himself to all the changes of the world that is out of doors. Physical and mental myopy had best stick to the pavement, to the study, or at most to venture only upon a summer watering-place. It may not always be true that it takes a great mind to be a fisherman, but it cer-tainly takes a disposition that is distinctly a type to honestly enjoy a day's lonely angling, whether you catch anything or whether you do not; success is merely an incident to the born angler's enjoyment. This book reminds us that there is virtue in getting at times close to mother earth. There is a salutary effect in sleeping on the ground, *sub Jove*, a few nights each year; there is a medicinal virtue in it. At home we are martyrs to drafts, and catch a violent cold if caught out in a shower without an umbrella, but it is notorious that one may wade streams trout-fishing in the mountains all day without the least danger of getting *enrhumé*. Those who know all these things will recognize in Mr. Robinson a congenial spirit. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

Notwithstanding the denial of Sittl and some others, it must be considered as settled that there were among the Latin-speaking people two languages—the literary and the vernacular. The literary language two languages—the literary and the vernacular. The literary language took its rise in that part of Italy known as Magna-Graecia, and, start-ing with Naevius, Ennius, and Livius Andronicus, diverged ever more widely from the speech of the common people, the sermo plebeius. Out of the sermo plebeius arose the modern Romance languages; and any scientific study of those languages presupposes an investigation into the Roman vernacular. A scholarly investigation of this sort has been made by Mr. Frederick Taber-Cooper, "submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia Colleg," and pub-lished under the title Word-Formation in the Roman Sermo Plebeius : An Historical Study of the Development of Vocabulary in Vulgar and Late Latin, with special reference to the Romance Languages. Mr. Cooper, Latin, with special reference to the Romance Languages. Mr. Cooper, after a careful introduction, treats first of the derivation of substantives, adjectives, diminutives, adverbs, and verbs in vulgar Latin. After this analytical work he proceeds to discuss the composition of words in the Roman vernacular. In pursuit of his purpose Mr. Cooper has made an examination so exhaustive that we should suppose that little or nothing could be added to it. The work is one which students of Latin and of the Romance languages will find invaluable. (Ginn & Co., Boston.)

The Critical Handbook of the Greek New Testament, by Edward C. Mitchell, D.D., President of Leland University, New Orleans. New and enlarged edition. (Harper & Brothers, New York.) Dr. Mitchell's work, first published about fifteen years ago, does not under-take to give what we have in Dr. Sanday's Bampton Lectures on Inspiration, the approved results of modern criticism. Neither does it doed with executions of criticism pay under discussion. It four an Inspiration, the approved results of modern criticism. Neither does it deal with questions of criticism now under discussion. It gives us, first, a compendious view of the evidence for the general authenticity of the New Testament Scriptures; next, a very brief outline of the History of the Canon, and then a sketch of the History of the Text. Thus far it is not particularly critical, but rather cursory, with some valuable foot-notes. The rest of the book, comprising one-half of the volume, is occupied with charts, tables, and facsimiles, in which its principal value consists. Its classified catalogue of MSS., embracing all that are found in the standard authorities, to the number of over 3.800. makes it a convenient index to the works of Tischendorf and 3,800, makes it a convenient index to the works of Tischendorf and Scrivener, while at the same time referring to what either of these has omitted. It also describes a large number of American MSS., some of which are not elsewhere catalogued. Its glossary of abbrevia-tions, signs, and library designations will be serviceable in points obscure even to those who possess the larger critical authorities. Typographically it is handsomely done.

Mr. George Saintsbury had a good thought when he determined to present to the readers of the present day a selection of the classic *Marmontel's Moral Tales*. In his introduction, the literary quality of which equals almost any of the stories that he translates and edits, Mr. Saintsbury indulges himself in some entertaining literary philoso-phizing. It may be true that Sainte-Beuve was correct in calling Marmontel a second-rate writer, yet we cannot help admiring to the fullest extent the grace and delicacy of his invention and style. Second rate or first rate, these stories will always remain admirable. The form in which they have been published, with illustrations by Mr. Hammond, renders the work suitable for a gift-book, and as such it is likely to be chosen by many in the coming Christmas season. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

An Ethical Movement is a volume of lectures by W. L. Sheldon, lecturer for the Ethical Society of St. Louis, who in his dedication describes himself as an apprentice of Dr. Felix Adler. For those who wish to know the type of thought embodied in this ethical movement we should think this volume would prove useful. To our thought it is far too much a questioning, far too little an affirmation; far too much an attempted interpretation of other men's faith, far too little an exposition of a spiritual faith possessed by the expositor, to be of great value to the one who has lived in the atmosphere of a Christian church and a Christian home.

A new edition of Daudet is always in order, and that which is now coming from the press of the Messrs. Macmillan & Co. (New York) is dainty and well made in all its appointments. The first volume, *Tartarin of Tarascon*, is an admirable introduction to one of the most humorous and picturesque of contemporary French novelists. It has already become a classic—one of those literary illustrations of provin-eich humor which held a great place in the interact and merced al cial humor which hold a great place in the interest and regard of all who appreciate characteristic human qualities. This edition presents a small, attractive page, with wide margins, and profuse illustrations

by such well-known illustrators as Picard, Rossi, Montégut, and others.

A popular national history under the title *The People's History of the United States* is being published in serial parts by the Woolfall Company of this city. The author is Mr. Edward S. Ellis, best known as the writer of many books for boys. The three parts sent to us are profusely illustrated, and the typography is excellent. The style is direct and simple. A commendable feature is found in the prelimi-nary lists of authorities and side-readings attached to each chapter.

T New Books

[The books mentioned under this head and under that of Books Received include all received by The Outlook during the week ending May 1. This weekly report of current literature will be supplemented by fuller reviews of the more important works.]

A new edition of Henry D. Lloyd's *Wealth Against Commonwealth* has been published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, New York, the price being reduced to \$1 as against \$2.50 received for the former edition. The book has already reached a wider circle of readers than any other scholarly economic work of the last decade, and the publication of this new edition at a popular price will doubtless greatly extend its influence. The volume deals chiefly with the history of the Standard Oil Company, as exhibiting in a concrete form the most serious evils which Company, as exhibiting in a concrete form the most serious evils which lead to and arise from the concentrated control of an entire industry. The charges brought are mainly from court records and the findings of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and legislative investigating: committees. No answer has been published, we believe, except that of Professor George Gunton in the "Social Economist" (now "Gun-ton's Magazine") last year. In case the charges can be answered, the company arraigned owes it to the public to answer them. The policy of silence is usually the one to nursue toward newsnaper accusation of silence is usually the one to pursue toward newspaper accusation, but it is not the one to pursue toward a volume like this, written by a responsible author, published by a responsible firm, and citing public records of such high authority.

records of such high authority. The Insane in Foreign Countries, by William P. Letchworth, Presi-dent of the New York State Board of Charities, is a volume that reads itself. One would not imagine from its style that the author had ever penned an official report. His subject is introduced by a brief review of the progress of the humane treatment of the insane that is full of moral inspiration. As every one knows, it is a record of love triumph-ing where violence had failed. It seems strange that it is only a cen-tury since Pinel, on assuming oversight of the Bicêtre in Paris, found fifty-three men languishing in chains, and was asked by an official if he was himself "mad" that he should "desire to unchain such ani-mals." In our own country it was only a few years earlier that Dr. Rush, at the hospital in Philadelphia, relinquished whips and chains, and even then that distinguished philanthropist deemed it of the first importance, on paying a visit to an insane man, " to look him out of Rush, at the hospital in Philadelphia, relinquished whips and chains, and even then that distinguished philanthropist deemed it of the first importance, on paying a visit to an insane man, "to look him out of countenance." For the mediaval atrocities toward the insane the Church has received—and deserved—a large share of the blame; but it is equally deserving of credit for the part it has borne in carrying for-ward the modern reforms. As early as 1817 the Society of Friends— pioneers in this as in nearly every other humane movement—erected near Philadelphia a hospital, whose object, in the words of its project-ors, was " that the insane might see that they were regarded as men and brethren." A large part of Mr. Letchworth's volume is devoted to descriptions of the methods employed in modern European hospitals, which he has investigated with a degree of thoroughness which would have been impossible for a man of less judgment or less enthusiasm. The volume is copiously and admirably illustrated. Mr. George B. Waldron's *Handbook on Currency and Wealth* (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York) condenses within small compass a vast amount of statistical information bearing upon the economic ques-tions now before the public. One of the most interesting portions relates to the present distribution of property and incomes. In estimating the National income, Mr. Waldron seems to us to reach a total much too great, but this criticism applies with more force to the official estimates he accepts than to the estimates he himself makes. *Russian Politics*, by Herbert M. Thompson, M.A., is not a work of original research, but is the result of careful study, compacty, clearly, and effectively presented. It is historical only to the degree that a knowledge of history is essential to an understanding of the present situation. The author's aim is to stir the friends of freedom through-out the world to a deeper interest in the cause of Russian liberty. His work is vivified by the fact that his heart is in it. The chapters

out the world to a deeper interest in the cause of Russian liberty. His work is vivified by the fact that his heart is in it. The chapters upon the method in which the Russian serfs were emancipated, and the manner in which they have been almost re-enslaved by debt and

the manner in which they have been almost re-enslaved by debt and taxation, are particularly worthy of the examination of students of social politics. (Henry Holt & Co., New York.) Mr. F. J. Stimson's Handbook to the Labor Law of the United States (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York) is a work of exceptional value to lawyers, to students of labor problems, and to managers of trades-unions. In substance it is little less than a complete codification of the labor laws and decisions of all the States of the Union; in style it is for the most part an attractive essay upon the present position of laborers before the law, and the constitutionality of further legislation in their behalf. It would be difficult to speak too warmly of the scholarly way in which Mr. Stimson has conducted his investigation, or of the artistic way in which he has presented the results so as to meet the needs of audiences so diverse. Mr. Stimson's conclusions will be the subject of a subsequent review.

Son's conclusions will be the subject of a subcluster so unverse. Mr. Shines Dr. Homer B. Sprague's edition of Shakespeare's comedy As You Like It (Silver, Burdett & Co., New York) is furnished with an intro-duction which gives some facts about the play and a number of critical

comments from different sources, with notes, suggestions, and plans for study, topics for essays, with an index of words and with an appen-dix.——André Chevrillon's *Record of Experiences and Travel in India* has been translated from the French by William Marchant, and appears in an American edition with the imprint of Henry Holt & Co. (New York). The central points from which the reader is taken to view India in this volume are Lucknow, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Ellora. He has, however, a glimpse of the Himalayas and Ceylon, and he is instructed concerning Buddhism, Brahmanism, and Hindu-ism. ism.

ism. To the multitude of books of comment or reference dealing with American writers Miss Lucy Tappan has added *Topical Notes on American Authors* (Silver, Burdett & Co., New York), a volume which grows out of class work in the Gloucester High School, and aims to create an interest in the personality of the writers who are] treated. These embrace the well-known names in the first rank of American literature, beginning with Irving and closing with Dr. Holmes. The method is both biographical and critical, aiming to bring out the personality of the writer through the characteristics of his work and of his personal history.—The somewhat elusive and shadowy personality of *Leigh Hunt* is the subject of a study in Mr. R. Brimley Johnson's brief biography (Mac-millan & Co., New York). The little book, which belongs to the Dilettante Series, has a biographical basis, but aims to characterize and

somewhat elusive and shadowy personality of Leigh Hunt is the subject of a study in Mr. R. Brimley Johnson's brief biography (Mac-millan & Co., New York). The little book, which belongs to the Dilettante Series, has a biographical basis, but aims to characterize and describe the literary activity and ethical quality of Leigh Hunt under such heads as journalist, poet, critic, and miscellanist. It is not improbable that some, perhaps many, young people will read the story of Christ's life disguised in Asa of Bethlehem and His House-hold, by Mary Elizabeth Jennings (A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York). We should prefer either a combination of the Four Gospels, or one of the shorter and simpler lives of Christ.—Questions of Honor in the Christian Life, by Katherine E. Conway (Pilot Publishing Company, Boston), is little more than a series of editorial paragraphe on questions of minor morals.—The Glorious Lord, by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, is a volume of simple spiritual sermonettes, a characteriza-tion which might also be applied to The Deeper Christian Life, by Andrew Murray, both published by the F. H. Revell Company, New York.—The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul, harmonized and chrono-logically arranged in Scripture language by the Rev. S. W. Pratt, interweaves autobiographical references from the Epistles with the story of the Apostle's life, and gives some freshness to both. (A. D. F. Randolph & Co., New York.)—There are a great many Ephesian Christians who "have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost." Through the Eternal Spirit, a Biblical study on the Holy Ghost, by James Elder Cumming's story or not. The chief value of this book appears to us to lie, not in its philosophical com-prany, New York), is therefore to be welcomed, whether the critic agrees with the result of Elder Cumming's story or not. The chief value of this book appears to us to lie, not in its philosophical com-prehensiveness, nor in any special spiritual insight, but in its very thorough collocation of Scripture texts and Sc the spirit of modern criticism; treats the history and literature of Israel as history and literature, but is wholly reverent in its tone and constructive in its purpose; an excellent text-book for the study of Old Testament history.—The scope of the treatment of Archbishop Wake and the Project of Union (1717-1720), between the Gallican and Anglican Churches, by J. H. Lupton, B.D., is indicated by its title. (Macmillan & Co., New York)—The Religious Forces of the United States, by H. K. Carroll, LL.D., revised January 1, 1896, with addi-tional tables of statistics for the five years since the census of 1890, being an excellent handbook up to date. (Christian Literature Combrings an excellent handbook up to date. (Christian Literature Com-

binds, by high first, in this, in the this, in the this, in the this, in the this, i

Sketch-Book, edited by James Chalmers, Ph.D., LL.D. The purpose of the editor is suggested in these words :

He who daily reads his Plato, his New Testament, his Matthew Arnold, his Emerson, and who comes to require daily an hour's thinking-together with such minds as these, as regularly as he requires his daily bread, will, in the course of years, become so illumined with the spirit of sweetness and light, so warmed with the intensity of thought-heat, and so exalted with a divine spirituality, that he will find himself, at times, on the very Mount of Transfiguration, walk-ing and talking with God and seeing him face to face.

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Literary Notes

—A book of critical essays on Zola, Dumas *fils*, and Maupassant by Count Tolstoï has just been translated, under his supervision, from Russian into French.

—Among the most important books soon to be published in Eng-land are the "Life of Jowett," written by Mr. Evelyn Abbott and Professor Lewis Campbell, and the Bishop of Peterborough's "Life of Queen Elizabeth.'

Of Queen Elizabeth."
Mr. Rudyard Kipling has ready for publication the manuscript of a short novel dealing with the life of a rich man's son among the Gloucester fishermen. It is said to be redolent of salt air and sound sense, and to point, without preaching, a most wholesome moral.
It is said that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, had confined his reading to the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress" until recently, when somebody gave him one of Mark Twain's books. The humor of the American joker happened to hit the slow-going Boer in the right place, and he has purchased a full set of Mr. Clemens's books. books.

—The students of Boston University announce the preparation of a Latin Play soon to be given by the Latin Department under the direction of Professors Thomas B. Lindsay and Joseph R. Taylor, the proceeds of which are to go to the Library of the Boston University Philological Association.

Philological Association. —Toward the end of this month the Scribners will publish an edi-tion, fully protected by copyright, of a new poem by Algemon Charles Swinburne, called "The Tale of Balen." The poem, which is longer and more important than any recent work of Mr. Swinburne's, con-sists of Sir Thomas Malory's story of Balen, told in an elaborate, rhymed measure, which, however, keeps very close to the original. The publishers say that in scheme and method the poem is an entirely new manifestation of Mr. Swinburne's genius, and his own apprecia-tion of its value is shown by the fact that he has made the dedication to his mother. to his mother.

-Commenting on the report that Coleridge's house, at the foot of the Downs at Nether Stowey, in Somersetshire, is to be turned into an ale-house, the "Churchman" says :

This is profanation, and the literary world should rise up to prevent it. Fancy converting Addison's walk at Oxford into a bowling-alley, or desecrating the spot at Stoke Pogis where Gray meditated in a village churchyard! It was at Nether Stowey, in the house we speak of, that Coleridge wrote the "Ancient Mariner" and "Christabel." These are two of the choicest poems in English literature. If Shakespeare's house at Stratford is a sacred spot, so is the cot-tage of Coleridge. Burns's house is still preserved and visited as a shrine of genius, a place of sweet and thrilling memories. It is sad to think of the great and glowing associations which rise on crossing the threshold of one who like and glowing associations which rise on crossing the threshold of one the freat Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was a philosopher, a poet, and a supreme critic, dis-sipated by the fumes and din of a village pot-house.

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Books Received

For the Week Ending May 1

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AMERICAN BOOK CO., NEW YORK
MAN, Charles W. School Recreations and Amusements. \$1.
Carroll, H. K. The Religious Forces of the United States. \$3.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK
Carroll, H. K. The Religious Forces of the United States. \$3.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK
Waldron, George B. A Handbook on Currency and Wealth. HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK
Waldron, George B. A Handbook on Currency and Wealth. HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK
Thompson, Herbert M. Russian Politics. \$2.
Chevrillon, André. In India. Translated by William Marchant. \$1.50.
MACTILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
Thoton, J. H. Archbishop Wake and the Project of Union Between the Gallican and Anglican Churches (171-7170). 75 cts.
THE MERRIAM CO., NEW YORK
King, K. Douglas. The Scripture Reader of St. Mark's. 50 cts.
PILOT PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK
A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., NEW YORK
A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., NEW YORK
Pratt, Rev. S. W. The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul. \$1.
Pratt, Rev. S. W. The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul. \$1.
Pratt, Rev. S. W. The Life and Epistles of Saint Paul. \$1.
Prentiss, Mrs. E. Stepping Heavenward. 50 cts.
Muray, Andrew. The Glorious Lord. 50 cts.
Muray, Andrew. The Glorious Lord. 50 cts.
Muray, Andrek ESCENERE'S SONS, NEW YORK
Kent, Charles Foster. A History of the Hebrew People. \$1.25.
Marking Strangend Other Stories. \$1.
Stories Foster. A History of the Hebrew People. \$1.55.
Stories be English Authors. England; Ireland. 2 Vols. \$2.
Marking Charles Schlemer's Sons, NEW YORK
Marking Charles Foster. A History of the Hebrew People. \$1.55.
Stories be English Authors. England; Ireland. 2 Vols. \$2.
Stories be English Authors. England; Ireland. 2 Vols. \$2.
Stories be English Authors. England; Ir

Violets

By Mary F. Butts

I saw a group of lasses, 'Twas in a dream of May, Out among the grasses, Merrily at play. Their pretty waists were slim and thin, Their blue hoods tied beneath the chin.

I said, "O dainty lasses,

I said, "O dainty lasses, I pray come home with me, From out the rain-wet grasses, If you can so agree." They answered, in that dream of May, "We would, if we could get away."

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A Dandelion's Way

By Frances Bennett Callaway

A dandelion loves to have her own way, just A dandelion loves to have her own way, just as you and I do. She loves to grow up tall, with a fine long stem nodding and shaking her head and dancing merrily in the wind and sun-shine. When the storm comes beating down, she draws her green waterproof cloak up over her head, and while the thrush sings so cheerily, she dances round dances with the rain-drops, gray little dondelion 1 gay little dandelion ! But the dandelion cannot always have her

But the dandelion cannot always have her own way, sweet as it is, for there is the gar-dener who comes cutting her down cruelly with the lawn-mower again and again and again. How discouraging all this is when one feels herself made to dance on a long stem with such jocund friends as the rain, the wind, and the sunshine! But the dandelion is not to be discouraged, and in a wise little brown heart she considers how she may best adapt herself to such adverse circumstances as gar-deners and lawn-mowers. The next day she comes up as bright and

The next day she comes up as bright and friendly as ever, only with a shorter stem. Again she is cut down, and again she springs up bravely with a still shorter stem. At last she is trampled upon and bruised and crushed under foot to the earth, but the brightness and gladness and beauty are still there in the faithful brown heart, and, gazing steadfastly into heaven, she sends up one there in the faithful brown heart, and, gazing steadfastly into heaven, she sends up one trustful little bud without any stem at all. Her sister dandelions do the same, and they bloom and bloom and bloom until the green lawn looks as if it were buttoned down all over with pieces of brightest gold

pieces of brightest gold. This is a true story, but if you don't believe it, you may ask the dandelion.

The Disappearance and Recovery of the Queen

A gentleman who is very fond of every liv-ing thing, who watches animals carefully that he may learn their ways, tells a very interest-ing story of some ants in Central Park. He saw a procession of ants going across the path. This gentleman watched, and, knowing the ways of ants, knew that they were emigrating to a new colony because the old city was over-crowded. He watched the ares closely, to decide which was the queen. At last he dis-covered her, attended by a guard of honor. Quickly and carefully he lifted the queen, and held her in his hand. She was missed at once, and there was the greatest excitement. The guard of honor were seized by the others and held under arrest. Ants started out in every direction to look for the queen. The ants from the old city were notified, and came to assist in the search: They looked every-where, and returned again and again to learn if there was any news. At last the gentleman put the queen down on the path some distance A gentleman who is very fond of every livput the queen down on the path some distance away from the point at which he had captured her. She was discovered by one of the scouts, her. She was discovered by one or the scours, who hurried back to the point where the ants had assembled, and told of his discovery. A guard of honor hurried to the queen, and actually carried her back to her subjects, who received her with demonstrations of joy. The her. received her with demonstrations of joy. The new colony had established the new home under a bench. A hole under one of the legs

For the Little People

of the bench led to it. With the guard of honor carrying the queen, the procession re-formed and began its march, and soon dis-appeared from sight. The gentleman moist-ened some lumps of sugar and put them on the path. Soon two or three ants appeared, found the sugar, and immediately reported at the new colony. When they returned, a num-hor of balance are with them ond the sugar ber of helpers came with them, and the sugar was all carried, grain by grain, to the new home. Doubtless they thought they had found a most wonderful land to settle in when food was provided in such quantities near at hand.

Food for the Animals

A zoölogical garden is an expensive garden to maintain. The animals must be well cared for, or they will die. They must have the kind of food they will eat. A monkey and a lion will not eat the same kind of food. and a lion will not eat the same kind of food. The elephants and the snakes will not eat the same kind of food. The getting of the right kind of food is not easy. There must be frogs, mice, rabbits, pigeons, guinea-pigs. Besides there must be bread and beef and fish and milk and eggs. There must be grains of all kinds—wheat, oats, maize, and bran; vegetables, nuts, biscuits, and common greens from the fields, and hay and straw. There must be some one in charge of all this provender, one who knows how much is safe for the animals to eat, and what changes must for the animals to eat, and what changes must be made in each animal's food ; for they would be made in each animal's food; for they would not keep well if they ate the same kind of food each day. The elephant will eat two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay and other dry food, such as rice, biscuit, clover, and mangel-wurzel, in twenty-four hours. The hippopotamus will eat the same quantity of green food. The polar bear must have fish and fat meat. Seals like whiting best to eat. Bears eat meat and biscuit; monkeys, bread and milk : lions and tigers, meat and milk. and milk; lions and tigers, meat and milk. Eggs are a favorite food with snakes, and some kinds of birds.

How to Win Some Wood-Friends

This is the time of year when the little city children go to the parks. One of the greatest delights of the parks for little children are the delights of the parks for little children are the squirrels. In most of the parks the squirrels are very tame. If you want a squirrel to come close to you, you must keep very quiet. At first throw a nut on the ground quite a dis-tance away, and the squirrel, after watching it a while, will go and get it. Then he will watch you. Now throw another nut not quite so far. The squirrel will scamper away, but if you are patient, he will come and get it. While he is eating it and watching you closely, throw an-other nut not quite so far from the squirrel. This time he will not run away, perhaps not even jump, but, with his eye fixed on you, he will come quickly over the grass nearer to you. Now wait a while, and if you are very wise he will come a little closer, and, just as plainly as will come a little closer, and, just as plainly as a squirrel can say it, he will ask for "Another nut, please." Then drop one quite close to yourself, about four feet away, and he will, if you are quiet, come and get it. If you learn the sounds the squirrels make, when you make it he will wrick up be care and came closer and he will prick up his ears and come closer and closer to you, until he will eat a nut at your very feet.

Rats the Victors

There is an island of several acres in one of the rivers in England, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. This island gave beautiand Lincolnshire. This island gave beauti-ful pasture to about three thousand sheep. They lived with the beautiful river flowing all round them, and the grass richer and greener than anywhere else in England. What do you think has happened? Rats have taken possession of the island, and they have eaten the roots of the grass so that it has died; there is nothing but the brown earth, which looks as if it had been just plowed. The sheep have all been taken off the island in boats, and are pastured on the mainland.

The owners of the island have tried in every way to get rid of the rats, but cannot. 680

The Nobody Man

- I walked one day, a long, long way, Down to Topsy-Turvy Town, Where it's day all night, and it's night all dav-
- day— In the land of Upside Down. And who do you think was walking round? Imagine it if you can: In the land of Upside Down I found The Nobody Man!
- His head was bowed, and he groaned aloud, With the burden that he bore:
- Misdeeds and mishaps, a wonderful crowd, Till there seemed no room for more.
- "And why are you so heavily tasked, On such an unequal plan?" As I sat on a wayside seat, I asked The Nobody Man.

- He sat him nigh with a doleful sigh, And he said: "It needs must be; What 'Nobody' does at home so sly Is shouldered here by me.
- The slips and mishaps that are, soon or late, Denied by the careless clan, In the land of Upside Down all weight The Nobody Man."

- He passed along with a doleful song, This overburdened wight, And, bowed with the weight of other folk's
- wrong, He hobbled out of sight;
- And I don't understand how it all can be, Or why he should bear this ban, But—well, 'twas a wonderful thing to see The Nobody Man !

-St. Nicholas.

Part of the Birthday Celebration

There was great excitement in the family, for the father's birthday was very near. There is only one small person in the family, and he felt the responsibility in regard to this birthday. There were many conferences and birthday. There were many conferences and consultations, and at last the morning of the birthday came. The small boy woke early, and remembered at once all the things that were planned for the day. Suddenly he re-membered a very important ceremony con-nected with his own birthday celebration that had not been thought of in connection with this birthday. He jumped out of bed, took his bank, and went into his father's room. "Eather, you know on my birthday I send to his bank, and went into his father's room. "Father, you know on my birthday I send to the Fresh-Air Fund a penny for every year I am old, and as much more as I can. Don't you think you ought to put in a penny in this bank for every year you are old to go to the Fund?" His father thought he ought, and was very glad that he had been reminded, and assured the boy that he would remember this assured the boy that he would remember this part of his birthdays in the future. That boy is a missionary in spirit, and he works at home.

They Found a Home

Two hunters in California were in the deep woods hunting large game a year ago. They woods hunting large game a year ago. They saw a lion and fired. No sound followed, nor was there any motion in the deep underbrush. They went through the underbrush carefully, and found that the shot had killed the lion. Not far away they found three baby lions fast asleep. They knew then that they had killed the mother of these three babies. The hunters decided that they must take care of these beautiful little creatures. So they picked them up in their arms, and started for their homes, many days' journey away. They car-ried the lion kittens in their arms until they peached a place where their form a bar form reached a place where they found a box from which to make a cage. The kittens were fed on milk from a nursing-bottle until they had learned to lap it. They live in a large cage, and are now large and beautiful. They are playful as kittens with their owner

The Home Club

His Belief

"Believe me, my dear fellow, the trcub'e is not with your lot, or your environment, or your inherit-ance; the whole trouble is with your false philoso-phy of life, for 'as a man thinketh, so he is.'... When your belief is wrong, then all is wrong." "Yes, but then that is only my belief."

"Yes, but then that is only my beller." "Only your belief? My stars, man, what more do you want to convict you than this very confession of yours—only your belief? Why, what is a man's be-lief but the thing he lives by?—by the life, that is what one lives by, hence his belief." —Philib Macgregor -Philit Macgregor.

Bright Days for the Children

There is hope that the children of the future will benefit from the increase in knowledge of the necessity of constant and directed effort if their development is to be natural and har-monious. It seems rather absurd to send a child to the kindergarten in the morning and have it spend the rest of the hours of the day in a home with people who have little conception and sympathy with child nature, its needs or its and sympathy with child hattire, its needs of its activities. There has been a very great growth in the knowledge of child life, due to the mothers' classes of the kindergarten. For many years the purpose of the kindergarten was misunderstood, and even intelligent women the webt of its and note of it as a most even thought of it and spoke of it as a most excel-lent thing for the children of the poor, and many lent thing for the children of the poor, and many mothers worked hard—worked to the neglect of their own children—to secure kindergartens for their less fortunate neighbors, when their own children every hour of the day gave evidence of the need of the very training which their mother was trying to secure for the children of the poor. At last the kindergarten idea has been in a measure grasped, and several kin-dergarten training schools throughout the counbeen in a measure grasped, and several kin-dergarten training schools throughout the coun-try have established classes for nurses. It is singular that not yet have the private kinder-gartens to any extent been able to establish mothers' classes; and these nurses' classes bear the same relation to the private kinder-gartens that the mothers' classes do to the reas kindergartens. Here and there a private free kindergartner. Here and there a private kindergartner has been able to establish mothers' classes, but on the whole these efforts have not met with the success they deserve, and should the mothers of the children in our private kindergartens continue to be as deaf and blind to the advantage of these classes, it will become a necessity to establish, for the and binned the anecessity to establish, for the private kindergartens, nurses' classes, in place of the mothers' classes, so often a success among the poor. In a private kindergarten in Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Pratt In-stitute Kindergarten Department, a nurses' class has been opened. Eight lectures have been given. The subjects of these lectures or talks have been, "How to use Sand with Children Out-of-doors and In-doors," "Clay and Form Work," "Soap-bubbles and How to Play with them," A Week in the Country with the Children," "Simple Outdoor and In-door Games," "Stories and What to Tell," "Stones, Leaves and Seeds, and what to do with them," Building Blocks." These classes have also been opened to mothers. Wise inhave also been opened to mothers. Wise in-deed is the mother who has made it a point to go with her nurse to improve these and similar educational opportunities.

A Summer School

A Summer School of Psychology, Biology, Pedagogy, and Anthropology is announced to be held at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., from July 13–25. The answers to the printed syllabi and questions having been returned in great enough numbers, Dr. G. Stanley Hall will make reports on about twenty topics of child study. Courses will be given by the following instructors : G. Stanley Hall, Ph.D., LL.D., President of the University and Pro-fessor of Psychology; Clifton F. Hodge, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology and Neu-rology; Edmund C. Sanford, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Psychology; William H. Burn-ham, Ph.D., Instructor in Pedagogy; Alax-ander F. Chamberlain, Ph.D., Lecturer in Anthropology; Herman T. Lukens, Ph.D., Docent in Pedagogy; Ernest H. Lindley, A.M., Fellow in Psychology. The fee will be twenty dollars for the course. All the resources of A Summer School of Psychology, Biology,

the University will be open to those who attend this summer course

The Danger to Bird Life

A lecture delivered at the Academy of Natural Sciences recently on "The Protec-tion and Preservation of Our Native Birds" aroused both indignation and interest. The lecturer stated that there were sections of Pennsylvania where, within the last twentyfive years, the sky was often darkened by the hve years, the sky was often darkened by the flight of pigeons, where now not a pigeon can be found. In sixteen years there is a record of only six wild pigeons having been killed in the State of Pennsylvaria. The lecturer stated that the greatest destroyer of birds was fashion, and that there was no hope of a return of the songsters to the forests and woods of America until every woman refused to wear a bird on her hat. Gulls, or terns, as the lecturer termed them, have almost disap-peared from the Atlantic coast. One New eared from the Atlantic coast. One New ork dealer had at one time in stock thirty thousand little terns, and one gunner sent to market three thousand. There were eight market three thousand. There were eight different species of herons on the eastern coast of Florida in 1880. The milliners have depopulated this coast, and herons have prac-tically disappeared. The collectors of birds' eggs are not as destructive as fashion to bird life. The lecturer declares that in the last one hundred years not more than five hundred thousand specimens of birds' eggs have been collected in this country.

He Thought He Knew

The danger of confusing the minds of children ought really to arouse the sympathies of all the adults about them, and make the latter careful in the use of words. The world is so big and so new when these little creatures start out on their public career that they need the most careful attention if they are to be saved from misinterpretation and confusion. A small boy, a pupil in a Sunday-school, had been learning with his fellow-pupils a new hymn, the title of which was "My Heart is Fixed." This sentence appeared in each verse of the hymn. It occurred to the teacher of the infant class that she would ask the children what the song meant. Each of the little ones looked at her Meant. Each of the little ones looked at her anxiously, but no one attempted to answer. At last she called one by name and asked, "Can you tell me what I mean when I say 'My heart is fixed'?" "Yes'm," was the quick answer; "your heart got broke and you had to have it mended." Needless to say the teacher discovered that the hymn, beautiful as it was, was not such as could be comprehended by children of from four to six years old.

A List of Books for Children

A correspondent sends us the following list of books for children's libraries :

- 1. Alice in Wonderland. Lewis Carroll.
- Alice in Wonderland. Lewis Carroll.
 2-3. Jungle Stories (2 vols.). Rudyard Kipling.
 4. Uncle Remus. J. C. Harris.
 5. Rollo at Work and at Play. Jacob Abbott.
 6. Water-Babies. Kingsley.
 7. Greek Heroes. Kingsley.
 8. Little Women. Alcott.
 9. Story of a Short Life. Ewing.
 10. Lob-lie-by-the-fire. Ewing.
 11. The Prince and the Pauper. Mark Twain.
 12. Wonder Book. Hans Christian Andersen.
 13. Fairy Stories. Grimm.
 14. Animal Life in the Sea, etc. S. Cooper.
 15. Hans Brinker. M. M. Dodge.
 16. Childhood of the World. Clodd.
 17. The Boy's Froissart.
 18. Signs and Seasons. John Burroughs.

- The Boy's Froissart.
 Signs and Seasons. John Burroughs.
 Child's Garden of Verse. R. L. Stevenson.
 Book of Famous Verse. Repplier.
 Open Sesame (a poetical collection),
 Red Fairy Book, edited by Andrew Lang.
 Blue Fairy Book, edited by Andrew Lang.
 Robinson Crusoe. (Adapted.) Defoe.
 Gulliver's Travels. (Adapted.) Swift.
 - Worth Considering

The original idea has been advanced of establishing on each of the European steamers a school of languages; on the German steam-ers a German school, under the direction of an educated German; on the French, a French teacher; on the Italian, an Italian teacher.



It is claimed that very many passengers on these ocean steamers are not ill, and that they could use their time on board to very great advantage if only there were an educated teacher of a foreign language on board.

Salicylic Acid

Salicylic Acid Dear Outlook: In The Outlook for April 18 was a communication signed "Mrs. C. D. B." about "Canned Fruit," recommending using compound extract salyx with water for preserving fruit. Since then I have read a short article in the "Youth's Com-panion" of April 23 on "Chemistry's Counterfeiting Power," in which is the following: "A recent achievement is the manufacture of salicylic acid from carbolic acid. Formerly it was obtained from the wintergreen plant and from certain varieties of willows, and was very costly. At present it is made-by the ton, and is extremely cheap—too cheap, in fact, inasmuch as it is freely employed to give a bet-ter keeping quality to bottled and otherwise pre-served foods. It kills the bacteria that produce decomposition, but in the stomach it destroys the digestive ferments, and on that account it is injuri-ous to health." A READER. ous to health." A READER.

rired

All the time; weak, nervous, out of sorts. This is the condition of thousands in the spring. The cause is found in the blood. It is loaded with impurities. It is depleted in quality. It is thin and poor, and it fails to carry sufficient hourishment to the

Nerves

Muscles, and organs of the body. Therefore the nerves are weak, appetite is poor, and the person is "all played out." Enrich and purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and health, vigor, and vitality will return.



Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take

Correspondence

See Editorial for Response

To the Editors of The Outlook: In a recent article by Dr. Horton, after indicating some of the effects of the "Higher Criticism" in changing the former estimate of many parts of the Bible as to authorship and inspiration, it is stated that "there is a mode of handling the Bible which each dilignath at ford and understand the Word of seeks diligently to find and understand the Word of God which is unquestionably there." Dr. Horton is too far away to answer any questions while the sub-ject is fresh in the minds of readers, but as I have noticed similar statements by other contributors who maintain essentially the same critical views, as well as in editorials, I assume that The Outlook assents to the positions taken by him in the article,

assents to the positions taken by him in the article, and is willing to respond to any proper inquiries. Let me ask, therefore, what is the mode referred to, as pursued by this class of critics, by which they would guide youthful students, and what is the actual result? How do they discover what is and what is not divine in any specific portion of the accepted canon of Scripture? Take, e.g., the 137th Psalm, upon which Dr. Horton comments. What is the mode of finding "the Word of God" in that Psalm, if, indeed, it be there at all? What verses in it shall be received as such—as inspired by the Holy Ghost—after rejecting the objectionable verses?

Ghost—after rejecting the objectionable verses? So, also, with the Book of Genesis, a rudely constructed compilation of myths, allegories, traditions, and dim history by many writers and redactors at widely separated dates. By what process shall we fix upon the portions which are verily to be God's Word to young readers as well as to veterans?

Give us, additionally, some brief intimation what to do with Daniel, Jonah, Esther, all of which have no personal nor chronological connection with events supposed to be recorded in them, being en-tirely fictitious as to names and events. Having eliminated from them the humanly real, where shall we find the divinely instructive and uplifting? Can we discover and show our children anything more inspired and inspiring in them than in Shakespeare and Milton and Bunyan? Is inspiration anything more than genius, with all the defects of genius? I ask these questions with a positive desire for information. I have a high respect for these men,

some of whom I know personally. I do not doubt their sincerity. When I read their books and articles I find, generally, at the close, a glowing tribute to the book which they have been so ruthlessly dissect-ing—"Holy Scripture," as Dr. Briggs always calls it—and a declaration of their faith in its divinity, which seems to me only a year soath mostal average it—and a declaration of their faith in its divinity, which seems to me only a vague, sentimental expres-sion, the remnant of a former orthodoxy by which they would fain keep themselves within the limits of the evangelical spirit. If they can give us some-thing more distinct and practical, more than merely piously saying "God!" over the Scripture whose gross mistakes they are laying bare, some clue which will lead us into His revelation, I shall be very glad to have it. H. B. F. to have it. H. B. E. Summit, N. J.

Critics and Criticism

To the Editors of The Outlook: The two articles thus far published on "The Higher Criticism and the Teaching of the Young" have interested and saddened me. Drs. Gladden, Whiten Normer Science Whiton. Newman Smyth, and other writers have been so calm and judicious in their tone, and their criticism of those who differ has been so temperate, that these latest statements are something of a shock to one honestly trying to "prove all things and to hold fast that which is good." If Dean Farrar and Dr. Horton are correct in their character-izations as well as their theories, then many of my Izations as well as their theories, then many of my most helpful teachers have not merely been inno-cently but willfully untrue in their exposition of the Bible. Permit me to cite but one of many particu-lars. The Dean lays special stress on the Book of Daniel, which he discovered forty years ago was written in the age of the Maccabees. Only a short time since Dr. William M. Taylor and Professor Austin Phelps wrote of this book, and each held that its author was the man who lived in Nebuchanez-ar's court and that its concluding chapters are his zar's court, and that its concluding chapters are his foretellings.

The Dean divides those who hold this ancient The Dean divides those who hold this ancient view into three classes—the fanatics, the ignorant, and the cowards. In which group must I place my honored masters? I personally know many con-scientious and intelligent men and women, who, with a fair knowledge of the conclusions of the Higher Critics, still hold to the old way of inter-pretation. In our conversation I have found them modest and moderate. Why should their expres-sion of opinion be called "exacerbated opposition to the Higher Criticsm"? In his denunciation of such Dr. Horton is even more pronounced than the such Dr. Horton is even more pronounced than the Dean, although less ostentatious in the use of ad-jectives. He tells how his faith was almost wrecked because he had been taught to regard the Bible in

the old way. So he concludes that multitudes are infidels because denied a knowledge of the scientific methods of interpretation. I have been a student and teacher of the Bible for twenty-five years, and have never known a scholar to stumble over the su-pernatural in the Old Testament, or to question the ancient claim as to its authors. Must I think that these young men and women are deficient in mental scope? Often they have questioned the morality of certain narratives, like the destruction of the children by the bears, or of Achan and his family by command of Joshua. I have always found that a straightforward statement of the peculiar conditions under which these events occurred, and an expression of thankfulness for Christ's teaching, cleared away the difficulties. It was the way I was led to under-stand the Word of God by a wise and patient mother, whose rare mental endowments never caused a waver in her Puritan faith.

In no spirit of controversy, but as a bitter truth, I affirm that "The Bible for the Young," of which bean Farrar speaks so highly, and certain kindred books, have confirmed in agnosticism several of my friends. I also state as a fact that intemperate assertion on the part of Higher Critics is the excuse of some I know not only for their infidelity but for their perverse living.

For myself, may I say that while I acknowledge new light gained through the Higher Critics, and my library contains many of their books, I still hold in the main to the old view. But doubtless I was born in a prescientific age and cannot escape from my inheritance. J. R. D.

We agree with our correspondent in con-demning the spirit of uncharity and heat in the discussion of all topics. Such a spirit is pre-eminently out of place in the discussion of problems of theology and religion. Nor is The Outlook editorially responsible for the utterances of all its contributors, and it is not impossible that there may be statements in utterances of all its contributors, and it is not impossible that there may be statements in the papers by Dean Farrar and Dr. Horton from which The Outlook might editorially dis-sent. But we must frankly say, having re-examined the two articles which our critic condemns, that we cannot find in them the spirit which he finds in them. They seem to us to be fair-minded, candid, and courteous to op-ponents. We do not see that Dean Farrar either affirms or implies that those who hold either affirms or implies that those who hold that Daniel was the author of the book which bears his name are either fanatics, ignorant, or cowards. It must be added that Biblical criticism has made great advance since the writings of Dr. William M. Taylor and Pro-fessor Austin Phelps, to which our correspond-ent refers, and conclusions then very doubtful are now regarded as substantially established even by conservative critics .- THE EDITORS.

A Correction

To the Editors of The Outlook: Permit me to call attention to considerable inac-curacy in the story of British Columbia justice told by Professor S. M. Hopkins in his "Open Letter to the Rev. Lyman Abbott" (p. 687). It contains just sufficient truth to enable one to recognize the inci-dent, which happened at the Victoria Assizes of 1882, when the jury should have returned a verdict of "manslaughter." The late Chief Justice, Sir Matthew Begbie-of whom the story is told-died nearly two years ago, and it is yery largely to his Matnew Begne-of whom the story is told-died nearly two years ago, and it is very largely to his strict and unswerving administration of the law, in the days when the mining boom of British Columbia brought a motley crowd of fortune-seekers to the Province, that life and property are to-day more secure here than in any of the Western States, and that even its mining comps ware ware ware set

sector here than in any of the Western States, and that even its mining camps very rarely see human blood spilled ruthlessly. While the main facts of Sir Matthew Begbie's career—he was known as "the hanging judge"— serve to bear out the views of Professor Hopkins, the implication is one that is most unfair to the present of the Browinse. present standing and reputation of this Provinc F. M. B.

Vancouver, B. C.

General Howard Roll of Honor

The following is a supplementary list of names that have been entered upon the General Howard Roll of Honor of the Congrega-tional Home Missionary Society. There have been previously reported 822. The number of shares included in the accompanying list is 30, making a table of \$50. making a total of 852 :

First Congregational Sunday-School, Thomaston,

Conn. G. E. P. Dodge, Chicago, Ill. Ladies of the Union Society, South Church, Mid. dletown, Conn.



n of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in strength.—Latest United States Government leavening strength.-Lauss C..... Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

Mrs. H. R. Coffin, Windsor Locks, Conn. Bethany Sunday-School of Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York City. Mr. Truman Adams, Bangor, N.Y. Henry Mills, Binghamton, N. Y. Mrs. Sarah E. Whitin, Whitinsville, Mass. Congregational Church, South Norwalk, Conn. Messrs. H. Lovell and A. B. Whipple, Worcester, Mass

- Mrs. S. R. Mann, Oberlin, Ohio. Sunday-School of Central Church, Lynn, Mass. Mrs. C. M. Southworth, Boston, Mass.
- Mrs. C. M. Southworth, Boston, Mass.
 Caroline Winthrop Southworth, Boston, Mass.
 Ladies' Auxiliary, First Church, Windsor, Conn.
 Mrs. John Catlin, Northfield, Conn.
 Mrs. William Kincaid, by L. B. S., of Clinton
 Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Mrs. Thomas B. McLeod, by L. B. S., of Clinton
 Avenue Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Ladies' W. M. S., First Church, Manch ester
 Mass.

- Mass. W.H. M. A. Auxiliary and Friends, Arlington,

- A Friend, Maine. M. H. M. U., Vermont. Plymouth Congregational Church, St. Paul, Minn. Ladies, H. M. S., First Church, Middletown,
- onn.
- W. C. A. of Plymouth Church, Syracuse, N. Y. W. H. M. Society, Warsaw, N. Y. Helpers' Society, First Church, Binghamton, N.Y,
- Robert D. Benedict, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Elizabeth N. McPherson, Pasadena, Cal. Auxiliary in Broadway Church, Norwich, Conn.



^{he}Outlook

A.Family-Paper

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Notes and Queries

Through a recent discussion of Mrs. Eddy's teach-ings, a question has arisen as to the teachings of the various Christian denominations concerning the ori-gin of sin. Mrs. Eddy declares as a fundamental truth that God's creations are perfect—without sin—and she therefore denies the existence of whatever does not harmonize with that standard. Has it not been cus-tomary for orthodox Christians to hold with equal tenacity to the belief that evil is not from God, and to account for its presence as " by permission "? But if not from God, whence came it? Will you please state what is the generally accepted belief among theologians upon this question? READER.

The creeds generally ascribe the sin of men to the the cleace generally ascribe the sin of men to the fact that their first progenitor sinned. Sin originated in him, as now in us, through the conflict between the "flesh"—the tendencies of the older animal life —and the "spirit"—the newly awakened moral life (See Galatians v., 17). The perfection which we expect to find in the works of God can be only of a relative find expecting in Gherra true (advice) relative kind, consisting in fitness to an end, or ad-justment to an environment, as in the case of the Justment to an environment, as in the case of the fish without eyes in certain dark caverns. There are many cases of apparent unfitness in the animated creation. But we are not entitled to pronounce them imperfect, unless we know that they have failed to the full the cateral darks. fulfill their actual design.

I wish advice in regard to a Bible class which we are about to form. It is my preference we should take up the "Higher Criticism" in some helpful form. It will be a class of women, mostly teachers in the Sunday-school. Could you suggest methods and helps by means of which we might "lead" our selves, as we have no one in mind to ask to this office, fitted by special training thereto? F. H. N. F. H. N.

F. H. N. Such books as Gladden's "Who Wrote the Bible?" Ladd's "What is the Bible?" Horton's "Revelation and the Bible," and Bacon's "Genesis of Genesis," exhibit in a general way the methods and results of the higher criticism. But your wish is to study the Bible in these methods, and it is doubtful if you could lead yourselves satisfactorily. There is no book of "helps" in that line for class-work in any special part of the Bible. However, if you were dis-posed to study the story of St. Paul as given in the Acts, you would find a very useful reference-book for your purpose in a recent work by Professor Ramsay, "St. Paul the Traveler and the Roman Citizen" (Putnams, New York, §3).

1. I wish you could help me to understand what Christ's teaching is concerning Sabbath observance. There is such a difference of opinion among Chris-tian people as to what is right and what wrong on that day. How may we know? 2. Has The Outlook published any sermons on this subject? J. P.

1. The subject is too large for a paragraph. Christ's doctrine is that "the Sabbath was made for man"—that is, for the whole man. The rest from work required by the fourth commandment is for more than the body; it is for the culture of mind and spirit also. The idea of the Lord's day is not a barricade against forbidden things; it is an open door to whatever makes man more of a man, especially in the ranges of thought and life which look toward God. We are not to judge each other in any use of the day, but to count as wrong for us only that which hinders or defeats its highest uses. 2. Not recently.

1. What is the difference, if any, between the bap-tism of the Holy Spirit and the gift of the Holy Spirit? 2. Why was it a reproach in the days of

Christ to be called a Nazarene? 3. When was sprinkling first practiced for baptism? 4. And under what circumstances? 5. When was the doc-trine of the Trinity first taught? S. D. S.

1. Practically there is no difference. 2. Nazareth I. Practically there is no difference. 2. Nazareth was but a small place in the district of Galilee, whose population, being largely of mixed blood, was held in small esteem by pure-blooded Israelites. 3. Probably in the first Christian century. 4. Probably in case either of insufficient water, or the illness of the person baptized. 5. The semi-Trinitarian Nicene Creed dates from 325 A.D.; the so-called Athanasian Creed, fully Trinitarian, is about five centuries later

1. Did St. Paul write from the Jewish or from the pagan standpoint when he laid down the rule to the Corinthian church that the men should worship with uncovered heads? 2. If from the Jewish stand-point, how does it happen that the modern orthoday Jew keeps his head covered? If there has been a change, how did it originate? A SUESCRIBER. A SUBSCRIBER.

Grotius says: "Paul, writing to Corinthians as Greeks, adduces the Greek custom." It was the Greek fashion to pray with uncovered head. The Jews veiled the head. This is the Oriental way of showing reverence. Paul's argument on this point illustrates his saying that to Greeks he became as a Greek.

Kindly inform me of the best works on the Trial and Death of Jesus Christ, viewing it chiefly from the side of its legality. J. H. M. It seems hardly worth while to give attention to what has been written on this subject, seeing that it is

now generally acknowledged that no formal trial of Jesus was conducted before the Jewish authorities, but only a hearing preparatory to lodging charges against him before the Roman Governor. See Eder-sheim, "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah," Vol. II.

Please send us a list of books on Monism. F. G. T.

To avoid misconception, see the articles "Mon-ism" and "Monist" in the "Century Dictionary." Monism is either materialistic, or idealistic, or ani-mistic, according as the ultimate reality, whose unity is viewed as the ground of all diversity, is conceived of as matter, or as thought or mind, or as life or spirit. For the sort of monism you care about, Hegel and Caird cover the ground. See Dr. Ster-rett's "Studies in Hegel's Philosophy," and Dr. E. Caird's "Evolution of Religion." The "Monist" (Chicago) is a philosophic journal devoted to gen-eral discussion of the subject. is viewed as the ground of all diversity, is conceived

1. Is it "proper form" for clergymen to have printed on calling cards and letter-heads their earned and honorary titles? 2. Does a different rule hold for earned than honorary? WASECA.

1. Whatever objection be made to it must be put not on the ground of form, but on that of individual taste. The form has very respectable sanctions, however repugnant to the judgment of some. 2. No.

1. What is the first line of the hymn in which are the lines:

"Till I fancy but thinly the veil intervenes Between that blest city and me"?

2. What are the best commentaries on the Book of Revelation?

2. Commentaries on this book are generally unsat-isfactory. Among the best are the works of F. D. Maurice, C. J. Vaughn, and William Milligan.

Please give the names of some good books on pas-toral work. C. E. L.

"Parish Problems" (Century Company, New York, \$2); Stall's "Methods of Church Work" (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York, \$1.50.)

Can any one tell me where I can find the words, or words and music, of an old song entitled "Napo-leon's Last Sleep"? One stanza contains the following lines : "He sleeps his last sleep, "He has fought his last battle."

М. Н.

"A. P. A." asks where to find the line,

"But in the ways of men I find him not." The eleventh line of "Passing of Arthur" (Ten-nyson's "Idylls of the King") is

"But in His ways with men I find Him not." M. E. S.

If the writer of the query signed "H." in The Outlook for April II will read Gale Hamilton's "A Washington Bible Class," he will find an answer to his question that is the best I have ever seen.

G. K. M.—In our issue of May 2, replying to your query for books on the Philosophy of History, the types made us say "Baxter's" for Bax's Handbook.

Over Exertion of Brain or Body Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate It is a wholesome tonic for body, brain, and nerves. Wonderfully quick in its action.

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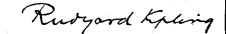
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A Family Paper

A Newman Hall Memorial

Many of our readers will be glad to see the memorial which has just been sent to the Rev. Dr. Newman Hall from friends in this country in honor of his eightieth birthday. The me-morial was signed by many prominent men in the church and business world. We underthe church and business world. We under-stand that the suggestion for the memorial came from Dr. Cuyler. The memorial is as follows :

To the Rev. Newman Hall, D.D.:

As citizens of the United States of America we tender to you our most cordial congratulation on your eightieth birthday. We rejoice in the gracious blessings with which our heavenly Father has crowned your long and beneficent public career.

For nearly half a century your writings have made your name a household word among the Christian people of our land.

At a critical time, when the peaceful relations between Great Britain and America were seriously threatened, your voice was one of the first to be raised in protest against any hasty outbreak of popular resentment.

During our sanguinary civil conflict you took your

During our sanguinary civil conflict you took your nobly resolute stand alongside of John Bright and the other unflinching friends of the American Union. When your congregation erected its new edifice of worship, it was your happy suggestion that its lofty tower should bear the name of our beloved Lincoln, and should stand as an abiding Memorial of Eman-cipation, and a token of International Brotherhood. Throughout your whole busy and beneficent career we have recognized in you the elocuent champion

we have recognized in you the eloquent champion of Bible truth, of Christian fraternity, of impartial freedom, of peace, of temperance, and of manifold measures of social reform.

In the name of our countrymen, we thank God for you, and for the splendid service you have wrought for our common humanity, and our fervent prayer is that your remaining years may be gladdened by the divine favor, and by the grateful love of your fellowmen in every clime.

Intolerance and the Grave

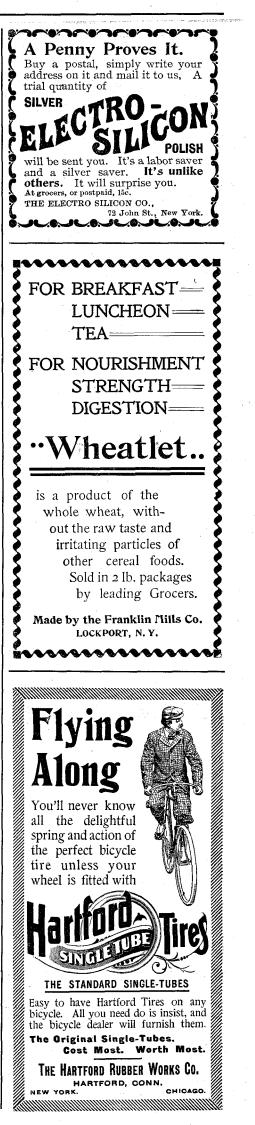
It is in connection with burials and burying-It is in connection with burials and burying-places that some Anglican clerics chiefly delight to show what truly charitable and tolerant men they are. At Amington, near Tamworth, the other day, the scholars and teachers of the Primitive Methodist Sunday-school followed in procession at a child's funeral, and it was desired that they should sing a hymn at the conclusion of the service at the genueride. On building of this how the graveside. On being informed of this, however, the officiating curate ordered a policeman to keep the little Primitive Methodists out of the churchyard, and so they remained in the road and sang their hymn there. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto Me. . ." But, of course, this only means little children of the Church of England. -London Truth.

The Armenian Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$6,388	92
Mrs. H. A. M., Addison, Me		00
Mrs. H. S. J., Barton Landing, Vt	3	00
Е. Н	1	00
Y. P. S. C. E., Congregational Church,		
Cambridge, N. Y	9	11
A. C. S., Providence, R. I	15	00
Subscriber	90	00
Subscriber, Melrose, Mass	1	00
E. L. B., Burdett, N. Y	8	50
L. B. W., Burdett, N. Y	3	50
Houghton Seminary, Clinton, N. Y	40	00
S. H. G., Newburg, N. Y	10	00
A Friend, Northampton, Mass	. 3	00
E. P., Maine	10	00
Young Ladies of the State University of		
North Dakota	17	05
Mr. and Mrs. S., Providence, R. I	25	00
Mrs. E. H. L., Oakland, Cal	50	Ū0
Junior Y. P. S. C. E., Seventh Day Baptist		
Church, Plainfield, N. J	3	00
E. L. B., Burdett, N. Y	100	00
Total	\$6,779	08
Starvad to Death		

Starved to Death

in midst of plenty. Unfortunate, yet we hear of it. The Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is undoubtedly the safest and best infant food. *Infant Health* is a valuable pamphlet for mothers. Send your address to the New York Condensed Milk Com-pany, New York.



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The Business World

In stocks last week the gen-eral tone was one of mild de-pression, with some tendency In Wall Street

to recovery toward the end of the week. Causes alleged for dullness and falling prices have been the uncertainty as to the adjourn-ment of Congress, the fact that this is a Presiment of Congress, the fact that this is a Presi-dential election year and that the Conventions are about to meet, and the increased export of gold. About \$5,500,000 in gold went to Europe last week—the greater part to Berlin, and probably in the end to Russia. Among the more noteworthy falls in price of railroad stocks were those in St. Paul, in Burlington, in Rock Island, and in Atchison. Sugar and Tohacco both fell several points. stocks were those in St. Paul, in Burlington, in Rock Island, and in Atchison. Sugar and Tobacco both fell several points. Both specu-lating and investment orders were generally few in number. The money market was easy; call loans were made at all figures from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. The greater number at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The demand for good com-mercial paper was large. The cash holdings of the banks have fallen markedly, the decrease for the week being \$4,100,300, including the legal tenders paid out to obtain export gold. The generally low rate for call loans was a natural result. Returns of railroad earnings for April are less favorable than had been ex-pected, showing less than one per cent. increase over last year. The Northern Pacific Railroad foreclosure proceedings are said to be making progress. The reports of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis roads, made last week, were highly satisfactory, par-ticularly that of the first named.

The State of Trade The State of Trade The State of Trade The State of Trade The crop reports are gen-erally favorable; wheat prospects are excellent in Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oregon, less so in Oklahoma and Washington; the cotton outlook in Texas is much better. Business has improved in most sections of the country, and the feeling as to the coming fall season is more hopeful. In prices there has been a gain for cotton, oats, corn, coffee, lard, lum-ber, and some other lesser staples, while wool, iron, wheat, and sugar have fallen slightly. The wheat exports were half a million bushels The wheat exports were half a million bushels larger than last week, but more than 800,000 bushels less than a year ago at this time. Business failures are reported by "Brad-street's" as being 267 for the week in the United States, an increase of thirteen from the preceding week, and of forty-three as compared with the preceding week in 1895. An interest-ing investigation has been carried out by "Brad-street's" as the new evide and compared ing investigation has been carried out by "Brad-street's" as to the per capita annual consump-tion of wheat in the United States. Thou-sands of letters of inquiry were sent out. "The somewhat surprising result is reached that the annual average consumption of wheat per capita in the United States is about 5.38 bushels per capita, as opposed to the hereto-fore accepted rate, 4.66 bushels."

Competition for the United States and England in the Export Trade

We find that our own loss in the export trade has been paralleled by Great

paralleled by Great Britain's. True, India and Argentine are dividing the wheat supply of Europe with us. Australia almost matches us in meat. The Caspian oil-fields would divide the world's supply with us, while from nine-tenths of the world's supply of cotton we have had to drop to two-thirds. But England has sunk from making half the world's iron to making less than a third, from giving over half of the world's coal supply it has fallen to one-third, from spinning three-quarters of the world's cotton-goods output to less than half, while the Belgians and ourselves are absorbing her the Belgians and ourselves are absorbing her steel-rail trade. As the Duke of Devonshire said in a recent speech, the English land ques-tion is not one whit more acute than the Engtion is not one whit more acute than the Eng-lish manufacturing or trade question. Eng-land's vast income from foreign investments, which the "Statist" puts at \$700,000,000 annually, will last for a while, but it will di-minish as her mortgage on the world is paid off. For both England and the United States the world is lowing up to their food and the world is leveling up to their food and

factory products. This is the truth, abun-dantly borne out by recent statistics, unpleas-ant as they may be to our farmers, planters, packers, manufacturers, and exporters.

American Tonnage Halves Itself While British Deubles Itself

Doubles Itself ican marine from nearly 2,500,000 tons in 1861 to 982,000 tons in 1890, though our foreign trade had in-creased threefold, it is instructive to note the way in which the tonnage of Great Britain has fattened upon our decrease. The Glasgow "Herald" says that

The total tonnage of the merchant navy of the British Empire reaches at the present moment to upwards of 10,000,000 tons. In making this calcula-tion it is evident that the Board of Trade authori-ties take the net tonnage of steamers as well as of sailing vessels. If, however, they were to adopt the system pursued by Lloyds, they would calculate steamers on the gross tonnage, with the result that the total could fall very little short of 13,000,000. How do these figures compare with former years or with the shipping owned by other maritime nations? Half a century ago the whole British tonnage did not come to one-fourth of what it is now, while even in 1870 it was little more than half. A fact of equal importance is that in these olden times the great majority of our merchant vessels were propelled not The total tonnage of the merchant navy of the majority of our merchant vessels were propelled not by steam but by sails. Now steamers preponderate, by steam but by sails. Now steamers preponderate, and thus add immensely to the carrying power of our mercantile marine. As to the comparison with the trading fleets of other nations, it may be sufficient to state generally that the British tonnage is larger than that of the whole of the rest of the world put together. The exact figures are: Total tonnage of the world, 24,569,946; total British tonnage, 12,969,951.

Number and Tonnage of Lake Vessels

of Lake Vessels sioner of Navigation it appears that the number of vessels of all kinds on the Great Lakes was over thirty-three hundred, with a tonnage of nearly one and a quarter million gross tons. Steam vessels made up half the number, sail vessels onemade up hair the number, sail vessels one-third, and canal-boats and barges the remain-der. Steam vessels made up two-thirds of the tonnage, however, and sail vessels a quar-ter. Of the tonnage owned in the several customs districts on the lakes, it is interesting to note that Cleveland heads the list followed to note that Cleveland heads the list, followed in order by Buffalo, Port Huron, Detroit, Mil-Haven, Erie, Champlain, Osterrandon, Dector, Mil Haven, Erie, Champlain, Oswegatchie, Toledo, Niagara, Oswego, Vermont, Duluth, Cape Vincent, Genesee, and Dunkirk.

The cotton trade for last year The shows that Great Britain's consumption has increased Cotton Trade Abroad Abroad but slightly, while that on the Continent has been much greater. The con-Continent has been much greater. The con-sumption of all Europe continues to show a steady increase from 1888. During 1895 the cotton trade did not thrive with its accustomed growth in Great Britain on account of the de-cline in exports to India. When the five per cent. duty was imposed in India, there were many large orders outstanding for cotton goods from Great Britain, but these orders were quickly canceled and few others have were quickly canceled, and few others have been made, in consequence of such duty. The British charge that the Indian mills are now getting possession not only of their own trade, to the exclusion of Lancashire, but are gaining ground in the Fast ground in the Far East.

United States Consul-Gen-eral Carroll at Dresden gives illustrations of the Gas as a Propeller of Street-Cars new system of propelling street-cars by gas-engines. These engines are of nine horse-power, and are placed under the seats. A speed of nine miles an hour can be obtained speed of mile miles an hour can be obtained with a car carrying thirty-six passengers, the cost being 15 cents a mile with gas at \$1 a thou-sand feet. The Consul-General says that the system is attracting wide attention, and many German cities are adopting it, as it is cheaper of operation than the trolley, and requires no overhead charged wires overhead charged wires.

FINANCIAL		
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Guaranty Trust Co.		
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Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co. Mutual Life Building 65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.		
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Samuel D. Babcock, Adran Iselin, Jr., George F. Baker, Augustus D. Juilliard, Tames N. Jarvie, Frederic Cronwell, Richard A. McCurdy, Walter R. Gillette, Alexander E. Orr, G. G. Haven, Henry W. Smith, R. Somers Hayes, H. McK. Twombly, Charles R. Henderson, Frederick W. Vanderbi: William C, Whitney.		

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A Family Paper



909

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This water is for sale by druggists 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.

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anæmic, dyspeptic and overworked. Somatose strengthens and nourishes; restores the appetite and increases the weight.

Runkel Bros.' Somatose - Cocoa, for nursing mothers, invalids and convalescents. A pleasant and strength-ening beverage for table use. **Runkel Bros.' Soma-**tose - Chocolate for eating and drinking.

HOME

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Eighty-Fifth Semi-Annual Statement

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

\$9,853,628 54

LIABILITIES:

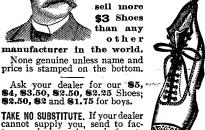
 Sa.000,000
 00

 Reserve Premium Fund
 4,395,659
 00

 Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims
 752,514
 13

 Net surplus
 1,705,455
 41

:	\$9,853,678 54
	DIRECTORS:
Levi P. Morton, Henry A. Hurlbut, John R. Ford, Oliver S. Carter, Henry M. Taber, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong Cornelius N. Bliss, Edmund F. Holbrook John H. Washburn, John H. Inman,	Alfred F. Cross,
DANIEL	A. HEALD, President.
JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, WILLIAM L. B THOMAS B. GR HENRY AREUNA New York, January	IGELOW, {Secretaries. EENE, } J. FERRIS, } AM M. BURTIS, }Ass't Secretaries.



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some people, but proper nourishment for the invalid, convalescent and dys-peptic is hard to obtain.

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Somatose - Biscuit, palatable and strengthening.

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January, 1896

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bummer Resorts

Deer Park, on the Crest of the Alleghanies

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Reduced Rates to Washington, D. C.

Reduced Rates to Washington, D. C. SINGLE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP VIA PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT Y. P. S. C. E. CONVENTION The Fifteenth International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will be held at Washington, D. C., July 7 to 13, 1896, and for that occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany will sell, from July 6 to 8 inclusive, excursion tickets to Washington and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage until July 15 inclusive, but if deposited with the agent at Washington prior to 6 P.M. July 14, will be extended to July 31 inclusive. Full information in regard to rates and time of trains can be obtained upon application to ticket agents.



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EUROPE

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of 1896"

Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., have been advised that Dr. Banks will be unable to leave America this summer as was contemplated. Correspondence is, however, invited for a precisely similar tour under the escort of Gaze's European representative, and intending passengers are invited to apply for programs of numerous tours; fullest information free; choice of sixty-seven (67) programs of escorted parties. Apply HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd., 113 Broadway, New York; 201 Washington Street, Boston; 220 South Clark Street, Chicago; 135 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE LAND OF MIDNIGHT SUN By S.S. "Obio," the largest and finest steam yacht in the world, leaving New York June 27th, 18%, visiting England, Russia, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Midnight Sun, stopping at Bodo to witness the total eclipse, August 8th. Lectures on astronomy by Miss Proctor and others. \$47500 and upwards. European Tours, June 6th, July 1st and 8th. THE THOMAS FOREIGN TOURIST CO., 1715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. LEON L. COLLVER, N. E. Agt., 306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

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A NEW iBustrated book, describing this unequaled summer resort section, offering the BEST TABLE BOARD, hospitable people, outdoor pleasures, fishing, boating, or perfect rest. Climate and scenery unsurpassed. Prices from \$5 per week upwards. Mailed free, on receipt five cents postage, on appli-cition to

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A Family Paper



16 May, 1896



A Family Paper





16 May, 1896

