and War," and secondly on the question, "Is God the Father of All Men ?" The Hon. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond, Va., read a paper in which he showed that the present policy of the nations makes standing armies a necessity. He gave a brief historical review of the great wars of the last century, and pointed out the evil as well as the good results. He also pointed out the enormous taxation standing armies and wars entail, and argued that the military spirit is not compatible with the spirit of the Prince of Peace, and that, moreover, standing armies are a menace to the spirit and prosperity of free institutions. General J. T. Morgan, of New York, presented a paper on the question, "Is War Justifiable?" in which he argued that the spirit of society is opposed to it, that the trend of civilization is toward peace by arbitration, and that war is never justifiable except as a last resort. He said it seems clear that God used war to accomplish his purposes, and if war is never justifiable it will be necessary to reinterpret sacred as well as secular history. He also presented the idea that the Armenians would be justified in resisting the Turks with arms, and that England would be justified in coming to their rescue with military power. Mr. M. B. Howell, of Nashville, presented an able paper setting forth the tendency of the nations toward permanent international arbitration. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested in discussing the topic, "Is God the Father of All Men?" Dr. F. H. Rowley, of Chicago, and the Rev. George C. Baldwin, of Springfield, Mass., read papers on the affirmative side, and President Pope Yeaman, of Gallatin, Mo., made a vigorous speech denying that God is the Father of all men. Many other distinguished men from all parts of the country were heard, to the spiritual and intellectual profit of the great audiences that gathered from day to day. The Congress adjourned on Thursday night, the 12th, to meet in Chicago one year hence. This was the first meeting of the Congress in the South in many years, and it was pronounced one of the best in its history.

"The Baptist Denomination Up to Date"

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island at its last meeting discussed the subject at the head

of this paragraph. The list of invited guests was large and distinguished, and the subject one calculated to rouse the enthusiasm of Baptist speakers. The two who divided the time of the evening were Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Philadelphia, and Dr. MacArthur, of New York. The main points of Dr. Hoyt's address were the following: The denomination has always stood for religious liberty; for a regenerate church membership; and for the self-sufficiency of the regenerate man. Dr. Hoyt insisted that discussion was a helpful thing in religion as in politics. He instanced the last political campaign as showing that the best schooling for a nation is discussion. At another place in his address he remarked: "No church courts for Baptists." The address of Dr. Hoyt as we have seen it reported was clear and strong, but the inquiry naturally arises as to whether his description of Baptists is not equally true of other denominations. So far as we have been able to see, it would apply equally to Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists. All the better for them. All that he said was true, but it has a wider application than was given at that time. Dr. MacArthur is always an enthusiastic high-church Baptist. He summoned statistics and used them with much effect. He claimed that out of a population of 67,000,000 in the United States the Baptists have a membership of 3,750,000. We make the following extract:

In 1784 there was one Baptist in the country to every ninety-four of the population; in 1812, one for every forty-two; in 1840, one for every thirty; in 1860, ulation; in 1812, one for every forty-two; in 1840, one for every funity; in 1860, one for every twenty-three; in 1890, one for every twenty-two. Multiplying the total membership by three, we can safely estimate the number of people in the country who have Baptist affiliations to be 12,000,000. The annual growth for the past ten years has been 102,000. On an average, two ministers are received into our denomination every day in the year.

Both speakers put much emphasis upon the contribution of the Baptist denomination to educational institutions. Dr. MacArthur said that the University of Chicago belonged to the Baptists in the same sense that Princeton belongs to the Presbyterians and Harvard to the Unitarians. He described President Harper in a way that we should think would trouble some Baptists in the State of Illinois. He said that President Harper combined characteristics of Napoleon, the Apostle Paul, and the book-learned scholar. He has his hand upon the educational system of the great West as no man ever had. Dr. MacArthur made another statement which is worth repeating: "The Baptists are already up to date doctrinally. They have no creed. If a creed were necessary, the men of to-day are better able to make one than the men who made the so-called 'Apostles' Creed.'" That is a pretty strong utterance for so conservative a theologian as Dr. Mac-Arthur is known to be.

The appointment of Dr. Temple, Bishop The New Archbishop of London, to the See of Canterburv is variously received in Great Britain. For instance, the "Times" says of him: "In point of intellectual power

and force of character no prelate on the episcopal bench can present claims surpassing those of Dr. Temple." Almost all the papers, however, express surprise that he should have been appointed. The chief cause of surprise seems to be on account of his age. Concerning this difficulty, however, the "Guardian" says : "But in the Bishop of London's case it is less of a hindrance than in any other. He is understood to have been the most trusted adviser of the late Archbishop, and so is probably almost as familiar with the business of the Primacy as with that of his own diocese." Concerning this point Dr. Guinness Rogers, the great Nonconformist leader, says in the "Independent," of London : "In choosing the Bishop of London for the Primacy, the Premier pretty distinctly intimates that, in his judgment, a man's age is to be reckoned, not according to his years, but to his energies." Speaking of another matter, Dr. Rogers says: "The liberalism of his early days only makes the outlook less hopeful. Men who have swung round so completely are apt only to become more reactionary with advancing years." It is quite certain from the tone of the liberal papers that they dread the influence of the new Archbishop in the controversy which is sure to come over the Education Bill which will be introduced at the next session of Parliament. Speaking of the appointment in itself, the "Christian World" says : "If the Archbishopric of Canterbury is a prize to be awarded for personal merit, the selection of the venerable Bishop of London for promotion to the post of chief Anglican pastor must command the approval both of the Church and the world." Two facts concerning the Archbishop may not be generally known. First, he is a total abstainer himself, and a most ardent and aggressive friend of the temperance cause. No man in public life in England is more pronounced on this subject. Secondly, he is probably the only man in Great Britain who has refused a personal invitation from the German Emperor, the ground of his refusal being that the business of his office was so pressing that he had no time for such courtesies. As to the details of his administration it is impossible to predict, but that it will be strong, vigorous, and aggressive there is every reason to believe.

A Centennial Anniversary

The First Presbyterian Church in Bloomfield, N. J., celebrated its one hundredth anniversary during the

week beginning November 8. It is one of the strongest churches of the denomination in the State. During the last few years it has enjoyed the privilege of having as its pastors such men as the Rev. Charles E. Knox, D.D., now President of the German Theological Seminary, and the Rev. Henry M. Ballantine, D.D., now of Baltimore. The present pastor is the Rev. J. Beveridge Lee. The church building has been entirely refitted, some fine stained-glass windows put in, and a chime of bells added. The speakers at the anniversary were President Stryker, who spoke on Sunday evening; Dr. A. H. Bradford, on Mon-day evening, whose subject was "Our Suburban Churches in History and Opportunity;" Dr. A. J. Brown, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, whose subject was "Provincial America;" Dr. D. J. Burrill, who spoke on "The Dutch in Relation to New Jersey Puritanism." Other meetings were held, in which addresses of congratulation were delivered by representatives of neighboring churches. One interesting feature of the anniversary was the publication of the list of members of the church who have entered the ministry. The list numbers thirty-four, and includes the names of several men well known among the churches. The First Church in Bloomfield has had an honorable record, and was never in better condition for its great work than now, when it begins the second century of its existence.

Brief Mention

There will be a Rally of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom at the rooms of the Industrial Christian Alliance, 170 Bleecker Street, New York, on Monday, November 23. Reception at 5 P.M.; dinner served shortly after (tickets 50 cents). The Rev. Leighton Williams will deliver an address on "The Social Movement in England," discussion open to all. Close at 7 P.M. All friends are cordially invited. Those who intend to come are requested to notify Mr. Arthur W. Milbury, 170 Bleecker Street New York, not here then Schurdow November 21. Milbury, 170 Bleecker Street, New York, not later than Saturday, November 21.

Many of our readers will remember that Berea College, Kentucky, has re-ceived a promise of \$50,000 towards its Endowment Fund from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, on condition that the friends of the College shall raise \$150,000 for reasons, on condition that the methods of the Conege shall raise $\frac{510,000}{100}$ for the same purpose. In spite of the hard times during the past year, President Frost has secured $\frac{530,000}{100}$ of this amount. He hopes that one of the good effects of the revival of business will be seen in additional subscriptions towards the sum required to fulfill Dr. Pearsons's conditions. We cordially commend Berea College to the attention of all those who are interested in an improved educational standard in this country.

The Charity Organization Society of this city, whose work and accomplish-ments need no commendation from The Outlook, has issued a circular stating that the hard times of the past year have very unfavorably affected the funds at its command. The Society has a deficit to make up, as well as to provide for the needs of the coming winter, which promises to be one of great distress in this city. The Charity Organization Society has done a great deal to relieve business men and householders in New York from the annoyance and disturbance of undeserving, as well as deserving, applicants for charity. Now is a good time for citizens to recognize this advantage by supporting the Society. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, at the office of the Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

Correspondence

Civil Service Reform

To The Editors of The Outlook : To The Editors of The Outlook: Referring to your article on the "Issues of the Campaign," No. 2, "Civil Service Reform," in your paper of October 17, 1896, are you not wrong in the following statements: "The various heads of de-partments have an unhampered power of removal," and again, "He is not even obliged by law to assign any reason for any removal"? Is it not true that the Constitution of the State of New York, as amended Constitution of the State of New York, as amended January 1, 1895, has settled that point without ques-tion, and made the opposite to your statements law, as far as this State is concerned? and it seems to me this must apply to the Federal law, otherwise Civil .Service law would be inoperative. I am aware that Scc. 7, Chap. 377, Laws 1880, State of New York, gives the right to newly appointed officers to dismiss without cause during the first thirty days after quali-fying, etc., but the Constitution nullifies this thirty-day clause by making it mandatory that employees under the operation of Civil Service regulations can-not be legally removed except for cause, and that any under the operation of Civil Service regulations can-not be legally removed except for cause, and that any official making a dismissal shall file his reason for such action (I write from memory). The relation of the Constitution to the Brooklyn Charter Law is a very live question in the matter of Civil Service Reform in Brooklyn (see Chittenden, et al., vs. Wurster, et al., to be tried early part of next month), and The Outlook will doubtless be well informed as to the results of the trials of the points of law in-volved. Your views on the present situation of volved. Your views on the present situation of Civil Service Reform in Brooklyn would be appre-ciated by, and be of great interest to, many of your readers, should opportunity offer.

G. C. A.

Our correspondent is speaking of the New Our correspondent is speaking of the New York State law; we were speaking of the Fed-eral law in the editorial to which he refers-The Federal law leaves the power of removal absolutely unhampered and unlimited. For the preservation of Civil Service Reform it the preservation of Civil Service Reform it depends wholly upon taking away the tempta-tion to causeless removals by taking away the power of appointing for reasons of political and personal favoritism. Our correspondent correctly states the New York law. The present situation of Civil Service Reform in Brooklyn is this: That city is the scene of a contest between men who desire to see the city government administered on business principles, and that of men who are using the government to build up their own personal and political fortunes, with the political ad-vantages on the side of the latter, and the cer-tainty of final victory on the side of the former.

The School Teaching of History

To the Editors of The Outlook: I am always rejoiced when I see The Outlook mak-I am always rejoiced when I see The Outlook mak-ing a brave stand for brotherhood between the na-tions of the earth, and have often felt called to say a word when it has expressed surprise at the outburst of animosity against England that followed Mr. Cleveland's now famous "Venezuelan Message." A few words in the issue of August 22 have made me resolved to do so. You say, "It is not the history-writers but the journalists who are responsible for that 'waving of the bloody shirt' between us and England." The journalists must take their full share of blame. They have not the courage to defy the so-called Irish-American sentiment. But while the historians may be partly exonerated, the *teachers* of history in our public schools are, I fully believe, the primary cause of the intense hatred manifested toward the "mother country." If "J.M.W." would visit the public schools and listen to history lessons given on either the French and Indian war, the Revo-lution, or the transition period from the Confedera-tion to the Nation, he would begin to have some idea lution, or the transition period from the Confedera-tion to the Nation, he would begin to have some idea of the forces at work to create ill feeling between the two great English-speaking nations. In the first mentioned, notwithstanding the fact that the British troops were sent over for the defense of the colonies, and in spite of the excellence of the plan of campaign and its decisive victories, every British defeat is magnified and gloated over. In teaching the Revo-lution, the children are first instructed that the rights of the colonies were never recognized by the mother country, and afterwards that the Revolution was fought because the colonists were deprived of the of the colonies were never recognized by the mother country, and afterwards that the Revolution was fought because the colonists were deprived of the rights which they had formerly possessed. They teach that the colonists were *denied* the right of rep-resentation in the British Parliament, in spite of the fact that the Petition of Rights distinctly disclaims any desire to be so represented. The almost impos-sibility of such a representation in a legislature liable to dissolution at any time, by a people sepa-rated from the seat of government by a six or eight weeks' voyage, never dawns upon the mind of the

average teacher. Not a glimmer, either, seems to enter their minds that there could have been honest peo-ple, lovers of their country, who arrayed themselves on the wrong side. The expatriation of the Acadians is misrepresented as definitely planned and merci-lessly executed by the home government instead of being an act of the colonies themselves, sincerely de-blored as a mericiplus corriging and a parcial between the since being an act of the colonies themselves, sincerely de-plored and as mercifully carried out as possible, but which the exigencies of self-defense made them feel to be necessary. The children are taught that no poor villagers were ever expatriated before, in spite of the records of history to the contrary. Every act committed by the patriots is extolled, no matter what its nature or how illegal or unjust, while all Englishmen are represented as having no symmethy with the colonies in their strungel for

while all Englishmen are represented as having no sympathy with the colonists in their struggle for liberty, notwithstanding the speeches made in Par-liament in their favor, the difficulty of recruiting troops for the American war, the reluctance of the brothers Howe to take any part in the war (only overcome by the argument that their popularity in the colonies would make them the best peacemakers). and the frequent resignation of other British officers on account of their unwillingness to serve against

on account of their unwillingness to serve against their brethren in America. In teaching the Civil War the only thing ever spoken of is the sympathy of the Tory aristocracy with the slaveholders. Nothing is ever said of the warm sympathy of some of England's greatest men with the cause of freedom here, nor of the heroic endurance by the Manchester operatives of famine and misery, r.or of the reduction of their employers to poverty, rather than that their Government should hinder the cause of freedom by recognizing the South.

Cheeks burn, eyes flash, bitter words are used, whenever the relations between the two nations come up in the history lesson, and woe to any one who attempts to stem the flood of falsity and invective. I remember well the bitter animosity that filled my childish heart, an animosity that did not subside till I began reading the works of real historians, instead of the patchwork affairs miscalled "United States

of the patchwork analys miscaled "United States Histories." Of course I am speaking now of the *average* teacher. There are some who have judicial minds, and who know a little more history than the school text-books teach, but such are rare indeed.

books teach, but such are rare indeed. I not only believe that the teacher is responsible for the ill feeling between these two great countries, but I am fully convinced that the justification of all acts, legal or illegal, right or wrong, done in the name of liberty, is largely the cause of the deplorable riots and lawless deeds that have characterized the best few waves of our National life. When even riots and lawless deeds that have characterized the last few years of our National life. When even Quakers defend mobbing and stoning unhappy "scabs," on the ground that they interfere with the right of men to "strike," and that, therefore, the men have a right to retaliate and to use force rather than wait for the slow processes of law for securing instance what can what can what can we expect of justice from their employers, what can we expect of those whose fundamental belief is not peace and good will?

good will? I showed the above to a young high-school student, asking her if 1 had either misrepresented or over-stated the case. Her reply was: "It's true, it's all true—every bit of it l—at least of the grammar-school teachers. They teach us just so. Of course the high-school teachers teach us only ancient history and modern European history, so I can't tell about those." A TEACHER. Benelum N. V.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Not Available

To the Editors of The Outlook: In your issue of October 31 a correspondent, "O. E. E.," replying to my letter of October 17, makes the statement that "The United States Govmakes the statement that "The United States Gov-ernment now holds over four hundred millions of silver idle in its vaults," and that under free coinage "this quantity would at once become available" for currency uses. The statement was evidently made under a misapprehension of the facts in the case, and its publication in The Outlook was doubtless due to everyight. I cannot think that The Outlook due to oversight. I cannot think that The Outlook would knowingly publish a grave misstatement of facts on the eve of an election.

The amount of silver coin in the Treasury on the facts on the eve of an election. The amount of silver coin in the Treasury on the 30th of June last was \$378,614,043. Of this amount \$342,619,504 were covered by silver certificates now in circulation, leaving \$35,994,539 not virtually in circulation. There was in the Treasury also a quantity of silver bullion purchased under the Sher-man Act, of which the coinage value was \$170,457, 470. In payment for this there had been issued "coin" certificates to the amount of \$118,903,909,23, leaving to the Government a gain or seigniorage amounting to \$51,653,560.77. There were, therefore, in the Treasury on that date \$\$7,548,089.77 not repre-sented by certificates now in circulation. This sum is apparently no larger than would be needed as a reserve under any financial system. ve under any financial system.

F. S. K.

Ithaca, N. Y.



Notes and Queries

1. Do the evangelists attribute to Jesus the belief (1) in demoniacal possession; (2) in a personal devil; and (3) in everlasting punishment? 2. Do you think Jesus himself held those three beliefs? These questions are very serious ones for some earnest believers who do not hold those three opin-ions. W. L. C.

1. As to the first two points, the evangelists un doubtedly give us the impression that Jesus held those beliefs. As to the third, the unlearned reader of the English Bible who comes to it with the belief that there is such a thing as everlasting punishment undoubtedly gets the impression that the evangelists represent Jesus as teaching it. For the grounds on represent Jesus as teaching it. For the grounds on which we hold that that doctrine was not commonly held in Jesus's time, see Dr. S. Cox's "Salvator Mundi." 2. We think that Jesus held, at least in some form, to a doctrine of demoniacal agency and of a personal devil, but whether our conceptions of the matter can be identified with his is another ques-tion. These who believe in the existence of an tion. Those who believe in the existence of an invisible world, peopled with spiritual beings, must hold that there are evil spirits as well as good, although the range of their activity and influence is to us unknown.

1. What is the position of the Higher Criticism on the New Testament demonology? What is The Outlook's theory of same? 2. What are some of the Rev. George Adam Smith's best Biblical works? J. W. M.

1. The higher criticism does not deal with a subject of this sort, which belongs to psychology and theol-ogy. See answer in this column to "W. L. C." 2. "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" and "The Book of Isaiah."

As a teacher I have been studying the parable of the Wheat and the Darnel (Tares) in Matt. xiii. As to the age-long, insoluble problem of the origin of moral evil, the question arose, how, granting that Satan is a personal being, did evil originate in him? And then I thought, who knows but that the angels commenced their existence in physical bodies, in other worlds, under evolution? Would not this supposition simplify the problem? It does not com-port with "Paradise Lost," but is it unscriptural? Has any one discussed this surmise? W. P. W. W P.W

This suggestion does not simplify the problem; it only pushes it further back, and, however far back, it is the same question: *Unde malum*? Whence the evil? The true explanation is that sin originates through the lack of equilibrium, at a given stage in

hronic

Catarrh cannot be cured by local applications. It is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and soon effects a permanent cure. At the same time Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in strength. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take. easy to operate. 25c.

the evolutionary process, between the developed psychical life of man, with its "brute inheritance," and his undeveloped spiritual life, with its dim ethi-cal consciousness. Your suggestion is not unscrip-tural, for Scripture has nothing to say about it. It is wholly conjectural, and must remain so.

What would you advise a minister tensin so: church to do who finds himself out of harmony with his church on such doctrines as substitution, inspiration, punishment, and the resurrection? He accepts these doctrines, but not as they are accepted and taught by his church. To teach these doctrines as he believes they should be taught would, no doubt, involve a church trial, and perhaps expulsion from the church. "This hard alternative, or to renounce

This hard alternative, or to renounce Thy reason or thy sense, or to believe. W. B.

We would advise him neither to preach these docwe would advise him herther to preach these doc-trines nor to preach against them in a formal way, but to preach in a vital way the truths which lie at the heart of them; to avoid negative statements and contradiction, and to be intent on positive state-ments, affirmative and constructive. If he cannot do this, he had probably better withdraw; although that would have to depend on whether his "ortho-dox" church is under a more or less elastic creed.

I. What is Christianity? A debate was proposed "Is Christianity True or False?" At the outset the difficulty was met as to a definition of Chris-tianity. I was requested to write to you for it, believing you would give the broadest possible. 2. I have learned through your paper to believe we are all children of God; then why does the Bible speak of Christ as the "only begotten son of the Father"? An answer will greatly oblige. A. H. C.

1. Christianity has often been identified with forms 1. Christianity has often been identified with forms of one sort and another. According to the New Testament, it is the possession and manifestation of the spirit of Jesus. That is, it is not a dogma, but a character and life. See Romans viii., 9. 2. See Hebrews xi., 17. Yet at that time Abraham had another son, Ishmael. The term is not a physical but a spiritual one, and denotes uniqueness of dis-tinction or relation.

Our town has been agitated recently over the Sab-bath question. Please answer the following ques-tions: 1. Did Constantine, A.D. 321, change the day of Christian worship and rest from Saturday to Sunday? 2. Did the Roman Catholic Church or any Pope or Council change the day? 3. Please state what was done away in 2 Cor. iii, 7-14. 4. Will you give the title of one or more books that make a Christian's duty plain on this most impor-tant subject, besides the Bible? OMEGA.

OMEGA. 1. What Constantine did (before his " conversion ") was to make Sunday, to a limited extent, a rest day. 2. A succession of Councils merely enjoined abstinence from work and observance of worship on Sunday. 3. This passage refers to no particular insti-tutions or observances, but to the dispensation of the law as contrasted with the dispensation of the Gospel. 4. "The Sabbath Question," by L. W. and G. B. Bacon (Putnams, New York), "Sabbath and Sunday," by W. D. Love (Scribners, New York).

I. If saving faith necessarily leads to holy action, why is it necessary to preach "works"? A fountain filled with water will necessarily flow out. 2. Does the Bible anywhere intimate that a man can lead a good, upright life without religion? 3. Is dying in joy and peace any test, of itself, of true conversion? Do many of the Chinese die in resignation? 4. What exactly does St. Paul mean by "love" or "charity" in 1 Cor. xiii.?

VICTOR.

1. Because even the best of us need both to be reminded of duty and instructed how best to fulfill it. 2. No. 3. No; as to the Chinese, yes. 4. Pure benevolence, active and persevering.

I have recently heard it stated that the trial and crucifixion of Christ were based more upon politi-cal reasons than because his teaching was abhor-rent to the Jews-that the Roman power feared insubordination among its subjects if Christ was suffered to live and pursue his ministry. What is your opinion? Was the reason political rather than religious? A. S. B.

The Jews condemned Jesus on theological grounds. See Mark xiv., 64; John xix., 7. Pilate acquitted him as not obnoxious to Roman law or policy. What induced Pilate to surrender him to the demands of the Jews was, apparently, fear lest, if he pro-tected him, the Jews might misrepresent him to the Emperor and get him into trouble. See John xix., 6, 12, 13.

What books can I read to get an understanding as to the way in which Christ used Old Testament prophecy? J. A. B.

J. A. B. Professor C. H. Toy's "Quotations in the New Testament."

Kindly tell me where I can get a copy of the ser-mon by the Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D., delivered from the text "Holy Father," before the Congrega-tional Union of England and Wales at its recent sessions. D. G. M.

We think it has been published by James Clarke & Co., 13 Fleet Street, London.

Will you kindly recommend a German and a French weekly paper devoted to current progress in

politics, literature, etc., in Europe, and correspond-ing, as near as may be, to such a paper as the weekly edition of the London "Times"? M. D. German, "Die Nation;" French, "Revue Bleue."

German, " Die Nation;" French, " Revue Bleue." The words of "Fate," which I have copied for "J. S. B.," were first seen by me in the "Critic" some years ago, but I recently ran across the poem in the Montreal "Daily Witness," with a few facts concerning the author, Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding. It seems that the poem has been widely copied and claimed, its title being sometimes changed to "Kis-met." Mr. Edwin Milton Royle used it in his play "Friends," and, as he was constantly receiving letters from bogus claimants, he placed Mrs. Spalding's name on all of his programmes. The lines first ap-peared in the New York "Graphic" in 1876. "I happen," writes Mrs. Spalding, "to have still in my possession the note from Mr. Croffut-one of the 'Graphic's' editors-accepting the poem, speaking of it in the highest terms, and expressing his regret that the 'Graphic' could not pay for poetry, which letter has more than once quenched a too-insistent claimant. It is, by the way, the only bit of blank verse I ever wrote." Mrs. Spalding was born and educated in Bath, Me., but now resides in Wilmig-ton, Del. The poem has been set to music by Miss Emma Love, the daughter of ex-Congressman Charles B. Love. The lines were particularly liked by the late Lawrence Barrett, the actor, who often recited them but did not know their origin. W. G. M.

Several other correspondents send copies of the poem. We print it below:

FATE

FATE Two shall be born the whole wide world apart, And speak in different tongues, and have no thought Each of the other's being, and no heed; Yet these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands Shall cross; escaping wreck, defying death, And all unconsciously shape every act And bend each wandering step unto this end, That one day out of darkness they shall meet, And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk some narrow way of life So closely side by side, that should one turn Ever so little space to left or right, They needs must stand acknowledged face to face; Yet these with groping hands that never clasp, With wistful eyes that never meet, and lips Calling in vain on ears that never hear, Shall wander all their weary days unknown And die unsatisfied. And this is Fate!

In the "Atlantic Monthly" of March, 1868, was published a poem, "John o' the Smithy," but no author's name accompanied it. At the time it was published it was said that a new star had risen in the poetical horizon. Is it known by whom the poem was written? I should like to know the name of the author of six poems which were published in the "Atlantic" of May and June, 1871, under the head-ing "Bubbles from an Ancient Pipe." D. J. MCP. D. J. McP.

Absolutely Pure.

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

I would be grateful to any of your readers who would kindly furnish the author's name of a little poem called "Sleepy Time," beginning as follows:

"Come," she said, "it is sleepy time, Fill tell you such a nice little rhyme. Something that you can understand About what they do in slumber land," etc.

I received a copy from a friend who did not know the author's name.

Can any one give me a copy or tell me where I can find an old selection beginning

"Oh, Phœbe, dear, why have you come so late? Where are your berries, child?" F. I. B.

The following request has been sent to us by a friend who is interested in the teachings of Swedenborg

Will you be so kind as to mention in your next column of Notes and Queries "The Atonement," by Chauncy Giles (Cooper Union, New York City). Both "J. H. M." and "K." may find in it what they want. C. L. P.

Can I obtain through any of your readers a copy of "The Bishop of Oxford's Puzzle," a puzzle or riddle whose several answers are names of organs or parts of the human body? L. T. S.

Bubbles from an Ancient Pipe." D. J. MCP. The Additional Body? The Addit

About People

-Mr. Gilbert Woglom, one of the origina-tors of tailless kites—parakites, he calls them —has a "fleet" of over a hundred, all regis-tered as to name, rating, and general charac-teristics. His largest kite has a pull of eighty pounds in a strong wind. —The union of many merits in the draw-ings of Mr. A. B. Wenzell, the well-known illustrator for "Life," is partly due to the fact that he combines German thorough-ness, French *chic*, and American shrewdness. When only seventeen Mr. Wenzell went to Munich, where he studied four years under Professor Loefftz. He then went to Paris, and remained two years as a pupil of Lefebvre and Boulanger. and Boulanger.

—The eminent conductor of the Royal Opera-House in Munich, Herr Hermann Levi, who has for a long time been an invalid, has now resigned his position. Herr Levi has been one of the most authoritative interpreters of the works of Biohard Warmer having of the works of Richard Wagner, having studied them under the personal direction of the great master. The new conductors of the Munich opera will be Herr Richard Strauss and Professor Erdmannsdörfer. Herr Levi has been conductor since 1872.

-The world of chemistry has lost a distinct and distinguished aid by the death of Dr. Henry A. Mott, of New York City, a grand-son of the famous surgeon Dr. Valentine Mott. As a chemist, Dr. Henry Mott was often called before the courts when the testi-

Mott. As a chemist, Dr. Henry Mott was often called before the courts when the testi-mony of an expert was required. He was em-ployed for three years by the Government as the examiner of food purchased by the Indian Department. and was Professor of Chemistry in the New York Medical College. —The famous New York City photographer, Napoleon Sarony, who has just died, was a small, wiry man, with a head bearing some resemblance to that of Napoleon III. To in-crease this resemblance Mr. Sarony always wore his mustache and imperial cut as nearly like the manner of the Emperor as possible. The photographer was a familiar figure on the streets of New York, and would be noticed by any one, since he generally wore a fez which just covered the bald top of his head. Probably no other photographer ever had such a wide acquaintance among theatrical people, many of whom sat for photographs in his studio. Mr. Sarony rarely missed the opening night of any important play. —Of Mr. Eliah Rawson, a compositor, of

Mr. Sarony rarely missed the opening night of any important play. —Of Mr. Elijah Rawson, a compositor, of Milwaukee, who has worked steadily at the case for sixty-eight years, the "Milwaukee Journal" says: "He is, it is thought, the old-est compositor in the country; nor is his position one of honorary membership in the trade. He is by no means a superannuated workman, who keeps his job because of his long service, but holds his place with his fel-low-printers and may be seen at his post day low-printers and may be seen at his post day after day almost as active and industrious as any of the younger men. He is nearly eighty-four years old, and has seen a number of radical changes introduced into the trade since he first took hold of it."

he first took hold of it." —It may not be generally known that Antonio Maceo, the Cuban insurgent leader, is the only survivor of ten brothers, all of whom have given their lives in battle to make Cuba free. Antonio was the eldest. He is now a man of about fifty, fierce-eyed, heavy-browed, broad-shouldered. When he was a little of the heave have for a pack mulas browed, broad-shouldered. When he was a little chap he drove his father's pack-mules along the mountain roads, sometimes going great distances. Thus he came to learn ac-curately the nooks and corners of the almost impregnable eastern part of Cuba. When the first Cuban rebellion broke out the Maceos took a neutral position until a band of Spanish guerrillas burned the plantation, leaving the younger children and the wife bound and gagged. It was then that the father called his sons about him and exacted from them a promise that they would never lay down their promise that they would never lay down their arms until the freedom of Cuba had been attained.

Recalled Stormy Times "Well, that looks natural," said the oid soldier, looking at a can of condensed milk on the breakfast table in place of ordinary milk that failed on account of the storm. "It's the Gail Borden Eagle Brand we used during the war."



A Family Paper

The Home Club

The Prayer of Motherhood

Every mother, every kindergartner, will be Every mother, every kndergartner, will be grateful to Kate Douglas Wiggin for the beautiful prayer uttered by Mistress Mary, with her "neophytes" gathered about her. So beautiful a prayer is it that it should not be kept between the covers of "Marm Lisa" alone, but find its way into the heart of every mother, of every teacher, who reads The Outloak Outlook :

Father in heaven, it is by the vision of thy rela-tion to us that we can apprehend our relation to these little ones. As we have accepted that high trust, so make us loyal to it. When our feet grow trust, so make us loyal to it. When our feet grow weary and our faith grows dim, help us to follow close after the ever perfect One who taught even as we are trying to teach. He it was whon the com-mon people heard gladly. He it was who disdained not the use of objects and symbols, remembering it was the childhood of the race. He it was who spake in parables and stories, laying bare soul of man and heart of nature, and revealing each by divine anal-ogy. He it was who took the little ones in his arms and blessed them who set the child in the midst, saying, 'Except ye become as one of these.' May the saying, 'Except ye become as one of these.' May the afterglow of that inspired teaching ever shine upon the path we are treading. May we bathe our tired spirits in its warmth and glory, and kindle our torches at the splendor of its light. We remember that he told us to feed his lambs. Dear Lord, help all the faithful shepherds who care for the ninety-and-nine that lie in the safe cover of the fold; help us, too, for we are the wandering shepherds whose part it is to go out over the bleak hills, up the mountain sides and rocky places, and gather in out of the storm and stress of things all the poor, unshepherded, wee bit lammies that have either wandered forlornly away from shelter or have been born in the wilder-ness and know no other home. Such an one has just ness and know no other home. Such an one has just strayed into the fold from the dreary hill-country. It needs a wiser shepherd than any of us. Grant that by gentleness, patience, and insight we may atone somewhat for our lack of wisdom and skill. We read among thy mysteries that the divine Child was born of a virgin. May he be born again and born daily in our hearts, already touched by that remembrance and consecrated by its meaning. And this we ask for love's sake. Amen.

The Unpaid Service

Much has been said in adverse criticism of the school-teachers in New York recently, and much of it has been unjust. Many and much of it has been unjust. Many faults of which the school-teachers are ac-cused are not their own, but the faults of the system against which many of them rebel with as much vigor when they have courage, and with quite as much feeling of rebellion when they do not give expression to that rebellion, as the outsiders. It is a pleasure to record even a very few of the unpaid services rendered by teachers in the public schools to their pupils in the city of unpaid services rendered by teachers in the public schools to their pupils in the city of New York. A City History Club was formed a year ago in New York City. To this work have rallied some of the leading teachers of the city. These men and women after school hours meet the boys and girls who wish to study the city's history, and form clubs for that puppose. When the weather permits, these teachers conduct the members to vari-ous points of interest in and about the city. ous points of interest in and about the city. That is, they teach history through the only method that vitalizes history—through the sense-perception. One of the teachers, who is also principal in a night school, has made for herself a record—the only one worth making-in the hearts and lives of the pupils under her care. It is a rare opportunity to come to any woman to stand at the head of a school having twelve hundred working-girls studying under her direction, to have gathered teachers about her who almost to a unit are imbued with her spirit. Every pupil in that school received the following leaflet from the princi-pal the first week the night school was opened this year:

It is my pleasure to bid you welcome to our beloved School No. 13. My earnest wish for you is that your winter may be happy and profitable.

To have it so, the power lies with you as well as with your teachers. Come to the school ready to do

your part as learner, and your teacher will not fail to help you toward all the good you seek. Come to school as regularly as your health and business affairs will permit. Allow no trifling mat-

ters to interfere with this plan you have undertaken. Be steadfast in purpose, for in that way you will develop strength of character which will ever aid and cheer you.

'Tis not for us to trifle. Life is brief, And sin is here. Our age is but the falling of a leaf, A dropping tear. We have no time to sport away the hours, All should be earnest in a world like ours.

Not many lives, but only one, have we-Our only one : How sacred should that one life ever be! That narrow span Day after day filled up with blessed toil, Hour after hour still bringing in new spoil. *—Horatius Bonar.*

You do not yet know what will be revealed to you y pleasant study and by our school comradeship. Perhaps you do not yet realize all the power which is within your own self—power for good, for happi-ness—for you, for others. Think of yourself as an undeveloped mine where

Think of yourself as an undeveloped mine where lie hidden treasures, jewels of heart and of mind, and let not these precious things remain buried. Ex-plore and develop the mine within you, that you and all around you may know your true value. Let us, your teachers, know you well, that you may work with us, that we may work with you; that we may all in company move on to wisdom and to joy; move on resolutely, move on with smiles and with high hope, high purpose; and, in our moving on, ever lend a helping hand, one to the other. It would be a great personal pleasure to-night to

It would be a great personal pleasure to night to take each of you by the hand and welcome you. This we must forego; but I give you this as a word of greeting, hoping you will feel at home in this our school-home, and that it will ever be pleasing to re-

member the hours passed here. And now, onward and upward! And when the course is over, may we all feel that we have not only been in Evening School together, but that we have been true and loyal as associates in a Guild of the Golden Rule.

This same teacher each Christmas presents the pupils in the night school with calendars for the coming year having the reproduction of a noted painting on each leaf, and a quota-tion or poem that will be a daily message of hope and inspiration to these girls. Who can measure the value of this personal service to these lives many to be lived for all time under these lives, many to be lived for all time under the pressure of poverty?

Women's Club Programmes

Women's Club Programmes The Zetetic Club of Weeping Water, Neb., issues its twelfth year-book. The motto of the club is "Mutual good will and mental growth." The club this year devotes all its meetings to the study of Germany—its music, literature, art, domestic life, and education. Every fourth week parliamentary practice, music, and the exchange of social intercourse between the members lightens up the probetween the members lightens up the pro-gramme of the winter's work.

The Tourist Club of Belmar, N. Y., is lim-ited to twenty members, with a large working list. The President is elected annually, and a committee is appointed at that time which prepares the programme for the year's work. At each meeting Current Topics are considered for a short time : and the President writes that The Outlook is found to be of great assistance when current topics are discussed. The Tour-ist Club has taken up the study of Holland for its winter's work—its schools, homes, arts, commercial development, physical develop-ment, its theology, its literature, its universi-ties, and its Queen. The Reformation is given a large place in the programme. The club motto is, "Let knowledge grow from more to more." committee is appointed at that time which more."

The Home Club Fortnightly of Chicago, Ill., has as its motto:

Not the stream that is past, but only that which is

passing, Turns the wheel of the mill, grinds for the miller his

The club programme is very broad in its interests, criticism, art, and literature embodying features of the programme. The club numbers twenty-seven members.

If your Food Distresses you **'Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate** It aids the stomach to digest the food, and does away with that full feeling after eating.



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Thrown into the midst of gloom is not more certain to dispel it than the constant use of VELVET-SKIN SOAP is to heal, soften, purify, and refine a coarse, unhealthy skin. It is beneficial alike for the infant or the adult—makes a bad skin good and a good skin better.

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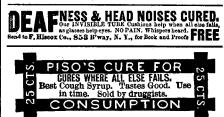
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The Outlook

21 November, 1896



Bits of Fun

"Pop, what is promptness?" "Promptness?" Well, it is a bad habit of always being on time and getting tired to death waiting for people who are not."—*Chicago Record*.

Mamma—Johnny, I fear you were not at school yesterday. Johnny—H'm! I'll bet the teacher told you. A woman never can keep a secret.—*Boston Transcript*.

"Still doing hack work?" asked the Ob-noxious Person, with a bland smile. "Oh, no," said the Laterary Lady, with a smile still more bland; "I have bought a pencil-sharp-ener."—Indianapolis Journal.

Beggar (who has just received a piece of bread)—Begging will soon become bad busi-ness; why, half the time, when I ask for a piece of bread nowadays, they give me a piece of bread !—Fliegende Blaetter.

of Dread — Finegenue Dimener. Parson Goodman—Is there anything you would like to do before you die, Brother Jones? Brother Jones—Yes, parson; I would like ter go an' sit in th' parlor fer one night before I die. I've got ten daughters, yer know, an' I hain't hed a chance at thet parlor mights for over twenty years.— Indeg.

nights fer over twenty years.—Judge. Apropos of the disinclination of the Eng-Apropos of the distictination of the Eng-lish courts to recognize such a mental infirmity as kleptomania, it is recalled that many years ago counsel in a similar case, addressing the late Justice Byles, said: "You know, your lordship, that the medical profession now generally recognizes kleptomania as a definite nerv-ous disease." "Yes," responded the judge, "and I am sent here to cure it."—*Boston* Herald.

There was a little boy whose mother had made a little Lord Fauntleroy of him, training his hair in long curls and dressing him in black velvet knickerbockers and jacket, ornamented with white lace. One day a large girl thought to frighten the picturesque little chap by rushing to ingite in the pictures due in the Chap by rushing toward him, brandishing a large pair of scissors, and exclaiming, "I'll cut off your curls!" The little Lord Fauntleroy was not frightened. He merely replied in a shrill little voice, "Wish you would !"—*Pittsburg Chron-icle-Telegraph*.

"Gentlemans," said the chairman of the district council, a great sanitary authority, who had a reputation for eloquence both in Welsh had a reputation for eloquence both in Welsh and English, "it shall be quite plain to you that the death-rate haf been very busy among us. If it was not for that and the statistics that play havoc with the vitals, perhaps we should feel pretty well. But I must tell you that during the past year people haf been dy-ing throughout the distric' as never died be-fore in any year whateffer. Well," cheerfully, "we must take care that they neffer shall die so much again."—*Household Words*.

"You see, gentlemen," said the counsel for the defendant, complacently—it was a com-pensation case—"I have got the plaintiff into a very nice dilemma. If he went there, seeing that the place was dangerous, there was con-tributory negligence and as his Lordohip will that the place was dangerous, there was con-tributory negligence, and, as his Lordship will tell you, he can't recover. If he did not see it was dangerous, neither could my client have seen it, and there was no negligence on his part. In either case I am entitled to your verdict." The jury retired. "Well, gentlemen," said the foreman, "I think we must give him $\pounds 300$." All agreed except a stout, ruddy gentleman in the corner, who cried hoarsely: "Give him another fifty, gemmen, for getting into the dilemma." Verdict accordingly.—Household Words.

Bishop Williams, of Marquette, was recently invited to serve his Alma Mater, Cornell Uni-versity, as university preacher. He did so, coming straight from the Synod of the Canadian Church at Winnipeg, and bringing this story with him: "There was a missionary story with him: "There was a missionary Bishop there," said Bishop Williams, "who had been six weeks in coming, most of the way by canoe. He rose and began by saying that he would speak for himself and for a brother Bishop who, unfortunately, could not be present. He was sorry to say that his brother's diocese had gone to the dogs! A general gloom followed these words. He went on to say that the Bishop had found so many inquirers after religion among the Esquimaux north of Hudson Bay that he had to build a A Family Paper

As there was no wood, he used church. whale's ribs for rafters, covering them with tanned walrus-hide, and so made a church to hold eighty persons. 'All went merry as a marriage bell' for a time, until—the dogs grew famished and ate the church."—*Troy* Times.

A Poor Illustration

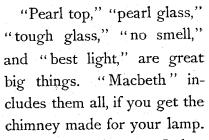
While traveling in Switzerland, the elder Dumas one day arrived in a lonely village with only one inn, at which the famous novelist

was compelled to put up for the night. When the landlord, who only spoke Ger-man, came to inquire what he would take for supper, Dumas tried, but in vain, to make him understand that he wanted some mushrooms, and was on the point of giving up, with a bad grace, all hope of enjoying his favorite dish, when he hit upon the idea of taking a piece of charcoal and tracing on the wall what pur-ported to be the correct outline of a mushroom.

The landlord went out, and Dumas was congratulating himself on the success of his happy expedient, when a few moments after-wards he heard the Swiss coming up the stairs. The mushrooms could hardly have heap prepared in so chort a time but this been prepared in so short a time, but this thought did not occur to our great novelist.

The footsteps came nearer; there was a knock, and in walked the landlord—with an umbrella.—*Tit-Bits*.

The free attendant service maintained by the New York Central at Grand Central Station, New York, is another example of the care and courtesy by which patrons of this great railroad are surrounded.



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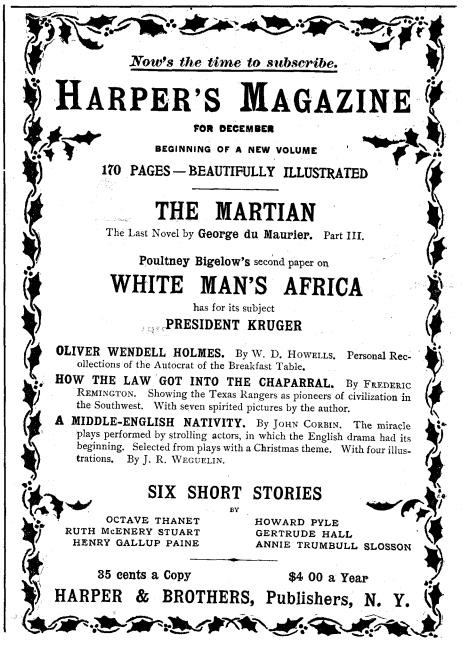


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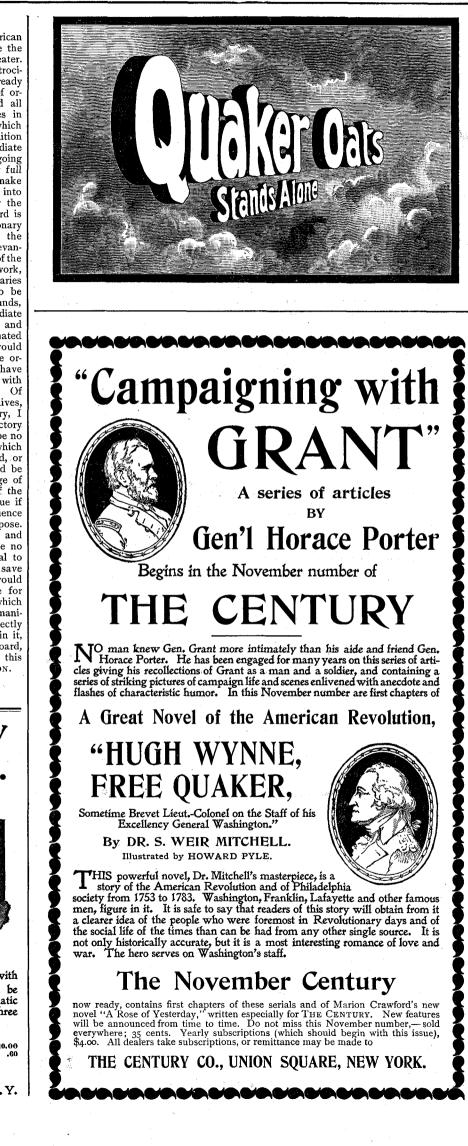
HOSE answering advertisements ap-pearing in The Outlook will confer a favor upon the advertiser as well as the publisher by mentioning this publication.



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The Outlook

21 November, 1896

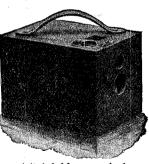


Aid for Armenia It seems as if the interest of the American people in Armenian relief is failing, while the necessity is becoming greater and greater. There is little cessation in the general atroci-There is little cessation in the general atroci-ties in that country, while what has already been done has left tens of thousands of or-phans unprotected, unhoused, and unfed all through that country. The missionaries in visiting different cities write, in terms which appeal to the hardest heart, of the condition of the orphans and the necessity of immediate help to keep them from starving or from going into the homes of Moslems. We know full well from the past that the Turks will make into the homes of Moslems. We know full well from the past that the Turks will make well from the past that the Turks will make every endeavor to bring these children into their homes in order to secure them for the future. It is very apparent that the Lord is opening the way for immediate missionary effort along the line of protection for the orphans of that country. The general evan-gelistic work has been hampered; many of the schools are broken un; but hare is a work schools are broken up; but here is a work, broader than anything which the missionaries have engaged in hitherto, lying ready to be taken up. Germany is sending in some funds, have engaged in hitherto, lying ready to be taken up. Germany is sending in some funds, but exceedingly inadequate for the immediate demand. From my personal experience and knowledge of the country, I have estimated that from twenty to twenty-five dollars would be sufficient, per capita, to collect these or-phans into households where they would have "Christian training and schooling, together with clothing and food, for an entire year. Of course a smaller sum would be necessary, I should judge, for a comfortable and satisfactory organization of the work. There would be no should judge, for a comfortable and satisfactory organization of the work. There would be no need of renting buildings; the houses which belong to Christians now left unoccupied, or occupied solely by destitute widows, could be utilized, and the widows could take charge of the work under the general direction of the missionaries. It would be of great value if the papers of large circulation and influence would start contributions for this purpose. The funds could be seut out by telegraph and be at once available for the work. I have no doubt that this line of relief will appeal to be at once available for the work. I have no doubt that this line of relief will appeal to many who have not contributed simply to save the Armenian people from starving; it would appeal also to many who will not give for mission work. This is a plan of relief which combines the mission work with the humani-tarian in a marked degree. We are perfectly willing to have our missionaries engage in it, and to have the building owned by the Beart and to have the buildings owned by the Board, so far as they are available, used for this purpose. JAMES L. BARTON.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Congregational House, Boston.

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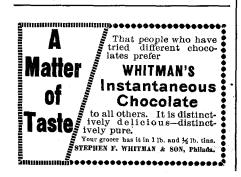
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Broadway & 19th st. NEW YORK



A Family Paper

Religion: Silver and Gold

To the Editors of The Outlook : Three years ago in Denver nearly all the banks were closed, many of the largest business houses had failed, big hotels were shut up, the mining exchange was deserted, and the town seemed to have been the different method with the two the second time was pinched literally black and blue. This condition was attributed to the repeal of the Sherman Law requir-ing Government purchases of silver, and it consti-tuted Denver's share of the so-called "bankers' panic" of 1893.

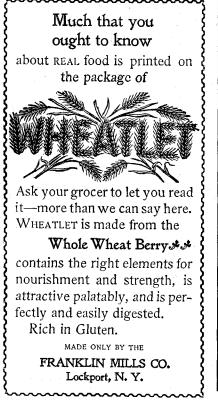
One Sunday night I went into the largest church. Trinity Methodist Episcopal, where an audience of several thousand had gathered, and listened to a several thousand had gathered, and instelled to a sermon by an eloquent preacher, from the text, "Lord, save, or we perish." The application of the text to the panic situation was novel to me, in sub-stance this: "The ship of state is in a storm which will last until silver is restored to its rightful place beside gold as a money metal. We suffer first—the set of the source will learn by suffer first—the Frown down all talk of secession: the Civil War taught us, once for all, that this is and is to be one country. We must be patient for our country's sake, and look for comfort and guidance to that Helper who can save nations as he can save individuals from the gravest perils."

Silver religion was a kind of religion that fairly shocked a newcomer, but one could not doubt its forceful prevalence among a congregation whose ap-proval of the doctrines preached was plainly manifest.

This year conditions verged on a panic in New York. Business was ominously stagnant ; numerous failures were reported. Banks were not willing to make loans, and the stock exchanges have been unusually dull. This condition was attributed to the culmination of the silver "craze" in a candidate for President. In this crisis we were exhorted to save our country from sectionalism, repudiation, dishonesty, dishonor, ruin. I go to a leading Presbyterian church and hear a famous clergyman insist that it is folly to attempt to change the existing gold stand-ard, that the Almighty himself could not make a dollar worth one hundred cents out of fifty-three achigat worth one hundred cents out of hity-three cents' worth of silver. I enter the foremost Baptist church in town to learn that the silver movement is a combination of "lungs, larceny, and lunacy," and that a series of prayer-meetings is being held for the National honor and safety. Inevitably a second ap-plication of the Denver text is brought to mind---"Lord, save, or we perish."

One cannot doubt the forcefulness of this gold religion, shocking though it may be, for the congregations unmistakably approved the doctrines preached.

Somebody must be wrong. "Lord, have mercy on us miserable sinners !" Denver, Colo. F. C. B.





Dilver

nipples cost less than rubber and are clean, sweet and healthful-rubber is neither.

A baby will use, at 5 cents each, about \$3.00 worth of rubber nipples. The King Silver Nipple costs \$1.00 and will pass down to the ''next '' like a crib.

Providence Lying In Hospital, 96 State St., Providence Lying In Hospital, 96 State St., Providence, R. I. June 5, 1896. Dear Sirs: The King Siver Nipple has been in con-stant use in the Providence Lying-In Hospital for more than two years. We consider it superior to any other nipple ever used by us. It is non-collapsible, non-alsorbilitie, is easily cleaned, and does not irritate the mouth. We have no hestitation in recommending the Silver Nipple for general use. Respectfully, MISS A. B PIKE, Matron.

We will send the King Nipple, made of sterling silver, to any mother for \$1.00; after using it 30 days she may return it to us and get her dollar back if she wants to. Our references - any bank in Providence.

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The Business World

To the large number of mills which on the news of the election The Commercial Week

had started up the week previous, last week saw the addition of nearly 200. We learn that about 130 other industrial establishments that about 130 other industrial establishments have increased working forces. It is supposed that over 30,000 unemployed men have found work since November 6. During last week notable price advances were made in corn, oats, sugar, lumber, lard, petroleum, wool, print-cloths, leather, and shoes. Only in some instances are prices higher for iron and steel; those for cotton and cotton goods remained unchanged. There is only a slight decline to offset the foregoing, the decreases in price re-ported being those for coffee, turpentine, and ported being those for coffee, turpentine, and The present is the largest crop of corn which we have ever raised. The exports of corn followed the lead of those in wheat, and were 1,500,000 bushels more than last week and nearly 2,000,000 bushels more than in the corresponding week last year. The three pre-ceding years showed much smaller totals; hence November exports have advanced pro-gressively. We learn from "Bradstreet's" that there were 258 business failures reported last week—35 more than the week before, but 21 fewer than in the corresponding week one year ago, 22 fewer than in the like week two years ago, and 112 fewer than in the corresponding week of 1893.

The most remark-"Dollar Wheat in Sight" able advance in

price last week was that of wheat, both cash and December wheat reaching the highest quotations for the year. The report that "dollar wheat is now in sight" seems to be well founded. Not only was the rise in price phenomenal, but the exports (including flour) from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States and from Montreal reached the binest total since Sep-tember, 1893. There was an increase of no less than 1,200,000 bushels over last week, of more than 1,300,000 bushels over the same of more than 1,300,000 bushels over the same week a year ago, of more than 1,700,000 bush-els over that of 1894, of more than 2,000,000 bushels over that of 1893, and of more than 700,000 bushels over that of 1892. These extraordinary shipments of wheat, some of which have gone to India, call attention to the decline in India's wheat exports. Five years ago Great Britain received from India 13,000,000 cwt. of wheat; in 1892, 500,000 less; in 1893, only half as much, and in 1894, nearly 1,000,000 cwt. less than in 1893. In nearly 1,000,000 cwt. less than in 1893. In 1895 export from India to England rose to 8,800,000 cwt., but for the three-quarters of this year it has not reached 2,000,000 cwt. The total imports into Great Britain of wheat and flour are nearly 100,000,000 cwt. a year. The rains have damaged much of the English wheat harvest, and not only are the crops short in India, but also in Russia, in the Argentine, and in Australia.

Especially Bonds

Stocks and Bonds, Especially Bonds

Especially Bonds of possible hostilities with Spain, yet the average stock-list advanced 14 cents a share all round. Another element of unrest was the disorganization of the Kaffir mining spec-ulation in London. This disorganization was due to a report that the South African Re-public had demanded an indemnity of \$5,000,-000 from the British South Africa Company. Hence the suddenly increased activity in the London market for American securities was as London market for American securities was as suddenly checked. A third item of unrest was the heavy selling by our own manipulators to take profits, both for home and foreign ac-count. In spite of these disorganizing ele-ments, however, 1,800,000 shares were recorded on 'Change as against the phenomenal total of over 2,000,000 last week, and of 1,300,-000 for the corresponding week in 1895. Much more indicative of the upward trend in general business were the advances both in volume and in quotations of the bond market, and from the more conservative character of that market these indications gave proportionately increased satisfaction. The total transactions increased satisfaction. The total transactions in bonds amounted to the enormous sum of over \$16,000,000, as against nearly \$15,000,000 last week, and \$9,000,000 for the corresponding week a year ago. Government bonds were higher, from ¼ of 1 per cent. to 1 per cent. Foreign exchange rose sharply during the early days of last week on the news of a sale of \$4,000,000 United States Government bonds in the New York market for London account. The sale is reported to have been due to the high rates for money prevailing in London, namely, 4 per cent., while the price realized for the bonds was on a basis of only 3 per cent.; there was also a profit in the transac-tion. Other similar transactions have been made by foreign holders, but have been offset by the large takings. There has now been a decline in the foreign exchange rate. The week's imports of gold amounted to \$1,375,-000.

One of the best indications Bank Clearings

Bank Clearings One of the best indicatons Advance One-fifth of the general market is the weekly report of bank clearings, and last week's report was a remark-able one, the advance over the previous week being no less than one-fifth. The gain is even being no less than one-fifth. The gain is even greater than this when contrasted with the average weekly total during October. True, the increase is only 1½ per cent. compared with the corresponding week last year, but contrasted with the second week of Novem-ber in 1894 and 1893 there is an increase of 17 per cent. in each case. When we get back to 1892 we find a surprisingly large total, and last week's aggregate compared with it shows to 1892 we find a surprisingly large total, and last week's aggregate, compared with it, shows a decrease of 11 per cent. As to the money market, the rates have been increasingly easy. Call money has been abundant from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 5 per cent. All kinds of loans aver-aged 1 per cent. or more below the rates of the previous week. The demand for mercan-tile paper has been continually greater, but the supply has been inadequate. The weekly statement of the New York City banks surthe supply has been inadequate. The weekly statement of the New York City banks sur-passes all records of recent years in its pro-digious increase of reserve, no less than \$12,600,000 in specie and legal tenders having been added to the resources of the banks. The week's gain in surplus reserve amounts to \$8,600,000. The minimum discount rate of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 4 per cent. Silver was slightly lower last week, 4 per cent. Silver was slightly lower last week, and the market was controlled largely by the condition of Eastern exchanges. The price of silver is now at the lowest point ever reached in India. Exchange there has risen to the birbest point reached in many years. The highest point reached in many years. The Bank of Bombay has raised its discount rate from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

The sum of the bids New York City Bonds for the issue of \$16,-000,000 of municipal Eleven Times Oversubscribed

bonds, on which we commented in our last issue, turns out now to be more than twice as great as was then known. It is over eleven times the amount known. It is over eleven times the amount of the loan placed on the market. The bonds were awarded by the Sinking Fund Commis-sion to Messrs. Vermilye & Co., whose bid was 104.71, covering the total amount adver-tised for sale. The firm will pay the city in premiums on the issue over \$755,000. The earning power of the bonds at the purchase-rate will be about 3 1-5 per cent. a year. The bonds all bear $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, and their average life is twenty-three years. There were average life is twenty-three years. There were 185 bids filed, but some of them were not regarded as given in good faith. An investiga-tion was made, since it has not been unusual for irresponsible bidders to put in offers.

Their plan has been to receive the award and then have some rich man pay a bonus for the same. At the request of the Commissioners, Corporation Counsel Scott advised the Board to award the bonds to the highest average bidders for the whole sum, with the under-standing that the successful firm should turn over to the highest bidders, should they come forward within three days with the money, the amount of bonds coming to them under such bids. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. entered into this stipulation.

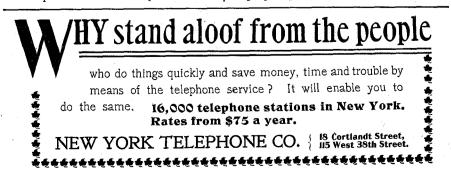
Last week a receiver The Atchison Trouble

The Atchison Trouble in Kansas Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway by the Kansas courts, an appointment which elicited much comment. It is claimed that there is an act upon the Kansas statute-books providing that no corporation, more than one-fifth of whose stock is held by aliens, shall hold real estate in Kansas. It is said that if real estate is held in violation of its provisions, such real estate shall be forfeited and sold by the sheriff in parcels not exceeding 160 acres in each. The Atchison system owns no land in the State of Kansas except such as is nec-essary for the operation of its road. More-over, it is contended by some that the statute over, it is contended by some that the statute was not intended to apply to railways at all. The motion for the appointment of the re-ceiver seems to have been granted by a local judge on an *ex parte* application by a local attorney. Receivership appointments on *ex parte* applications have been generally con-demned. It is claimed that the statute in question was never legally enacted, and a Federal judge has already granted an order restraining the receiver from interfering in any way with the affairs of the road pending a hearing on a motion to have the receivership annulled. annulled.

Last week the report of Consul Sawter was made The German Textile Industry ment—a report which covers the growth of ment—a report which covers the growth of the textile industry in the German Empire. Over 1,000,000 persons are employed in that industry, and the interesting fact is noted that there has been a yearly decrease of male and a corresponding increase of female employees. It is equally interesting to note the improved sanitary surroundings and the comfort provided for the employees. Better labor is, of course, secured by this means, and also far greater contentment. Wash-rooms and lockers for contentment. Wash-rooms and lockers for non-working apparel are provided, and dining-rooms where coffee and potatoes are roasted or boiled. There are also separate lunch-rooms for whole families employed in the factories, where they can distribute food from the family basket, and enjoy together the rec-oction which the noonday meal affords. At reation which the noonday meal affords. At some of the larger factories there are buffets where, at nominal prices, beer, sausages, rolls, coffee, cakes, etc., may be purchased.

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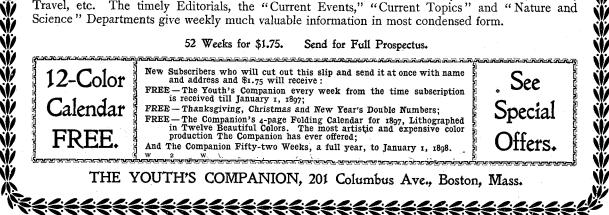
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Mason, Caroline Atwater. The Quiet King, \$1.50.
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Banks, Martha B. Heroes of the South Seas. \$1.25.
Cuyler, Theodore L., D.D. Beulah-Land. \$1.
Gilmore, Ernest. Sweetheart. 75 cts.
BERNTANO'S, NEW YORK
Gottheil, Dr. Gustav. Sun and Shield. \$1.50.
CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON
Sermons by the Monday Club on the International S. S. Lessons for 1897. \$1.25.
Hazard, M. C. The Tearless Land. \$1.50.
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Bates, Herbert. Songs of Exile. 75 cts.
Sawyer, Walter Leon. An Outland Journey. \$1.
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Crawford, F. Marton. Taquisara. 2 Vols. \$2.
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At Tuskegee

The fifteenth annual report of the Principal The fifteenth annual report of the Principal of Tuskegee Institute shows that no curtail-ment of the work has been made during the hard times. Last year \$97,000 was received, of which two-fifths has been expended in bet-tering the plant. Over 1,000 students have been educated along the industrial, literary, and religious lines pursued by the Institute. The students performed \$45,000 worth of work while carrying on their school work. So successful are the industrial education courses that "a building of any size can now be completed without going off the grounds for labor." Besides keeping twenty-four other industries in constant operation, the students industries in constant operation, the students cultivate with their own hands 650 acres of land. Last year the Institute was asked to assume control of Christianberg Institute in Virginia. This is now the third school that has placed itself under the direction of Mr. Washington. There is certainly no work for the uplifting of the negroes of the South that the uplifting of the negroes of the South that has borne so much fruit in so short a period. Like all men who are doing a great educa-tional work, Mr. Washington feels the need of still more financial aid to carry the work still further. Fifty dollars pays the tuition of a scholar for a year's practical training for his or her life-work.

Taking Out the Ambassadress

Mr. W. E. Curtis, the author of an entertaining work of Eastern travel, relates an instance of his sojourn in China which repre-sents the great Li Hung Chang in an attitude of characteristic ignorance of Occidental cus-The French Ambassador at Peking toms. gave a dinner party, and invited Li Hung Chang. Previous to sitting down to dinner, the party, which included the wives of the European guests, were conversing in an apart-ment which adjoined the dining-room.

Presently the butler threw back the por-tières and announced the dinner. The French Ambassador stepped up to the great Chinese statesman and said :

"Will your Excellency take my wife out to dinner?

Li interpreted the request literally. The Li Interpreted the request interany. The French ambassadress was a tiny woman, and Li Hung Chang is six feet three. He picked the little woman up under one arm, and to the amazement of the company as well as the dis-tress of the victim, carried her bodily out to the disingutable the dining-table.

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Three tours to California and the Pacific Coast will leave New York and Philadelphia January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour will return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

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