure air; remarkable spring water; excellent table; reasonable rates.
S. G. SIMPSON, Brunswick, Maine.

"THE BAY VIEW" Ferry Beach, Bay View, Saco, Me.

A unique summer resort; seashore and country combined. Pure spring water; perfect drainage; accommodates 200. Send for illustrated booklet.
Mrs. E. MANSON & SON, Owners and Managers.

PARKER HOUSE

KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

CHARLES S. PATTEN - Proprietor
Send for illustrated booklet

THE LOOKOUT

(ON ISRAEL'S HEAD)

New house; very high; large rooms with grand ocean and country views; fine beach and picturesque cliffs.
GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD, Ogunquit, Me.

POPHAM BEACH, MAINE**THE ROCKLEDGE**

FINEST VIEW ON THE ATLANTIC COAST
A thoroughly modern first-class hotel. Excellent Cuisine, fine Orchestra, perfect drainage, grand beach and surf bathing. No hay fever. Rates reasonable. Address J. D. FORSYTH, Mgr.

THE BEECHES PARIS HILL ME.

For Recreation and Health. Electricity, Massage, the Rest Cure. Send for circular. C. F. HAMMOND, M.D.

WEST BALDWIN, Me. Pine Grove Cottage.

One of the most desirable summer resorts in Maine, charmingly situated in a grove of fragrant pines; elegant, large, airy sleeping rooms; pure spring water; fine drives; on M.C.R.R.; fishing and gunning. Address S.P. MURCH.

Massachusetts

Powder Point Hall

and Cottages, DUXBURY, MASS.

Good boating, bathing, and shade-trees. Illustrated circular. "The Pilgrim Town of Duxbury."

Hill's Mansion House Easthampton Mass.

First-class in all its appointments. Send for descriptive circular to WILLIAM HILL, Manager.

HOTEL TUDOR Nahant, Mass.

OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER

A hotel strictly of the First Class.
WILLIAM CATTO, Proprietor.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

PECK'S INN

VAN DEUSEN STATION, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.,
BERKSHIRE DIVISION
SEASON, JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1. Address for terms, &c.,
PECK'S INN, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW MARLBORO INN

BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASS.

1,500 feet above the sea. Rates to suit the times.
G. FARINTOSH

Marblehead Rockmere Point COVE COTTAGES

Will open Ninth Season. For health, pure air, fine views, unequalled. Prominent headland; grounds and beach for bathing, boating, and fishing *private for our guests*. Special rates for June. Address J. R. GILES.

VERANDA HOUSE ISLAND OF NANTUCKET

Will open June 15th. High, healthful; fine ocean views. Pleasant, homelike house, accommodating about 100 guests.
Mrs. S. G. DAVENPORT.

Portable Camping Houses

The thing to take to the Seashore or Mountains

All sizes. Moderate in price. Good floors and roofs. Nicely finished. Perfect protection from wind and rain. No nails or screws to put in. Any one can put them up. Easily handled and shipped.

Send 4c. in stamps for Illustrated Catalog.

AMERICAN PAT. PORTABLE HOUSE MFG. CO.
CORONA, L. I., N. Y.

We make all kinds of **Frame Houses**, large or small, **Club Houses**, **Churches**, **Chapels**, **Cottages**, &c.

Massachusetts

Turks Head Inn

ROCKPORT, MASS.

Extreme point of Cape Ann, overlooking Thatcher's Island. Fine sea views and bathing beach. Will open for the season in June. For plans and circulars address J. F. HARVEY, The Ericson, 373 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

BERKSHIRE HILLS

THE GREYLOCK

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

The best hotel, and the most beautiful village, in the Berkshires. Open May 15th. For circulars or rates address SEISER AND VINING, Proprietors.

New Hampshire

The GRAMERCY THE WHITE MTS. BETHLEHEM, N.H.

1,600 feet above sea-level. Delightful summer home for families. Send for booklet. E. STIMPSON.

An Ideal Mountain Resort

Jerusalem Spring House

CANAAN, N. H.

Terms moderate. Special rates for June, Sept., and Oct. Jerusalem Spring Water challenges the world for its medicinal qualities, purity, and excellence. D. H. MAYNARD.

Forest Hills Hotel and Cottages

HEART OF THE WHITE MTS.

Golf link, wheel track, casino. Up to date in every respect. MAY TO NOVEMBER.
J. W. DUDLEY & CO., Proprietors,
Franconia, N. H.

PLINY RANGE HOUSE

WHITE MOUNTAINS

GEO. W. CRAWFORD & SON, Jefferson Highland, N. H.

The Grand Mont Vernon, N. H.

1,100 feet above the sea. Season June 25 to Oct. 1
HARRY A. EDGERLY, Proprietor
220 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

PROFILE HOUSE AND COTTAGES

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 29. CLOSING OCTOBER 1.
Address Hotel Vendôme, Boston, or Profile House N. H.
TAFT & GREENLEAF.

WHITE MTS.

THE NEW MT. PLEASANT HOUSE

OPENS JULY 1st. The new cottage now open, with single and double rooms at low rates. Parlor-cars from New York through by daylight. ANDERSON & PRICE, Mgrs.; also of Hotel Ormond, Florida.

New Jersey

THE FENIMORE

One and a half blocks from ocean; capacity 200. For circulars address THOS. NOBLE, Asbury Park, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

COLEMAN HOUSE

Directly on the beach. Opens June 25. New passenger elevator. For rates, diagrams, and information address A. P. MARCETTS, Chief Clerk, Asbury Park, N. J., or F. H. SCHOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN

AND COTTAGES Open June 3d
35 miles from New York, on the D., L. and W. R. R., in the Highlands of New Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

Norman House OCEAN GROVE N. J.

Half-way between Auditorium and Ocean

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

OPENS FOR THE SEASON ON JUNE 13TH.

R. K. LETCHWORTH.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!

"The Paradise of Watering Places"

SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH

MONMOUTH HOUSE

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Open from June 20 to October.

BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.

Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information, New York Office, "Schofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

New York City

Good Living—

good beds—good service—scrupulous cleanliness—quiet—central location. These are a few of the good points of the

Westminster Hotel

cor. 16th Street and Irving Place, New York
one block east of Union Square,
American Plan; \$3.50 per day and up
4th ave. cars to and from Grand Central Depot,
one block away; Broadway cable, two blocks.

New York

Heart of the Adirondacks ADIRONDACK LODGE

Location perfect—a cool and delightful combination of lake, forest, and mountain. Cuisine and accommodations of the best. Beautiful shady walks; mountain-climbing, &c. Address: New York Agency, 147 West 88th St.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Open June 20. 3½ Hours from New York.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE Co., Catskill N. Y.

THE BANNER HOUSE

Chateaugay Lake, N. Y. J. S. KIRBY, Prop'r.

(For other advertisements in this department see following page.)

New York

HIGHLAND PINES

SANITARIUM FOR LUNG TROUBLES

Elevation, 1,500 feet above sea; balsamic air of the pines; magnificent views; broad piazzas; electric bells and modern improvements; spring and summer best for treatment; Edson Aseptolin and other modern treatments for Lung and Throat diseases. Address
HIGHLAND PINES, Corning, N. Y.

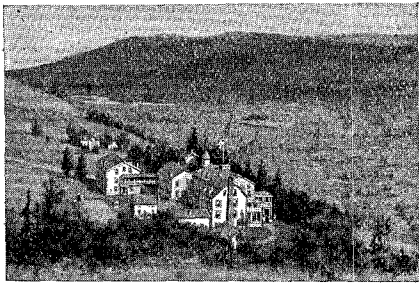
CHATEAUGAY CHASM HOUSE

CHATEAUGAY, N. Y.—Rates, \$8 to \$15. Open June 1. For pamphlet address GEO. H. CRAPON.

GLEASON SANITARIUM

ELMIRA, N. Y.

1852 (Formerly Elmira Water Cure) 1896



REST AND RECREATION

GUESTS RECEIVED WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENTION

Pure Spring Water; Good Table; Fine Views; Pure Air. All forms of Baths, Electricity, and Massage. All modern improvements. Under the care of medical graduates of long experience. Send for illustrated Booklet.

The Highland House

GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

Directly opposite West Point, 50 miles, 1½ hours from New York City. A select family hotel. *Pure mountain air; purest spring water; sanitary arrangements modern and perfect.* Excellent table a specialty. Tennis, croquet, bowling, beautiful drives, fine wheeling. Open in May. Write for booklet. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE

FAMILY HOTEL. TERMS REASONABLE

Dry mountain air; beautiful scenery; fishing; boating; all amusements.

E. BIRDSALL, Mgr. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop.
Glen Lake, Warren Co., N. Y.

"INTERPINES" Wickham Park, Goshen, N. Y.

A BEAUTIFUL, QUIET, RESTFUL "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address
FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M.D., Resident Physician.

Catskill Mountains

Hotel St. Charles

OPENS JUNE 1st

Delightful month in the mountains. Hotel complete with every modern convenience, including passenger elevator. For booklets, rates, etc., apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square, New York; or to J. H. BURTIS, JR., Propr., Hunter, N. Y.

TREMBLEAU HALL

LAKE CHAMPLAIN, Port Kent, N. Y. Open June first. Bus meets all boats and trains. Write for illustrated booklet. FARRELL & ADGATE.

WILLEY HOUSE

IN THE ADIRONDACKS

2,000 ft. above sea-level. For illustrated circular address
HARVEY WILLEY, Keene, N. Y.

Adirondack House

KEENE VALLEY, N. Y.

S. KELLEY, Prop'r. Illustrated Booklet on application.

FLUME COTTAGE, Keene Valley, N. Y.—Heart of Ad'k Mts.; site superior to all others; magnificent views; very healthful; walks and drives; abundant shade delicious water; excellent table; illus. circ. \$8 and \$9.

New York

FERNWOOD At head of Lake George, N. Y. A resort of exceptional excellence at moderate rates; an ideal place for parties wishing to economize in their expenditures. Illustrated books free.

Adirondacks INDIAN POINT HOUSE

CHATEAUGAY LAKE

Daily mail; cuisine perfect; \$8 to \$10 per week. For illustrated circular address R. M. SHUTTS, Merrill, N. Y.

BEAR AND FOX INN AND COTTAGES

Onteora-in-the-Catskills

TOWN & COUNTRY RENTAL CO., 115 East 23d St., N. Y.

THE ULSTER Pine Hill

Ulster Co. N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

Open June 17 to Oct. 1, 12th Season
Send for Circular. H. F. BAKER, Prop.

W. C. T. U. OCEAN HOUSE

Point o' Woods, L. I., N. Y.—A restful summer home on the Great South Beach, between the Bay and the Ocean. 40 miles from N. Y. Fine fishing, boating, surf and still-water bathing. Terms moderate. Open July 1st.

FERNWOOD HALL

LAKE OZONIA

One of the most healthful and beautiful homes in the Adirondacks. Send for Booklet.
FREDERIC M. HEATH, Owner, Potsdam, N. Y.

Mizzen Top Hotel

Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Two hours from New York, by Harlem R.R. A first-class family hotel. Now open. 1,200 feet elevation.
N. S. HOWE, - - - - - Proprietor
Post-Office and R.R. Station, Pawling, N. Y.

The Adirondack Inn SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.

"THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN." NO BAR.
PROP'S, A. E. & A. R. ROGERS.

Dr. Strong's Sanitarium

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

For health or pleasure. The appointments of a first-class Hotel. Elevator, electric bells, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Massage, Electricity, all baths and health appliances. New Turkish, Russian, and Natural Sulphur-Water baths. Dry tonic air, Saratoga water, croquet, lawn-tennis, etc. Open all the year. Send for illustrated circular.

IN THE LAND OF PEACE

The Ontio, Unadilla, N. Y.

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE, on Lake Champlain. 3 miles south of Hotel Champlain. Large, airy rooms; broad piazzas; fine walks and drives; boating, bathing, and fishing. Circulars. W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

NEPTUNE BRINE BATHS

For Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Diseases

The Glen Springs

A Sanatorium for those Seeking Health and Rest

A medical staff experienced in the use of the Waters. All approved therapeutic appliances and modern improvements. ALL FORMS OF BATHS.

VALUABLE MINERAL SPRINGS

NEPTUNE SPRING is a 67 per cent. Brine, containing the largest amount of Chloride of Calcium of any Spring in the world. Location overlooks thirty miles of Seneca Lake. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Manager, Watkins, N. Y.

PLEASANT FARM, White Lake, Sull. Co., N. Y.—\$6.00 per week; R.R. depot, Liberty, N.Y.; free transportation; reference, R. J. Kent, D.D., 605 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y. S. KERR, Prop.

Oregon

PORTLAND, OR.—THE PORTLAND. One of the most complete and elegant hotels in this country; American plan; \$3.00 per day and upward.
W. H. BARMORE, Manager.

Pennsylvania

Mountain House

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

Twenty-sixth season. A comfortable, attractively located, popular house at this well-known resort. Send for circular. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

WALTER'S SANITARIUM

Walter's Park or Wernersville, Pa.

Addressing us, always use the name WALTER. The value of anything is proved by its imitations. There is only one WALTER. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Rhode Island

WATCH HILL, R. I.

Plimpton Hotel and Annexes

Open Saturday, June 20th

Under entirely new management. A comfortable seaside home at very reasonable rates. For circulars and other information address
ALFRED S. AMER.

Vermont

BOARDERS WANTED at a comfortable farmhouse in the Green Mountains. Good board, beautiful scenery, pure water, and bracing air. Quiet and retired. Address E. W. BARROWS, Dorset, Vt.

ARCADIA RETREAT

IN THE GREEN MTS.

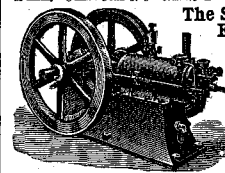
An ideal place for rest and recreation. Beautiful scenery; pure air; pure water; fishing and boating. Information at The Outlook office or address J. R. Parker, West Burke, Vt.

Virginia

HOTEL ALPHIN Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. Three hundred yards from the Mammoth Bath House. All modern improvements; opens June 10th, 1896; remains open throughout the entire year. Address L. C. ALPHIN, Proprietor.

THE CHICAGO GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE

The Simplest Gas and Gasoline Engine on the Market.



Has no equal for absolute, steady speed and durability. It is a dwarf in size, but a Samson in strength. Catalogue sent on application.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. J. NORMAN CO.
64 and 66 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

SUBSCRIBERS' WANTS

Want advertisements of thirty words or less will be published under this heading at one dollar a week. Four cents a week is charged for each word in excess of thirty.

WANTED—By an intelligent, capable young woman, a position as companion and secretary. Understands stenography and typewriting, and is accustomed to responsibility. No objection to traveling. Highest references. Seven years in present position. Address Miss W., 124 West Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

A LADY TEACHER, of experience in several of the best private schools in New York, viz., "The Charlier Institute," "Columbia Institute," is open for an engagement. Address "TEACHER," care Rev. A. D. Vail, D.D., 104 East 85th Street, New York.

EDUCATED AND REFINED SOUTHERN WIDOW, aged thirty-eight years, desires position as housekeeper or companion. Thoroughly adapted to social or domestic duties. Can take full charge. Address BALTIMORE, care The Outlook.

A RETIRED PASTOR will take into his home one boy, giving especial attention to the formation of character, and assistance in studies if necessary. Location near the State Model School. Address 37 Model Ave., Trenton, N. J.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a young lady of three years' experience, a position. Has taken charge of house and children during parents' absence. References exchanged. Address No. 1,638, care The Outlook.

THE PRINCIPALS of a day school twelve miles from New York would like to receive into their home three young ladies. Pleasant family life; opportunities to enjoy art and music in the city. F. T., No. 1,561, care The Outlook.

A LADY with furnished house wishes to rent to a small family with whom she could board. Cool and shady; location pleasant; terms very reasonable. Address Mrs. S. Y. LUM, Rutherford, New Jersey.

A LADY desires a situation as a companion or governess for young children. References given and required. Address Miss RANDOLPH, Colleen P. O., Nelson Co., Virginia.

WANTED TO RENT IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., house of 8 or 9 rooms. House must have modern improvements. Address No. 1,618, care The Outlook.

PUPIL NURSES wanted in suburban hospital. Tuition free and services paid for while learning. Address HOSPITAL, No. 1,626, Outlook Office.

EDUCATIONAL

New York City

SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY

Oldest and best known in U. S.
Established 1855. 3 East 14th St., N. Y.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
85th and 86th Streets, New York

The Misses Graham (Successors to the Misses Green)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (established 1816).
New location. 176 West 72d Street, Sherman Square,
NEW YORK

CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Certificate accepted by Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley.

EDITH H. GREGORY, ELIZABETH P. GETTY, Principals.
Resident pupils. 2034 Fifth Avenue, New York City

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th Street, New York City. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's Boarding and Day School for Girls

30, 32, and 34 East 57th St., New York
Special students admitted.

160-162 West 74th Street, New York

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS COLLEGE PREPARATION
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.

A DESIRABLE SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY FOR SALE

Particulars address WEST SIDE, No. 1,554, Outlook office

NEW YORK, 160 Joralemon St., Brooklyn Heights.—Miss Katharine L. Maltby's Home and School. Highest city advantages. Regular expense for school year, \$550. Eighth year. Circulars upon application.

California

POMONA COLLEGE, Claremont, Cal.—Full College courses leading to degrees of B.A., B.L., S.S. Degrees recognized by University of California and other similar graduate schools. Thirty-five miles from Los Angeles. An Academic course. Preparatory school preparing for all institutions connected with the College. Address C. G. BALDWIN, President.

Colorado

COLORADO CLIMATE

Mr. F. C. Thornton, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, wishes to receive three boys to educate. Every home comfort given under Mrs. Thornton's care. Their home is a large ranch twelve miles from Colorado Springs, where riding and other healthful exercises are provided. References, Wm. F. Slocum, Jr., Pres. Colorado College, Colorado Springs; Prof. T. S. Woolsey, Yale College, Conn. Address F. C. THORNTON, Franceville Junction, Colorado.

Canada

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE

Whitby, Ontario.—Pronounced by Minister of Education "the best equipped college for women in Canada." The sanitary arrangements are perfect. Steam heating, electric lighting, new Pipe Organ, &c. Apply for Calendar to Rev. J. J. HARE, Ph.D., Prin.

Connecticut

Brookfield Center, Fairfield Co., Conn.

The Curtis School for Young Boys

A strong life in school and out, full of normal activities and healthy conditions. A clean moral atmosphere, a loyalty, a high purpose—full of help for your boy's manhood. Home life; single rooms. \$500. 22d year. A book full of suggestion. FREDERICK S. CURTIS.

THE CHESHIRE ACADEMY

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
For College or for Business.

The 103d year will open Sept. 16.

Address E. D. WOODBURY, Principal, Cheshire, Conn.

The Housatonic Valley Institute Cornwall Conn.

Among the Berkshire Hills of Northwestern Connecticut. Home School for boys. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Courses. Thirtieth year.
H. B. MacFarland, S. B. L. W. Arnold, A. B., Principals

The Misses Stowe

Principals of the HOMESTEAD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Greenwich, Ct. A Family School for 12 Girls.

Academy and Home for 10 Boys

GREENWICH, CONN.

71st year of Academy, 17th of Home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required. J. H. ROOT, Principal.

Connecticut

Woodside Seminary

Terms, \$500 to \$700. City advantages for culture and study. Rural surroundings.
Miss SARA I. SMITH, Principal, Hartford, Conn.

THE Hotchkiss School

LAKEVILLE, CONN.

Prepares for the best colleges and scientific schools. The next year will begin Sept. 16, 1896.
EDWARD G. COY, Head Master.

THE TACONIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

LAKEVILLE, CONN.

Opens Sept. 30. Admission to college by certificates.

Mrs. and Miss Cady's SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

56 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Circulars sent on application. Address, until Sept. 1st, Grenell, Thousand Islands, New York.

Mrs. Mead's School For Girls

College Preparatory and Elective courses of Study Vocal and Instrumental Music, Art, Languages. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, and other colleges.
Hillside, Norwalk, Connecticut.

MISS AIKEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Daily drill in Miss Aiken's method. Prepares for college. For terms and circular apply to Principal Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER SCOVILLE DEVAN, Stamford, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.

MISS LOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Miss Low and Miss HEYWOOD, Principals.

THE CHOATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

MARK PITMAN, A.M., Principal

Wallingford, Conn.
Hon. Wm. G. Choate, New York.
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Boston.
Dr. Francis Bacon, New Haven.
Hon. Nathaniel Shipman, Hartford.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE Windsor, Conn.

A Home School for Girls of all ages. Refers to the Board of Examiners of five colleges as to the thoroughness of its instruction, and to its patrons for the care of the health and morals of its pupils. Terms, \$350 to \$500. For circulars address Miss J. S. WILLIAMS, Prin.

District of Columbia

National Park Seminary

For Young Women, WASHINGTON, D. C.

claims the attention of thoughtful parents on the following grounds:

1. Its charming location in the suburbs of Washington, D. C., 400 feet above the city; 20 minutes out B. & O. R.R., 20 trains a day; city and country advantages. Station on the grounds.

2. Its proximity to Washington, whose wonderful educational facilities are offered by no other city. Libraries, Museums, Departments of Government, Congress, Foreign Legations, official and social life at the National Capital, are all interesting and profitable study.

3. Its equable climate, free from the rigors of the Northern winter, inviting outdoor life. Tennis, basket-ball, bowling, croquet, riding, etc.

4. Its complete equipment. Handsome \$75,000 building, 330 feet front, 400 feet verandas. Libraries, Laboratory, Fine Gymnasium, extensive and picturesque grounds. Courses of study planned especially for the development of womanly women; also College preparation. 25 teachers, 70 resident pupils. Graduate courses in Music, Art, and Eloquence.

5. A bright, cheery, happy, artistic, and loving home. Health a matter of first consideration. Personal care in sickness and in health. Abundant table. Every home comfort. No nerve-straining examinations; promotions depend on daily grades. Training in Character-Building given by a mother who has made it a study. See catalogue, page 35. Limited number enables us to select our students carefully and to supervise habits, manners, associations, etc.

Provision made for pleasure and happiness as well as study. See our calendar of Pleasant Home Happenings. Expense, \$350 to \$400. Early application necessary—22 States represented last session. Write for catalogue giving views of the school and opinions of enthusiastic patrons. Address

J. A. I. CASSEDY, Pres., P. O. Box 211, Forest Glen, Md.

Chevy Chase French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

—Half an hour from Washington, D. C., by electric cars. French the Language of the house. Reopens October 1, 1896. Address Mlle. Lea Bouigny, P. O. Station E, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG LADIES

Thorough courses. Experienced faculty. Bountiful table. Charming location in park of ten acres. New buildings, elegantly furnished.
F. MENEFFEE, President, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. (Cor. M and Eleventh Sts., N.W.)

Mount Vernon Seminary

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Girls. Opens September thirtieth.
Mrs. ELIZABETH J. SOMERS, Principal.

France

FRANCE, Paris.—St. Margaret's Church School. A French and American School for Girls. French the language of the household. Autumn term opens October 1. Terms, \$1,000 a year. Address Miss JULIA H. C. AGLY, 50 Avenue d'Jena.
A teacher will conduct pupils from New York to Paris in September. Address, until Sept. 1, Miss Mary Davy, care Finch, Van Slyck & Young, St. Paul, Minn.

Germany

BERLIN, GERMANY

American Home School for Girls

Mrs. MARY B. WILLARD, Principal, will spend the month of August in the United States, and will return to Germany with pupils in September. Address 2019 O Street, Washington, D. C.

GERMANY, BERLIN Kleiststrasse, 26.

Fräulein Lange's school for young ladies offers the best opportunities in languages, music, art, literature, and home culture. Also Normal course. Beautiful and healthful location. Students enter any time. Best American references.

Illinois

Rockford College for Women

Fall Term Opens Wed., Sept. 16, 1896

Classical and Science Courses. Excellent Preparatory School. Specially organized departments of Music and Art. Well-equipped Laboratories. Fine Gymnasium. Resident physician. Memorial Hall enables students to reduce expenses. For catalogues address PHCEBE T. SUTLIFF, A.M., Pres't, Rockford, Illinois. Lock Box 9.

Maryland

1405 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.

RANDOLPH-HARRISON

Boarding and Day, College Preparatory, and Finishing School. Resident native French and German Teachers. Special advantages also in Music, Art, and Gymnastics. Mrs. JANE RANDOLPH HARRISON RANDALL, Principal.

Massachusetts

Mount Doma Home School for Girls

Prepares for college. Send for circular.

Rev. E. C. WINSLOW, A.M., Amherst, Mass.

OAK GROVE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Amherst, Mass.

Reopens September 23d, 1896. Certificate admits to Smith and Wellesley.
Miss VRYLING WILDER BUFFUM, A.B., Principal.

AMHERST, MASS.

Mrs. W. F. Stearns's Home School for Young Ladies.

Reopens Sept. 22, 1896.

Auburndale, Mass. (10 miles from Boston)

Lasell Seminary Young Women

suggests to parents seeking a good school consideration of the following points in its methods:

1st. Its special care of health. Resident Nurse supervising work, diet, and exercise; abundant food in good variety, and well cooked; early and long sleep, a fine gymnasium, furnished by Dr. Sargent of Harvard; bowling-alley and swimming-bath; no regular or forenoon examinations, etc.

2d. Its broadly planned course of study. Boston proximity both necessitates and helps to furnish the best of teachers, including many specialists; with one hundred and twenty pupils, a faculty of thirty. Four years' course; in some things equal to college work; in others, planned rather for home and womanly life. Two studies required and two to be chosen from a list of eight or ten electives. One preparatory year. Special students admitted if eighteen years or over, or graduates of high schools.

3d. Its homelike air and character. Training in self-government; limited number (many declined every fall for lack of room), personal oversight in habits, manners, care of person, room, etc.; comforts not stinted.

4th. Its handiwork and other unusual departments. Pioneer school in scientific teaching of Cooking, Millinery, Dress-Cutting, Business Law for Women, Home Sanitation, Swimming.

Regular expense for school year, \$500. For illustrated catalogue address (mentioning *The Outlook*), C. G. BRAGDON, Principal.

Chauncy-Hall and Berkeley SCHOOLS

Boylston, cor. Berkeley Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Sixty-ninth year (Chauncy-Hall) opens Sept. 21.

The consolidation of Chauncy-Hall, the oldest Boston private school, with the Berkeley School is the union of two strong forces forming an institution of the highest order, to be known hereafter by the older name.

Thorough preparation for Colleges and Professional Schools. Full Grammar and High School Courses. In all classes Special Students are received. Particular attention to preparation for Mass. Institute of Technology. Send for 1896 Catalogues. Taylor, DeMeritte, and Hagar.

Massachusetts

THE IDEA OF "GOING TO EUROPE" for a musical education grows weaker as the power of the

New England Conservatory of Music,

Elocution and Languages,
Boston, Mass., grows stronger. Already the largest in America, it competes with the world. Carl Fæltten, Director. Send to Frank W. Hale, Business Manager, for prospectus.

Boston University Law School

New Hall, Ashburton Place,
Opens Oct. 7. Boston, Mass.

18 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

Miss Frances V. Emerson
Successor to Miss Abby H. Johnson. School for Girls. College Preparatory. Regular and advanced Courses.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL A select, private school for girls. Best preparation for college. Many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME, Motherly Care, and Expert Instruction for two or three little girls under twelve. The best of references given and required. Address
Miss ELLEN HYDE, Framingham, Mass.

PROSPECT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS GREENFIELD, MASS.

A thorough education with good home influence.
Established 1869.
Miss IDA F. FOSTER, } Principals.
Miss CAROLINE R. CLARK, }

LOWELL, ROGERS HALL MASS.

A Home School for Girls and Young Women. Certificate admits to Smith and Wellesley. Reopens October first. Terms, \$750. References: Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. Mrs. Frederic T. Greenhalge. For further particulars address Mrs. E. P. UNDERHILL, M.A., Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Natick, Mass. Two miles from Wellesley, seventeen miles from Boston. Certificate admits to Wellesley and other Colleges.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. CONANT, } Principals
Miss FLORENCE BIGELOW, }

Windsor Hall School

prepares girls for Radcliffe and other colleges. Studies elective in other courses. Comfortable home. Ten miles from Boston. Dr. CHARLES H. CLARK, Principal.
WABAN, MASSACHUSETTS

WESLEYAN ACADEMY

WILBRAHAM, MASS.—Both Sexes. Nine Courses. Specialists in Classics, Arts, and Music. Enlarged endowment insures superior advantages at moderate expense. 80th year. Opens Sept. 16, 1896. For Catalogue address
Rev. WM. R. NEWHALL, Prin.

QUINCY MANSION

The Quincy Mansion School for Girls

Will open at Quincy, Sept. 23. Regular Courses; experienced teachers; special attention paid to vocal and instrumental music; certificate admits to college; new school building; class-rooms on first floor; stairs few and easy; beautiful grounds—four acres; view of Boston, the harbor, and Massachusetts Bay; rooms high and light; fire-places; steam heat; electric lights; open plumbing; 13 min. ride from Boston. Send for prospectus to
Dr. HORACE MANN WILLARD, Wollaston, Mass.

WORCESTER ACADEMY

fits boys for College and Scientific Schools. Equipment in grounds, buildings, and Faculty of twelve men unexcelled. Send for new finely illustrated catalogue. Principal D. W. ABERCROMBIE, A.M., Worcester, Mass.

Miss Kimball's School for Girls Worcester, Mass.

Thorough preparation for College. Intermediate, Academic, and Special Courses. Send for Illustrated Circular.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester ("The Academic City"), Mass. 41st year.

Best preparation for College, Professional or Business Life. Healthful location. Careful selection and supervision of students. Small Classes.
JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A.M., Head Master.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute Worcester, Mass.

Courses of Study in Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical Engineering, and Chemistry. 158-Page Catalogue, showing appointments secured by graduates, mailed free. Expenses low. 29th year. T. C. MENDENHALL, President.

New Hampshire

The Phillips Exeter Academy

The 114th year begins September 16th, 1896. Eighty Scholarships awarded to students of high standing. For Catalogue and illustrated Supplement address
HARLAN P. AMEN, Principal, Exeter, N. H.

COLBY ACADEMY, New London, N. H.

\$200 to \$250 a Year. Co-educational. 44th Year.
Send for Catalogue. Rev. GEO. W. GILE, President

New Jersey

IVY HALL BRIDGETON, NEW JERSEY.

Home and College Preparatory School for Young Ladies. Certificate admits to Smith. Established 1861. Mrs. J. ALLEN MAXWELL, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE Bridgeton, N. J.

27th year begins Sept. 16. Both sexes. Prepares for any College, Teaching, or Business. French, German, Art, Music, Gymnasium. Competent Physical Director. Spacious campus and athletic field. Pure water, drainage perfect.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

"Mind and body are intimately related:
If the former is joyful the latter feels free and well." —Goethe.

At the Bordentown (N. J.)

Female College

for young ladies and girls, mutual confidence is the guiding characteristic. We teach the English branches, Science, Languages, Art, Music, Tennis, Rowing, and every healthful exercise, and lastly (but first in importance) the Bible and the Christian life.

Correspond with us. We will mail you our Catalogue on application. Location, Bordentown, N. J. (1 hour from Philadelphia, 2 hours from New York). Homelike and healthy.

REV. J. W. BLAISDELL, President.
FREDERICK T. SHULTZ, A.M., Head Master.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE Bordentown, N. J.

Prepares for Colleges and Government Academies. Music, Military Training; Government, a combination of parental and military. No compromise on tobacco, liquor, or hazing. Rev. T. H. LONDON, A.M., Prin. Capt. T. D. LONDON, Com'd't.

Englewood, N. J. (14 miles from New York)

Dwight School for Girls year.
New, pleasant home; finest educational advantages. College preparation. Miss CREIGHTON. Miss FARRAR.

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY

Young Ladies' Seminary

Preparation for College. Seminary Course. Post-Graduate Studies. Art, Music, Oratory. For catalogue apply to the Misses SEWALL, Principals.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE Hightstown, N. J.

Prepares for College, Teaching, Business. Courses in German, French, Music, Art. Both sexes. 29th year opens Sept. 9th.
Address Rev. JOSEPH E. PERRY, Ph.D., Prin.

Lakewood Heights School

"Among the Pines."
THOROUGH AND ATTRACTIVE.
Prepares for College, Scientific Schools, or Business. \$600.
JAMES W. MOREY, A.M., Principal.
LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Miss Dana's School for Girls, Morristown, New Jersey, will reopen September 23. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore Colleges. Music and Art. Resident native French and German teachers. Nearness to New York affords special advantages. Boarding pupils, \$700.

Miss Townsend's School for Girls

Academic and college preparatory departments. Special courses. Sept. 29. 54 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

The Misses Anable's English, French, and German Boarding and Day School
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY
College Preparation, Art, and Music. Apply for circulars.

SUMMIT, N. J. Near New York

The Kent Place School for Girls

Principal, Mrs. Sarah Woodman Paul, late of Wellesley College. Modern methods. College preparation. Home comforts for boarding pupils.
HAMILTON W. MABIE, President.

EASTERN * TEACHERS' * AGENCY

50 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, MASS. - Telephone, Boston, 775-2.
Teachers furnished for all grades of public and private schools. Specialists in any desired branches. Tutors and Governesses.

New York

Wells College for the higher education of young women.

The catalogue gives full information about entrance requirements, courses of study, scholarships, expenses, etc., and will be mailed upon application to WILLIAM E. WATERS, Ph.D., President, Aurora, N. Y.

CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY

Aurora, N. Y.—A live military school; strict discipline, thorough work. Beautiful and healthful location. \$400.00 per year. Col. VASA E. STOLBRAND, Superintendent.

The Lady Jane Grey School

Binghamton, N. Y.—Home School for Girls. Address
Mrs. JANE GREY HYDE.

NEW YORK, Brooklyn, Marcy Avenue, 815.

Nassau Hall. Dr. and Mrs. CHARLES H. J. DOUGLAS receive three boys into their family, September 15. Delightful home. Expert supervision of studies and recreation. Former pupils now in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, and other colleges. Advantages of city and country. \$300.

284 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO SEMINARY

The forty-sixth year. For circulars address
Mrs. C. F. HARTT, Principal.

THE HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE

A Classical Seminary of high grade for boys and girls. Beautiful and healthful location in the Hudson River Valley. A record of forty-two years of uninterrupted successful educational work. Conservatory of Music, Art, and Elocution. 43d year begins Sept. 16. For catalogues address Rev. A. H. FLACK, A.M., Principal, Claverack, N. Y.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY

For Young Women, affords best facilities for scholarship, culture, and sound moral training amid pleasant, healthful surroundings. College preparatory.
A. G. BENEDICT, A.M., Clinton, N. Y.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

Granger Place School for Girls

A Collegiate Course of Study. Diplomas given. Preparatory course admits to leading colleges by certificate. Special attention given to the culture of girls who are not expecting to enter college, but desire a thorough and practical education.

New York Military Academy

CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON

For boarding cadets only. Distinctively military in organization and discipline. Located on the Hudson River four miles from West Point, in a region famous for its beauty and healthfulness. For catalogue address
S. C. JONES, C.E., Superintendent.

Fort Edward Collegiate Institute

For young women and girls. A choice of six courses or special studies. 39th year Sept. 22d, 1896. \$350. Illustrated catalogue. JOS. E. KING, Pres., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Opens Sept. 23d, 1896. An exceptional school with the most desirable school features, 20 miles from New York. Refers to Charles Dudley Warner, &c. Apply to the Principals.
Miss MAY F. BENNETT, Miss ELEANOR W. ROSE.

CASCADILLA SCHOOL



Cascadilla School Residence

ITHACA, N. Y.

Leading fitting school for Cornell. Tuition and home, \$650. New \$30,000 residence. "I believe the Cascadilla School to be one of the best preparatory schools in the country."—J. G. SCHURMAN, President of Cornell University. Address C.V. PARSELL A.M., Prin.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL

MANLIUS, N. Y.

Next term begins September 16th, 1896.
Apply to WM. VERBECK.

NEW YORK, Newburgh.

The Misses Mackie's School for Girls

Academic and College-Preparatory. Special advantages in Art and Music. Certificate admits to Vassar and Wellesley.
One and a half hours from New York.

The Peekskill Military Academy

Peekskill, N. Y.—63d year. Send for illustrated catalogue.
Col. LOUIS H. ORLEMAN, Prin.

New York

The Clinton Classical School for Boys

Open all the year. Fall term begins Sept. 17th.
CHARLES W. CLINTON, Ph.D., Principal.
Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LYNDON HALL SCHOOL

For Young Ladies. 48th year. College preparation.
SAMUEL WELLS BUCK, A.M., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

For Young Women

Forty-second year begins Sept. 23d.

CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph.D., Pres.

Send for year-book giving details of courses to
FRANKLIN B. DOWD, Asst. Prin.

Mount Pleasant Military Academy

A high-grade school for boys. Fits for college and for business. Eighty-second year. Library of 12,000 volumes. Reference: Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE; HAMILTON W. MARIE, L.H.D. CHARLES F. BRUSIE, A.M., ARTHUR T. EMORY, A.B., Principals. Sing Sing-on-Hudson.

BERKELEY ACADEMY Ramapo Moun-

tains.—Boys' ideal home school. Superior location and training. College or business. Write. Rev. J. CAMERON, M.A., Suffern, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE

A Boarding and Day School for Girls. College preparation, Music, Languages, and Art.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal, Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

TROY, N. Y.

EMMA WILLARD SCHOOL

Preparation for all colleges open to women; four years academic course; graduate courses; departments of music and art. 83d year opens Sept. 23, 1896.
MARY ALICE KNOX, Principal.

Ohio

1020 Prospect Street, Cleveland, Ohio

Miss Mittleberger's School for Girls

Prepares for all Colleges open to women.
Fall term begins September 23.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE NEW ATHENS, O.

72d year. Board, tuition, fur. room and books, \$2.80 to \$3 a wk.; total cost, \$140 a yr. 8 courses; no saloons. Thoro. safe. Catalog free, with plan to earn funds. W. A. WILLIAMS, D.D., Pres.

Oberlin Theological Seminary

62d year opens Sept. 23d, with special advantages in the College and the Conservatory of Music. E. I. BOSWORTH, Sec.

OXFORD, OHIO

THE WESTERN A College and Seminary for Women

Miss LEILA S. MCKEE, Ph.D., President. Forty-second year opens Sept. 9, 1896. Superior advantages for thorough Christian culture. Terms, \$250 per year.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

Opens Sept. 30. Established in 1850. Twenty minutes from Philadelphia, two hours from New York. For circular, apply to Principals, FRANCES E. BENNETT, SYLVIA J. EASTMAN, Ogontz School P.O., Pa.

Miss Baldwin's School FOR GIRLS

BRYN MAWR, PA.

Preparatory to Bryn Mawr College. Miss FLORENCE BALDWIN, Principal. Within five years more than fifty pupils have entered Bryn Mawr College from this school. Certificate admits to Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley. Diploma given in both General and College Preparatory Courses. Fine fire-proof stone building. 25 acres beautiful grounds. For circular address the Secretary.

1350 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Anable's Boarding & Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES. Estab. in 1848. Circular on application.

Miss Gordon's French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls

COLLEGE PREPARATORY
4110 and 4112 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA SEMINARY

1325 N. Broad St., Phila. College preparatory. Languages, Art, Music, etc. 26th year. For circular address REBECCA E. JUDKINS, Principal.

WALNUT LANE SCHOOL

Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Reopens Sept. 23d. Academic and College Preparatory courses. Mrs. T. B. RICHARDS, Prin.
Miss S. L. TRACY, A.M., Associate.

THE WALTON-WELLESLEY SCHOOL

2101 and 2103 Spruce St., Philadelphia

For Girls. Possesses finest private property in city. Boarding and day. 15th year. Academic, College Preparatory, and Musical Depts. For illus. catalogue and references address Dr. and Mrs. JAMES R. DANFORTH.

Freed by a Barrel of Oysters

Says the New York "Tribune:"

One of the best-known banking houses of St. Petersburg, and the one to which most American visitors to Russia carry letters of credit, is that of Messrs. Shalounine & Sons, the founder of which, father of the present head of the firm, owed his liberation from serfdom, fifteen years before the decree of emancipation, to a barrel of oysters. Old Shalounine was a serf belonging to Count Sheremetieff, one of the wealthiest nobles in Russia. He had frequently entreated the Count to grant him his freedom, offering him as much as \$500,000 for the boon. But money was no object to the Count, and it gratified his pride to feel that one of the leading bankers of the Empire was one of his serfs, unable to marry either his sons or his daughters without his master's consent. Moreover, as serf, the banker was liable to have his money seized and confiscated at any moment by the Count, since everything that belonged to a serf, including his wife, children, and property, belonged *ipso facto* to his master.

One day Shalounine, who had just that very morning returned to the capital from Odessa, called at the Sheremetieff Palace for the purpose of reporting his arrival, as in duty bound, to his owner. He had brought with him a barrel of delicious Crimean oysters for presentation to the Count, but left them in his carriage at the palace door until he should have obtained his master's intimation that his gift was acceptable.

On entering the presence of the Count the banker found him surrounded by a party of guests and engaged in berating his chief butler for neglecting to provide oysters for the breakfast to which they were about to sit down. The butler was explaining to the Count that there were no oysters to be got in the capital at that moment for love or money. Catching sight of the serf-banker, the Count exclaimed: "Oh, it is thou again: thou art come to pester me once more for thy liberation! Thou knowest that it is useless. I should not know what to do with thy money. But, stay, I will tell thee something: Get me some oysters for my breakfast and thou shalt have thy freedom!"

Shalounine bowed low, left the room, fetched the small barrel of oysters which he had left in his carriage at the door, and laid it at the feet of his master.

As soon as the barrel had been opened the Count called for a pen and paper, wrote out a declaration emancipating both the banker and his family from serfdom, and then, bowing courteously to the man who but a moment before had been his slave, exclaimed: "And now, my dear Mr. Shalounine, will you give us the pleasure of your company at breakfast?"

Pennsylvania

Williamsport Dickinson Seminary

Both sexes. Regular and Elective Courses. Degrees conferred. Fits for College. Music, Art, Modern Languages, Specialties. Steam heat, electric light, home comforts. Write for catalogue.
E. J. GRAY, D.D., President, Williamsport, Pa.

Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES

Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address
AUGUSTINE JONES, LL.B.

Virginia

BETHEL MILITARY ACADEMY, VIRGINIA.

Value, \$100,000. Located 56 miles from Washington in Northern Virginia. Prepares for advanced study and for business. Charges extremely low. Patronage from 22 States. Address for illustrated catalogue
Col. R. A. MCINTYRE, Bethel Academy P. O., Va.

ROANOKE COLLEGE, SALEM, VA.

Courses for Degrees, with Electives. Large Library. Working Laboratory. Beautiful, healthy mountain location. Good morals. Very moderate expenses. Catalogue, with views, free. Address THE PRESIDENT.

For the Church, the Social Meeting,
and the Home

The Plymouth Hymnal

Edited by LYMAN ABBOTT

With the Co-operation of

HERBERT VAUGHAN ABBOTT and

CHARLES H. MORSE

Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Duluth, Minn., whose church (Pilgrim Congregational) has been using 325 copies of THE PLYMOUTH HYMNAL for a few months, says: "I am inclined to think you have produced the best of all the hymn-books. In the matter of typography it is distinctly superior to all others. As to the choice of hymns, I think you have maintained the proper balance between the new and the old."

Many other pastors, from Maine to California, after practical experience of THE PLYMOUTH HYMNAL in their churches, also say that it is the best.

Full information concerning the book and the prices for its introduction, together with a free (RETURNABLE) copy, will be sent to any pastor or choirmaster for examination with a view to introduction.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY

PUBLISHERS

13 Astor Place, New York



Pie Knife.

The Waldorf—

is the ideal pattern for the best family use. The design is artistic. The quality is assured by

STERLING SILVER INLAID

in the back of the bowl and handle on spoons and forks

Guaranteed 25 Years.



Patented.

Made only by

Holmes & Edwards,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

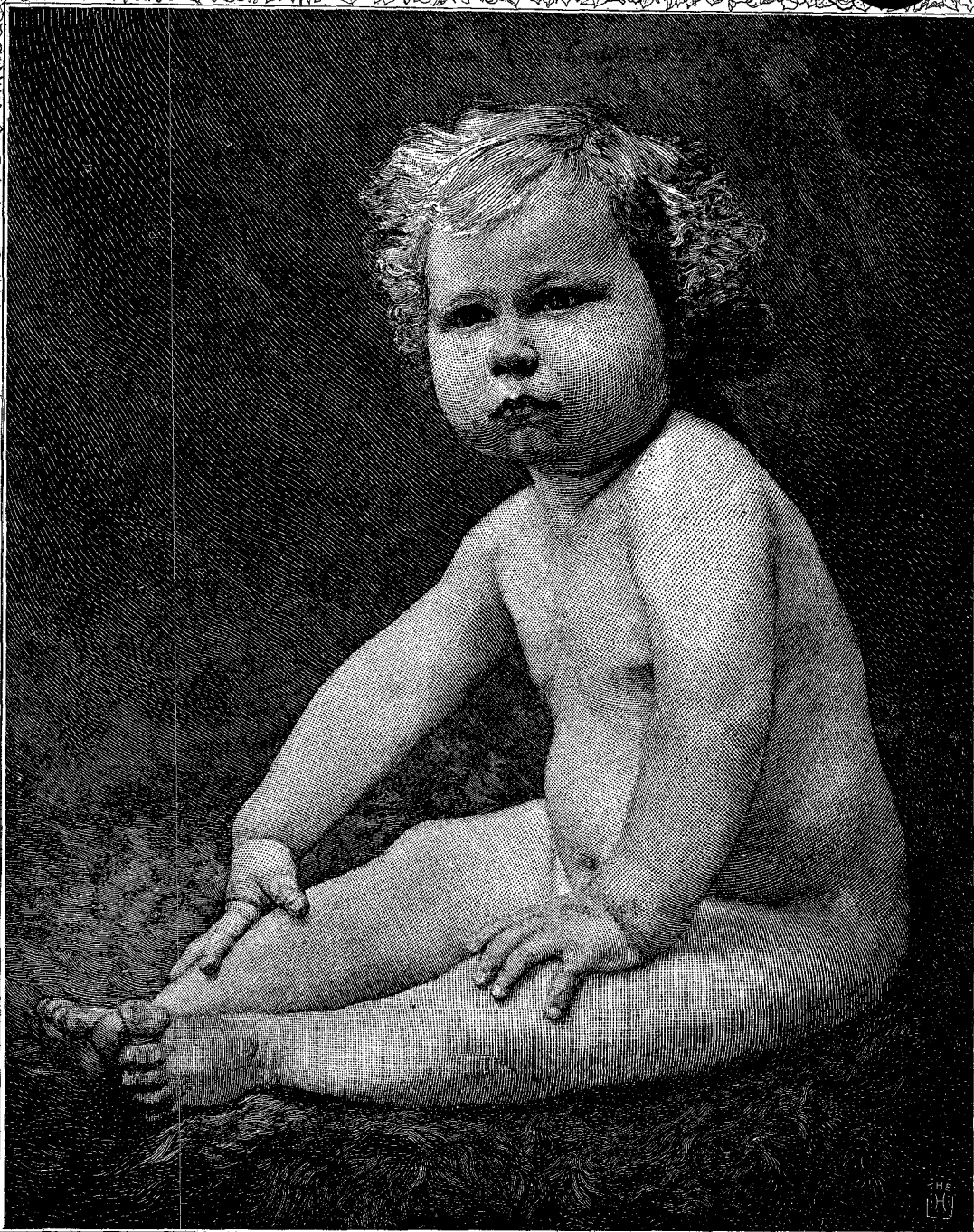
SALESROOMS—N. Y. City, 2 Maiden Lane.
Chicago, 65 Washington St.
St. Louis, 307 N. Fourth St.
San Francisco, 120 Sutter St.

WHITMAN'S Pure, Delicious Flavor.
INSTANTANEOUS Mix with boiling milk or water, and it's made.
CHOCOLATE. Stephen F. Whitman & Son, Philadelphia.

FREE Cut this out and send to-day for free catalogue. \$2.75 buys natural finish Baby Carriage with plated steel wheels, axle, springs, one piece bent handle. 3 years guarantee. Carriages sent on 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL. BUY FROM FACTORY & SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS. OXFORD MUSE CO., 340 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

THOSE answering advertisements appearing in The Outlook will confer a favor upon the advertiser as well as the publisher by mentioning this publication.

A Mellin's Food Boy



SCOTT RATCLIFF

"When every other Food failed to agree with Scott—he was teething—we used MELLIN'S FOOD and it agreed with him perfectly from the first. I think it is the best of foods for teething children." — Mrs. W. G. Ratcliff, Nacogdoches, Texas

Write to us and we will send you a sample bottle free of charge
Our book of instructions to mothers mailed on request

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.



A MID-SUMMER SALE OF Dainty Cotton Fabrics

At Almost Nominal Prices

The styles, without exception, are beautiful and the colorings are the richest and most desirable to be found. At the following extraordinary prices the counters should soon be cleared:

American Organdy Lawns.
—Over 55,000 yards of this popular fabric are here in a superior range of styles and colorings. The goods were made by a leading manufacturer to sell for 12½ cents, but we have made the price.....

6¼c

Fine American Dimities.
In a superb assortment of this season's best styles and choicest colorings. They were an unusually good quality at the previous price—12½c—but quick sales are desired, so we make the price.....

6¼c

Scotch Lappet Lawns.—The choicest selections from the best Scotch makers. Every yard was made expressly for this season. The prices have been 25, 30, and 35 cents per yard, now.....

12½c

French Printed Lawns.—There is one firm that makes these goods better than all others—Messrs. Scheurer, Lauth & Co. We have had their very richest and best products all season, and have sold thousands of yards at the former price—25 cents—now.....

12½c

Printed Irish Dimities.—From four expert Belfast printers. Many of the most beautiful styles ever produced are included. Imported to sell for 25 cents per yard, now..

12½c

Swivel Silks.—These beautiful silky textures came from Messrs. Clarence Whitman & Co., and are the very best produced by that famous firm. The styles and soft, rich colorings are exquisite. Earlier in the season the identical goods sold for 37½ cents, now.....

12½c

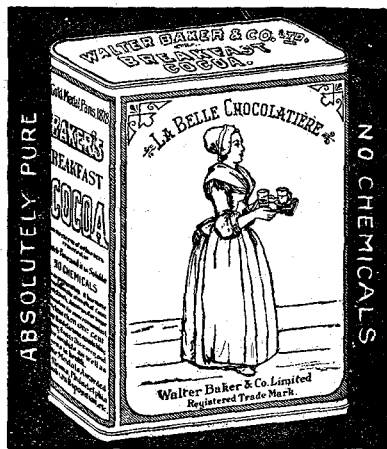


SEND FOR SAMPLES

SEND FOR SAMPLES

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER, Philadelphia

**Absolutely Pure—
Delicious—Nutritious**



THE
BREAKFAST COCOA

Made by
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

Established Dorchester, Mass., 1780

Costs less than one cent a cup. No chemicals.
Always ask for **Walter Baker & Co.'s**

BREAKFAST COCOA

Made at Dorchester, Mass.

It bears their Trade-Mark, "La Belle Chocolatière," on every can.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

**Babies Love
RIDGE'S
FOOD**

because it is every particle nourishment, easily digested and taken into the system. It makes them happy and healthy. The first food manufactured in America.

WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass.

PRATT FASTENERS

*hold shoe laces securely
without tying a knot.*

Think what they will mean to you: No bother about shoe-strings coming untied in the street; no ends to dangle; no loops to tangle!

PRATT FASTENERS are now recognized as an indispensable structural part of all lace shoes, and it is acknowledged that a lace shoe is *unfinished* and *incomplete* without them.

You can buy Shoes with Pratt Fasteners

of Cammeyer, at Arnold's, 240 Fifth Avenue, or at Cantrell's, 25 West 23d Street, and at all of Hanan & Son's stores, all Rogers, Peet & Co.'s stores, all of Brill Bros.' stores, at both of A. Alexander's stores, of Edwin C. Burt & Co., 72 West 23d Street, at Hilton, Hughes & Co.'s, of F. O'Neill & Co.'s, and others in New-York City; of Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins, in Boston; Swope's in St. Louis; Potter's in Cincinnati; Kast's in San Francisco; Schumacher Bros'. Milwaukee; of DeMuth, Streeter, Foreman Shoe Co., Elkins, Wiswall, Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Schlesinger & Mayer, Siegel, Cooper & Co., and Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, and of the best retail shoe stores in all the largest cities and towns throughout the country, as the two hundred shoe manufacturing firms now using them are sending shoes finished with them to the retail dealers everywhere.

Why? Because Shoes with
PRATT FASTENERS sell

quicker than Shoes without them. People want them!

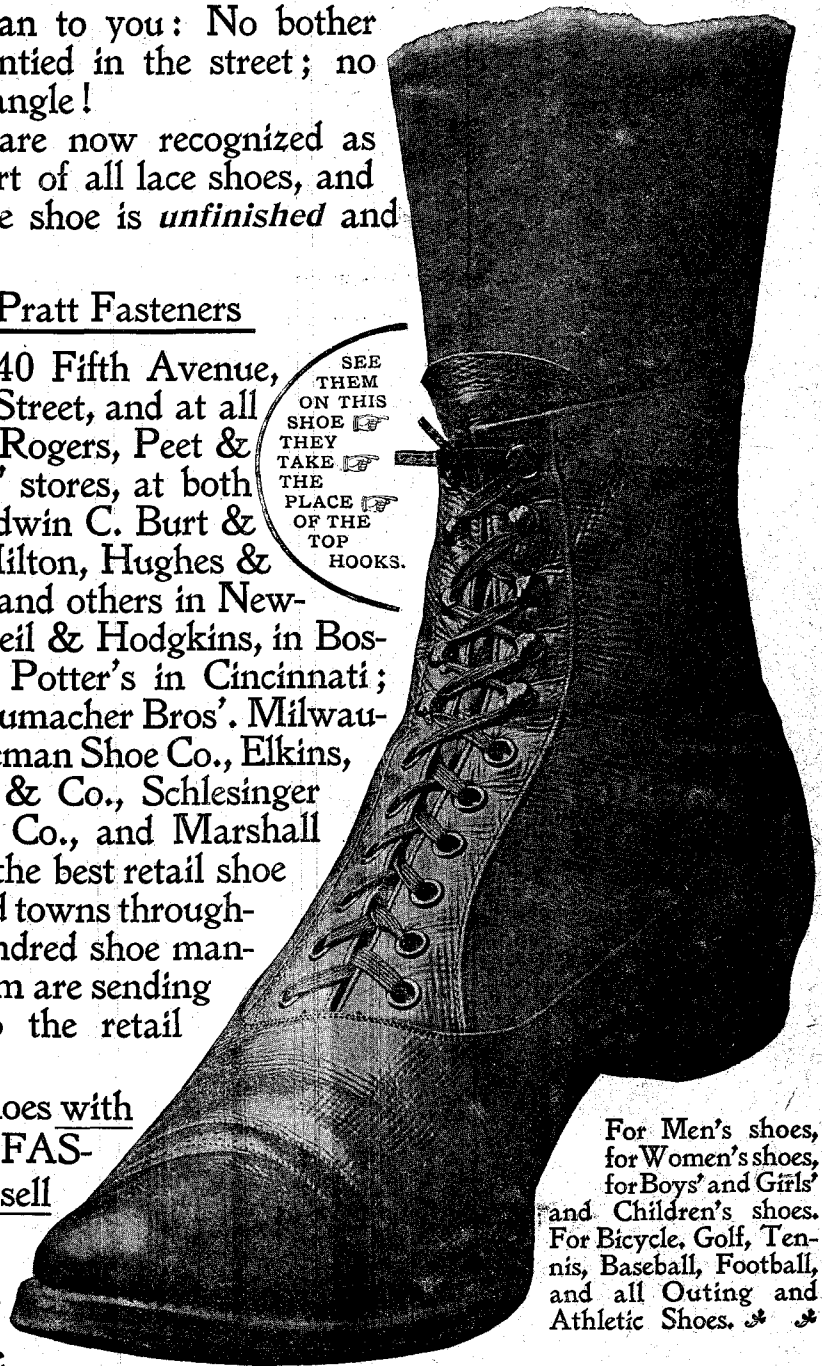
Your retail shoe dealer CAN get them for you without charge

if you ask him. His manufacturers will use them if he asks them to when ordering.

They actually hold the lace securely—all day—every day—all the time—without its slipping or wearing the lace. They are quick! They are sure!

Agents wanted in every city and town in America. Manufacturers and retail dealers ARE CAUTIONED to specify and identify the Pratt Fastener when ordering, as there is no other shoe-lace fastener that will hold the lace reliably and satisfactorily: *always*.

SEE
THEM
ON THIS
SHOE
THEY
TAKE
THE
PLACE
OF THE
TOP
HOOKS.



For Men's shoes,
for Women's shoes,
for Boys' and Girls'
and Children's shoes.
For Bicycle, Golf, Tennis,
Baseball, Football,
and all Outing and
Athletic Shoes. ❁ ❁

PRATT FASTENER COMPANY,

200 Market Street, Chicago.

110 Lincoln Street, Boston.