

note
The Boulders,
915 Sawyer Avenue.

Libbitts

J. N.

Dear Dr. Harper,

The Committee on Domestic Science of the Board of Education visited our work at the Hammond School Friday and were favorably impressed by its economy, etc.

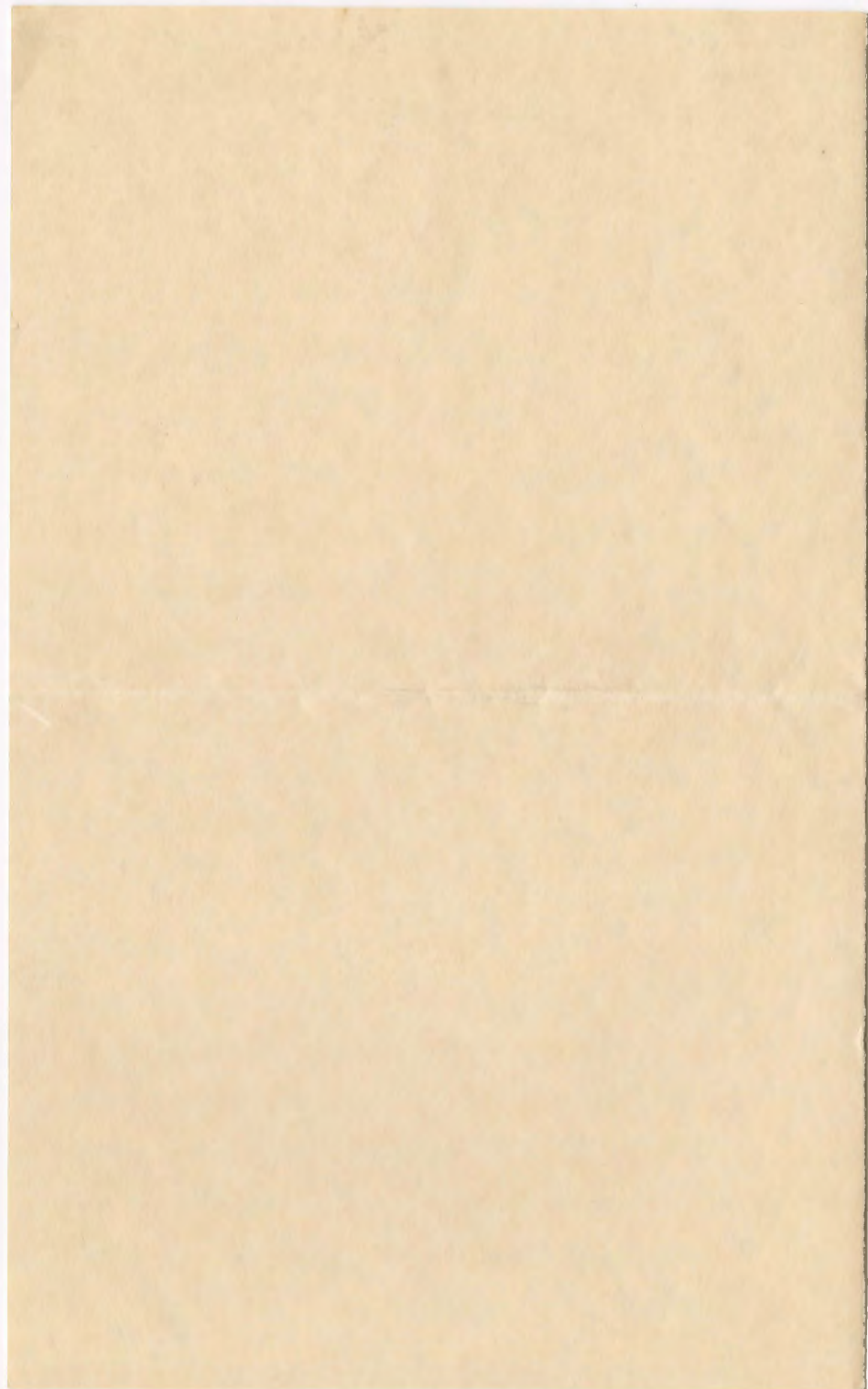
I find one tendency against which I urged very strongly and which I hope you, of all members of the Board, will look out for. viz. the tendency to get cheap teachers with no Normal training.

Our teacher, Miss Willard, like the one employed in Dr. Durey's school, had two years Normal training at Pratt Institute in Domestic Science. I consider the training of teachers the most vital point. I hope you will give it some care,
Sincerely,
Henry S. Libbitts

THE UNIVERSITY
OF CHICAGO

1892

Received of the Treasurer
of the University of Chicago
the sum of \$100.00
for the purchase of books
for the library of the
Department of Geology
and Mineralogy
on the 1st day of
January 1892
J. D. Smith
Librarian



"As It Was" and "As It May Be"

100 YEARS AGO

In Days of Our Grandfathers.

Nails were made by hand. There was no straw paper; there were no paper bags, nor skates, nor steel pens. Lumber was sawed by hand or hewed with axes. Coal tar was not in existence, so there were no aniline dyes, nor flavoring extracts.

In all the states the genteel wedding was usually an expensive and protracted affair. There was no end to eating, and drinking, and dancing, teas and suppers. The guests were often supplied with one meal before the marriage, and then feasted without stint afterward. These festivities, on one pretext or another were sometimes kept up two or three days, and even longer.

A hundred years ago there were no medical colleges worthy of the name in America. A young doctor learned his trade from an old doctor, and in the course of six months' study acquired the art of mixing the big doses which were then in common use. There were no drug stores, with the long array of bottles labeled with unpronounceable names. Most of the chemicals now in use are of the 19th century.

Linon factories had not yet come into existence; every housewife raised her own flax and made her own linen. Ready-made clothing stores were unknown; every housekeeper made all the clothing used by her entire family, herself spun the thread, wove the linsey woolsey cloth, borrowed a pattern, adjusted it to her own notions, and made every article of clothing worn by herself, husband, sons and daughters.

The first coin struck off by the United States mint was the silver 5-cent piece. It was originally intended to add a star for each new state on coins as on the flag, but the idea was abandoned and thirteen was adhered to. The first coins had the portrait of Mrs. Washington, which displeased the president, and so the design was changed to the present liberty head. No man's face has ever appeared on a United States coin.

No patent medicines were employed. In the spring of the year people drugged themselves with huge doses of senna and manna, as well as of rhubarb, of brimstone and molasses. Ague was common, but there was no quinine for its alleviation; pounded Peruvian bark, at an enormous price, answered the purpose. There was no morphine, no bromide of any kind, no chloral. There was no mercy for the sick man. "Bleed him until he faints," was the favorite precept more than one physician.

100 YEARS HENCE

In Days of Our Grandchildren.

By 2,000 science may take, in condensed form, from the rich loam of earth, the life force, or germs, now found in the heart of the corn, in the kernel of the wheat, and in the luscious juice of fruits. A small phial of this life from the fertile bosom of mother earth may furnish man with subsistence for a day or days, and thus the problems of cooks and cooking be solved.

Fairs and local exhibitions will continue in the years to come, but world or continental expositions containing everything will not be considered practicable. Every field of effort will have so expanded in a hundred years that world shows must be devoted to one division of labor. Then men will have become specialists with sufficient numbers in each great classification to have world exhibitions of their own, and without padding with extraneous things.

In 2000 the largest city of the world will be in America. Its location will depend upon the development of transit facilities. If the freight of the world must be moved over waterways through the twentieth century, as at this time, that city will be on the Atlantic coast and may be New York. If water transportation loses its importance or canal systems are developed, as is probable, the great city of the world may be developed in the interior, and may be Chicago.

The great waste of water from American continental rivers will be avoided, and the streams will be carried backward, spread over land for the growth of crops, and thus the water coming into arid parts of the country, as the gulf winds into the Mississippi valley, will be conserved and stored up till the dry places have sufficient rain and a system of irrigation and drainage perfected, and then the fertility now washed out into the Gulf of Mexico will be kept in the land.

By the merging of the red man into the indistinguishable mass of our population, there will spring up a new aristocracy, claiming distinction by reason of Indian descent. To be able to trace one's pedigree back to some great warrior or big chief, or to have the right to claim descent from one of the first graduates of Carlisle, will be almost as desirable as to belong to New York's 400. And then there will be societies of this war, and that outbreak, or of this or that tribe, and framed certificates of memberships will hang in homes and offices.

Life at the Nation's Capital

The Letters.

In the course of a recent call at the home of the Leiter family in Washington some peculiar pieces of bric-a-brac were observed here and there in the marble hall at the entrance and in one of the grand rooms on the first floor. A delicate white and gold table, which seemed to have been imported from India and appeared to be feeling chilly in this climate, bore one of these queer objects of art. A closer view revealed to the caller that it was a big, old soft hat worn by L. Z. Leiter. It seems that he has several of these large, round, jammed-in articles scattered about so that he can grab his hat quickly wherever he is in the house.

A glance into a basement hallway was interesting. A Hindoo idol stood there making faces at the servant.

A gossip clerk in a florist's shop was asked the price of roses. "Those," he said, "with the long stems, are \$2 each. We have others at \$1 each and some cheaper."

"Much demand for the \$2 kind?" "Yes. Mrs. Leiter, for instance. She never asks the price. She just comes in and orders or carries off whatever she wants and says nothing more."—Chicago News.

To See Will Cost Money.

Prices for seats from which to see the parade on inauguration day will not be within the reach of all. The best seats on the reviewing stands will cost just as much as tickets to the inaugural ball—\$5 each. There will be some at \$4 each, others at \$3, \$2.50 and \$2, and a large number at \$1.50. On an average, if the parade is an hour in passing, a good chance to see it all will cost about five cents a minute. One thousand clerks of the treasury department have bought seats on one stand at \$1.50 each. About \$20,000 will be spent on the court of honor and the four reviewing stands in Pennsylvania avenue. The presidential box on his reviewing stand will be inclosed with glass. Thirty-eight columns will be erected in the white house grounds, following the line of the semi-circular driveway in from the Pennsylvania avenue gates. The reviewing stands will be built and conducted by the inauguration committee.—Chicago News.

His Plea.

A street car full of congressmen and senators was passing the District of Columbia buildings where the city judges sit. A new conductor yanked the door and, obeying the rules, shouted:

"All out for the police court."

After a moment of astonishment and silence Mr. Sulzer, of New York, broke the ice by saying:

"Not guilty; move on!"—Chicago News

... rapidly debilitating the patient for the reason that it attacks such a great surface at once.

(HOW TO TREAT LA GRIPPE) When you feel in the winter a combination of all the symptoms herein described, with slight chills, shivering, headaches, sneezing, soreness in windpipe, hoarseness, dry cough, flying pains, heart depression, low spirits, sudden loss of strength and prostration, you have La Grippe. At once you must open the bowels with some quick saline cathartic, such as salts. Then take two baths each day in water heated to the highest temperature that the body will stand, to open the pores of the skin. Avoid taking cold. Get one dozen 5-grain Antikamnia & Codeine tablets, and take one every three hours while you are awake. Continue to keep the bowels open. If you are not physically strong, this is as far as you should go without a doctor. The chances are that this treatment will cure you. If not, and you have plenty of vitality, get the following:

R Phenacetine dr. ss.
Quininae Sulph. . . dr. ss.
Salol gr. XLV.
Pulv. Ipecac et Opil., dr. ss.
M. Div. in Capsules No. XV. Sig.
One every 3 hours.

If you are not better then go to bed, send for a doctor, tell him what you have done and go under his directions. Don't waste any time considering the matter. La Grippe is a treacherous disease. If you neglect it you may catch pneumonia and die. Keep warm and stay in the house. Don't rely upon patent medicines. Being a contagious disease, the patient

During January the fee rate was \$1 a month, as you know. Now it is \$2.

By this gradual process it is proposed to reach the fixed rates to be hereafter charged.

By this means many not able to pay the regular fees are given an opportunity to be cured.

By this means the Rice physicians extend their field of usefulness, lighting up the lives of the sick and despondent with hope.

By this means great good will be done. And this rate of \$2 a month will be maintained until March 1, in spite of whatever loss is involved. For there will be plenty left as a recompense after the regular fees are reached.

All persons applying before 8 o'clock on the evening of the 28th inst. are to be treated until cured at the rate of \$2 a month. No higher fee is to be charged anyone and the notice of the positive expiration of the offer on the date given is absolute and final. In addition to this the first month is given without charge to those who apply Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, February 13, 14, 15.

Patients living at a distance, inclose \$2, with application by mail, entitled to the privilege of this rate.

CALL OR WRITE.

X-Ray examinations will be given without extra charge. Charts of diseased organs furnished. Microscopical examinations of Germs free to patients. English, German and French spoken. Book on Germ Diseases free by mail. Home treatments provided. With these facts before you the Rice Medical Society invites you to call or write.

RICE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Prof. F. R. Rice, F. R. S., Manager; Edward Hoff, M. D., Medical Director; R. E. Sloppy, M. D., Consultant.

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black. Fancily strapped and f
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Draped with
veiling and
folds; size of
with woven
grain ties. Thi
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\$5.00; our spec
price is

SILK MOU
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folds and tr
breasts, satin
ers. The excell
ask every cen
sale price for
superb hats is
but.....

WOMEN'S LYONS SILK BONNETS AT
Very handsome; draped on frames
heavy gros grain ties; pure silk veil, 1
woven border; these equal those usu
shown for \$7, and our special sale price
is but

WOMEN'S MOURNING HATS,
Made from pure nun's veiling, on v
frames, in milliner's folds; handsomely
rials of the same texture and coque
these are in every way \$5 hats, bu
special sale price is

WOMEN'S MOURNING TURBANS.
Made over best French frames with p
ing and handsome milliner's fold;
with paradise effects or wings; posit
\$4 value, at our special sale price of

PURE LYONS SILK VEILS,
With heavy woven border and 36 b
regular price of these veils is gener
\$2.25, but our special sale price is
but

PURE SILK WARP NUN'S VEILIN
With heavy woven border and size
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this special sale at.....

BRUSSELS NET MOURNING FACE
With crepe border, never sold before
priced for this sale at, each.....

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

In effect January 1, 1901.

no date

Stein

An International Phonetic Conference.
By Robert Stein.

Now that Mr. Carnegie has taken the spelling reform under his protection, we may soon find out whether money can make this mare go. The gait of this particular ~~quadruped~~ steed has never yet come up to the famous description,

"Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum."
Most of the time, in fact, it seemed doubtful whether the poor quadruped was making any progress at all.

Two methods of reform have hitherto been tried: (1) the instantaneous, (2) the gradual. Neither of them has yet emerged from the heroic age.

Not even the subscribers read those journals of "orthografi," with spelling completely reformed, which have been published with such admirable persistence for 30 years or more.

The "friends" of the gradual method, headed by the public-spirited firm of Funk & Wagnalls Co., "hav" continued with equal devotion to write "thoro" and "thru," hoping that in time the public would get used to these "clipt" forms. In the main they have merely earned the reputation of being "a little peculiar."

Yet there can be no doubt that the Chinese wall which has hitherto shut out hungry millions from the delectable land of knowledge is tottering to its fall. All the air is loud with the crusade against illiteracy. All over the world, most of all in Germany, the home of education, the conviction is gaining ground that the schools are not doing a tithe of what they might do for the pupils. This simply means that better use should be made of the brief 8 years of school time. "Time is money" - time is education. Now the English language contains 40 sounds and hence ought to have 40 letters. Place a child in a school room with 40 other children, and in a month it will know their names and faces. In a month, likewise, it will know the looks and use of 40 letters, if they always represent the same sounds. This is not a mere supposition. Experiments have proved that, with a phonetic alphabet, children do learn to read and write in 2 or 3 months and need no further spelling lessons. When this fact becomes generally known, will any teacher have the heart to waste half the pupils' time in forcing them to learn the absurdities of the present spelling? With a ready means at hand to render illiteracy impossible, will educators hesitate? It is inconceivable. "The way to resume is to resume" was the reply made to those who expatiated on the "insuperable difficulties" of the resumption of specie payments. And we resumed. When, through the demand for better education, the nuisance of our spelling anarchy has become sufficiently acute, we will conclude that "the way to reform is to reform."

The problem is to find the line of least resistance. Other things being equal, that method will be best which will least disturb the routine so dear to the average human being. Routine, after all, is but another word for nature; it means a tremendous economy, and hence will always prevail. Yet nature, though identical with routine, is perpetually introducing innovations. Let us watch how she does it, that haply we may learn her trick of undoing routine by routine.

One of the most successful, most marvelous, most envied of nature's creations is the wing of a bird. Now we know that, not so very many million years ago, there were no birds. The ancestors of the present birds were fishes, resembling the present mud fishes of South America, Africa and Australia. Whence came the wings? Did they sprout suddenly from a certain pair of fishes? That is not the way nature works. The organs which in the distant future were to be wings were already in existence on the fish's neck and performing a most useful function - that of swimming. They were a pair of fins. In the mud where the creature lived, these fins were occasionally used for crawling, and the fish that crawled best were most apt to escape untimely death and to leave offspring to inherit their qualities, so that the fin from generation to generation became more adapted for crawling. In like manner, when the fish took to the land in the form of a lizard, the crawling function changed to running; as the lizard climbed trees and the scales along the edges of its tail and along the ulnar edge of its forearm became

frayed into parachutes of feathers to lengthen its leaps and to lessen the risk of falling, the outspread forelimbs served to increase the buoyancy; by moving these stretching-organs, the direction of the leaps could be altered, and thus the arts of flapping and soaring were acquired, and the original fin and subsequent foot finally became the perfect wing.

In other words, when nature wishes to create a new organ, she takes hold of an existing organ, already performing an important function, and she gives to this organ an opportunity to perform now and then a new function. As the occasions for so doing become more frequent, the organ becomes more and more adapted thereto, till finally the new function constitutes its main employment.

The parable is not perfect, but that matters not, so long as it illustrates our case. Where can we find the fin from which we may evolve the bulkless, weightless wing of a perfect alphabet, the unhandicapped vehicle through the realms of knowledge? In other words, is there in use, in some branches of writing, a fairly phonetic alphabet, which may be adapted to general use, and can its present function be so extended that it may gradually penetrate into all the departments of writing, side by side with the present spelling, till it ousts the latter into "innocuous desuetude?"

Every adept knows the answer. Phonetic alphabets, more or less alike, are in use for 3 purposes:

- (1) In phonetics and linguistics;
- (2) In dictionaries, grammars, language manuals, primers and readers;
- (3) By spelling reformers.

That is a goodly array of functions, amply sufficient to give vitality to an alphabet and to insure its growth into greater and greater currency. Why have they not produced this result?

The answer is evident: there has been no agreement among the users of these alphabets. Even the most famous, the Lepsius alphabet, is hardly known outside of a very limited class. Yet a moment's reflection shows that the usefulness of dictionaries would be greatly increased if their makers were to agree on a uniform system of indicating pronunciation. By constant repetition, this system would become familiar to the public; being, as a matter of course, extremely simple, it would inevitably be taught in the schools and be mastered by every dictionary-user as a valuable aid in the use of his own and other languages. At present, if you wish to ascertain the pronunciation of a certain word, you have to consult the "key." And if you learn a key by heart, why should it not be a universal key, which will help you through any dictionary and which can also be used by phoneticians, as well as for ordinary writing?

On considering the chances of such an agreement, one fact becomes at once apparent: that we are not dealing with a vast mass of indifferent or hostile elements but with persons interested in phonetic spelling. The significance of this difference needs no emphasis. To work for an agreement among the general public or even among the limited classes of authors, publishers and educators, would be a labor of Sisypheus; to unify the efforts of 3 classes of people already trying to spell phonetically ought to be an easy task. Along this line, therefore, there will be practically no resistance; the most inveterate enemy of the spelling reform will welcome a universal "key" to pronunciation.

The words "other languages," used a few lines back, must have at once suggested the conclusion that, in order to secure the desired advantages to their full extent, the agreement must include the phoneticians, lexicographers and spelling reformers of all the civilized countries. In fact it is difficult to imagine any other kind of agreement. And if a phonetic system is to have the best chance of coming into general use, it must of course at the outset be given the greatest possible number of functions and the widest possible currency, that is to say, it must be world-wide.

A brief survey of the facts will show that an international agreement on a universal spelling is on the one hand entirely feasible and on the other will secure additional benefits.

The fact that there are people in other lands who think their spelling needs reform, may be pleasant news to some English-speaking people, on the principle that misery loves company. Let us for a

The first question is: What is the nature of the problem? The second question is: What are the causes of the problem? The third question is: What are the effects of the problem? The fourth question is: What are the solutions to the problem? The fifth question is: What are the steps to be taken to solve the problem? The sixth question is: What are the responsibilities of the various parties involved? The seventh question is: What are the resources available to solve the problem? The eighth question is: What are the risks involved in solving the problem? The ninth question is: What are the benefits of solving the problem? The tenth question is: What are the lessons learned from solving the problem?

moment enjoy the luxury of looking over other people's faults.

French is perhaps the nearest rival of English in this respect. In the word *chauffeant*, 11 letters are used to express 4 sounds. *Eaux* is pronounced *o*, or if *x* is sounded, it is *z*.

"Pronounce the letters as in Italian," is a direction frequently given, as if Italian were a model of correctness. What, then, are we to think of the trick of inserting an *h* in the plural of *poco* and *luogo* (*pochi* and *luoghi*), to prevent the *c* and *g* from changing their sounds?

A French reformer writes (with reformed spelling): "*Bon gré mal gré, nous finirons par avoir une orthographe à peu près rationnelle, comme celle des Espagnols.*" No doubt the Spanish orthography is the best in Europe, but yet its reformers might as well have gone "the whole hog" and made it perfectly "rationalle." Had they had the consistency to write *z* wherever *c* was pronounced *z* (*voz*, plural *voces*), they would not have been obliged to change the *c* of *tocar* into *qu* in *toqué*.

Portuguese spelling may be judged by the fact that one sign, *x*, has four sounds, making it almost a rival to English *a*.

The interesting Rumanian nation, destined to form so important a member in the future Latin League, did a very sensible thing in discarding the Cyrillic for the Latin alphabet. However, they can not be said to have fully improved the magnificent opportunity of starting afresh with a perfect alphabet, else they would not have dreamt of writing *t* for *ts* or *s* for *sh* or *sc* for *sht*.

Germans are apt to assert that their language is pronounced as it is written, but that is simply because the defects of their spelling have become second nature to them. The present writer distinctly remembers the feeling of revolt that crept over his childish soul on being told that *Leute* and *Läute* were pronounced *loite*. For years he vainly tried to distinguish in the sound of *sch* the sounds of the three constituents, *s*, *c* and *h*, which, some of his teachers gravely told him, were to be heard in that combination. These are phonetic mortal sins.

Dutch is not much better off. The *e* in *vier* is just as useless as in German. To sound *eu* as in French may be elegant, but it is not phonetic.

Danish orthography is better, but it has its silent *d* in *bordet* and uses *aa* to express the simple sound resembling English *aw*.

Crossing the Sound into Sweden, we enter a realm of singular alphabetic perversity. On quoting to a Swedish friend the lines

"Känner du landet, det härliga, rika,
Badaft i Målar och Östergjövåg?
Hemmet af skördar och minnen tillika,
Fredliga bragder och vikingatåg?"

the writer was thunderstruck to hear the reply: "That is very interesting, but you ought to say *chenner* and *Östershō* and *shördar* and *ok*."

Coming to the Slavic languages, we find that Bohemian had the good fortune to be endowed, 500 years ago, with the most consistent alphabet in Europe, by a man of genius, the reformer John Huss, who, being ahead of his age in diverse other ways, was finally silenced by the cogent argument with which our forefathers were wont to bring other people over to their views. It is to be regretted, however, that, in his zeal for consistency and phonetic purity, Huss resorted to so many accents, hooks and circles, that a line of Bohemian often looks like a file of Hussite warriors with helmets, spears and halberds, gathered to defend their "jazyka der." In this way one is often obliged, after finishing a word, to go over it again and furnish every letter with some sort of headgear.

The same is true in some degree of Polish, which, however, is less phonetic, in that the simple Bohemian sounds *ř* and *š* are in Polish expressed by the combinations *rz* and *sz*.

Russian commits some strange extravagances. *o* is sometimes pronounced like short German *a*, while *a* in turn is sometimes pronounced *o*; the *g* of the genitive is pronounced *v*, so that the word which looks like *durnago* is pronounced *durnova*. For *f* you have the choice of two letters, one being the Greek theta, which the Russians, unable to pronounce *th*, turned into *f*, like the colored brother who talks about his "mouf."

Last in this sinful catalogue is Magyar (Hungarian), which dis-

plays its chief inconsistencies in its very name, pronounced *modyor*.

But our joy on finding that we are not alone in our trouble is at once clouded by the discovery that our fellow-delinquents have reformed, at least partially, while we have merely agitated. The greatest reform on record was that accomplished by the Spanish Academy about 1846. Most interesting, to English-speaking people, is the movement in France, which during the last ten years has shown vigorous growth and has at last culminated in government action. "Le Réformiste," edited by Jean S. Barés (12 rue du Mail, Paris), now in its "septième année," is probably the best journal of its kind in the world. Its wealthy editor distributes 50,000 francs a year to journals that aid his cause. That bespeaks a degree of earnestness which we have not yet reached in England or America. In fact, it would be altogether in keeping with precedent if the "logical nation," having once made up its mind, were the first to adopt a system of writing as perfect as the metric system which it gave to the world 100 years ago.

In these efforts, each nation proceeded without regard to its neighbors. Thus it is that Italian *che* and Spanish *que*, though identical in sound and meaning, are written differently; that the French write the preposition *à* with a grave, the Spaniards with an acute accent, *á*, the Italians without accent; that the Germans have adopted for *ss* a sign, *ß*, which to all the rest of the world looks like a B; that the British Admiralty and the U.S. Board on Geographic Names have established the rule: "j as in English; dj should never be used for this sound;" though in so doing they unnecessarily set a dangerous trap for foreigners, besides committing a serious offense against phonetic purity.

Hitherto, in fact, another procedure would hardly have been possible. The reforms would probably have died before birth if each nation had waited till the pleasure of others could be known.

But in this matter, as in many others, time has wrought a change, nay a reversal. Interdependence among nations grows daily. Every nation now considers the world its market. The knowledge of foreign languages is becoming an ever-growing necessity. Astronomers have parceled out the heavens among the nations of the earth. Practically all the sciences are organized internationally. The other day we came near having one steamship company the world over. Soon, no doubt, we shall have an international postage stamp and reply post-card. The gold standard having become universal, we may soon behold Mr. Albert Herbert's international coin, which in its turn will bring other conveniences. Of course, since progress is made by learning from one another and by division of work, every such removal of international barriers is to be welcomed.

From this point of view it is difficult to imagine a fitter subject for international treatment than the spelling reform. If nations are to communicate more freely, they must have increased facilities for learning one another's language, the very instrument of mutual instruction; and of course nothing could promote that object more effectually than an identical mode of writing.

This argument touches on what is said to be a particularly responsive chord in Mr. Carnegie's mind. Believing that English is destined to be the world language, he would hasten the coming of this boon of a common speech. Now it is evident that, if the spelling reform were so managed that every foreigner trying to learn English should find our spelling (aside from a few special sounds) exactly the same as his own, the expansive power of the language would be raised to the highest degree.

Shall we then consult not our convenience but that of foreigners? That, of course, would be absurd. But we are not confronted with any such dilemma. It so happens that in this matter everybody's convenience will be best served by cooperation. On inquiry, we find the following facts:

(1) About 90 percent of the sounds of the other civilized languages are practically the same as in English.

(2) The letters used by the great majority of civilized people are the same and mostly represent the same or similar sounds.

(3) The points in which our alphabet is most defective are the very ones that call for reform in the other languages. The reason is that the Romans did not know the sounds of *sh*, *ch*, *j* and various vowels, and hence developed no signs for them. These, therefore,

in post-Roman languages, had to be expressed by combinations, necessarily chosen haphazard.

In other words, the civilized languages are already for the most part spelt alike; and in making the improvements which will render their spelling phonetic, there is no reason why the same letters should not be used in all languages for the same sounds. The few special sounds of each language would of course be expressed by special signs.

In point of fact, the reformed alphabets that have been proposed for various languages show a decided mutual approach, for the reason that, in obedience to the necessities of the case, they all attempt a more or less complete return to the Roman alphabet. Were these reform movements to progress in mutual disregard, they would lose the immense advantage of a concerted movement toward a common goal, and establish needless barriers which would have to be removed later on. Why build up a system that will have to be undone again, when you can just as easily, more easily in fact, establish a permanent system all over the world!

Take for example the sound expressed by English sh. This sound exists in French and Portuguese (ch), Italian (sc or sci), Rumanian (ș), German (sch), Swedish (sj, sk or skj), Bohemian (š), Polish (sz), Russian (ш), Hungarian (s) and in the second element of Spanish (or English) ch. For this simple sound, Murray's new Historical English Dictionary proposes the sign §. There is no reason why the other nations, in trying to render their spelling phonetic, should not adopt this very convenient sign, or, if a better sign be proposed, there is no reason why we should not conform to that; but there is every reason why a sign once adopted should stay adopted. This can only be secured by a common agreement beforehand.

Another consideration. The spelling of some languages, Spanish above all, but also Italian, Bohemian, Hungarian, is so nearly phonetic that the few changes needed to make it perfectly phonetic would cause but little disturbance. Again, Russia seems to be on the eve of a great educational movement. Nicholas II is said to be anxious to earn the title of "Tsar Educator." At the same time the Russians wish to make their language a world language, on a par with English, French and German. For both these purposes, nothing could be more serviceable than the adoption of the Roman alphabet, which would moreover constitute a powerful bond between the eastern and western Slavs. If now the Roman alphabet were presented to the Russians in a universal phonetic form, enabling any child to learn to read and write in 2 or 3 months and thus rendering illiteracy impossible, even with the most meager school facilities, it is inconceivable that they would adopt any other system. Over 200 million people might thus with great advantage adopt the universal spelling at once - ~~XXXXXXXX~~ potent means to give it currency.

Let us see how far we have got in our argument.

The attempt to persuade the general public to consent either to the immediate adoption of a phonetic alphabet or to the successive introduction of slight reforms involves such appalling labor as to appear wellnigh desperate.

On the contrary, the attempt to secure an agreement on a uniform system among the people interested in phonetic spelling is practically sure of success.

Such an agreement must be international, for 7 reasons:

(1) The very object of any agreement is to secure currency for the system agreed on, and of course, the wider the agreement, the greater the currency. Momentum is directly proportional to mass.

(2) The science of phonetics, for whose sake, in part, the agreement is sought, deals with the sounds of all languages. A "national" agreement among phoneticians would be absurd.

(3) Dictionaries, grammars and language manuals, circulating in all lands, require a "key" to pronunciation which shall be familiar to readers everywhere.

(4) At least 90 percent of the sounds of civilized languages are practically identical, so that it would be absurd for the several nations to try to render their spelling phonetic and yet write these sounds differently.

(5) Any phonetic system will require the highest possible authority to give it standing. Many persons who would have little respect for a national conference will bow before an international

in post-Roman languages; and to be expressed by combinations, as
generally chosen happened.

In other words, the civilized languages are already for the
most part their own; and in making the hypothesis that will
render their spelling phonetic, there is no reason why the same
letters should not be used in all languages for the same sounds.
The few special sounds of each language would of course be expressed
by special signs.

In point of fact, the reformed alphabets that have been proposed
for various languages show a decided natural approach, for the reason
that, in obedience to the necessity of the case, they all attempt to
more or less completely return to the Roman alphabet. But these re-
form movements to progress in natural direction, they would lose the
immense advantage of a concerted movement toward a common goal; and
establish needless barriers which would have to be removed later on.
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can just as easily, more easily in fact, establish a permanent system
all over the world.

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French and German, for some time past, have been making good
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write in 3 or 4 months and thus rendering illiterate thousands that
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they would adopt any other system, over 200 million people might
then with great advantage adopt the universal spelling at once - a
XXXXXXXXX point seems to give it currency.

Let us see how far we have got in our argument.
The attempt to persuade the general public to convert either to
the immediate adoption of a phonetic alphabet or to the successive
introduction of slight reforms involves much spelling labor as to
appear without hesitation.

On the contrary, the attempt to secure an agreement on a uni-
form system among the people interested in phonetic spelling is

practically sure of success.
Such an agreement need be international, for 7 reasons.

- (1) The very object of any agreement is to secure uniformity in
the system entered on, and of course, the wider the agreement, the
greater the uniformity. International is directly proportional to mass.
- (2) The whole of civilization, from those who speak Latin, the
agreement is sought, deals with the sounds of all languages. A
"national" agreement among those who speak Latin would be absurd.
- (3) International agreement and uniformity are essential in
all lands, requiring a "key" to international communication, and in fact
to render everywhere.
- (4) At least 50 percent of the sounds of civilized languages
are practically identical, so that it would be absurd for the several
nations to try to render their spelling phonetic and yet write
these sounds differently.
- (5) Any phonetic system will require the highest possible uni-
formity to give it standing. Many persons who would have little to
object to a national conference will now refuse an international

Conference, for the reason, among others, that the system adopted by it would become the key to foreign languages.

(6) Several nations are likely to adopt the universal spelling at once and thus give it greater currency the world over.

(7) Perhaps the most serious obstacle to reform is the fact that the amended spellings look odd. In the whole list of desires which evolution has nursed into existence in the human breast, none is stronger than the desire to be fashionable. It is the old (and, of course, hitherto on the whole beneficent) instinct, inbred through the experience of millions of ancestors: "So long as you are with the herd, you are safe." It is so uncomfortable to be thought "peculiar;" it is sweet, O so sweet! to know that the world thinks our behavior "good form." People would offend against the law, ay, against the commandments, rather than against a conventionality. They are ready to undertake the most inhuman labor in order to be "in the swim." Thus the prestige of so distinguished a body as an International Phonetic Conference, rendering the universal spelling fashionable, might be the very means to induce people to put forth the slight effort required to master it. And when Lulu begins to write to Leander in the universal spelling, because "it is quite the style, you know," it will indeed be time for the spelling reformers to exclaim: "Now dost thou, O Lord, dismiss thy servants in peace!"

Having got so far, the reformers might rest on their arms, in the well-grounded confidence that the universal spelling would make its own way by the very force of its universality and simplicity. But of course they will never rest so long as the snake (the old spelling) is merely scotched, not killed. Before inquiring how the gradual spread of the new system may be accelerated, we must hasten to find out how it will look.

The first thing the conference will have to do will be to define the principles on which to proceed. Some of the schemes of reform heretofore proposed have been almost as complicated as the old spelling. In reality, two simple rules suffice:

- (1) Find out how many sounds there are in each language;
 - (2) Provide an equal number of letters, no more, no less.
- All else is corollary, and very simple, too.
- (3) Express identical sounds by identical signs, similar sounds by similar signs.
 - (4) Use no diacritic marks.
 - (5) None but the Roman alphabet can at present be made universal.
 - (6) Break with existing usage as little as possible.
 - (7) Small script is the only form needed.

While English contains only 40 sounds, every child is at present compelled to learn 4 forms for each letter (in German 8), making in all 104 letters (in German 210). Think of wearing a pair of shoes weighing 8 pounds!

(8) So far as compatible with the above principles, let the letters express the relationships of the sounds.

To illustrate the working of these principles, a table of phonetic symbols is herewith presented. It is believed to contain a sign for every well-marked sound in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Bohemian, Polish, Russian and Hungarian. To avoid overloading, the examples are mostly confined to English, French and German, the letters to be illustrated being in each example marked by a dot or dots. Symbols in parenthesis are for phoneticians only. Needless to say that this table does not claim to become the universal alphabet. The fewer "claims" are brought to the conference, the better will be the chance of agreement. Space will not allow a discussion of the table. Criticism of it will be highly welcome.

(Table follows)

In the confident hope that the Spanish-speaking nations will not neglect the incomparable opportunity to become the leaders in a movement of such transcendent benefit, by adopting the universal spelling at once, the changes for their language have been minimized, $\frac{1}{2}$ being used for English th and Spanish j being retained.

The pronunciations here implied do not pretend to be the standard. The conference is to agree on the symbols for definite (or approximately definite) sounds; what sounds are heard in this or that word, remains for experts in each language to settle.

Too many cooks might spoil the broth. One or two phonetic experts from each country will suffice. For greater prestige, the

It will be noted that the above is a summary of the information received from the various sources mentioned above. It is not intended to be a complete and exhaustive statement of the facts, but rather a summary of the information received from the various sources mentioned above.

conference ought to be held under government patronage.

It is not likely that one conference will suffice. After a thorough test of the system agreed on, a second conference, with new suggestions of graphic devices and more precise information regarding the best pronunciation, may be in position to adopt a definitive system.

The main object of the conference is to create the universal ~~fixing~~ fixing alphabet. In thus fixing a common goal, it will unify all advocates of reform into a solid phalanx with single aim.

Having accomplished this its essential mission, the conference might as well go home, knowing that the task of introducing the new dispensation will have to be performed by each nation for itself. But of course the conference will not disperse without discussing this problem. Methods will differ with different languages. In Spanish, as before noted, the change would interfere with legibility so little that there would be no reason for making it gradual. If the Russians adopt the new spelling, they will naturally make it the ordinary vehicle of instruction at once in all the primary schools and progressively in the higher grades, the Cyrillic alphabet being continued for a while as a secondary subject. For English, French and German, an experiment made in St. Louis is suggestive.

In that city, an alphabet invented by Dr. Edwin Leigh was used in the lower grades. It consisted of some 75 characters, some quite complicated, so that, with the addition of the silent letters in hair-line type, it was far more difficult than a perfectly phonetic alphabet would be. Yet Dr. W.T. Harris, U.S. Commissioner of Education, reports on it as follows:

"This showed a saving of from one and a half to two years in learning to read. It was found, moreover, that these children not only learned to read rapidly, but that they learned to spell the ordinary spelling more correctly than other pupils."

Of course, the universal spelling would not print silent letters, but since it would depart from present usage as little as possible, there can be no doubt that children who had learned to read by the new system would also be enabled to read the present spelling more readily. It would be no harder than it is to read Shakespeare in the spelling of 1623. After this fact had been established by actual trial, it would of course be unpardonable for any teacher to begin with any other than the universal spelling.

And now the line of least resistance lies tolerably clear before us. The successive *étapes* of the campaign would appear to be as follows:

- (1) The first conference recommends a provisional alphabet.
- (2) This having been tested, a second conference adopts a definitive alphabet.
- (3) This will supply a want long felt by phoneticians, dictionary makers, teachers of languages and spelling reformers throughout the world. Many other persons will find it advantageous to learn it. Some who scoff at the idea of a phonetic alphabet for English will hail it as the key to other languages and thus undermine the resistance to reform in their own minds.
- (4) The universal spelling having through familiarity lost the appearance of oddity, and having become the standard indicator of pronunciation, is taught for that purpose in schools (perhaps in "back-hand" form).
- (5) A few schools try the experiment of beginning with the universal spelling, passing over to the old spelling only in the second or third grade.
- (6) When in this way children learn to read and write in 2 or 3 months, become incapable of spelling mistakes (provided their pronunciation be correct), and master even the old spelling more easily, there will arise an irresistible demand to have the universal spelling used in all the schools, the old spelling receiving less and less attention.
- (7) When a new public has been thus developed, newspapers and magazines will find it to their advantage to use the new spelling. The demand for the old style of publications will practically cease in about 40 years.

Financial power may be exerted with decisive effect in supplying the new type to printers, in offering prizes to teachers and schools using the new system, in publishing text-books, standard authors and juvenile literature, which, issued by one firm in millions of copies, could be sold at a nominal price.

Thus the humble fin of the Lepsius alphabet devised in 1853 may in less than a century be developed, by what may be termed "assisted evolution," into the glorious wing of a perfect universal writing. Resistance need not be overcome at all; it may simply be evaded. The present public need not be asked to alter an inherited habit which has become second nature; a new public will simply be made to grow up with a better habit.

Various circumstances combine to render it desirable that the initiative be taken by France. The language of the conference must necessarily be French, the meeting-place, Paris. No other government could so readily secure the cooperation of the other Latin countries and of Russia. Divining, with true instinct, that internationalism will some day dominate nationalism just as nationalism now dominates provincialism, France is wisely securing to herself the honor of the leadership toward the ~~XXXX~~ republic of humanity. Nowhere are the agencies for international fraternization so numerous; nowhere is the phrase "The United States of Europe" so current as in the land where it originated. A conference intended to improve the very means of international communication, the written language, could hardly be called into being by another nation without encroaching on the well-earned privilege of France.

Again, the one great desideratum for the universal spelling is that it shall become fashionable. Nothing could be more conducive to this end than the initiative of a nation whom the world recognizes as the leader of fashion, the arbiter of good taste.

One more reason. Our busy philistines have become used to the domestic clamor for reform; they have in their offhand way decided that it is a "fad" and "impracticable." An invitation from the nation whose orthography is supposed to be even more irrevocably fixed than ours will be the best means to startle them into reconsideration.

And the nation which 100 years ago gave to a sleepy world the most salutary shaking-up it ever received, will not hesitate to lead humanity out of another and very dismal bondage.

Richards
Kelly Hall,
University of Chicago.

friends no date

Mr. Palmer and Miss Talbot
cordially invite you & meet
Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of Boston
on Friday, April 13, at 8 P.M.

Mrs. Richards will speak
on the work of the co-operative
kitchen, which will be open
for inspection.

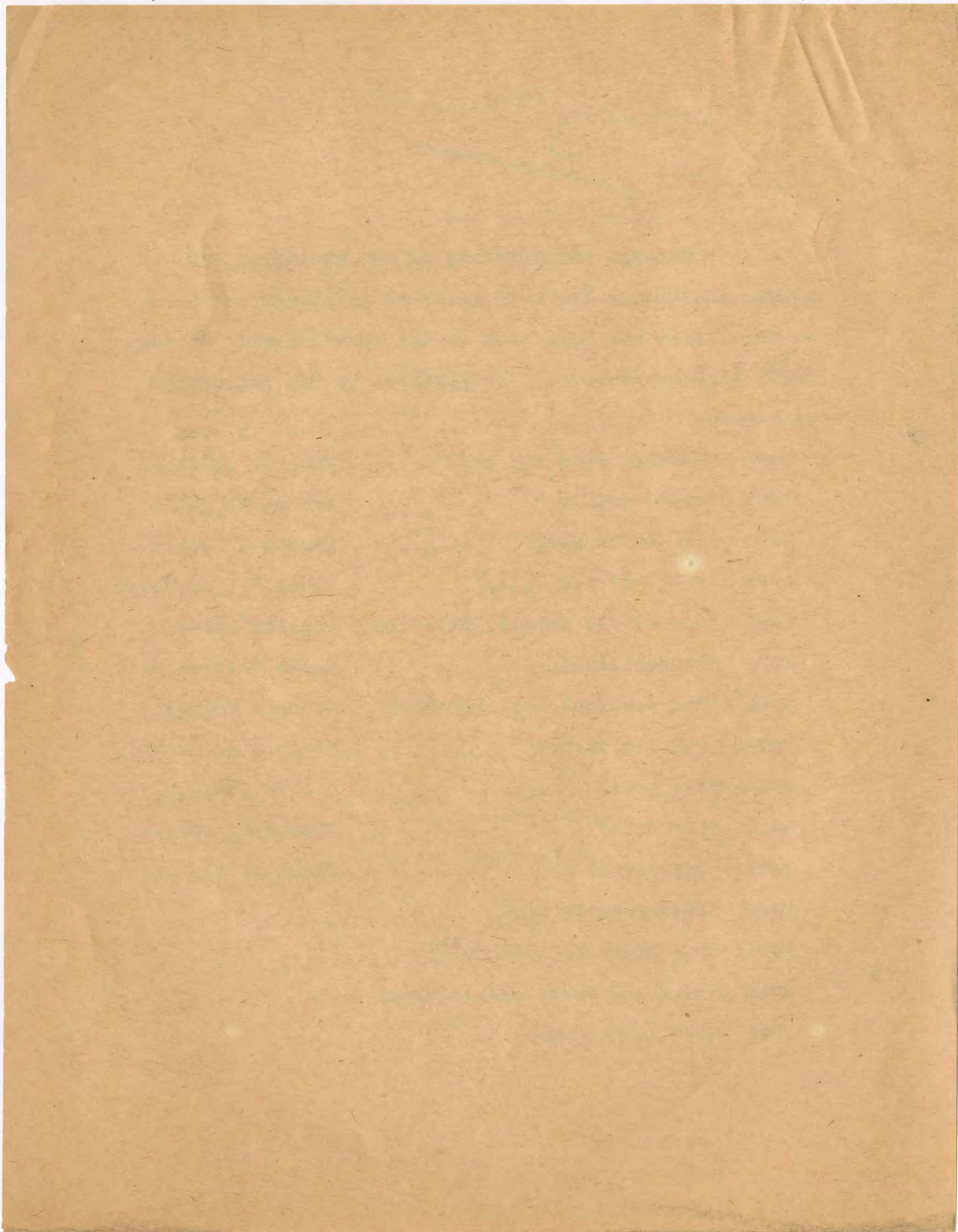
...the ...
...the ...

~~Daily Maroon~~

Transcript

Through the courtesy of the Municipal Art League of Chicago the collection of paintings belonging to the League has been lent to the University of Chicago until October first. The pictures in the collection are these:

1903	"October Sear and Gold"	John C. Johansen
1904	"Frost and Fog"	Adolph R. Shulz
1905	"In an Old Gown"	Martha S. Baker
1906	"Wharf of Red Boats"	Frank R. Wadsworth
1907	"Day of the Market, Brittany"	Pauline Oalmer
1907	"Tranquillity"	James William Pattison
1908	"The Squirrel Boy" (Bronze)	Leonard Crunelle
1909	"The Sou'wester"	Eleanor R. Colburn
1910	"The Riva"	Oliver Dennett Grover
1911	"The Road"	Wilson H. Irvine
1912	"Afternoon"	Frank C. Peyraud
1913	"Afternoon in May"	
1914	"One Winter's Afternoon"	
1915	"Moorland Gorse and Bracken"	
1915	"The Golden Age"	

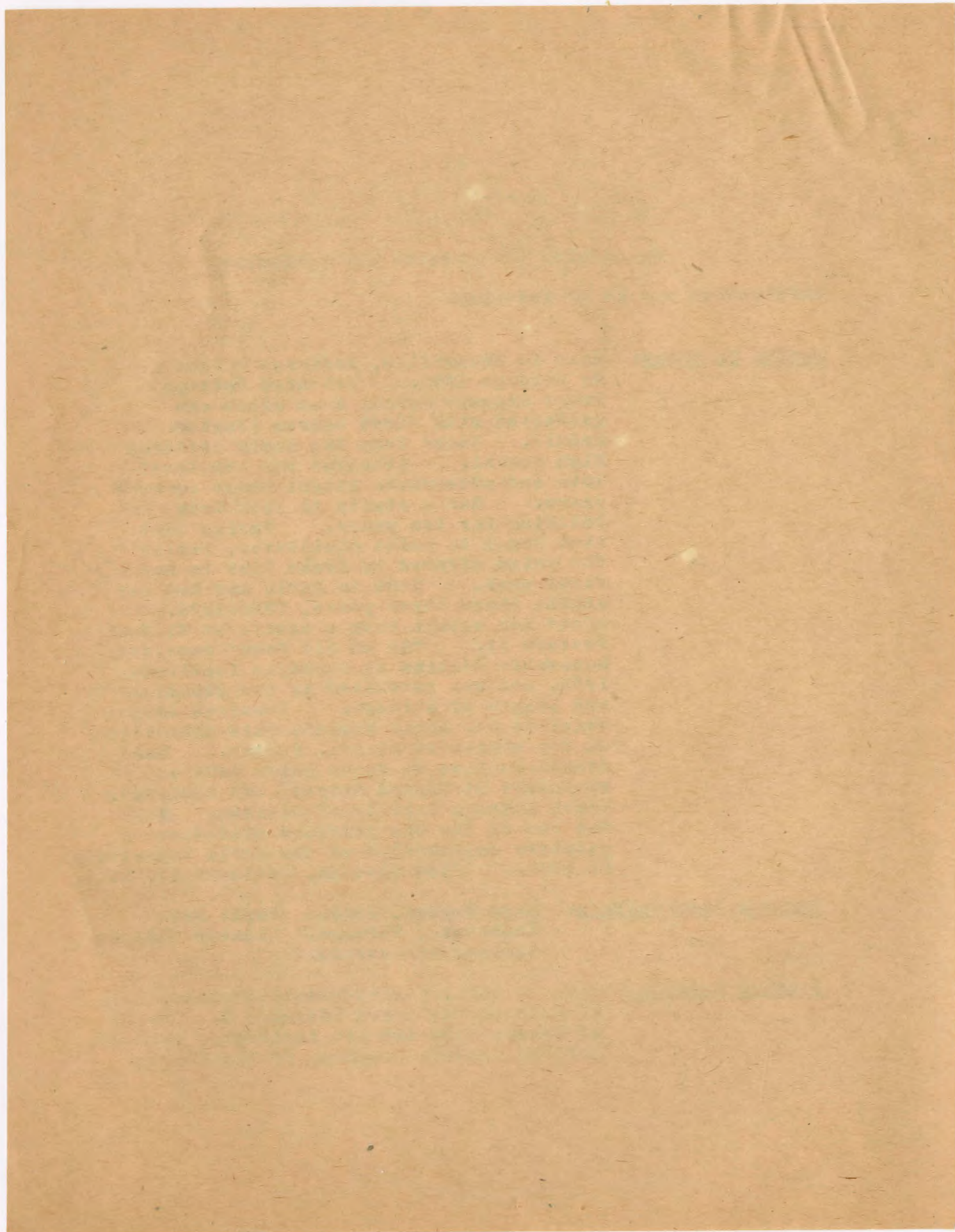


Concerning the artists the following
information may be of interest:

Martha S. Baker: Born in Evansville, Indiana. Came to Chicago 1880. Attended Cottage Grove Grammar School from which she graduated with first honors (Foster Medal). Later from the South Division High School. Attended the Art Institute and afterwards taught there several years. Had a studio in Fine Arts Building for ten years. During that time began to paint miniatures, taking the prize offered by Arche Club in her first work. Went to Paris and had her studio there three years, 1906-1909. After her return took a studio at 21 East Pearson St. "In an Old Gown" received Honorable Mention at Carnegie Institute, 1904, and was purchased by the Municipal Art League of Chicago. Received Bronze Medal at St. Louis World's Fair Exhibition on her miniature of Mrs. Sawyer. Honorable Mention at Paris Salon 1909 on miniature of Edward Sawyer, the Sculptor. Medal Chicago Society of Artists. She was one of the two American miniature painters represented at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Died Chicago, December 21, 1911.

Eleanor Ruth Colburn: Born Dayton, Ohio. Pupil Art Institute, Chicago. Member Chicago Society of Artists.

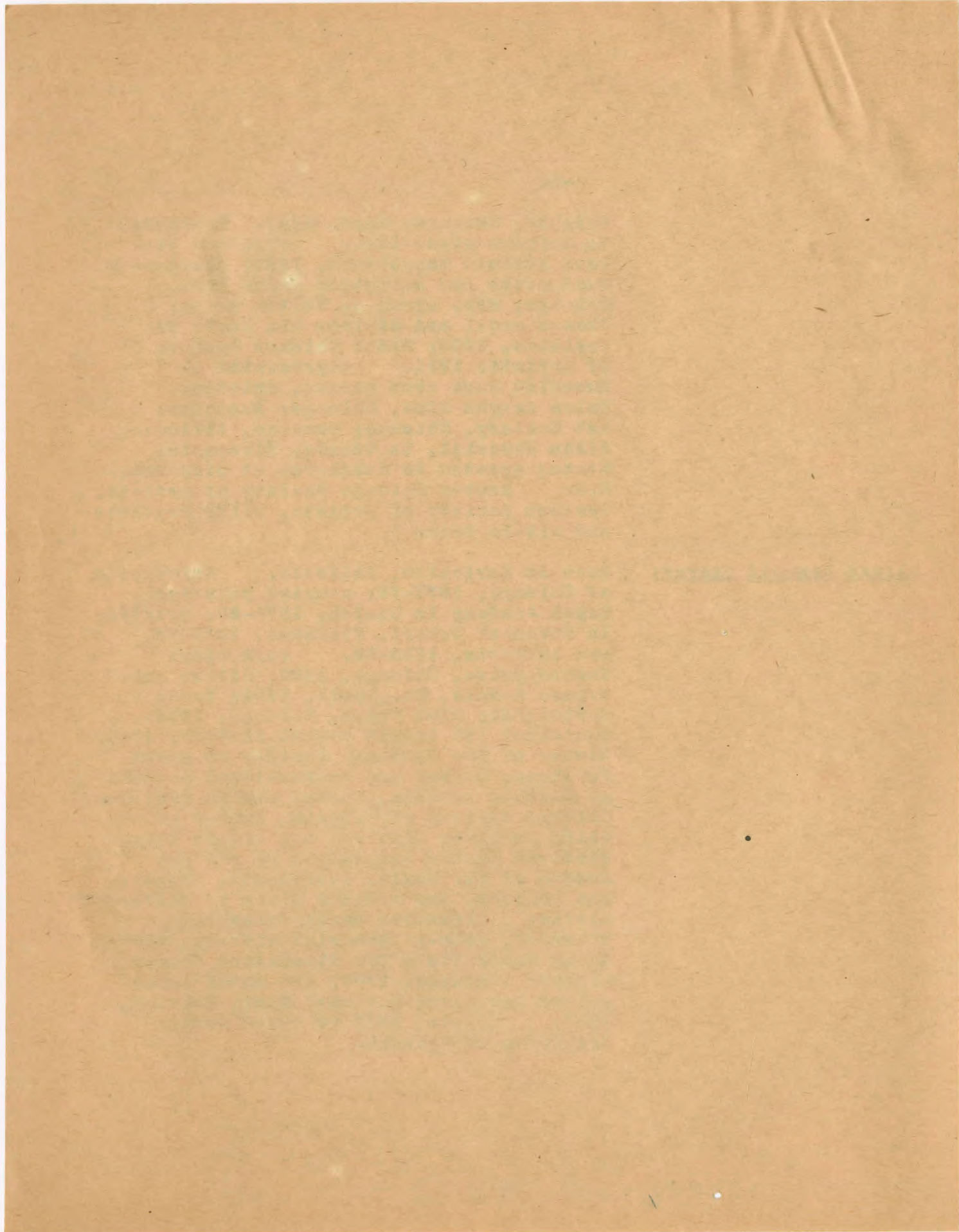
Leonard Crunelle: Born at Lens, Pas-de-Calais, France. Son of Alberic and Marie (Strady) C. Pupil of Lorado Taft and Art Institute, Chicago. Married Augusta Waughop, of Washington



Heights, Chicago, Sept. 1893. Sculptor in Chicago since 1891. Medal and diploma Atlanta Exposition, 1895; Montgomery Ward prize for sculpture group 1904, Chicago; Mrs. Lyman A. Walton prize; Bronze medal and diploma St. Louis Exposition, 1904; Medal Chicago Society of Artists, 1911. Represented at Humboldt Park rose garden, Chicago; Union League Club, Chicago; Municipal Art Gallery, Chicago; Decatur, Illinois; Hixon Memorial, La Crosse, Wisconsin; Statue erected to Sakakawea at Bismarck, N.D. Member Chicago Society of Artists, Western Society of Artists, Cliff Dwellers and Little Room.

Oliver Dennett Grover:

Born in Earlville, Illinois. University of Chicago, 1877-79; studied painting, Royal Academy in Munich, 1879-80; studied in Duveneck School, Florence, 1880-83, and in Paris, 1883-85. Took first Yerkes prize, Chicago, 1892; Silver and Bronze medals, St. Louis, 1904; Young Fortnightly Club Prize, Chicago, 1910. Municipal Art League bought Picture, 1910. Member of the National Society of Mural Painters, Member and Ex-President Society of Western Artists, Member and Ex-President Chicago Society of Artists, Member of the Cliff Dwellers Club and the Little Room. Pictures in the collection of the Art Museum of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago, and various Clubs of different cities. Executed mural decorating, Branford, Conn.; Memorial Library, 1897; mural decorations for Blackstone Memorial Library, Chicago, 1903, and mural decorations for First National Bank, Chicago, 1907. Married 1887 to Marie Louise Rolshoven of Detroit.



Wilson H. Irvine:

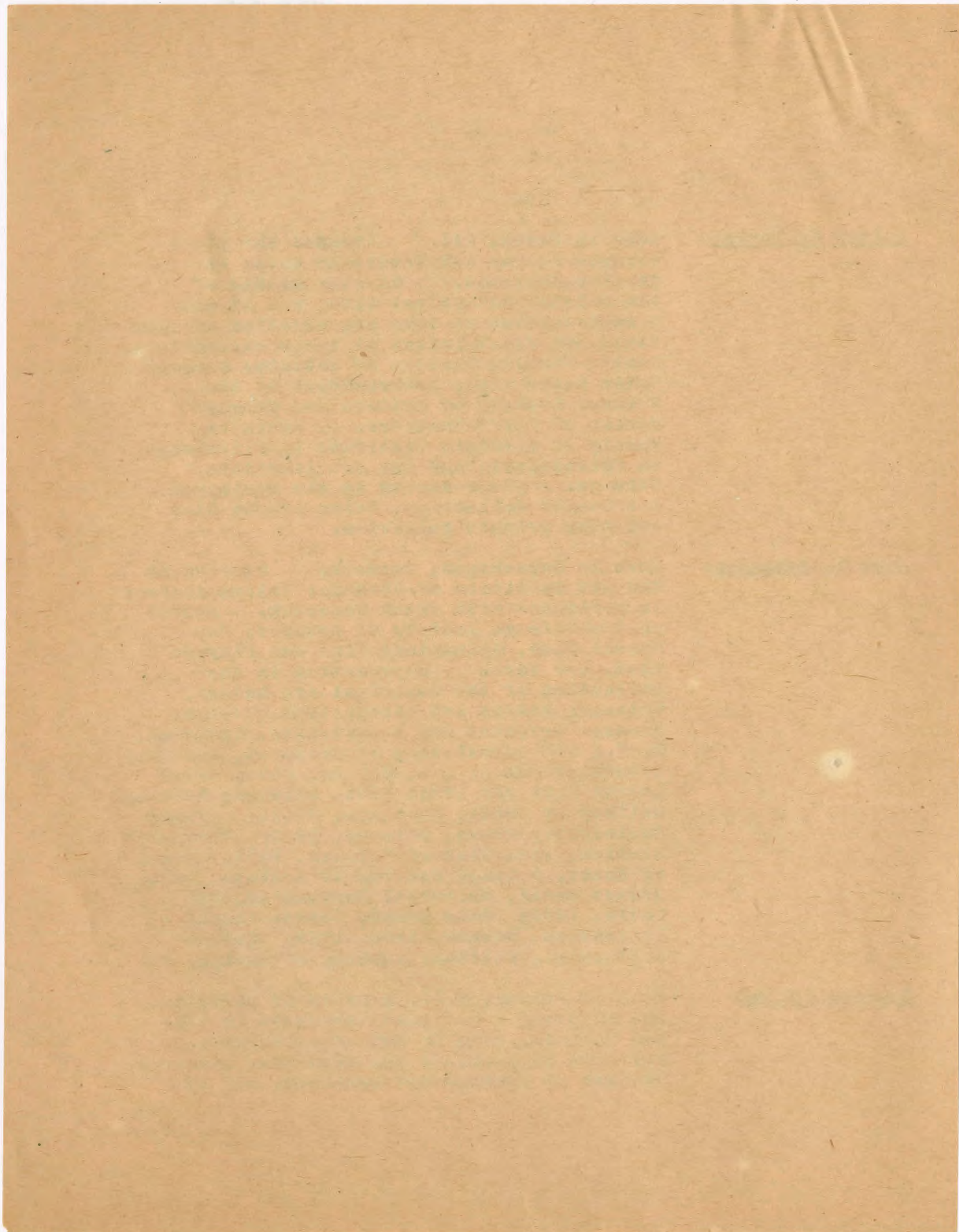
Born in Byron, Ill. Attended the night classes of the Art Institute under Mr. Charles Boutwood. Charter member of the Palette and Chisel Club, was at one time President of this organization and has taken two first prizes at their exhibitions. Member Western Society of Artists; Chicago Water Color Club; Ex-President of the Chicago Society of Artists and Charter Member of Cliff Dwellers. Exhibits yearly at Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, at Philadelphia and the Art Institute, Chicago. Represented in the Municipal Art League collection, Union League Club and many private galleries.

John C. Johansen:

Born in Copenhagen, Denmark. Studied at the Art Institute of Chicago; Julien Academy in Paris and with Frank Duveneck. Member of the Chicago Society of Artists; Mac Dowell Club, Salmagundi Club and Players' Club, New York. Represented in the collection of the Municipal Art League, Chicago; Dallas Art Association, Dallas, Texas; Syracuse Art Association, Syracuse, N. Y.; Art Association of Richmond, Indiana; Toledo Museum of Art, Toledo, Ohio; Union League Club and Arche Club, Chicago; National Gallery of Chili, Santiago, Chili. Young Fortnightly Prize, Chicago, 1903; Honorable Mention, Arts Club of Chicago, 1903; Medal of Honor, Chicago Society of Artists, 1904; Bronze medal, Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; Gold Medal, International Exposition, Buenos Aires, 1910; Saltus Gold Medal, National Academy of Design, 1911.

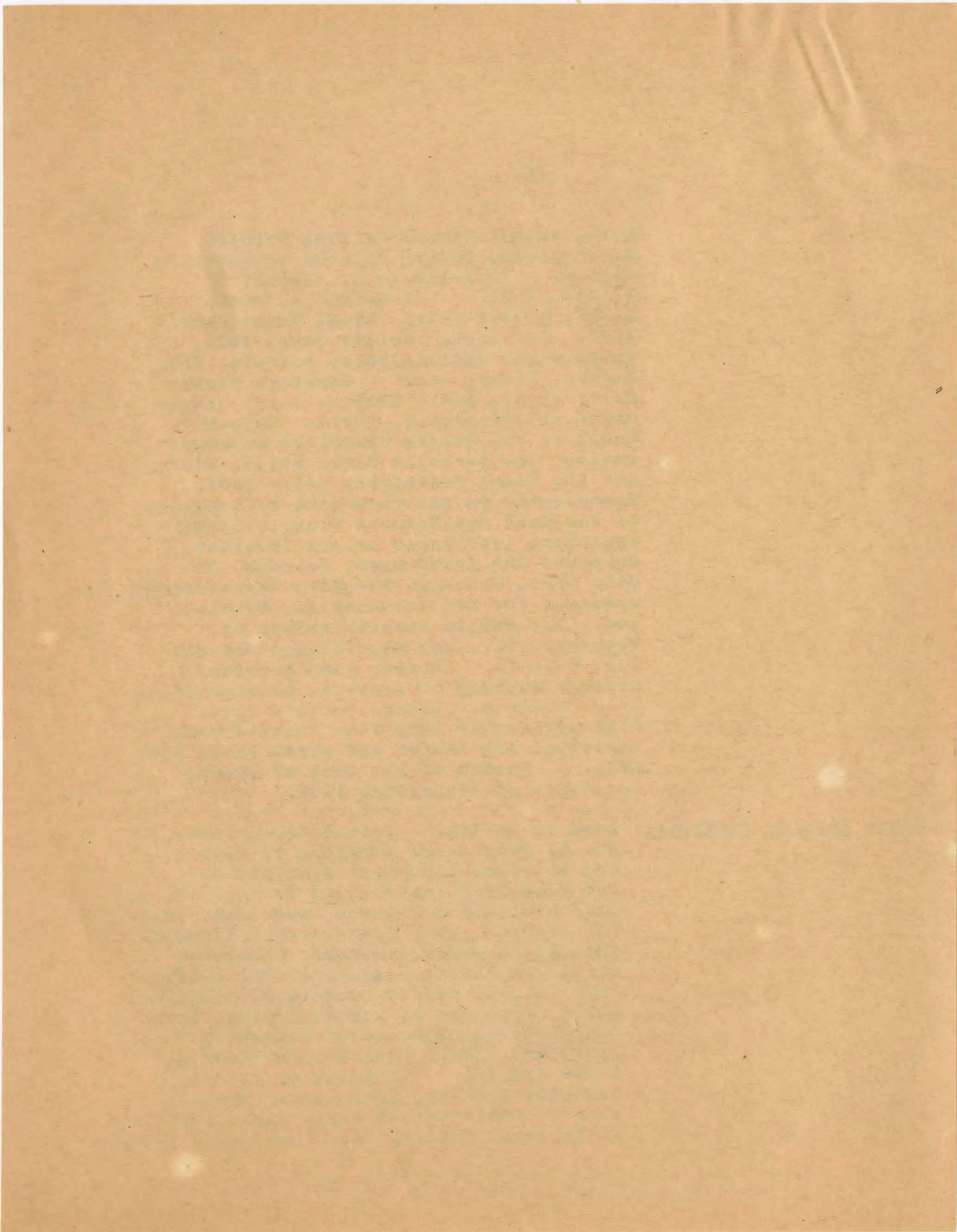
Pauline Palmer:

Pauline Palmer, S.M., painter of portraits and landscapes and genre subjects in oils and pastels, born at McHenry, Illinois. Daughter of Nicholas and Francisca Lennards. Studied at Chicago Art Institute and in



Paris under Raphael Collin, Prinset, G. Courtois, Lucien Simmonds and Richard Miller. Married to Dr. Albert E. Palmer, 1891. Exhibited at Paris Salon, 1903-5-6-11; Omaha Exposition, 1898; St. Louis World's Fair, 1904, and in Chicago, Philadelphia, Buffalo, N.Y., Naples, Italy, etc. Received Bronze Medal at St. Louis World's Fair; Silver Medal at Colarrossi, Paris; Bronze Medal at the Grande Chaumiere Academy, Paris; The Marshall Field prize, 1907, and the Young Fortnightly prize 1907. Represented in the permanent collections of the West End Woman's Club, Chicago; Municipal Art League at Art Institute, Chicago; the Arche Club, Chicago, the Nike Club, Chicago; the Klio Association, Chicago; the Art Association, Muncie, Ind.; the Public School Society of Decatur, Ill., and the Chicago Woman's Aid, Chicago. Member (and trustee) Chicago Society of Artists, Chicago Water Color Society, Chicago Woman's Club, Honorary member Lake View Woman's Club, Municipal Art League and North Shore Art Club. Member of the Jury of Awards for State of Minnesota, 1908.

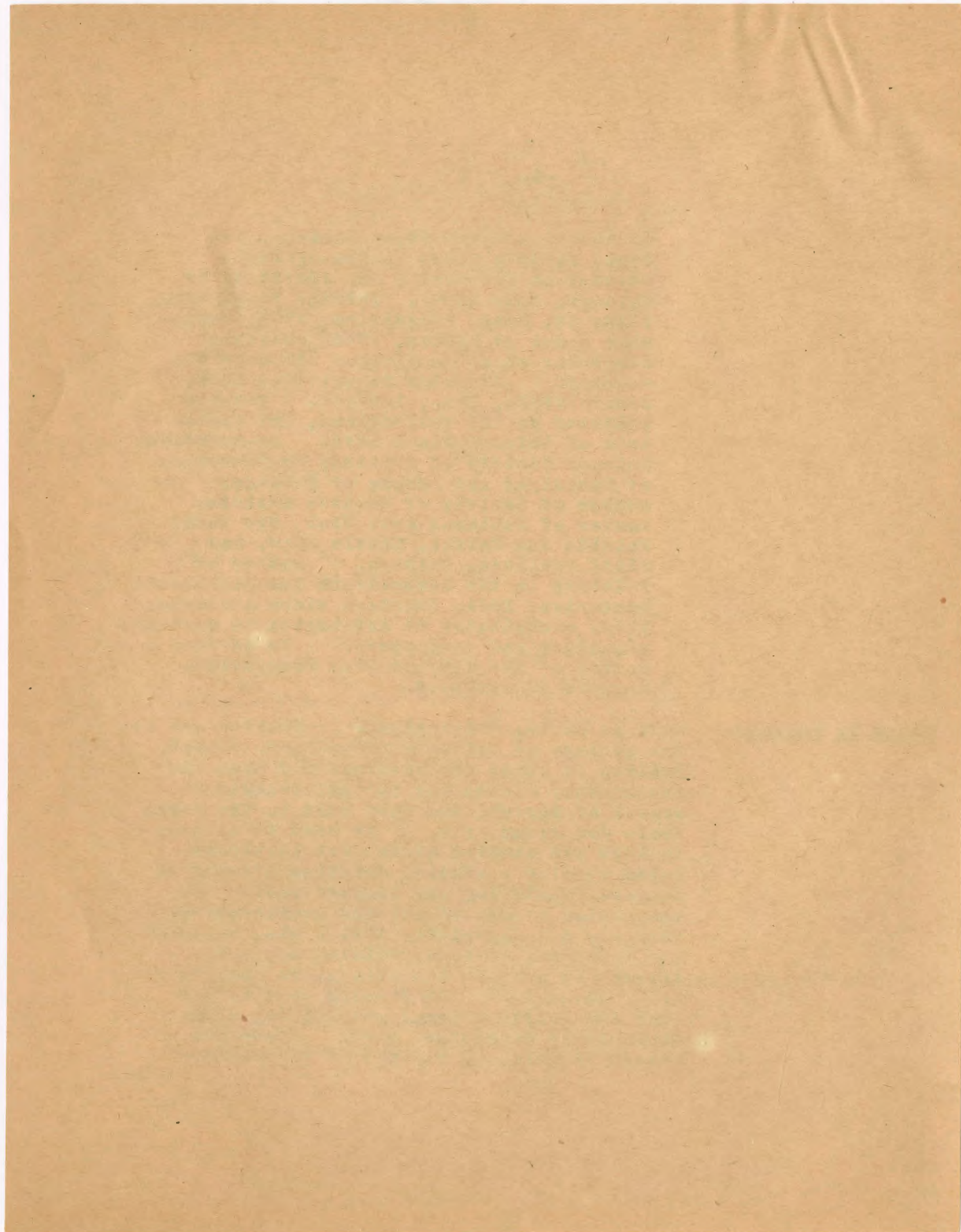
James William Pattison: Born in Boston. Private to Sergeant, Co. G. 57th Mass. Infantry in Arms of the Potomac, 1863-5. Received his Art education under James M. Hart, R. S. Clifford, George Inness, New York, 1866-67; Albert Flamm, Dusseldorf, and Luigi Chialivis, Paris, 1873-9. Married Elizabeth Abbott Pennell of St. Louis, 1871 (died); 2nd at Dusseldorf, Germany, Helen E. Searle of Vermont, 1876, (died); 3rd. Hortense Roberts of Columbia, Tenn., April 17, 1907. Has two children age 5 and 7 years. Painter of figures, domestic animals, landscapes, marines, etc. Exhibitor at Paris Salon 1879-81, at National Academy, New York, many years.



at American Water Color Society, New York; fifteen years at Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; Art Institute of Chicago, many times; Chicago Exposition, 1893; St. Louis Exposition, 1904, medal; also medal at Boston, 1882; constant exhibitor at art galleries all over the country. Director School Fine Arts, Jacksonville, Ill., 1887-96. Faculty Lecturer on the collections, Art Institute of Chicago since 1896. Ex-President Chicago Society of Artists; Ex-Secretary of Municipal Art League of Chicago; Member of Society of Western Artists; Member of National Arts Club, New York; Palette and Chisel, Little Room, and Cliff Dwellers, Chicago. Author of Painting in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, 1901; Painters since Leonardo, 1904; contributor on art topics to various magazines and newspapers. He is also a member of the Chicago Plan Commission, Mayor's appointment.

Frank C. Peyraud:

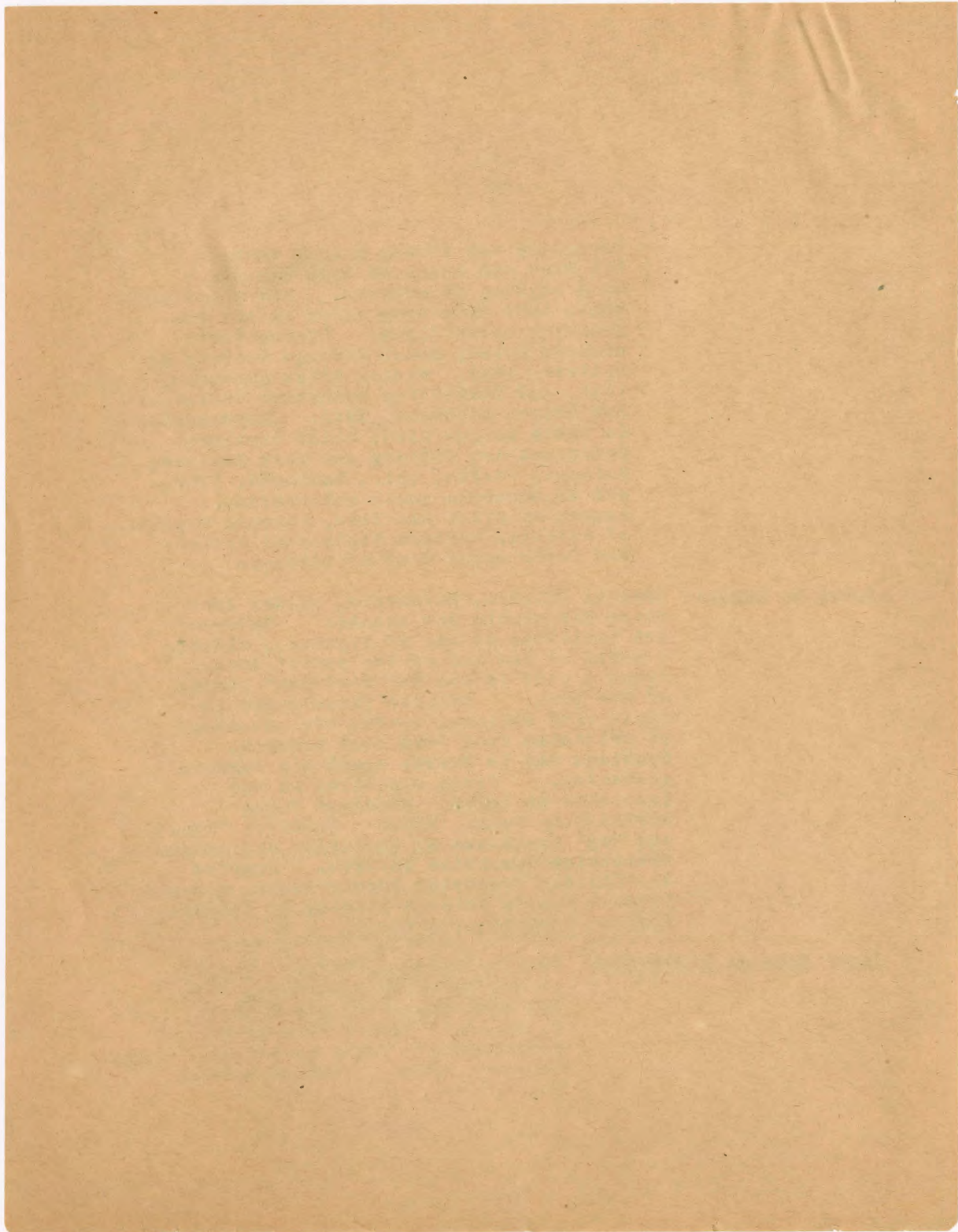
Born in Bulle, Switzerland. Studied art in the college of Fribourg under Prof. Bonnet. Decided to study architecture and took the preparatory course for the politechnique school of Zurich, and then went to the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts. He came to Chicago in 1880 and studied at the Art Institute, later opening a studio, devoting himself to landscape painting and decorations. For the latter branch of art his architectural training had especially fitted him, although the influence of that training may also clearly be seen in the decorative quality of his landscapes. He finally went to New York and stayed several years doing almost exclusively decorative work. Upon his return to Chicago, the lure of the Western



landscape was strong enough to hold him here and again he took his place as a painter of nature. His paintings since then have been shown in the consecutive exhibitions. Young Fortnightly prize; Medal Chicago Society of Artists, 1912; Butler Prize purchase, 1912, and Exhibition Committee Municipal Art League purchase, 1912. Represented in Union League Club, Cliff Dwellers, Municipal Art Gallery and Cort Theatre, Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Waukegan, Ill., and in numerous small collections. Member of Cliff Dwellers, Chicago Society of Artists, Western Society of Artists and Water Color Club of Chicago.

Adolph R. Schulz: Born in Delevan, Wisconsin, on the spot where his studio now stands. Entered Art Institute at age of eighteen, winning a prize at the end of two years' study. Spent a year in the Art Students' League of New York. Studied three years in Paris with Juliens, having the advantage of criticism from Jean Paul Laurens, Coustant and Le Fevre; spent his summers sketching. First exhibited at Art Institute in 1899. Received Young Fortnightly Prize, 1900. Painting "Frost and Fog" purchased by Municipal Art League Exhibition Committee in 1904. Awarded the William Frederick Grower prize, Chicago, 1908. Member Chicago Society of Artists, Western Society of Artists.

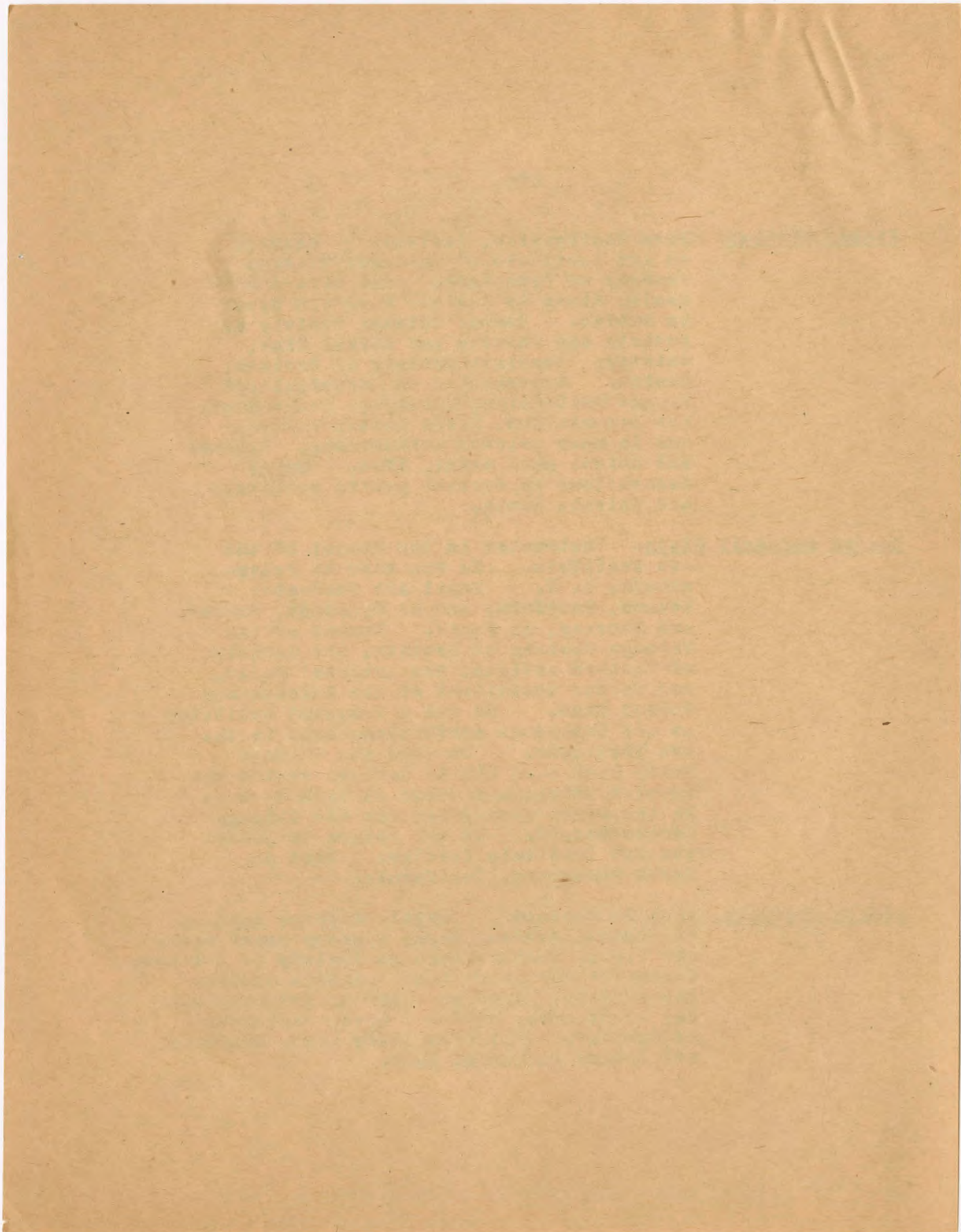
Frank Russell Wadsworth: Born in Chicago, 1874. Studied at Art Institute, Chicago, and New York School of Art with William M. Chase. Member Chicago Society of Artists. Young Fortnightly prize, Chicago, 1904. Died at Madrid, Spain, 1905.



Victor Higgins: Born Shelbyville, Indiana. Studied at Art Institute of Chicago; Chicago Academy of Fine Arts; Rene Minard and Lucien Simon in Paris; Hans Von Hyeck in Munich. Member Chicago Society of Artists and Palette and Chisel Club, Chicago; American Society of Artists, Munich. Represented in Municipal Art League Collection, Chicago; Terre Haute Art Association, Terre Haute, Indiana, and in many private collections. Palette and Chisel gold medal, 1914. Mural decorations in several public buildings and private homes.

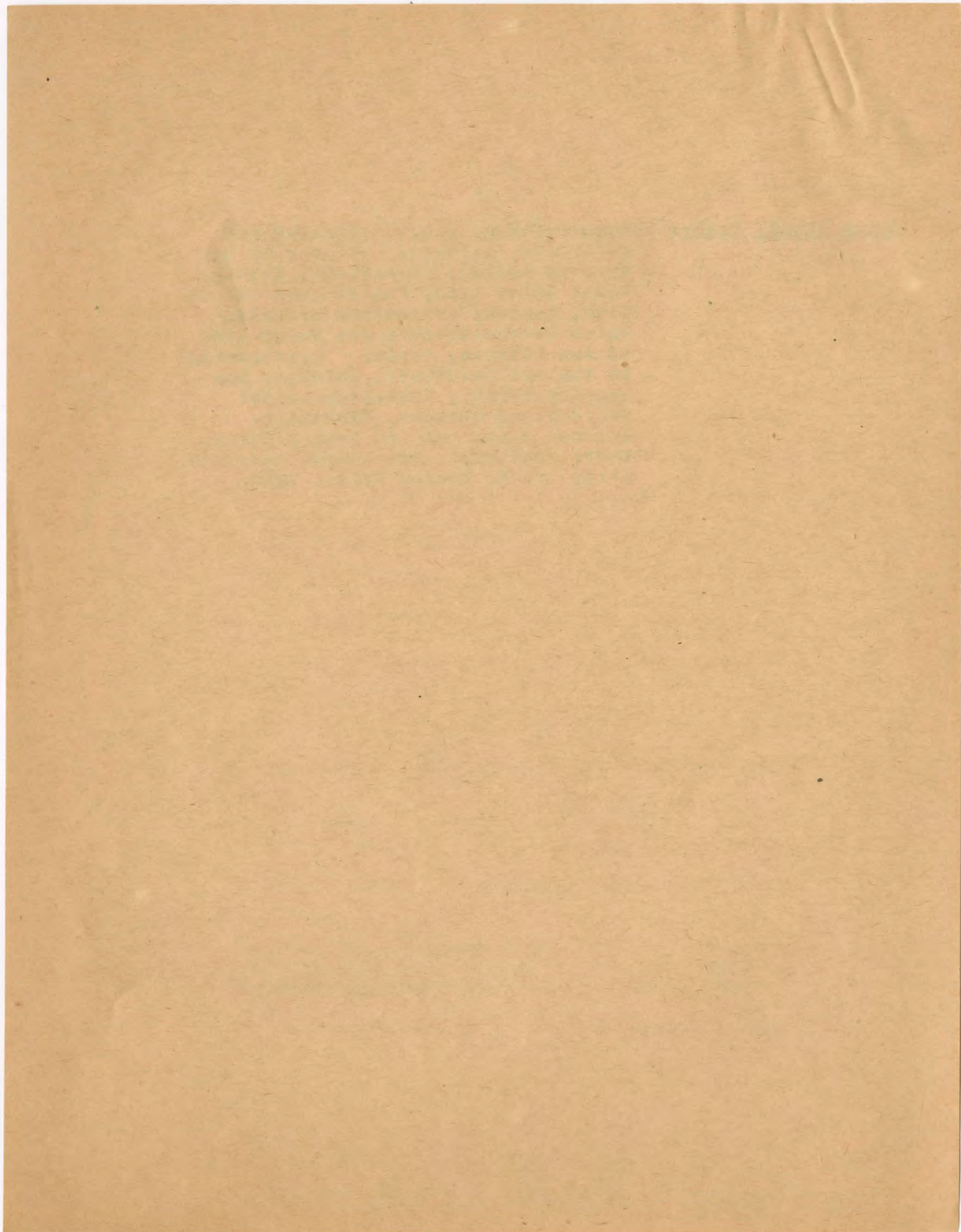
Walter Marshall Clute: Instructor in the School of the Art Institute. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y. Pupil Art Students' League, New York, and of Constant, Prinot, and Laurens, in Paris. Member of the Chicago Society of Artists, the Society of Western Artists, the Artists' Guild, and former president of the Palette and Chisel Club. He was a frequent exhibitor at all important exhibitions held in the Art Institute. In 1898 the Chicago Daily News sent him to Cuba to sketch the Spanish American war and in 1900 he went to the Paris exposition for the Chicago Record-Herald. On his return he joined the Art Institute faculty. Died at North Cucamonga, California.

Alfred Juergens: Born in Chicago. Pupil: Chicago Academy of Design; Munich, Royal Academy under Gysis and Diez; Member: Chicago Society of Artists; Chicago Water Color Club; Munich Artists' Association, Germany; Society International des Beaux Arts, Paris. Work "November Afternoon". Cliff Dwellers Club, Municipal Art League Purchase, 1913.



Frank Virgil Duddy:

Born Delavan, Wis. Studied Art Institute, Chicago. Member of the Chicago Society of Artists, Chicago Water Color Club, Palette and Chisel Club, Society of Western Artists, Union Internationale des Beaux-Arts et des Lettres, Paris. Represented in the Art Institute, Chicago; Los Angeles Country Club; Municipal Collection, Owatona, Minnesota. Awarded Municipal Art League Prize, 1907; Municipal Art League Purchase, 1914; E. B. Butler Prize, 1915.



The Municipal Art League Collection of
Paintings is on exhibition in the Harper Memorial
Library Delivery Room and Staircases of West
Tower.

DELIVERY ROOM

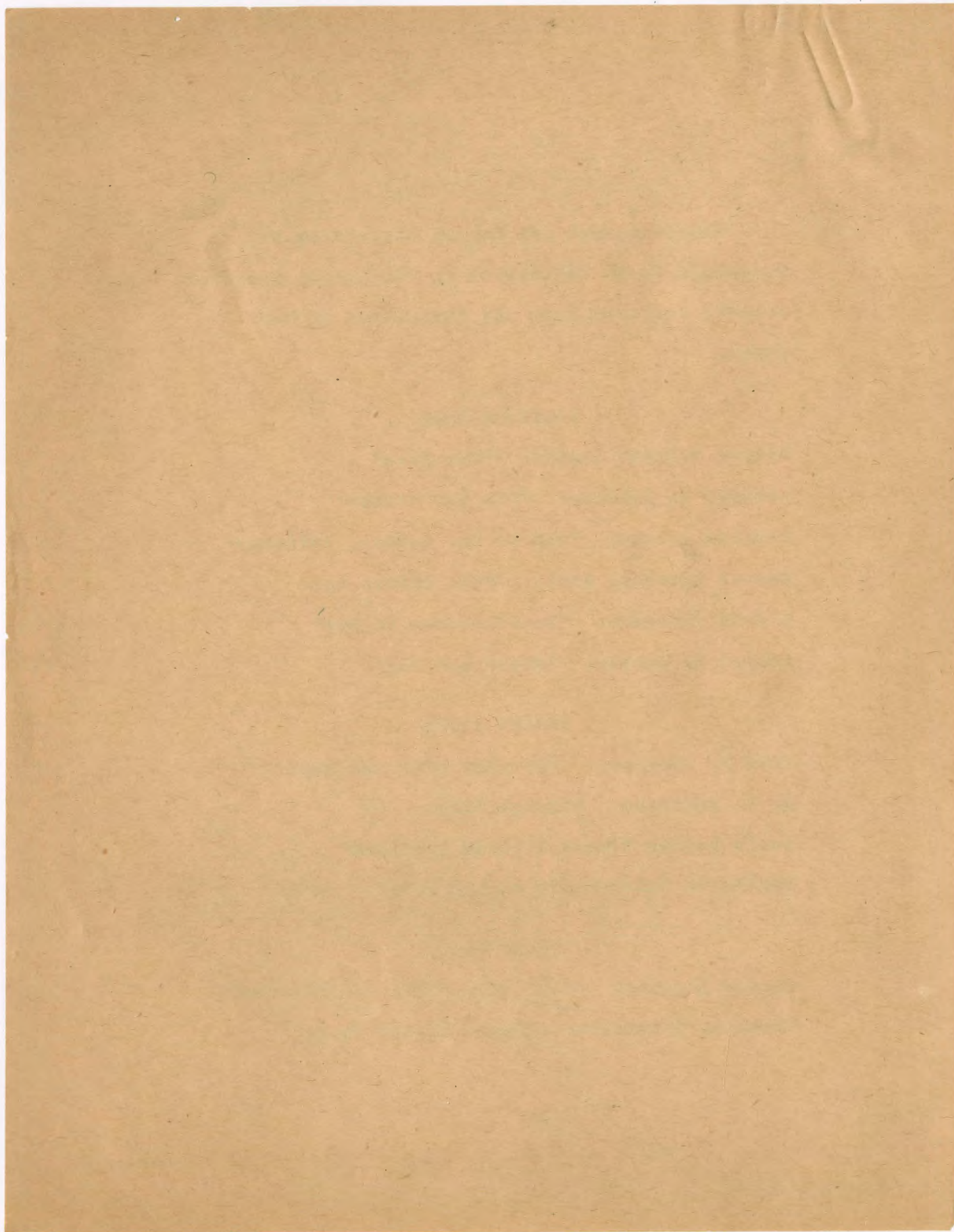
Oliver Dennett Grover: "The Riva"
Eleanor R. Colburn: "The Sou'wester"
Pauline Palmer: "Day of the Market, Brittany"
Walter Marshall Clute: "The Golden Age"
Alfred Juergens: "An Afternoon in May"
Adolph R. Schulz: "Frost and Fog"

SECOND FLOOR

John C. Johansen: "October Sear and Gold"
J. W. Pattison: "Tranquility"
Louis Betts: "James William Pattison"
Martha S. Baker: "In an Old Gown"

FIRST FLOOR

Victor Higgins: "Moorland, Gorse and Bracken"
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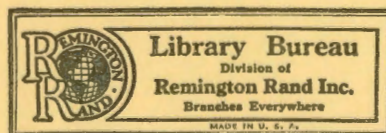
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Starr

HULL-HOUSE,
338 SOUTH HALSTED STREET,
CHICAGO.

Apr. 14,

ackd
Mr. J. M. R. Harper

Pres. University of Chicago,

My dear Mr. Harper,

no letter
I suppose you
have read Judge
Suley's report of his
efforts with the
clothing manufac-
turers of Chicago to
arbitrate the trouble
between them & their
employees. One would
think that ^{disinterested} the public
at large would,

To me Mr. Smalls' ex-
pression, "have no
lingering patience
with the intolerance
of the manufacturers."
But nobody
except those who
live in the thick
of it can know the
suffering into which
that intolerance &
injustice has plung-
ed thousands of
people.

We have a paid
agent out collecting

HULL-HOUSE,
335 SOUTH HALSTED STREET,
CHICAGO.

money for this strike,
bearing the authority
of such men as
Judge Wiley, Mr.
Thos. C. Hall & the
other signers of the
various manifes-
tos, I directed him
to go to you.

You will be glad
of opportunities to give
us name & money
to a cause so un-
mistakably just

as this & one the
event of which
will permanently
affect the condi-
tion of so many
Thousands of people.

Yours very truly
Wm. L. Starr.

P.S. In case you
should not have read
Judge Sulley's report,
it was printed in full
in the Tribune & Inter-
Ocean of Saturday last.
Even those people in
Armenia the public would
certainly respond.

THE SHETLAND ISLANDS.

Something about the Ruins of Old Pictish Strongholds—The Brochs of Mousa and Clickimin—A Bit of Folk-Lore.

[Correspondence of The Evening Post.]

GARVE, Scotland, July 23.

When the feet are busy by day and the ears and tongue by night, gathering information, it is impossible to find time or faculty where-with to communicate what one has experienced. Only by a propitious mischance have I now secured a few hours of comparative freedom. I was on my way, as rapidly as boat and cars could convey me, between Lerwick, Shetland Islands, and Stornoway, Hebrides, expecting by all-night travelling to reach my destination last night. Dingwall is a junction, and, as I had some questions to settle connected with Norse customs, and expected to secure some light there, I hailed the necessary delay of a few hours with pleasant anticipations. I returned from my quest in Dingwall well satisfied with the world in general and with this section of it in particular, and repaired to the station. A double train from Inverness, bound north and west, arrives at 12:55 P. M., and the traveller may be so fortunate as to select the proper section thereof; but if he does not—

I was not only unprovided as to the duplex character of the train, but also misinformed as to the carriage, and consequently was whisked northward. Result, a long waiting, a slow moving southward again to Dingwall, and another tedious delay there, with the knowledge that I could not reach Stornoway before Monday night. As the train finally bore me westward, I opened the compartment window wide and scanned the landscape, resolved to establish myself and my baggage (consisting of a hand-camera and a pocket-comb) somewhere en route over Sunday, and let my trunk represent me at Strome Ferry. The road lies through very picturesque mountain scenery. After gaining the summit of a pass, the train ran zigzag and curves downwards at a pace that rendered me very uncomfortable in mind, until I recalled the shortness of the English carriages. At the eastern foot of the hills extends a beautiful loch, with gracefully wooded shores. The higher slopes of the mountains are bare or covered with heather. The air was bracing, the scenery inviting. So, leaning out of the car-window, as the train halted at the station, I accosted an official. "Are you acquainted with the road between here and Strome Ferry?" "Yes." "Can you suggest a place where I can spend Sunday and Monday?" "None better than this." "All right." Gathering up my impedimenta, I abandoned the train.

To one who has been an exile in the wild desolate north, it is a keen delight to see grass or grain, rich of color and sturdy of stalk; tall, strong, well-rounded cattle, feeding or reclining in succulent pastures or beneath green-foliaged trees; and to feel, stealing in through every avenue of sensation, all the richness, beauty, and joy of a tempered climate, where life in nature and man can expand into its fullest and need not be cramped or dwarfed. A single day in green Scotland, so far as pure physical and spiritual enjoyment are concerned, is worth more than an eon of the northern isles.

My Shetland experiences were more limited than my Orkadian, and I do not, therefore, speak with equal confidence of the general physical aspect of the country. I traversed, however, with persons who had traversed through the more northern islands of the group, questioned educated and intelligent Shetlanders, and climbed the highest hills, securing therefrom the broadest outlooks that time and weather would permit. My guides and helpers during my sojourn in Lerwick were, as in the Orkneys, wide-awake tradesmen with antiquarian tastes. And first I must speak of the antiquities of Shetland. "Standing stones," isolated monoliths, occur here and there, but I did not visit any circles corresponding to the Rings of Stenness and Brogar. Nor did I see any chambered mounds. Stone circles, however, exist, five in number, three in Unst, and two in Fetlar (more northern islands), but they are composed of smaller stones laid flat on the ground in concentric rings. Tudor (Orkneys and Shetlands) has no knowledge of the existence of (unlike in the Shetlands corresponding to those found in the more southern archipelago. What Shetland possesses as its especial treasure from the archaeological point of view is the broch, or so-called "Pictish castle." Seventy-five broch sites are known in Shetland. These structures are also distributed abundantly throughout the Orkneys, seventy sites being known, but they are in a more ruinous condition. The two best-preserved specimens of this class of prehistoric structures are the "Broch of Mousa," on an island of the same name, fifteen miles south from Lerwick, and the "Broch of Clickimin," on an islet in a loch near Lerwick. I examined both of them with great care.

The tower of Mousa is said to be the most perfect specimen of its type now existing. It stands close to the shore, on the landward side of an islet of a few acres, separated from the main land by a strait perhaps a mile in width. It is built of unburnt stones of varying sizes, without cement, and has an exterior height of forty-one feet and a base diameter of fifty feet. The wall of this circular tower is fourteen feet in thickness and is for a certain distance solid. In the thickness of this wall there are, however, several recesses sufficiently spacious to have been used as sleeping-chambers. These open upon the inner court. About four feet above the entrance to the northeast chambers a narrow stair conducts to a circular corridor, the wall being divided from about eight feet above the ground into inner and outer sections, with galleries between. From the lowest corridor or circular passage a stone stair leads in turn to a second higher gallery. This stair forms at the same time a solid partition-wall dividing the lower circuit.

A similar principle of construction prevails in the higher corridors, and there now remain six tiers of these galleries, varying in height from four feet to five feet six inches, none thus being of sufficient altitude to have permitted persons of ordinary stature to stand or walk erect. From this and other analogous phenomena observed in connection with the prehistoric remains found in these islands, the folk-mind has deduced the conclusion that the Picts were a race of dwarfs. These galleries received their light from the inner court through apertures pierced in the inner wall. Apparently the ground space of this court was divided by some partition walls, but of this I did not feel sure. From above there is a commanding outlook, down the main coast to Sunnagar Head. Just across the sound, on the mainland, are the remains of a similar structure. From without the tower has a somewhat irregular appearance, deflecting first slightly inwards and then bulging outwards, to contract again. This phenomenon is believed to be due to subsidence. The only entrance to the tower is by a low passage. The Broch of Mousa has also an historic or romantic importance. Björn

Borjulfsson, eloping with Thora, Harald's daughter, from Norway, spent a part of his honeymoon here on his way to Iceland, and later it harbored a Countess of Athole and her lover. Now it affords shelter and resting to innumerable sea-birds, and a visit on a rainy day is not to be counselled.

The second broch, viz., that of Clickimin, interested me fully as much as the first, though it is a far more ruinous condition. The inner structure and the general principle of the double wall are identical with those of Mousa; but we have, in addition, the remains of a broad wall of circumvallation, and, besides, guarding the spit of land or causeway, connecting theholm with the shore, a second outer wall of guard, built apparently in the form of a segment of a circle, with the two ends joining the interior wall. Furthermore, a long, low, covered passageway led from the landside to the interior of the broch, furnishing the sole entrance, and just at its beginning there are at one side the foundations of a small rectangular structure, which may have served as an additional bastion, or guard-house, to protect the entrance. I observed that Sir H. Dryden looked upon the wall, which I have styled "exterior," as a portion of the wall of circumvallation, and the extra segment of a wall as an interior wall of guard (Tudor). In the broad space between the wall of circumvallation and the broch itself there are the foundation lines of a multitude of structures. Something similar to this I noted twice elsewhere, near the ruins of a broch at Scapa in the Orkneys, and at the ferry between Bressay and Noss (Shetland), likewise the site of a broch.

These are apparently the remains of apartments subsidiary or posterior to those found in the central structure. Towers of this character, varying in details, but conforming in the main to one plan, occur, as I have mentioned, in great numbers in these islands. While we were sitting upon some of the rude blocks that had once formed part of the broch of Clickimin, my companion repeated to me a folk-tale current in the islands: Of the race of the Picts, only two survived, a father and son, both dwarfs. They alone possessed the secret of brewing beer from the heather. But all efforts to extort from them their mysterious craft were in vain. Finally, when threatened with death, the old Pict said, "Slay my son, and I will tell you all." The lad was slain, and then the father, mocking at his deluded enemies, met his death also, grimly content with the knowledge that the secret of his race would perish with him. It reminds one of the Nibelungen legend, and of that outburst of Gunnar, when, through his brother's (Hognes) death, he knew the secret of the hiding-place of the gold for ever secure in his own bosom:

The Rhine shall rule aught the strife-breeding treasure.
The swift, the Asa-knave, the Nibelung's heritage.
In welling waves shall glitter the heavy gold rings.
Nor hums out their hands wear the heavy gold rings.

The topography of the Shetland Islands, conditions of soil, etc., are entirely diverse from those of the more southern archipelago. They should, and so far as my information reaches, they do develop widely distinct types of humanity. In general, it may be said that the Shetland Islands consist of ranges of hills, whose general direction is parallel with that of the longer axis. The ridges are rather sharply defined, and the lateral slopes descend rapidly to the sea. Where the islands are broad, irregularly parallel ranges of a similar type occur, with intervening valleys. The northwestern end of the islands is said to be

though on a much smaller scale, "deep Voss" (Norse *topp*) lined with hills, usually under 600 feet in height, indent the coast; but, in one instance at least, the hills rise to a considerable altitude (Rona's Hill, 1,475 feet). The sea-precipices have been worn by the beating of the waves into bold and fantastic forms, such as pillars, caves, etc. The upper slopes of the Shetland hills are covered with a thin soil, sometimes bare of vegetation, sometimes brown with heather. The lower slopes, where they bend to the valleys, are filled with deep peat-bogs. Only a narrow strip along the seaboard appears capable of culture.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.

THE UTAH-NEVADA SCHEME REVIVED.
It is proposed to consolidate the Territory of Utah with the State of Nevada. A bill having this end in view will probably be presented early in the next session of Congress. Nevada's population is shown by the census just taken to be less than 50,000. The expenses of a State Government have become very burdensome. It does not appear that the State can expect much increase in population in the near future. Both of the Nevada Senators—Stewart and Jones—realize that something must be done. They are said to look with great favor on the proposition to amalgamate with Utah. On the part of the Territory a union with the State of Nevada is hailed by leading Gentiles as the way out of the Mormon difficulty. Utah, in her present condition, is barred from Statehood. The Gentiles, with all of the immigration in their favor, cannot see the way to control the Territory. United with the people of Nevada, and aided by such a Mormon disunion clause as the Idaho Constitution contains, Utah can come into the Union and enjoy the advantages of Statehood.

A glance at the map shows that Nevada and Utah can combine very naturally. The railroad systems, so far as they have been developed in that region, bring the State and the Territory into quite close relations. There are many apparent reasons for the union and few against it. If the Senators from Nevada decide to press this matter at the next session, they will be enthusiastically supported by Utah Gentiles, and the measure of enabling act will not be difficult. —Washington Despatch to the Globe-Democrat.

TENNYSON AND THE CORNISH VICAR.

Many years since Lord (then Mr.) Tennyson was visiting at Bude, Cornwall. He had been given a letter of introduction to the late Rev. R. S. Hawker, the well-known Vicar of Morwenstow, and himself a writer of charming verse. With the thoughtlessness which is supposed to be characteristic of poets, says the London correspondent of the Birmingham Post, Tennyson mislaid the letter, and forgot the name of the individual to whom it was addressed. The local doctor, however, thought it would probably be Mr. Hawker, and Tennyson proceeded to the Vicarage. Mr. Hawker's hospitality was proverbial, and he frequently entertained visitors without troubling to know their names. Just as he was leaving, after a pleasant chat, Tennyson said: "Perhaps you would like to know who I am. My name is Tennyson." "Any relation to the Tennysons?" asked Mr. Hawker. The poet replied: "I don't know what you mean by the Tennysons, but I am Alfred Tennyson." His host's feelings may be better imagined than described. He did not, at any rate, allow his spite to depart so easily as he might have done if he had remained in ignorance. "You must stay and finish the day with me," said Mr. Hawker. "No, I cannot," was the reply; "the fact is, I am dying for a pipe." Mr. Hawker, not being a smoker, could not offer his visitor a pipe, but a laborer was found near at hand who could furnish both pipe and tobacco. This satisfied Tennyson's wants, and the two poets spent a still longer time together; Tennyson, no doubt, enjoying the laborer's pipe as much as if he were smoking from the costliest meerschaum.

Our city sales have trebled during last six months. Hammond Typewriter Co., 77 Nassau St. —Advt.

THE HARVARD THREE-YEAR COURSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST:

SIR: Until this year Harvard has steadily advanced her requirements, and all the time has been attracting students. There does not seem to be a call for the change on account of lack of numbers; we must look for other reasons for it. It is more than likely that her desire to become a great university may be the real reason. Perhaps she expects to detain many of these A.B. graduates for higher courses. May these hopes be fully realized; she is well equipped for the work, and it is a laudable ambition. The question that naturally arises is: "Would it not be better to leave the old four-year course as it is, and let the University course grow gradually?" Many of the professors now having but few students might do more work in the lower college classes. Is not too much work done by tutors? Would not Harvard very much increase her usefulness by letting her best men be felt more generally in the lower classes? We very often hear the remark: "I want my son to come in contact with the leading professors earlier in the course, so I shall send him to one of the smaller colleges." If Harvard can teach several hundred more in the regular courses, would it not be better for her to do her best work on those rather than on a limited number in the University course? I am afraid that this three-year course is a concession to the too much hurried spirit of the times. Inside the college walls we have felt tolerably quiet, and have not been seriously jostled by the pushing outside. We thought it was making inroads when the elective system reached the stage at which a lad of twelve could decide what he would study in college. This seemed to us rather young to exercise a safe judgment in such matters. I should prefer that my boy at that age should be relieved of such exercise of judgment by a wise body of men. I do not want him to think of his future work until he graduates from college, or, indeed, until he gets his university degree. The greatest danger to broad scholarship lies just in this concession to the spirit of the times.

The application of steam and electric power to manufactures and locomotion has multiplied wealth a thousand fold, enabling a man to accomplish in a week what it took months to do a hundred years ago. This permits us to surround ourselves with the luxuries of every civilization in the world, to build fine houses, wear fine clothes, buy many books which we may not find time to read, make extended trips abroad, etc. At forty we possess more wealth than our fathers could at seventy-five. Everything, though, is done at fever heat. Our wants increase as rapidly as our money, and we have to devote our energies more closely to business to keep pace with them. At fifty we have accumulated a fortune, but have also the white hairs and worn-out nerves of men of seventy. We are all trying to "get there," and the majority are succeeding remarkably well—we are breaking all previous records. A good many have retired to the palace at Danvers.

Would it not be just as well to keep this insane rush outside the college walls? Let the time-honored four years be kept for quiet intellectual growth. If there are a few who can do more than others, it will not hurt them to use the libraries freely, reading good books. One or two years saved at the beginning may mean five or ten lost at the end, and a life marred by immature preparation for work. So far as my experience goes, we have had too much rushing in the schools. It would have been a great advantage to me to have had an extended historical and literary course, running parallel through the whole four years. Not only would it have been as valuable in the line of mental training as much that I did have at Tufts College, but at the same time it would have proved of great value in forming tastes that might not have been developed by accident in after life. The bright men will hurry through the sixteen courses in three years, and the dull ones will shorten the four years as much as possible. The very worst element that scholarship has to contend against—the haste to plunge into the strife of life—will be at a premium. Would it not be far better to require the full time and let students all do their best work while they stay, without this eternal pressing forward? Let us not teach them to consider the college course an unfortunate barrier which must be jumped as soon as possible. It will not hurt the bright man to have an extra hour for general reading and study outside of his regular work, and the great majority will find all they can do well to prepare themselves for the regular daily lessons. When they have been in the hot battle of life twenty-five years, they will begin to appreciate the calm seed-time they once had, and they will not be anxious for their children to commence the "rush" within the college walls.

I am afraid the three-year course will not result in sending many more men to higher honors or attracting more to the College. I would suggest the propriety of selecting a hundred leading men in the various walks of life and asking them whether, from their experience, they would advise the change for their own children. The opinion of the college professor and the recent graduate is good for their end of the line—the theoretical; but it will do no harm to supplement it with what those may advise who have had large experience and know what qualities success in life demands.

EDWIN GINN.

Grace at Washington's Table.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST: SIR: In Mr. Moncreu D. Conway's letter on the "Source of Washington's 'Rules of Civility,'" it is stated that the first twelve of the "Maxims de la Gentillesse," etc., "are entirely omitted from Washington's 'Rules,' as indeed are others of a religious character occurring elsewhere in the book, even including one advising attention to grace before meat (it is known that grace was never said at Washington's table)."

No authority for the statement in the parenthesis is given by Mr. Conway, and it would be obviously difficult to prove a negative of this sort. But an assertion directly contrary to it may be found in Watson's "Annals of Philadelphia," vol. i, p. 580, of the edition of 1870, published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., where an account is given of General Washington's mode of life in Philadelphia when President.

"His dinner-parties," it is there stated, "were given every Thursday at four o'clock precisely. The President himself sat half-way from the head to the foot of the table. . . . He always asked a blessing at his own table, and in a standing posture. If a clergyman was present, he asked him to do it."

The whole account from which this extract is taken is of interest, and in its details it shows the observation of an eye-witness.

S. C. C.

BALTIMORE, September 12.

Great rush to Bruner & Moore Co., West 14th St. They are disposing of manufacturer's stock of furniture bought at less than fifty cents on the dollar. —Advt.

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White
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Religious Notices.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

**CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AVENUE AND
11th St., New York.** Rev. J. H. Rector, D.D., Rector.
Services Sunday, September 21: Holy Communion 8 and
10 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon 11 o'clock;
evening prayer at 8 P. M.; choral service (seats free) 8
P. M. All invited.

**ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 56 W. FOUR-
TEETH Street—Rev. Arthur R. Rector, D.D., Rector.**
Sunday, 7:45, 8:30, 10:30, and 11 A. M.; 8:30 and 8 P. M.
Sermon by the Rector, "Going Back to Fat and Drink."
July 7, 8:30 A. M. P. M.; Holy days and Fridays,
10 A. M. extra.

**ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AVE.,
corner 12th St.—Rev. George S. Van De Water,
D.D., Rector.** Holy Communion 7:30 A. M.; morning
prayer 11 A. M.; children's vespers 4 P. M.; evening
prayer 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and
evening.

**BELOVED DISCIPLE, 89TH ST., NEAR
Madison Ave.—Rev. S. Gregory Lines, Rector.**
will officiate at 7:30, 11, and 8. Services in chapel.
Opening of church on Friday evening, 8 o'clock.
Sermon by Bishop Foster.

**CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 89D ST.
and Park Ave.—Rev. J. W. Shackelford, D.D.,
Rector.** Services 7:30 and 10:30 A. M.; 7:45 P. M. Sun-
day school at 9 P. M. L. C. Willis, Secy. Superintendent.

**CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON
Ave. and 86th St.—Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.**
Morning service at 11 A. M. Afternoon 4 P. M.
The Rector will officiate at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

**ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, COLUMBUS
9th Ave., near 82d St.—Services 8 and 11 A. M.,
P. M. The Rector, the Rev. Henry Chamber-
laine, will officiate. Sunday school at 10:30 A**

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

The State Conventions and Candidates—Feeling on the Tariff and Force Bills—The Farmers' Movement—Coming Test of the Secret-Ballot Law—A Blow at the Town System of Representation—Outlook for Democratic Success.

(Correspondence of The Evening Post.)

LITCHFIELD, Conn., September 18. WITH the nominations for State officers made by the two parties this week at conventions held only a day apart, the political campaign in Connecticut opens with unusual abruptness. The canvass thus suddenly begun has, moreover, two or three factors that mark it as somewhat unique in our State contests. One is the peculiar importance of the Federal questions which enter the campaign in the form of the McKinley and Force Bills. A second factor, quite unknown hitherto, is the farmers' movement in the State; and a third, not yet far developed but steadily waxing, is the effort of the cities, notably New Haven, to obtain a reform of the system of representation in the Legislature. Closely allied with the latter is the Democratic purpose of forcing, if possible, a change in the constitutional system of electing Governors, under which, as it exists now, that party over and over again finds a plurality for its candidate only to find him thrown out by a transfer of the election to a Legislature in which the Republicans secure a majority by the vote of the little towns.

In both conventions this year the proceedings were strikingly of the "cut-and-dried order." The candidates, at least those for Governor, were picked out weeks in advance, and the full tickets were accurately predicted in the party newspapers on the days before the conventions met. With the exception of Staub, the Democratic candidate for Comptroller, who is a callous politician of the "hack" order, both tickets are strong individually and collectively. This can especially be said of Judge Morris of New Haven, who heads the Democratic list. A gentleman of the highest honor, rigid as to honesty, a jurist in his legal profession, he is also one of those men so sadly rare in our politics who get public office without the life of a finger to obtain it. His local strength in New Haven can be inferred from the fact that two years ago, under the high party-pressure of a Presidential election, he led Cleveland in the city by 254 votes and obtained 651 votes more than Cleveland's plurality. Very much the same kind of a man is Gen. Merwin, the Republican candidate for Governor, against whose respectability and integrity nothing can be urged, and of whom the word that can be said is that he is rather eager for office and has shown perhaps a little bit of the "all-things-to-all-men" spirit in seeking it. After Lounsbury, moneyed and nothing else, the putty E. S. Cleveland, and the disgraced Bulkeley, the Connecticut voter this year can cheer himself with the thought that a gentleman in spirit and in practice will be Governor whichever party wins. It is the head of the ticket in this State, far more than subordinate candidates, who shapes the personal features of a campaign. And with both candidates clean and honorable, the way is left broad and open for a battle of the parties on the tariff, the Force Bill, and State questions.

On the tariff the feeling of Connecticut would run as a flood in the direction of low duties, and even of free trade, were it not for the timidity of her manufacturers. All her interests lie as straight and clear as a sunbeam towards free raw materials. Not a tithe of our products come out of the ground under any stimulus of a protective tariff. Iron is produced in the northwestern part of the State, but it is of a quality especially adapted for car-wheels, and the late W. H. Barnum himself, who was our largest owner of Salisbury iron mines, was once quoted as saying that he was careless as to whether there was a protective tariff or not. On our tobacco-raising the tariff has some bearing, but it is an industry comparatively small, though not too small for Senators Platt and Hawley to try to "protect" it in the McKinley bill. As to lumber, the only other protected Connecticut industry worth the mention, it is worth mere mention and nothing more. Our factories, on which the great prosperity of the State is built, simply use up the raw materials of other States or countries, and pay tribute—more or less successfully charged up to the consumer—to the wool-growers, the iron kings, and the lumber and coal barons. Hardly a factory-owner lives in the State but in private speech will express his desire for free raw materials which he dare not put forth in act for fear of retaliation against his manufactured article. But while this "entering wedge" idea has had a strong run in Connecticut, it is steadily diminishing as the factory-men pluck more courage and the masses become better educated. How fast sentiment on the subject is readjusting itself is shown by the recent petition to Congress for free raw materials signed by not a few Connecticut factory-owners, with J. B. Sargent of New Haven, who employs some fifteen hundred workmen, at the head. Nothing can more strongly prove this trend of Connecticut sentiment than the words with which the Republican New Haven *Palladium* jumped over to Blaine's reciprocity idea several weeks ago:

We have intimated in the past that discontent was rife among the people, even in the household of faith, over proposed tariff laws based on the old high-rate and sealed-port policies. Again we warn our Washington representatives, and especially those sent from industrial and agricultural Connecticut, that the people will not submit. We realize that these are plain words and radical party doctrine, but the pen is guided by conviction of what we have seen and what we have heard.

So far as the McKinley bill will affect voters in the coming election its influence, therefore, will be distinctly adverse to the Republicans as compared with the more general tariff "issue" of two years ago. The Force Bill will act in the same direction. So divided is Republican sentiment upon it that the party Convention dared not approve the Lodge bill specifically. The Southern question, indeed, even among pretty ardent Connecticut Republicans, is regarded as a good deal of a "back number" in Federal politics, and, as to its concrete effect on votes, these State leaders still have vivid memory of the Democratic majority, which at the spring election of 1874 buried "Hundred Gun Green" of Norwich after firing his cannon in approval of Sheridan's bayonets in the Louisiana Legislature.

But more than tariff or force bills, or centralization, or Reed's autocracy, or the prevailing contempt for Harrison, have the Republican leaders of the State cause to dread the farmers' movement. It is original in Connecticut politics and comes from two organizations—the State Grange and the Farmers' League. The Grange is very powerful and is growing. Last winter its annual report showed that it had ninety-one subordinate granges, with a membership of about 6,500, of whom probably one-half are

voters. It is considerably larger now—a secret organization, with pass-words, ritual, and regalia, professing to be "non-political," but nevertheless infusing a good deal of politics into its educative work. Logically it is the outcome of the unrest begotten among our Yankee farmers by the economic hardship of their lot, and to be welcomed in Connecticut rationally as something which at least will pull the farmers out of their partisan ruts and set them reading, thinking, and acting. The Farmers' League, as distinguished from the Grange, is much less powerful in the State but more aggressive, with the proclaimed intention of grasping politics with a strong hand. These embattled farmers have profoundly heaved up both parties. They captured a good many caucuses and forced candidates for Lieutenant-Governor on both State tickets—on the Democratic side, Dr. Alsop of Middletown, a "farmer's friend," and member of the State Board of Agriculture; and on the Republican ticket, George Austen Bowen of Woodstock, Master of the State Grange and nephew of the fantastic moralist of the New York *Independent*. Probably two-thirds of the voting members of the two farmers' organizations are Republicans, and on general principles any shaking-up and breaking of party fetters would be at that party's expense. Nobody, however, can say confidently whether the farmers will leap the party fence or not, but it is certain that there is a chance of their doing it, and that the fact is causing the Republican leaders the greatest concern. By the way, in a broader view, Mr. Bowen's nomination shows one of the first outcroppings of the political reef on which the Grange craft in the State may finally dash. One good stroke of political work at least those Grangers have done in nipping the aspiration of Gov. Bulkeley to succeed himself. After polling a meagre vote in the Convention he has gone back to Hartford breathing wrath, and when the returns come in from that city next election day his quiet "knifing" of the ticket will probably be heard from.

In last Tuesday's Democratic State Convention the first battle for changing our astonishing "town system" of representation was fought and, as expected, lost. For many years the Democrats have been crying out against the injustice to their party of the present plan, but their indignation until this year has been frozen away in words or printer's ink. Curiously enough, during the last two years of controversy the Democratic State Conventions have been tarred with the same stick as Republican legislatures, the delegates chosen to the convention from each town being twice the number of its representatives—New Haven, thus, with say nine thousand Democratic voters, obtaining a delegation on a parity with a little farm town. As a result, the Democrats have lived in a political house of glass whence with mighty poor consistency they could hurl stones at the structure of their political foes. For the first time there began at New Haven this year an attempt to remedy this state of things in Democratic conventions. The delegation of the town were instructed by the former Convention to "see without condition or compromise" that the Democratic delegate system be so changed as to give New Haven a number of delegates proportioned to her Democratic vote. Mr. Pigott, a strong fighter, introduced a resolution of the kind and urged it resolutely. He secured a committee report in favor of referring the matter to a committee from each Senatorial district to report to the State Central Committee, but the Convention in its closing hour and with thin attendance voted down both the report and the original resolution. Party policy and the "next-election" fear of exciting the prejudice of the little towns were the prevailing motives of the Convention rather than any opposition on principle. It tells anew the old story of political parties always looking to immediate rather than ultimate. But the contest is the thin edge which ever long must split the present town system, to which the last census had already given a sharp blow. As the case stands now, under that census enumeration, twelve cities of the State with a population of about 249,000 send to our lower legislative house twenty-four Representatives, while about 237,000 people in the towns send the remaining 297 members of the same body. It is owing largely to this unbalanced system that during the last twelve years the Democrats have carried in their Governor but once, while giving their candidate a plurality in every year but one.

Of far more importance to their cause than the Democrats seem to realize is to be the outworking of the new Secret-Ballot Law which, next November, will encounter its first severe test in a hotly fought election with all the party tricks in active play. The hybrid and loose-drawn measure has already been described in the columns of *The Evening Post*. A few days hence we shall have the decision of the Supreme Court upon it in connection with the Hartford vote of the title "Citizens' Ticket" on the official ballot—the Citizens' party in this case being Gov. Bulkeley and his *alter ego*, "Pat" McGovern. It is thought and hoped that the Court will give a decision somewhat of an *obiter dictum* character, as did Judge Thayer of the lower court, holding in effect that the ambiguous words of the law must be interpreted always by the election officers in the direction of secrecy for the voting act. If the Court so holds, and content Judge Thayer's finding, one loose-joined law will be braced; if the Court rules otherwise, then the law is absolutely worthless, as any "party" of one or two can put a distinguishing mark on the quasi "official" ballots. A matter of probably at least two thousand votes for the Democratic ticket hangs on the Supreme Court's decision.

In a general review of the situation and chances, one finds in the Democratic scale the feeling on national affairs, the secret ballot, and probably the farmers' movement, against which must be set the ever superior Republican organization, longer money-bags, and the "rotten borough" system, which alone has been a heavy weight for the Democrats in a State canvass, particularly since the Prohibitionists have run their State tickets. On a normal and uninfluenced poll the Democrats of the State could certainly get a clear majority over both the other parties combined. But such a thing as what may be dubbed a "natural" vote is a thing unknown in Connecticut since ancestral days. Nevertheless, a change of only 708 votes as compared with two years ago would elect Judge Morris, and under existing conditions it is likely that he will get them. That the Democrats can carry also the Legislature and out Senator Platt is far less probable. Only a veritable Democratic freshet can do that in Connecticut.

C. D.

The Sunday-closing movement in Berlin is making progress.

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THE DISTRICT COURTS OF NEW YORK.

FIFTH PAPER.

The Witnesses—Their Speech—Their Dress and Manners.

In the large number of genera offered for our observation in the district courts, the species witness is by no means the least interesting and various. If we have a woman of any kind of appearance, I think it may be said that she is a better witness than a man. She is more willing to tell till she is questioned, and it is skilfully questioned by her lawyer she brings out the case very clearly by the number of small details which she has noticed and which would have escaped the attention of a man. Especially is this when the woman is in any kind of regular employment and has therefore had some degree of business training. In such cases it is impossible not to admire the self-poised bearing, the appositeness of the answers, and the clear voice, which "carries" so much farther than that of a man. Women are exact in items, even to the uttermost farthing, and they are not easily to be confused. When we have before us a lower grade of people, however, the man is superior to the woman as a witness.

Passing over the clear and satisfactory witnesses we meet the dangerous ones, most dangerous to his own case however, and most aggravating to his own lawyer's who has to spend most of his efforts in preventing his client from saying things that were better unsaid, and who gives up in despair when to his plain question, "Did you offer him money?" he receives the response, "He would not take it," and thereby loses his case. One is amused to find the very things spoken of in "Ram on Facts" illustrated in actual life. Then we have the child witness, who, however, in these cases, is not often the typical child who comes in view of the fearful consequences of a finding if he should waver so much as a hair's breadth from the truth, but rather the modest New York child who evidently has been carefully schooled before being put on the stand, and is much more afraid of his watchful father than he is of any remote consequences of a deviation from the truth. The metaphysical lawyer is doubled by the witness metaphysical, who refines in his testimony to the extent of saying, "I did not say that I did not; I said that I did not know that I did." As opposed to this over-cautious species, we have the prompt and speedy witness, who kisses the Bible and mounts the steps, seating himself comfortably in the witness chair, and turning a smiling face to the judge before the oath has been administered.

Not wise abashed, however, by the little rebuff which he meets with in being obliged to descend, agrees volubly and cheerfully to all that he is asked, and repeats his sounding kismet with the most happy and cheerful men. After these comparatively insignificant preliminaries have performed been complied with, and the examination is proceeding, the great savviness of the witness becomes next apparent in his willingness to swear to anything and everything which any one may propose to him, and which may in any way help to expedite the business of the court. The lawyer asks withunction, and very slowly, at some critical point in the case, "Mr. Brown, are you willing to swear positively that you—?" And before he has time to utter another word, the witness replies affably, "I am, sir"—a readiness to oblige being shown which does not seem to help along affairs to the extent that might at first view have been supposed. More fearsome in appearance, and perhaps equally dangerous, is the snappy witness, who, on having his answer repeated by his lawyer, says sharply, "No, I did not say so! You are too smart for me," and warns off the cross-examination thus: "Never you mind what I said I said. Don't you make a speech! I'm speaking now," and then, glaring fiercely at the party of the second part, who is mockingly awaiting his turn, shouts out: "You're a thief; that's what you are!" After being quizzed for a short time, he breaks out again, with an evident sense of being unjustly treated with the inquiry, "Why do you keep asking me the same question? I have answered that question before." It is a good lesson in the power of civilization to note the difference between the trained mind of the competent lawyer and that of the ignorant, untrained witness under equally trying circumstances. The quiet self-control of the one and the entire lack of self-control of the other make a very delightful contrast. In a few minutes we find the late witness, who has tried the patience of the Court almost beyond bearing, and who, having discovered that he is not there to reveal his opinion of other men, but to tell what he knows about himself, is reduced to snapping out a "Yes," and looking at the harmless young lawyer as if ready to devour him, till he is permitted to withdraw. He does so, stating, as he climbs down, the important and significant fact that he has "a brilliant memory, but not for dates," though the date was the very point to be established by his testimony.

The most eloquent of witnesses, though not always in words, are the Italians, for with them not only every muscle of the face, but every muscle of the body comes to the aid of the word. One cannot avoid being vividly reminded of how Leonardo da Vinci has made this truth appear in his "Last Supper." An Italian can express almost as much with his eyebrows as an American with the aid of the largest vocabulary, and what he can say with his ten fingers is, I think, inexpressible by any one else. It is useless to try to get any simple answer from them. Every word that they may speak is shaded and varied almost infinitely by gesture and tone. The helpless witness is generally a woman or a modest young girl, who comes upon the stand ready to cry and is restrained from so doing only by the most constant attention of the Judge, who at this danger is obliged to come to the rescue, and, it must be confessed, generally manages to avert the shower. The helpless witness answers every question but the one put, and when gently remonstrated with by her lawyer, who sees his case being gradually dispersed, says, "Yes, I know what you mean. I don't know what ails me," and falls into silence; or, when pressed to relate what her non-paying lodger said on some important occasion, answers, "I don't remember what he did say. He always put things in such a nice way that I can't remember exactly."

Or she betrays her helplessness by the painfully anxious way in which she watches her lawyer, stopping to turn beseeching eyes on him before venturing to answer the simplest question as to her name, for fear of doing some harm to her case. She politely extends an invitation to the Judge to come to her house immediately after the adjournment of the court to see the sick woman, whose illness prevents her moving out immediately, and, by the law of contraries, she is not infrequently seized with a fit of martyr-like courage at the close of her ordeal, and drawing her inevitable shawl jerkily about her, asserts proudly as

she vanishes from the stand, "I've told the truth, anyway!" And so she passes, with all the implications which her actions and words have served to rouse in our minds, of the influences which must have been at work for long years to produce such a woman. The trembling hands and the tired eyes that follow each other as case after case is called, the deep lines of care and anxiety for small things, which tell so much, the worn faces, the unmistakable keen and deep eye of the mechanic face, the weary and yet sharp glance of the frequent landlady—all these pass and re-pass, and disappear, to be endlessly repeated till the heart grows tired only in looking from afar on this never-ceasing procession which every day files in and out of these court-rooms. This man has lived here for five years, this one for ten, and neither of them can yet speak a word of English. The next man is an Italian, and describes himself, when asked for his occupation, as "a drill runner"; the other works at "derick, stone, and dirt," as his face, clothes, and hands unmistakably show. The next one goes wherever he can find work, handles the pick and shovel—"any kind of work." This is the way they live. This young man, a painter by trade, says he has a mother and sisters to support, but allows that he takes as many as twenty whiskeys in one day, and has his paint-brushes in a pawn-shop. Perhaps the most hopeless kind of witness is the man who can't speak English and, in addition, is very deaf. At this point, Justice lays down her balances in despair.

But in the midst of all these troubles and difficulties the dull aim of the court-room is enlivened for a moment by the irrepressible Irishman, who comes forward on the calling of a case with the information, "I don't know if that's my name or not, your Honor! I no, that's not my name at all. His name is John, I'm Dennis. My son is sixteen, and I'm sixty-three." Here breaks in the steady voice of the Judge with the sentence, "You are to move Wednesday morning." And the alert little man goes on, "That's all right! I'm obliged to you, your Honor," and he retreats down the aisle pursued by the cry of "Take off your hat!" he having finished his oration by putting it on. And so, in the act of taking it off, with the violent aid of the clerk, he disappears with a "Yes, sir, thank you, sir!" coming back from the threshold.

Nothing is funnier than to have placed on the stand in the same case two clerks, one from the Bowery and one from Broadway. The contrast in bearing, in dress, in voice, and the way in which they will give their testimony as experts on some kind of cloth exhibited for their judgment is a study. The Bowery clerk says, when asked how he knew certain facts: "Oh, Mr. Brown told me everything because I knew all," which might seem to some to be a singular reason for telling a man anything; and the Broadway clerk remarks, with a glance of pity at the other: "That's not the way our firm does business." The strict Hebrew, like the old Spanish grandee, claims the right to keep on his hat during the taking of the oath, and generally drives it down over his brows with a very lofty air.

Some of the sayings of the witnesses are also very amusing and very noticeable: "When ever we met, we had a drink, and spoke a few words between us." "I worked for him off and on, for in or about ten years." "Probably they might have done it," seems a very safe way of answering any questions about one's relatives when pressed to give any information about them, and, in that light, is worth committing to memory. "I never passed no remarks about it," is a Celtic answer, which, however, does not mean, as we afterwards discover, that the witness did not speak, but simply that he did not notice the thing which was being spoken of. A pretty picture in the dingy room is made by the round-faced Italian woman, with her abundant hair, braided and held in place by silver pins, her brown stuff skirt, with a stripe of bright blue around it, her white waist showing from the folds of her scarlet shawl, and her broad white apron, finished by a wide lace, and broken by insertion. Quite different from her is the shabby little American girl whose employment is to "stand on the sidewalk and call customers" into her employer's shop, an occupation which, it would seem, needs quite as much the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as that of the selling of newspapers, which is at least a legitimate business.

B. S.

COÖPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

THE EXPERIMENT ABOUT TO BE MADE IN CENTRAL NEW YORK.

The first experiment in coöperative housekeeping in Utica will be inaugurated next Monday. The honor will belong to the Eleventh Ward. Four or five families whose homes are on Henry Street and in that immediate vicinity are the prime movers in the enterprise. They have been discussing the subject for some time, and have reached the conclusion that the coöperative plan of living can be placed in operation as successfully here as elsewhere. They have found that in many cities throughout the country there are to-day communities of people banded together for the purpose of escaping some of the vexations which are incident to private housekeeping. Chief among the trials and tribulations of the housewife is the provision of the victualing department and the maintenance of a suitable table. Unless fortunate in the possession of capable servants, it is impossible to accomplish what is desired, and even where every facility is afforded, a certain amount of worry and bother cannot be avoided. A great many people, unless they have children, for this reason make their homes in hotels and boarding-houses. But there are objections to boarding-houses. You cannot always choose your company, and the conduct of the establishment may not suit your taste. The coöperative plan of living allows a private residence and provides for a table managed as the boarders may direct. A circle or club is formed, and only those congenial to the charter members may be admitted.

The Henry Street Club will have on the start about twenty-five members. They have leased a conveniently located house on Henry Street, and have engaged Mrs. Jones, late of the Waverley, in the capacity of housekeeper. She is to receive a salary of \$100 per year, and is to occupy the house with such servants as may be required to prepare and serve meals. She will make purchases of provisions, and the bills will be audited and paid by a committee appointed to act for the club in all such affairs. Once a week, or as often as may be desired, an assessment will be ordered to defray the expenses, each person paying pro rata. If a member brings visitors, he must pay an additional amount. The families living in this way will thus be relieved of the most burdensome part of housekeeping. They will devote their time more to the enjoyment of their homes and the performance of social and other duties. At the same time it is expected that the expense of living in this way will not be greater than under the present conventional mode of individual housekeeping. The chances are, all things considered, that it will be, if anything, less. Those who commence next Monday to demonstrate the plan will all that is claimed for it are ladies and gentlemen who will form pleasant society and are adapted to dwell together in harmony. They do not undertake to say that this idea is one suited for all classes and conditions, but for those situated as they are they think that it is entirely practical and will work like a charm.—*Utica Press.*

"LEAD, KINDLY LIGHT."

While most writers have been dwelling on the purely ecclesiastical career of the great Cardinal who has just gone to his rest, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of that exquisite hymn of his which nearly every church but his own has recently been singing as a memorial tribute. More than one hymn has come from the pen of John Henry Newman, but in this direction it is as the author of "Lead, kindly Light" that he will be remembered. When the hymn first appeared in the *British Magazine* and in "Lyra Apostolica" (1830), it was under the heading, "The Pillar and the Cloud," and with the note, "At sea, June 16, 1833." We all know what was in the mind of Newman at this time. Doubt and gloom were hanging, like a dense black cloud, before him and the light for which he was so painfully wrestling. He had given up his college duties, and had gone abroad with his friend Hurrell Froude. While travelling in the interior of Sicily he caught a fever and became dangerously ill. Of course he was despondent as well as sick; yet he tells us he knew he would die. "I have a word to do in England," were the words he whispered into the ears of the servant who accompanied him.

It was at this time, then, and under these circumstances, that "Lead, kindly Light" was written. "I was aching to get home," we read in "Apologia"; "yet for want of a vessel I was kept at Palermo for three weeks. At last I got off in an orange boat bound for Marseilles. Then it was that I wrote the lines, 'Lead, kindly Light,' which have since become well known. We were becalmed a whole week in the Straits of Bonifacio. I was writing verses the whole time of my passage." Further on, the author writes: "And first I will turn on the author's account of saying it, for I have inferences to others, that for years I must have had something of an habitual notion, though it was latent, and had never led me to distrust my own convictions, that my mind had not found its ultimate rest, and that in some sense or other I was on a journey. During the same passage across the Mediterranean in which I wrote 'Lead, kindly Light,' I also wrote the verses which are found in the 'Lyra,' under the head of 'Providences,' beginning 'When I look back.' This was in 1833."

In 1853 Newman published a collection of "Verses on Various Occasions" (Dublin: Duffy), in which "Lead, kindly Light" is printed as No. xii, and with the heading "Grace of Congruity." As the hymn has been a doctrinal hymn, responsible individuals, it may be well to quote the authentic version as found in the volume just named. It is as follows:

Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,
Lead Thou me on;
The night is dark, and I am far from home;
Lead Thou me on;
Keep Thou me near, I do not ask to see
The dawn, I ask to see Thy face;
I have not thou, nor pray, nor said that Thou
Shouldst lead me on;
I loved to choose and see my path; but now
Lead Thou the way;
I loved the light, and I was glad to see
The sun, and I was glad to see the stars;
I loved to see the waves, and I was glad to see
The sun, and I was glad to see the stars.

So long Thy power has blessed me, sure it still
Will lead me on;
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till
The light of day appears;
And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.

The hymn, as we have already said, has, unfortunately, suffered at various times from the hand of the "thunderer"—a species of literary vandal for whom no punishment would be too severe. One would naturally suppose that while the author lived even the boldest editor would not have dared to make a single alteration in his hymn without first asking his permission. Such, unfortunately, is not the case. One of the earliest manipulators tried his hand about 1870 in the "Church and Home Metrical Psalter," where, instead of "Lead, kindly Light," in the first line, we have "Lead, Saviour, lead." The second verse is tampered with in this fashion: "I loved the glare of day"; while the beautiful passage in the third verse, "O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent," is given place to the following: "My weak paraphrase." O'er day and hill, through stream and torrent. In some half-dozen hymnals the simple and surely perfectly plain phrase, "One step enough for me," is turned into the hissing, "One step's enough."

The alterations are bad enough in all conscience, but what would our readers say to an altogether new verse tacked on to the hymn? Impossible to believe that such an excrescence was ever penned? Well, here is the literary curiosity. It is, as will be seen at once, part tautological and part unnecessary:

Meantime along the narrow, rugged path
Lead, Saviour, lead me home in child-like faith,
Home to my God,
To rest for ever after earthly strife
In the calm light of everlasting life.

This delectable stanza, with its commonplace "meantime," was from the pen of the editor of the "Hymnal Companion," who is now Bishop of Exeter. The Cardinal himself, let it be noted, had regarded this crowning specimen of literary patchwork. Answering the inquiry of a correspondent, he declared that his poem consisted of three stanzas only, and that the fourth and final one in the "Hymnal Companion" was not authentic, but "the unwarranted addendum of another pen." Of course most people knew all this before. The motive which brings about these alterations in our hymns is generally the supposed necessity for some generally enunciated article of faith which the "thinker" thinks the hymn needs. The motive may be good enough, but its execution is certainly not meritorious. Lord Selborne once remarked that there is "a perfect compatibility of doctrine with doggerel." He was right; and the obvious course for an editor who cannot use a hymn exactly as it stands in the author's words is to let it alone. One has no more right to alter the text of a hymn than to alter the text of Shakespeare.

The supposed obscurity of some of the expressions in "Lead, kindly Light" has given rise at different times to considerable correspondence. Cardinal Newman's letter, in which he "pleaded that he was not bound to remember his own meaning, whenever it was at the end of almost fifty years," was published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a few days ago. Something of the same kind was said by Goethe and Coleridge. But the case is simply this, stated in the words of a previous writer: "The author of the hymn having now embraced the Tridentine doctrine of 'Purgatorium,' a state of after-life prolonged indefinitely—so indefinitely that it was not possible to fix a period of cessation—has resigned the hope expressed in the hymn, or at least would not venture to utter it, and on being unexpectedly asked to define the lines affirming this hope evades the difficulty." In one of the churches of Cleveland there is a beautiful window by Capronnier. An angel is soaring upwards, bearing from earth two infants in his arms, and the two lines in question are quoted on the glass. In this connection they were evidently meant to express a mother's yearning "to see again those little faces which daily visited her waking thoughts." She, at any rate, had no difficulty in recognizing the meaning of the couplet.—*J. G. H., in the Pall Mall Gazette.*

SKIN-GRAFTING ON A FOOT.

The delicate operation of skin-grafting was performed in St. Mary's Hospital at Astoria a few days ago. The patient was Ole Anderson, who had his left foot badly crushed at the jetty about two months ago. The skin from the ankle down the side of the foot for the space of four or five inches square was torn off and the flesh left exposed. From the leg of Anderson several strips were taken, but not enough to cover the space necessary. Another patient offered to lend Anderson a little section of his cuticle. The offer was accepted and from the patient's arm enough was taken to complete the operation, and four out of the six new pieces are growing nicely, and in a short time Anderson will have a skin all over his injured foot.—*Portland Oregonian.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

NOTES.

"Ravenswood," Herman Merivale's adaptation of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," is announced for production at the London Lyceum Theatre this evening. Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, of course, will play the hero and heroine, and there is much public curiosity to see what the former will do with a part in which Fechter partly failed. Miss Terry's success is certain beforehand, as she can do no wrong in the eyes of either the British public or the British critic. The play will be given, it is almost needless to say, in the highest style of theatrical art. Hawes Craven has painted the scenery, Seymour Lucas has designed the costumes, and Dr. A. C. Mackenzie has written the incidental music. The cast is strong throughout, as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have secured the acting rights of "All for Her," the effective play written by Herman Merivale and Paigraue Simpson.

Mr. Willard will begin his engagement at Palmer's with "The Middleman." "Judah" will be played probably upon his return visit.

Mrs. Langtry will probably act in Charles Coghlan's play "Jocelyn" after her experiment with *Clotilda*.

It is probable that Wilson Barrett will open the new Olympic Theatre in London with a melodrama called "The People's Idol," not with "Hamlet," as he threatened at first. In this he exercises a wise discretion.

Miss Braddon, the novelist, has completed a melodrama, which is now before the Lord Chamberlain.

Bernard Beere is recovering slowly from her long and dangerous illness.

Besides the *Ferret* Bithme, which is an imitation of the Parisian Théâtre Libre, and has been established at Berlin for some time, the project is entertained of founding there a Freie Volksbühne, at which social-democratic plays are chiefly to be performed.

"An article in *Blackwood* on the performance of 'As You Like It' by the Augustin Daly company, in which the *Rosind* of Miss Ada Rehan is opposed, is attributed," says the *London Athenaeum*, "to Sir Theodore Martin. Sir Theodore's knowledge of the stage and his right to speak on dramatic subjects will not be contested. It is to be regretted that he seldom enters the arena except for the purpose of challenging some new exponent of *Rosind*. No conception of *Rosind*, however poetical, has a right, as a memory, to monopolize the stage. In this, as other matters, the law that the old gives place to the new prevails, and protest, even when most disinterested, is about as available as the familiar attempt of Mrs. Partington to arrest the Atlantic with a mop." It is permissible, nevertheless, to a Shakespearean student and poet to entertain a cherished ideal, and asserting that Sir Theodore may be influenced by an unusual prejudice, there are others who will agree with him in thinking that Helen Faucit's comprehension of *Rosind* was quite as deep, to say the least, as that of the clever Ada Rehan.

Sarah Bernhardt will make her first appearance in New York at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the 9th of February in "La Tosca." Later on she will be seen as *Clotilda* in Sardou's play, and perhaps as *Joan of Arc*.

"The Struggle for Life" is in rehearsal at the London Avenue Theatre. The heroine, as has been announced before, will be played by Genevieve Ward.

"Reckless Temple," the play written by Augustus Thomas for Maurice Barrymore, will be produced in the Standard Theatre on the 27th of October.

The new Grand Theatre will be opened next Saturday evening with "Dr. Bill," which has enjoyed much success in London. J. B. Poik, Wilton Lackaye, Sadie Martinot, and others will be in the cast.

Carl Streitzmann, the tenor, has been engaged by Gustav Amberg for the coming season.

The Boston Howard Athenaeum Specialty Company will be at the Bijou Theatre next week.

E. H. Sothern seems to have made a hit at the Lyceum Theatre in "The Minister of Woodbarrow."

"Goggles" is the name of the piece to be seen at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next week.

"Good Old Times" has been well received at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

"The County Fair" has resumed its former popularity at the Union Square Theatre.

"Paul Kaurer" will be next week's attraction at the Grand Opera-house.

Sylvi Johnston has been substituted for Pearl Byington as the heroine in "The Clémence Case" at the Standard Theatre, and has added interest to the performance.

"The Red Hussar" continues popular at Palmer's.

"Deau Brummel" still draws large audiences to the Madison Square Theatre.

"A Parlor Match" excites as much merriest as ever at the Park Theatre.

"Poor Jonathan" is in preparation at the Casino. Meantime "Madame Angot" furnishes entertainment.

"The Senator" prospers greatly at the Star.

"The Merry Monarch" is in its last weeks at the Broadway.

The Pantomime Company at the Academy proves a strong attraction to the public.

Next week will be the last of Sol Smith Russell's engagement at Daly's.

"All the Comforts of Home" is greeted with hearty laughter at Proctor's.

"The Canuck" will be the play at Hammerstein's Opera-house next week.

Anton Seidl and his orchestra will begin their season of promenade concerts in the Madison Square Garden Amphitheatre this evening.

An extremely varied and interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion, including selections from the works of Wagner, Liszt, Weber, Rubinstein, Debussy, Nicolai, Berlioz, and Saint-Saëns.

AN INDIAN'S EXPLANATION OF A COMET.

During the year the last comet was streaming in the sky I was camping one night in a cañon near the foot of Cook's Peak, N. M. In the party was an old and for long years a kindly intelligent Ute named Sam. Sam had been attached to some cavalry troop at Fort Cummings as a scout, but his day of leaving the service being reached, he attached himself to me—for consideration. Pointing to the comet I asked Sam what he could

Inver

American Museum of Natural History

Central Park, New York City, Nov. 12 1896.

Department of Public Instruction,

Albert S. Bickmore, A.M., Ph. D.,

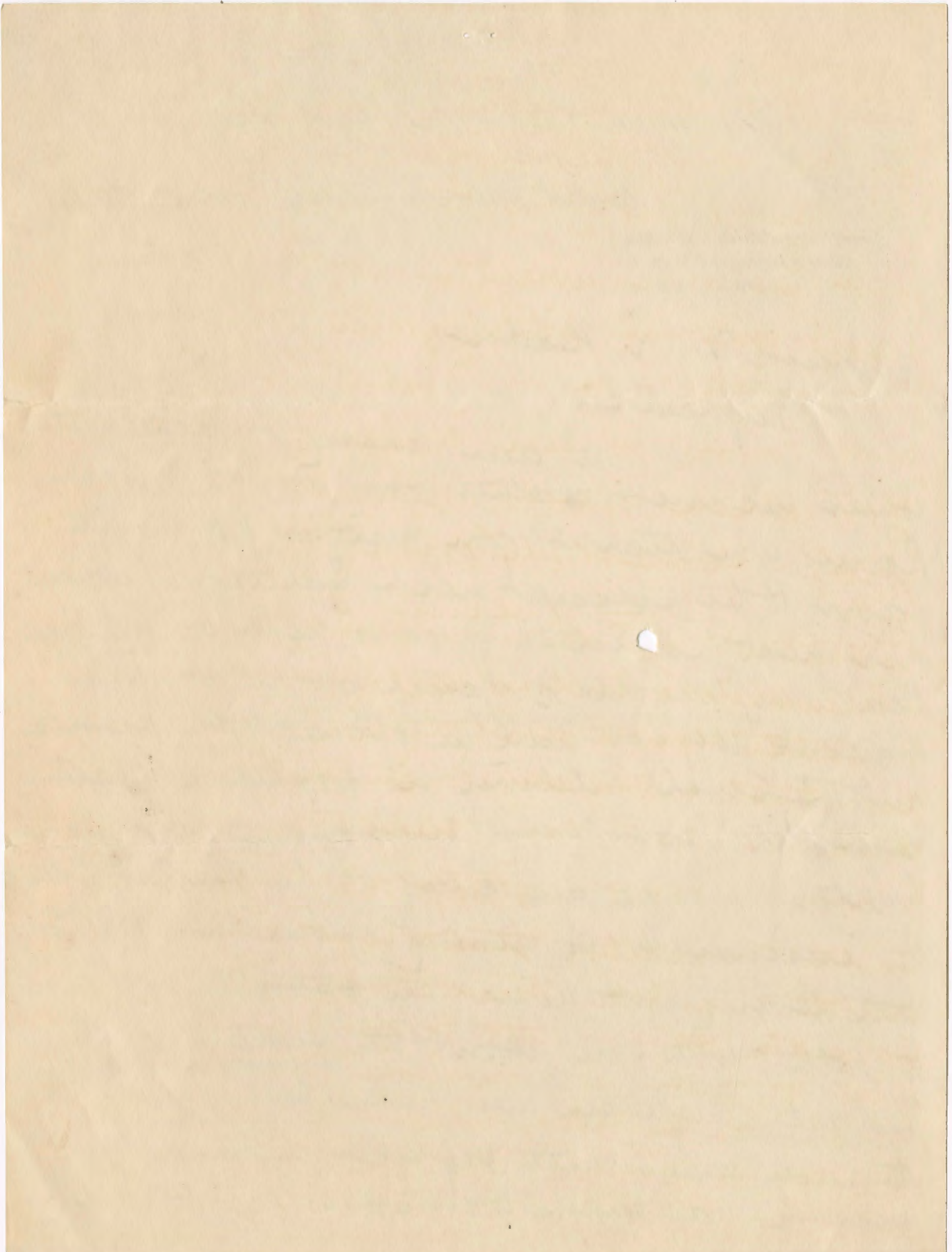
Professor in Charge.

Professor W. R. Hearper

My dear Sir

I am happy to recall that when we met the other day at the Mission Rooms, you thought you might do us the favor to be present next Saturday when our great collection of birds made by our President Mr. Morris K. Jesup at an expense of nearly 100,000 will be opened to the public and I shall deliver a popular lecture upon the Broad-leaved Trees of our American Forests.

We are likely to be favored with the presence of so many of our good patrons that I may not have the opportunity to desire to talk with you about the System of Visual Instruction which we have been following with such success that my first audience of 28 persons has grown to over 3000 auditors who



2

Came to the Museum last Autumn to
learn about Alaska.

I therefore drop you this note to say that
Mrs Pickman would be gratified if you
would go home with us after the Reception
and partake of a very plain and infor-
mal dinner at our house no. 12 East
41st which is very near the Central
Depot. if you shall wish to return to New
Haven in the evening.

Meanwhile I enclose a pamphlet containing
my earlier report to the State Department of Public
Instruction and a slip of our Income in 1887,
and a list of the very varied topics upon which
I have endeavored to speak since 1884.

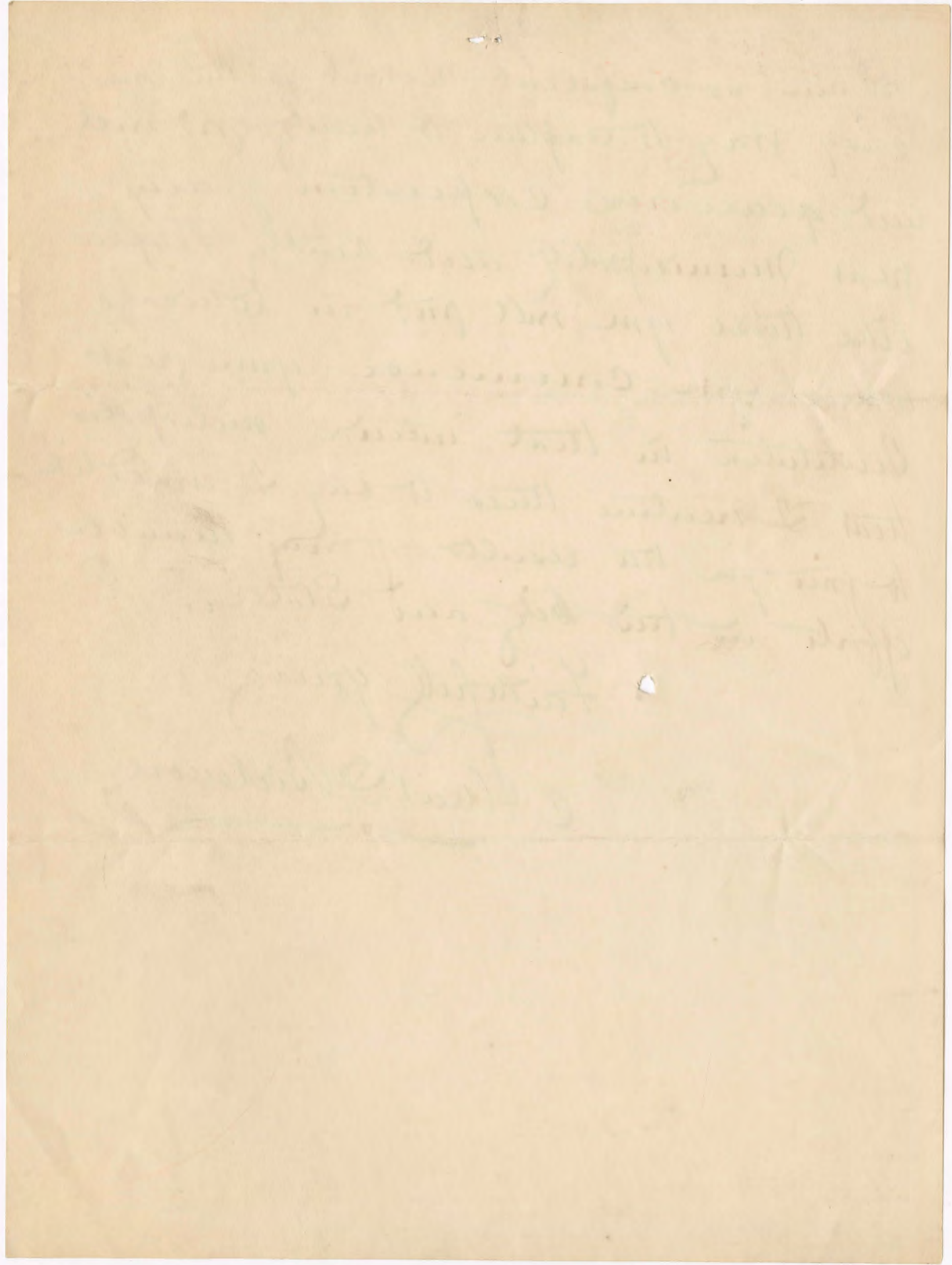
The cordial relation, ~~that~~ exist between this
Institution and the Municipality, which is evi-
denced by the fact that it has given us \$800.000
in the two years and our Board \$300.000 for the
beginning of an endowment, has been largely
due to the public instruction we have been
able to give by the visual method we have un-
employed —

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

I am so confident that it is the ne-
 easy way to capture to heart and will
 and generous cooperation of any
 great Municipality and kindly people
 like those you will find in Chicago
 when you commence your great
 Institution in that intense metropolis
 that I venture thus to say I would like
 to give you the results of my humble
 efforts in this city and State.

Faithfully yours

Alfred S. Rickmore



Cincinnati, Oct 6th 1891

President Harper

Dear Sir,

In common with many others in educational circles, I am watching with great interest the gradual evolution of the plan for the grand University you have in view at Chicago. I have especially noted the evident effort to start all departments on the highest and broadest planes of activity warranted by the results of tentative work in our Universities at home and abroad.

This wide spread interest in the success of your plans to aim at the ideal American University, will perhaps excuse me in calling your attention briefly to one phase of Chemical Instruction, which is rapidly coming to the fore in Eu-

safe, but which has scarcely
a recognized position in our
American institutions of the
highest grade. It is that
of Physical Chemistry. Within
the last two decades this special
branch of Chemistry has made
such rapid progress, that, more
especially in Germany, it has often
been placed on an indepen-
dent footing, as has been the
case during the past half
century with Organic, Technical,
& Physiological Chemistry in turn.

We generally feel now that
the successful solution of
the greater problems in
Chemistry, is to be hoped for
chiefly, in the attack made
from the Mathematical &
Physical side.

In shaping the nature of
instruction in Chemistry at
Chicago, and in choosing the
personnel of the Chemical Staff,

Cincinnati, 189

I would, therefore, cordially commend to your careful consideration the eminent desirability of making provision for high grade instruction in this line - which comes of course purely in the sphere of graduate work.

No systematic course of lectures and laboratory work in this direction has been offered in any of our American Institutions with the single exception of Clark University, which established such a course under the direction of Dr. M. Loeb, who is probably the best trained physical Chemist at present in the country. Whether he would desire to leave the rather limited sphere of activity at Clark for a broader field I could not say.

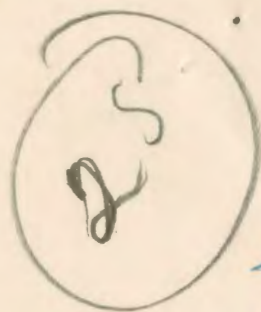
The subject is one of prime interest to all desiring an early approach of the day, when the East will look with the same admiration upon our achievements in Chemistry, that they show for what we have done in Geology Electricity, Astronomy &c -

We feel hence a peculiar solicitude in securing a strong foothold for the the most advanced phases of Chemical instruction and investigation, at the very outset, in such an Institution as that which you are moulding into shape.

This feeling will, I hope, excuse me for presenting the matter with some degree of earnestness.

With most cordial wishes for the full fruition of your plans
I am

Yours very respectfully
T. H. Norton



HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE.

Friend

Thomas

Dane Hall,
Nov. 19, 1892.

President Harper,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

^{your}
will perhaps remember that
I wrote you some time
ago about the prospects
of a cooperative store for
your University. At that
time you thought things were
not under headway
enough to say much
about the same.

In case you think



[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE.

Favorable of the scheme
and should want some
one to take charge of the
business. I should be
glad to have you
confer with Mr.
C.D. Lyford, our superintendent
about me.

Further more, if you wish,
I will come out to Chicago
and look over the ground.

Hoping to hear from you
at your earliest convenience.

I am, Yours very truly,

J. N. Thomas.

*Friends
lists of
Best Books*

THE CHRISTIAN UNION
A Family Paper
CLINTON HALL ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK

*Christian
Union*

April 24, 1893.

Dear Sir:

The popular interest in the preparation of lists of the best books, which was begun with so much success a few years ago by Sir John Lubbock, and carried out by the "Pall Mall Budget" of London, has recently been revived by the "Revue Bleue". Effort in this direction has been confined, however, to the preparation of lists of the best books. It has occurred to us that a very interesting phase of this inquiry would be brought out by an expression of opinion from readers in this country with regard to ten books as yet unread, which each reader has in mind, for perusal at his first opportunity. This would not involve a comparison of merits of authors or books, but would simply show what the people of literary inclination and taste in this country are hoping to read at an early date. Will you aid us in this investigation by sending us a list of the ten books which you have not yet read, and which you mean to read, or hope to read, or desire to read in the early future? Such a list of books would, of course, be a mixture of all kinds of literature, and would perhaps, except in the case of special students, be a hap-hazard list.

Yours very truly,

*The Editors of
The Christian Union*

President W. R. Harper.

To: Mr. J. H. P. [illegible]

From: [illegible]

Date: [illegible]

Subject: [illegible]

Woodbridge

BOSTON, December 2, 1893.

DEAR SIR:

It is the conviction of a number of representative men who have conferred together that the moral sense of our great people demands the immediate and complete suppression of the Louisiana Lottery's nefarious business in our country, and that this sentiment should be given such direction and effective expression as to secure the making and execution of such laws by our national government as shall make the continuance of its business in the States both difficult and hazardous.

It is further believed that all that is needed to make the legislative and executive branches of our government feel and respond to the public will is the offer of a convenient opportunity for its expression. To furnish that opportunity it is proposed to secure the signatures of some of our country's leading citizens to the inclosed memorial, and to then distribute it so indorsed, through the religious press, to the people, and in such form as to invite signatures and the return of the same to the editorial rooms of each paper, from the office of which the memorial with all appended names may be sent to the paper's chosen representative in Congress and to the President.

It is hoped that the plan will meet your approval and that you will early return the inclosed memorial duly signed to S. H. Woodbridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. CLEMENT.
E. W. DONALD.
GEO. A. GORDON.
JOHN D. LONG.
PHILIP S. MOXOM.
CHAS. PARKHURST.

My dear Doctor:

The list should be closed this week. I do not want to close it without your name, if you are ready to have it stand with

the 100 or so strong names with which the memorial will go to Washington and

to the press from Aug. 21st Woodbridge

Boston, December 2, 1893.

My dear Sir:

It is the conviction of a number of representative men who have conferred together that the moral sense of our great people demands the immediate and complete suppression of the Louisiana Lottery's nefarious business in our country, and that this sentiment should be given such direction and effective expression as to secure the making and execution of such laws by our national government as shall make the continuance of its business in the States both difficult and hazardous.

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Respectfully,
Ethiopian Institute of Technology, Boston.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. CLEMENT
E. W. DONALD
GEO. A. GORDON
JOHN D. LONG
PHILIP S. MORSE
CHAS. PARKHURST

Friends
"The Parents' Association of America."

I. This Society shall be called "The Parents' Association of America."

II. The object of the Society shall be—

(1) To afford to parents opportunities for Co operation and Consultation, so that the wisdom and experience of each may be made profitable for all.

(2) To stimulate their enthusiasm through the sympathy of numbers acting together.

(3) To create a better public opinion on the subject of the training of children, and, with this object in view, to collect and make known the best information and experience on the subject.

(4) To assist parents of all classes to understand the best principles and methods of Education in all its aspects, and especially in those which concern the formation of habits and character.

(5) To secure greater unity and continuity of Education by harmonizing home and school training.

III. The Association shall consist of a Central Society composed of permanent members and of delegates from Local Branches. The object of the Local Branches shall be to carry on the work in the neighborhoods in which they shall be organized.

IV. The work of the Association shall be carried on by means of series of addresses and less formal meetings, and shall be so arranged as to deal with Education under the following heads: Physical, Intellectual, Ethical.

The arrangements concerning meetings, etc., shall be made with a view to the convenience of fathers as well as of mothers.

The work of the Association shall be arranged so as to help parents of all classes.

V. Coöperation between the membership shall be maintained by means of the monthly magazine "*Childhood*," in which shall be published the proceedings of the meetings and such other information as shall be of service to the members.

VI. As the duties and responsibilities of both heads of the household in the education of the children form a unit, the husband and wife shall be considered as one member, and be subject to only one annual dues. But unmarried persons, interested in the objects of the Society, may become members on payment of the regular fees.

VII. The annual dues shall be two dollars, and each member shall be entitled to receive monthly a copy of "*Childhood*."

"The Association of Americans"

1. The purpose of this Association shall be to promote the interests of the American people.

2. The objects of this Association shall be:

- (a) To establish a system of mutual aid and insurance for the benefit of its members.
- (b) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (c) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (d) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (e) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (f) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (g) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (h) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (i) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (j) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (k) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (l) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (m) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (n) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (o) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (p) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (q) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (r) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (s) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (t) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (u) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (v) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (w) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (x) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (y) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.
- (z) To provide for the education and training of its members in the principles of life insurance.

3. The Association shall consist of a General Assembly composed of representatives of the various branches and of a Board of Directors. The objects of the Association shall be to promote the interests of the American people.

4. The work of the Association shall be to promote the interests of the American people.

5. The Association shall be organized in accordance with the principles of life insurance.

6. The Association shall be organized in accordance with the principles of life insurance.

7. The Association shall be organized in accordance with the principles of life insurance.

8. The Association shall be organized in accordance with the principles of life insurance.

DR. GEORGE WILLIAM WINTERBURN,
EDITOR.

Childhood
FLORENCE HULL,
ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

CHILDHOOD:

A Monthly Magazine of all that Concerns the Welfare of the Child.

EDITORIAL ROOMS, NO. 230 WEST 132D STREET,

89 New York, March 18, 1898.

Rev. William Harper, D.D.

Dear Dr. Harper;

Col. Francis W. Parker
has asked me to write to you in regard
to the Parents' Association which we are
organizing. The plan is to form a
Natl Society composed of prominent
educators, clergymen, doctors, lawyers,
etc. Then as rapidly as possible to
form local branches in every community.
"Childhood" will be the organ and
means of communication between these.
We ought eventually to have a local
branch in every church in the land.

For this purpose I am now trying to interest our clergymen every day.

I began work on this Society-idea on Feb. 20. Already I have 76 families, among them such persons as George Fickner Curtis, Prof. George Ingham Ladd, Minot J. Savage, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Mead, Dr. G. Stanley Hall, Rev. Robert S. Mac Arthur, D.D., Thomas Hunter, Ph.D., Dr. William Fod Helmholtz, Rev. Madison C. Peters, Col. John A. Cokerill, Dr. Julius Munson Coan, etc.

I trust you will lend your great influence to this movement, and help to make it a success.

Respectfully

W. L. G.

The Ryerson Physical Laboratory,
University of Chicago.

Jan 15-94

Prof W. R. Harper

U of C

Dear sir

We are very much
pressed for time now, but
I feel that we ought as far
as possible respond to such
calls not only for the sake of
charity but to keep the University
before the people.

I have written Mr. Lathrop
that I can give him an
evening during Feb or March
for S. W. Stratton

The University of Chicago
Library

Jan 12 - 27

Dear Mr. R. Barker
I feel that we ought to offer
as favorable response to such
calls but only for the sake of
change but to keep the business
before the people.
I have written you about
that I can give him an
evening during at a week
for
S. M. Thayer



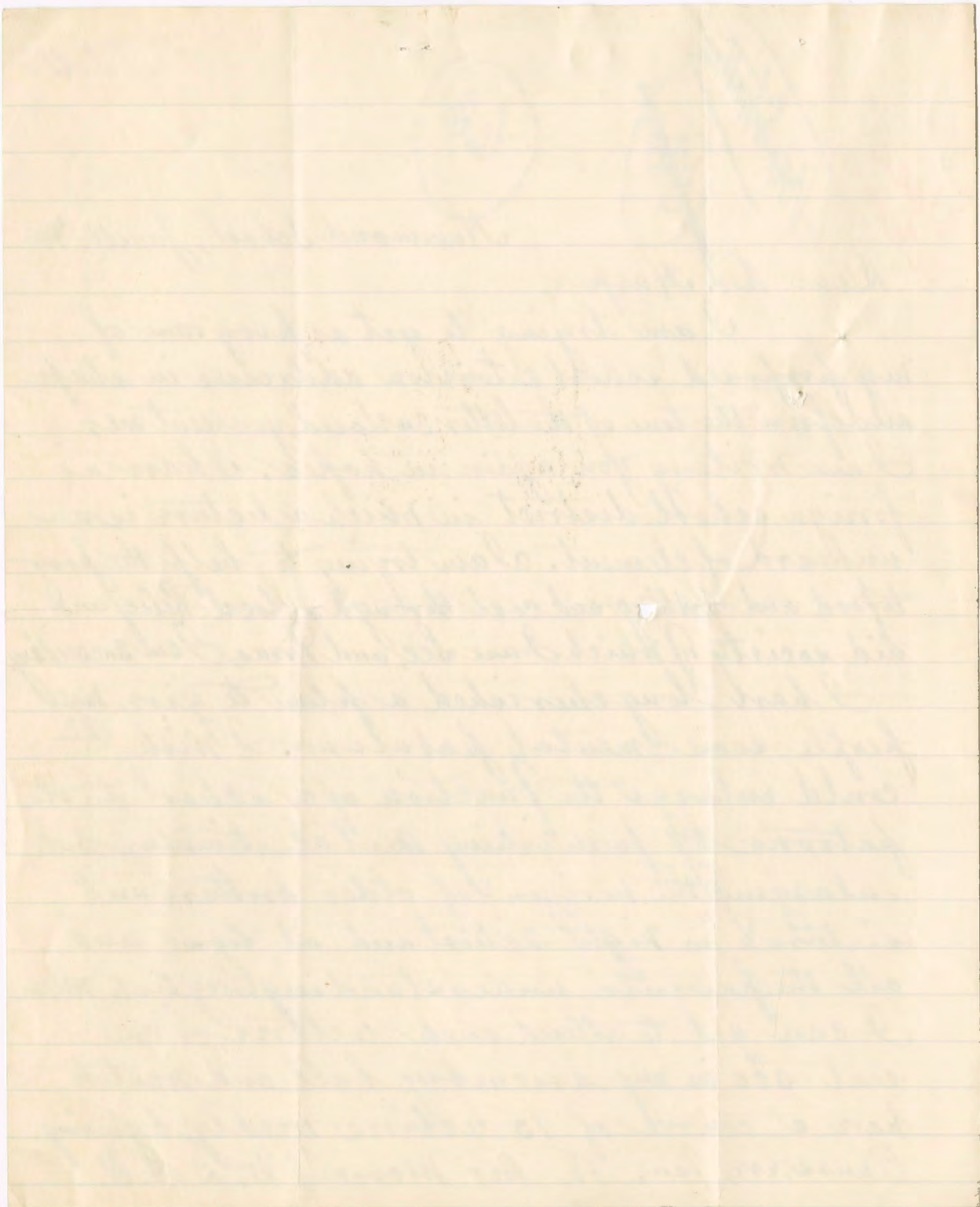
Tabbitts

Hammond School, Jan. 10, '94

Dear Dr. Harper,

I am trying to get a program of my proposed school extension addresses in shape and from the tone of the letter enclosed, you sent me, I am writing you again in hopes. I have a foreign school district in which a lecture is an unheard of element. I am trying to help the poor to food and clothing and coal through a local Relief and aid society of which I am Sec. and Treas. I am succeeding.

I have long cherished a plan to give my people some mental pabulum. I wish I could enlarge the function of a school to its patrons by furnishing mental stimulus and enlarging the horizon of older brothers and sisters in night school and at home and all the parents understanding English whom I can get to attend such lectures. I can seat 500 in my assembly hall and want to have a course of 15 lectures weekly, beginning Thurs, eve, Jan. 18, Mr. Morse of W. D. A. S.



opens the course. Mr. Willard, Josiah Lloyd Jones, a lawyer, a physician and whoever I am fortunate to get will continue it.

I am asking this as charity. Surely some of your men are charitably disposed.

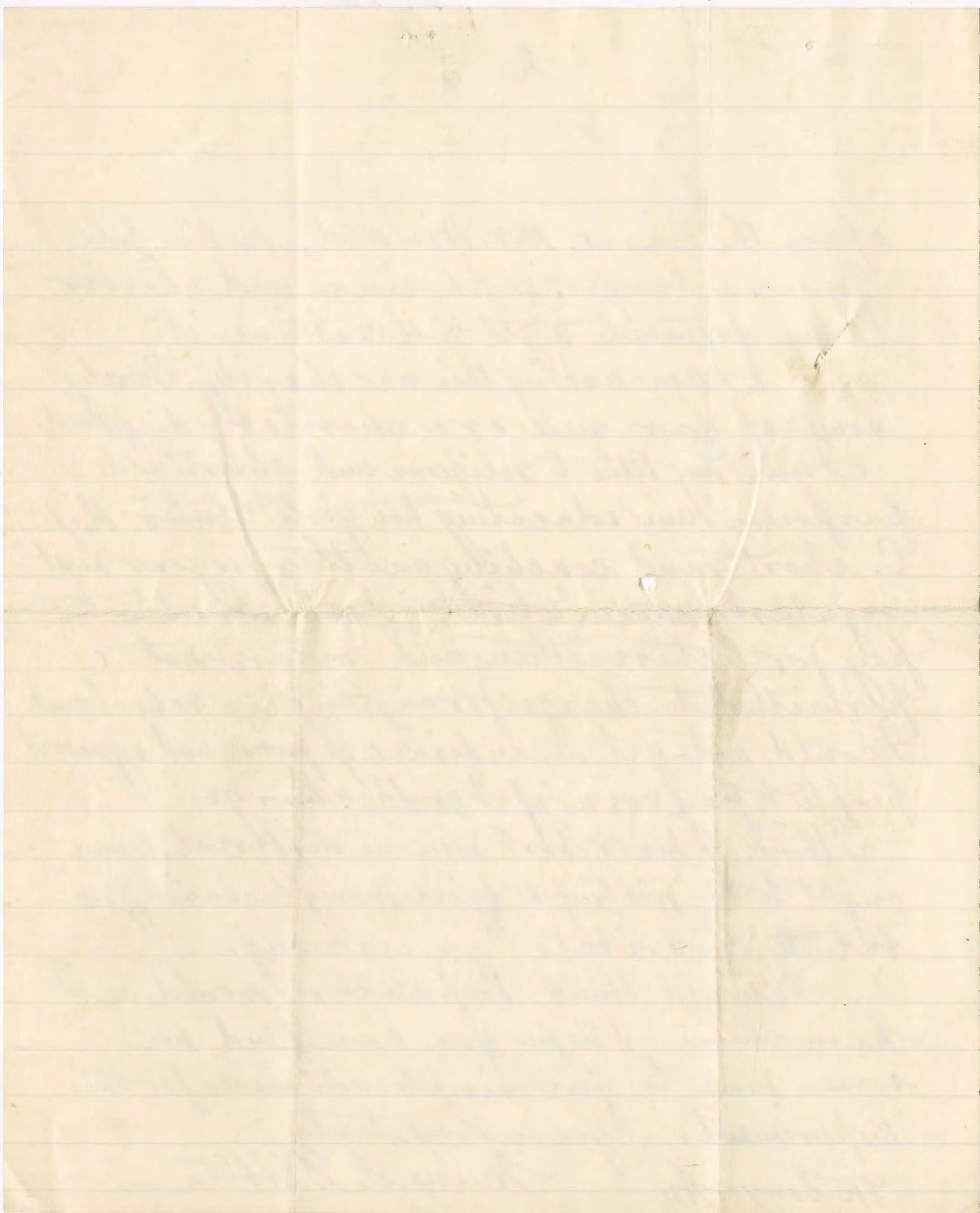
I give my tithe to religious and charitable purposes, am educating two girls tenters W. C. shortly and coaching another for your next regular examination. I am unable to pay for lectures, then, and we are not permitted to charge for anything in a school and I could not get an audience of poor and ignorant people to pay even if I could charge.

I think two or 3 or 4 men in different lines ought to be willing to (give money to charity) no, but to contribute an evening.

I should think Prof. Butler would, as I knew him. I hope you can find me some men to give simple addresses for this experiment. Yours very truly

915 Sawyer Ave

Henry S. Gibbs



Free Libbets
under Complication

W. 21st place
Ch. Libbets

accepted by Henry S. Libbets, compiler

The Hammond Vacation School

JULY 11 TO AUGUST 19, 1898.

A STATEMENT OF THE PURPOSE, DAILY PROGRAM, AND
OUTLINES OF THE WORK CONTEMPLATED
BY THE SEVERAL TEACHERS.

Hammond

Pupils of the public schools in the artisan sections of the city do not all have the privilege of a complete grammar-school education. Statistics of the entire city of Chicago for the month of May show that there were 40,365 pupils in the first grade and only 7,920 pupils in the eighth grade. Four pupils out of five drop out for one cause or another. In the Hammond School the average membership of the first grade for the past year was 364, and of the eighth grade 44; that is, the ratio of eighth grade to first grade is a little more than one to eight.

It is found that the pupils of the Hammond are taken out of school and placed at work often as early as in the fifth grade and increasingly in the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades. Any agency which will help the boys and girls to acquire more training before their school days are over is eminently desirable. The long vacation, which is practically eleven weeks in length, has always proved demoralizing in that the children are on the streets, few being able to go to the country for a vacation. It has also been clearly felt that there is a great loss in the skill and proficiency acquired during the year in the various studies by eleven weeks of intermission of all scholastic training. "They forget, during the long vacation, much they had learned." Several weeks of the fall term of school are required to regain the former proficiency.

The need of a better acquaintance with the country and birds, trees, rivers, hills, and farm surroundings is too well appreciated to require more than mention. These needs lead to the formulation of the following:

The best of the regular school work may be given along with excursions and field lessons and nature study

II. Plan. lessons which most suitably prepare for and follow up the excursions. Constructive work each day for each pupil will give training of hand with head.

The course of study will include arithmetic, language, reading, nature study, cooking, sewing, weaving, wood-working, and sloyd.

The Hammond School is the most completely equipped school in the city for constructive work, having a manual training room for boys, a cooking room for girls, a sewing outfit, and a set of the Hammond model looms for weaving. For these the school is indebted to the generosity of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick and Mrs. Elizabeth Stickney.

III. Teachers. We believe that some of the very best teachers are to be found in Chicago, and have made the following selection because of the proved excellence of their work.

VACATION SCHOOL TEACHERS.

HENRY S. TIBBITS, Principal.

Higher grades—Miss Wood, language, Hammond School.
Miss O'Neill, arithmetic, Hammond School.
Mrs. Jennings, nature study, Cooper School.

Lower grades—Miss Lutiger, reading, Hammond School.
Miss Doyle, language, Medill School.
Miss Hafner, arithmetic, Medill School.
Mr. Marks, nature study, Normal School.

All grades—Mr. Hancock, manual training, Douglas School.
Miss Walker, cooking and sewing, Lewis Institute.

Three hundred and fifty pupils have been carefully selected from the Hammond, Chalmers, Pickard, and

IV. Pupils. Farragut schools by their teachers and principals, because of their suitability according to the statement of needs above. These pupils will be on hand to begin work without a minute's delay upon the opening of the school, July 11th.

The school excursions will include the field lesson, and also the idea of recreation and sports. At Beverly Hills

V. Excursions. the hill and slope, the forest and meadow are to be studied. Near Blue Island a typical farm is to be inspected. Riverside affords an admirable type of river, with its windings, banks, and drainage. Hinsdale and the region north

is the finest piece of typical country region about Chicago. One lake trip, either to Milwaukee or to St. Joseph, will be given, and one other excursion, to be decided later. These excursions provide most admirable opportunities for the careful observation and study of landscape, soil, formation, plants, animals, birds, insects in their native environment, and give some meaning to local geography.

OPENING EXERCISES.

The opening exercises will occur in the Assembly Hall, all pupils and teachers being present. Patriotic and standard popular songs will be sung, current events of importance will be noted, a beautiful song will be rendered, a choice work of art enjoyed, and a genuine poem read intelligently each morning. Good morals and a clear notion of citizenship are to be inculcated.

VI. Outlines of Study.

ARITHMETIC—GRADES 3 AND 4.

Text Book—Kirk & Sabin's Oral Arithmetic. Book I.

GENERAL PLAN OF WORK.—Review of the fundamental operations. Correct and rapid writing and reading of numbers. Combining and separating numerical quantities. The comparison of numbers. Fractions within the grade limit. Aliquot parts of the dollar. Practice in making and receipting bills.

IN THIRD GRADE.—Consideration of the quart, peck, bushel; pint, quart, gallon; inch, foot, yard; cent, dollar; and their reciprocal relations.

IN FOURTH GRADE.—Review work in the general subjects. Lines, area, volume, bulk, weight, time, and values.

PROBLEMS.—Instead of giving isolated, uninteresting problems, the aim will be to give such as are presented in the daily experience of the children. Excursion experiences may be shared through the use of number work; by comparing distances traveled, rates of travel on water and by train, lengths and widths of rivers, etc. These embrace all opportunities that are constantly presenting themselves, which make the children feel the necessity for number, the main purpose to be to stimulate the mind to its greatest activity with the subject matter; then definitely to direct this activity by means of the various arithmetical operations; to lead the pupils to recognize the recurrence of the same principles; to encourage them to bring in original problems, admitting none that

are not reasonable in the conditions they assume; then aiming to get independent analysis demanding their close attention.

OUTLINE OF WORK IN ORAL ARITHMETIC FOR
5TH, 6TH, AND 7TH GRADES.

Text-book—Kirk & Sabin's Oral Arithmetic. Book II.

Data of problems to be obtained on excursions and in connection with nature study work. Fractions, decimals, etc., occurring in problems to be changed according to grade in which problems are used.

RATIO.—Observe leaf surface of various plants. Find ratio of part injured by insects to part uninjured. Find ratio of numbers of seeds produced by different plants. Find ratio of numbers of seeds disseminated by various agents. Find ratio of land planted in corn to land planted in wheat. Ratio of numbers of various kinds of cattle seen on a farm. Ratio of numbers of various kinds of poultry. Ratio of heights of trees. Ratio of population to area. Ratio of cost of one excursion to cost of following one. Ratio of time spent on land to time spent on water. Ratio of speed traveling on land to speed traveling on water. Ratio of speed per hour on one excursion to speed per hour on following excursion. Ratio of teachers to pupils on excursion. Ratio of speed going by boat to speed returning by boat.

After the answers in the above problems have been expressed fractionally, the result may be required in terms of percentage.

AREA.—Calculate area of farms, cornfields, wheatfields, woods, parks, cars, boats, lakes, rivers, streams, rectangular, triangular, and circular shaped flower-beds.

Average amount of rainfall on one square mile. Express same in barrels. On our excursion, considering number of miles traveled, over how many degrees of earth's surface did we pass?

VOLUME.—Find volume of buildings observed. Of cisterns. Calculate volume of air in schoolroom in cubic feet. Count respirations per minute. Find number per hour. Using data obtained in nature work, calculate quantity of air used by each person per minute. How much air, at that rate, is consumed in breathing in one minute by all occupants of the room? How long will it take the occupants to use a quantity of air equal to entire volume contained in room? How many times per hour should the air in the room be changed? Children to construct their problems after first lessons.

LANGUAGE — GRADES 3 AND 4.

THIRD GRADE.—The story of *Pandora*. The Grecian myth of creation.

FOURTH GRADE.—The story of *Hercules*. Greek life, Athenian and Spartan. Greek architecture, art, games, history, and heroes.

BOTH GRADES.—Stories illustrating *Roman life*. History, heroes, national characteristics. Greek and Roman compared.

BOTH GRADES.—Stories from *English history*. Early Britain, King Alfred, Queen Elizabeth, Raleigh, the Armada, Waterloo.

BOTH GRADES.—Stories from *American history*, illustrating the courage, perseverance, fidelity, patriotism, and successes of famous Americans, from the early settlements to the present day.

BOTH GRADES.—*Excursions*. Incidents of journey, scenery, observations, impressions.

Oral and written work based on above.

LANGUAGE — GRADES 5, 6, AND 7.

FIRST WEEK.—Monday—Grammar.

Tuesday—Punctuation and capitalization.

Wednesday—Excursion.

Thursday—Good oral expression about things seen on excursion.

Friday—Composition or illustrated paper—a written reproduction of Thursday's work.

Monday—Technical grammar and criticism of composition work done Friday.

This weekly program to be enlarged and extended from week to week as progress is made.

NATURE STUDY — SCIENCE (ALL GRADES).

Our aim is not only to encourage the child in his love and appreciation of nature, but also to make the work so practical that it will touch his home life, making it purer and better. To this end we have planned our work.

It is our desire to have him know and feel the need of knowing simple tests for detecting impurities in air, water, and foods, and to give practical lessons in ventilation and such work in agriculture as conditions will permit. Experiments in the laboratory, meteorology, physics, agriculture, biology, and field study will constitute the greater part of the work.

(A) *Meteorology and Physics.* (B) *Agriculture.* (C) *Biology.*

(A) THE ATMOSPHERE.—Pressure. Use of the barometer. Impurities in the air. Tests. Air currents. Ventilation. Moisture in the air. Hygrometer. Impurities in water. Tests. Rainfall. Use of rain-gauge. Daily observation and record of temperature, wind, barometric pressure, etc.

(B) A STUDY OF SOILS.—Experiments to show composition, absorptive power, etc. Fertility. Planting in different soils. Collection of soil from fields, swamps, woods, etc. Study of soils brought from home and in vicinity of school.

(C) 1. SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS IN PLANT PHYSIOLOGY.—How the plant gets its food. Use and structure of the parts. Adaptation of the plant to its home; by observation of plants in school-room; by comparison of plants brought from the field, sand ridges, swamps, etc. Special study of trees near our school. Grains and vegetables. Foods. Tests for impurities.

2. THE RELATION OF PLANTS TO ANIMALS.—Bring from field and swamps insects. Watch and study their habits, homes, food, etc., in insect boxes. Structure. Adaptation of parts of body to function. Study of swamp and river life. Birds. Observation of homes and habits in the fields, swamps, etc.

FIELD EXCURSIONS.

Weekly trips for observation and study of landscape, soils, plants, and animals in their native environment and geography.

1. *Constructive Work.*

Numerous experiments and the equipment for field work necessitate the making of much apparatus—nets, insect boxes, dredges, ant houses, etc.

2. *Number.*

Calculations of the volume of rainfall during a storm: (a) On the school yard, garden, an acre, a square mile, on the root areas of our trees. The amount of water in the air of the room. The amount of fresh air needed every minute, hour, etc., by a room of pupils. The amount of impure air exhaled in a given time. Numerous problems will, from time to time, grow out of the work.

3. *Art.*

Daily and weekly pictures of our landscape in color. Sketches on excursions, of rivers, lakes, forests, valleys, meadows, hills, etc.

Drawing in pencil and charcoal of plants and animals. Illustration of experiments on paper and blackboard.

4. *Composition.*

Description of experiments; of plants and animals. Written reports and descriptions of work done in the field.

5. *Literature.*

Reading. "Brooks and Brook Basins," "A Year Among the Trees."

Selections from Thoreau and Burroughs.

Selections from Science Readers.

Equipment for Field Work.

Each child will provide himself with a basket, a mason jar or a large wide-mouthed bottle, a trowel or a knife, two or three newspapers, string, and a net.

Each room will provide itself with at least three cyanide jars and jars for the collection of swamp and river life. As many as possible bring field or opera glasses.

CHAS. E. MARKS, Grades 3, 4.

CATHERINE JENNINGS, Grades 5, 6, 7.

READING—ALL GRADES.

MOTIVE.—The motive and aim in taking up this course is, to teach the children how to read intelligently, to cultivate the eye so as to be able to grasp the thought readily on a printed page, and to improve their reading knowledge of the English language.

To obtain these results we shall use the best available selections from the regular school readers as well as from the great variety of supplementary readers at our disposal.

WOODWORKING—ALL GRADES.

In the Manual Training Department the boys will be taught the care and use of tools, how they are made, and why; the nature and growth of woods. The work done will be such as to instill into the child's mind a new avenue of work, that he may be more able to grasp the idea of exactness and be brought to fully realize that the hand can be trained to perform the dictates of the mind. This will include: The plant label, made of thin, soft wood six inches long and tapered at one end; letter rack, with pockets, made of thin, soft wood, and large enough to hold a score of envelopes;

tip cat, an article made of one-inch-square wood four inches long and tapered or pointed at each end, used for a game by boys; tip cat bat, for same; a weather vane, bow and arrow, spinning top, bird trap, waterwheel, kite, weaving shuttles, bulb boxes, insect boxes and traps, animal cages, and picture frames. Those finishing ahead of the classes will be given little extras to occupy themselves while the classes are on regular work.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE—ALL GRADES.

The Domestic Science Department will have ten classes: Three in cooking, four in sewing, and three in weaving.

The cooking classes will do work in canning, preserving, jelly making, and pickling. Desiring to make this as helpful as possible, we shall try to gain the co-operation of the mothers, having them supply the fruit, sugar, and jars, thus both teaching the child and helping the family.

These classes will prepare simple desserts, salads, and vegetables. Each girl will make two or more loaves of bread. We also expect these classes to prepare the lunches to be taken on the excursions.

The sewing classes will be taught mending, darning, and any repairing needed on their garments; also for any work which the mother plans for the child—which will be practical—we shall give the needed instruction.

The weaving classes will do simple weaving with the Hammond Model Loom, giving the child an intelligent understanding of the texture of fabrics.

WORK OF PUPILS
OF THE
HAMMOND VACATION SCHOOL

FOR THE
Two Weeks Ending July 22, 1898.

HENRY S. TIBBITS,
PRINCIPAL.

CHICAGO:
RAND, McNALLY & CO., PRINTERS,
1898.

WORK OF PUPILS

OF THE

Hammond Vacation School.

MISS WOOD, Teacher.

GRASSHOPPER.

The covering of the grasshopper is a hard crust which protects him from the sharp grasses and from his enemy because he is green. The green grasshoppers are called penny doctors. The grasshopper's home is in the meadow. They do not live in families, but they fly in swarms. The grasshopper when small is green like the grass and when he grows larger he turns more of a grayish color, like the soil, and is thus protected from his enemy. The young grasshoppers have no wings so they cannot fly; after the wings have grown they do not live long. The sound he makes is by rubbing his wings together. The female bores a hole in the ground in the fall with a piercer, which is something like the stinger of the bee, and in this hole she lays her eggs. They remain in the ground all winter and in the early spring hatch out.

SAMUEL BRYANT, Grade 6 A.

MEADOW LILY.

The tiger or meadow lily is found in meadows. I think the latter name is better because it takes the name from the meadows.

The root of the meadow lily is bulbous. The uses of the root are to hold the plant in place and to collect the substances which the plant subsists on.

The stem of the meadow lily stands erect and is soft.

The leaves are whorled and lance shaped.

The veins in the leaves are parallel.

The bending of the flower protects the pollen from the rain. The bright colors of the flower attract the attention of insects to the pollen and to the nectar which is in the cup. The flower has six stamens and a pistil. The pistil has a lower part which is called the meadow lily. The flower has a fragrant smell.

RUDOLPH MULAC, Grade 7.

THE BEE.

The bee is commonly found in the woods, where it has its home in some old stump or tree. There are three distinct classes of bees, the queens, drones and workers.

The queen is the leader of the swarm. Early in spring it lays its eggs—two thousand or more in a day. The eggs from which the workers come are laid in one place; the eggs from which the drones are laid in another, and the queen eggs in another.

The queens come out in sixteen days, the workers in twenty, and the drones in twenty-four days. The drones are the lazy class. The workers gather the honey and pollen to feed the young bees and drones.

After the workers are tired of feeding the drones they fall upon them and sting them to death. After the new queen arrives the old queen with some other bees goes off and builds another colony.

HENRY BULENA, Grade 7.

GRASSES.

There are a great many kinds of grasses, which are the timothy hay, the squirrel-tail grass, the red top grass, and many others.

The timothy hay looks very pretty when it is tied up in a bunch.

The grasses are all hollow and they have little nodes all over the stem.

They all have fibrous roots, and the leaves look just like the blade of a knife.

There are also oats, which we are studying about, which are very pretty.

We had a great deal of fun when we had our excursion out by the Beverly Hills, where the trees were all very high,

and the birds sang all day long, and I hope we will enjoy our next excursion just as well.

ELLA SISIMILICH, Grade 6 A.

MR. MARKS, Teacher.

OUR TRIP TO BEVERLY HILLS.

We went on a train. I saw pretty wild flowers. There was a pond. We found crabs. There was a snake in the grass. I gathered many pretty grasses. The cows were feeding in the pasture. A woodpecker ran up the trunk of a tree. I saw the hayfield. I walked through the cornfield. I brought pretty flowers home. I had a very good time.

ROSE WACEK, Grade 3.

INDIAN CORN.

At Riverside there is a large cornfield. It grows in rows. The long, green leaves hang down very prettily. The corn has two kinds of flowers. The tassel grows on top. The ear, with its long silk, grows next to the stalk. When the corn is ripe the farmer will gather it. Some he feeds to his horses. He sells some.

Corn is ground into meal for bread and cakes.

ROSIE SRAMEK, Grade 3.

OUR WEATHER CHART.

Monday, July 11, was a clear day. The temperature was 86°. The wind came from the northeast. Tuesday, the temperature was 87°. It was a clear day, with the same wind. Wednesday the temperature was 88°. It was clear. Thursday was clear. The temperature was 89°. Friday was fair in the morning but clear the rest of the day. The temperature was 90°. The average temperature of the week was 88°.

MARTHA KRANZUSCH, Grade 3.

THE TURTLE.

We have a mud turtle, a spiny-shelled turtle and a snapping turtle in our aquarium.

The turtle has a hard shell. The shell is made of little plates and is curved so as to be very strong. His skin is

rough and loose. He can draw himself into his shell when he is frightened.

The turtle lives on land and in water. When he is in the water he comes to the top to breathe.

CHARLEY SMERZ, Grade 3.

AIR CURRENTS.

We lit a candle and put a lamp chimney over it. We left a little space under the chimney. We held a piece of smoking paper near the chimney. The smoke went under into the chimney and came up the chimney. The smoke went with the hot air. Cold air outside the chimney pushed the lighter hot air up. When the hot air cools it comes down.

CLARA PETRZELKA, Grade 3.

MRS. JENNINGS, Teacher.

SNAIL.

The snail is found near banks of rivers, under stones, mud and above stones. It moves very slowly. It is protected by its shell and by its color. Its color is like mud and nobody can tell whether its the snail or mud. Some of them have a lung, and some have a gill, like a fish. Those that have a lung come (the) to breathe above the water, and those that have a gill breathe under the water. The snails haven't any bones, but flesh like jelly. There are different kinds of snails. There are land snails too. They are much different than the water snails. The snail has two little horns at his mouth which are called feelers. His eyes are at the end of those feelers so he could see his enemies. The snail has one foot. They sleep all winter. They live on the lime which is on the stones in the water.

CARRIE KUNCL, Grade 5 A.

CRAWFISH.

The crawfish is found in muddy pools, near banks of rivers, in shallow lakes and many other places. The color of the crawfish is grayish brown, or as you might say, a muddy

color. The reason the crawfish having a muddy color is when his enemies want to catch him they can hardly tell whether it is a crawfish or mud. The covering is a hard crust. This hard crust protects the crawfish from other animals in the water. Every year it grows larger it casts off this hard crust, and after it has cast off the crust it has a soft skin, and does not come out of the water very much, but after a day or two its skin is hard again.

WILLIAM MAROSE, Grade 5A.

RIVERSIDE.

Riverside is a very beautiful place. The woods are full of interesting things. We saw an old tree whose inside was burned out and the great trunk was hollow.

The river was very low, but was full of windings and turnings and had a rocky bed. In the river little fishes were swimming and crabs and frogs were on the banks.

Crickets chirped in the tall grass and grasshoppers were everywhere. Butterflies fluttered over the flowers.

The gooseberries, cherries and blackberries grew wild, and hazel nuts and walnuts were gathered.

We learned many beautiful lessons from Mother Nature.

VALERIA STROZINA, Grade 4 A.

ADELLE O'NEILL, Teacher.

ORIGINAL PROBLEMS BY PUPILS OF HAMMOND VACATION SCHOOL.

1. If 12 teachers took care of 400 children, how many teachers would be needed for $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of 400 children?
2. If the \$36 was put out at interest for 8 months and the interest was \$1.62 what was the rate per cent?
3. In what time at 3 per cent would the interest for \$36 equal \$12?
4. How long must a note of \$36 run for the interest at 9 per cent to equal \$4?
5. We walked 3 miles. How many feet did we walk?
6. If \$36 was loaned for 3 years 3 months at 8 per cent, what was the amount?

7. There were 400 pupils on the excursion. If 240 were boys what per cent were girls?

8. A field 3 rods long and 8 rods wide cost \$36. What is the length of a field 6 rods wide costing \$54?

9. If \$36 was paid for insuring household goods at 6 per cent, what was the value of the goods?

10. There were 12 teachers on the excursion, 9 were ladies. What per cent were gentlemen?

11. In what time will a note of \$36 mature if the interest at 8 per cent is equal to the principal at time of maturity?

12. A, B and C rent a pasture for \$36. A puts in 5 cows, B 4 cows, and C 3 cows. How much of the rent should each one pay?

13. What would be the interest on \$36 for 2 years 6 months at 5 per cent?

14. If 4 coaches cost \$36, what is the cost of 28 coaches?

15. The excursion cost \$36. If that was 10 per cent less than the regular fare what is the regular fare for the same number?

16. A farmer bought a cow and a goat for \$56. The goat cost 75 per cent as much as the cow. What was the cost of each?

17. The excursion cost \$36. If 12 per cent of this was profit to the railroad company how many dollars did they make on the excursion?

18. There were 400 children. If 250 were boys what per cent was girls?

19. The excursion cost \$36 for 400 children and 12 teachers. What was the cost for 1 person?

20. We crossed a field 42 rods long and 12 rods wide. What was the area of the field?

SEVENTH GRADE.

1. There were 400 pupils on the excursion. If $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were boys, how many girls were there?

2. If 12 teachers had 400 children, what per cent did 1 teacher have?

3. A cornfield is $11\frac{1}{2}$ rods long and 3 rods wide. What is the area?

4. The excursion cost \$36. How long would it take 4 teachers to earn the same amount each earning \$3 per day?

5. There were 30 rails on each track in a mile. How many rails did we cross in riding 11.5 miles?

6. It cost \$36 for 400 children. How much did it cost for

12 teachers if it cost twice as much for 1 teacher as for 1 child?

7. If Mr. Tibbits paid \$36 for 400 children, how much would he pay for 150?

8. If the \$36 was put out at interest for 1 year 6 months at 6 per cent, what would the interest be at the end of the time?

9. If each teacher rode 11.5 miles how many miles did 12 teachers ride?

10. We walked 3 miles and rode 11.5. What is the ratio of distance walked to whole distance?

11. There were 400 children on the excursion. If $\frac{7}{8}$ were boys what per cent was girls?

12. The excursion cost \$36. If that is a man's monthly salary how much does he earn in a year?

13. 400 children went on the excursion. If $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were girls how many were boys?

14. The excursion cost \$36. What is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the cost?

15. It cost \$36 to ride 11.5 miles. How much does it cost to ride 34.5 miles?

16. It took 15 minutes to ride 6 miles. What was the speed per hour?

17. The first excursion cost \$35; the second cost \$36. Find ratio of cost of first to cost of second.

18. 12 teachers took 400 children. How many did 1 teacher take?

19. We paid \$36 for 400 children. If the regular fare is 12 cents each how much did the railroad company lose?

20. There were 400 pupils and 12 teachers. What was the ratio of number of teachers to whole number of persons?

SIXTH GRADE.

1. The excursion cost \$36. If the railroad company gave us a discount of 5 per cent what would it have cost?

2. If it cost \$36 to take 400 children to Riverside, how much would it cost to take 1,000 children?

3. If 2-5 of 400 children are girls, how many are boys?

4. We walked 3 miles in 6-5 of an hour. How long would it take to walk 9 miles?

5. $\frac{3}{8}$ of 400 children are girls. What per cent is boys?

6. If each of the 400 children bought a book worth $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents what would be the cost of books for all?

7. The cost of the Riverside excursion for 400 children was \$36. What would be the cost for 350 children.

8. We had 12 teachers for 400 pupils. How many teachers would we need for 2,400 children?

9. There were 4 coaches for 400 children. How many coaches would be needed for 1,620 children?

10. We walked 3 miles and rode 11.5 miles. How many miles more would we have to go to travel 90.8 miles?

11. 400 pupils were on our excursion. Another school had $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less. How many pupils had they?

12. There were 400 children and 12 teachers on the train. If each seat held three, how many seats were in the train?

13. We walked 3 miles and rode 11.5 miles one way. How many miles did we travel on the round trip?

14. It cost \$36 to ride 11.5. How much does it cost to ride 23 miles?

15. There were 400 children and 12 teachers in 4 coaches. How many people were there in each coach?

16. We walked 3 miles. How many rods did we walk?

FIFTH GRADE.

MISS HAFNER, Teacher.

ORIGINAL PROBLEMS, BY PUPILS OF THIRD AND FOURTH GRADES.

1. Going out to Riverside there were 31 boys in one car, 27 in another, and twice as many in the next as there were in the first and second. How many boys in the three cars?

2. There were 390 of us altogether, 2-3 of us had baskets, 1-6 had boxes, and the rest had packages. What part of our whole number had packages, and how many had baskets, boxes and packages?

3. At Beverly Hills we found that some of us had walked 1,600 rods. Last week at Riverside some of us walked about 7 miles. On which of our excursions did we do the more walking and how much more?

4. The train we took went 28 miles an hour. At that rate how far would a locomotive travel in 2 weeks, omitting Sundays, and going for 8 hours each day?

5. From Douglas Park Station, where we met, to Riverside is a distance of 3,200 rods. That equals how many miles? How many yards? How many feet?

6. We passed a street car line which is 12 miles long. If a car makes 6 round trips daily, how many miles will it run during the month of July?

7. Where we saw the Desplaines River it was 75 feet wide.

Salt Creek was 15 feet wide. Find the difference in width in yards, in rods, in inches.

8. The bridge we crossed over the river was about 125 feet long. The length of this bridge is what part of the length of the great Brooklyn Bridge which is almost 6,000 feet long?

9. If it took 12 men 20 days to build that small bridge how long would it have taken 8 men?

10. Many of us saw the waterworks while on our trip. One of the engines there pumps 2,675,450 gallons per day. Another very large engine will pump 21,000,000 gallons per day. How many gallons more does the larger engine pump than the smaller per day?

11. Mary in Class A gathered 30 tiger lilies and 24 wild roses. Minnie in Class B gathered 18 roses and 7-6 as many lilies. How many flowers did both gather?

12. One class brought back 64 butterflies. Another class $\frac{3}{8}$ as many less. How many had both classes collected?

13. How many legs have 39 grasshoppers and 23 toads?

14. The roots of a great oak tree extend 45 feet down into the ground. Compare the length of these roots with those of another tree which are 39 feet long.

15. One tree is 64 feet high, another 72 feet. What is the ratio of the height of the first to the second?

16. In the woods Robert discovered that the age of one of the trees which had been cut was 65 years. What is the ratio of the age of that tree to one 100 years old?

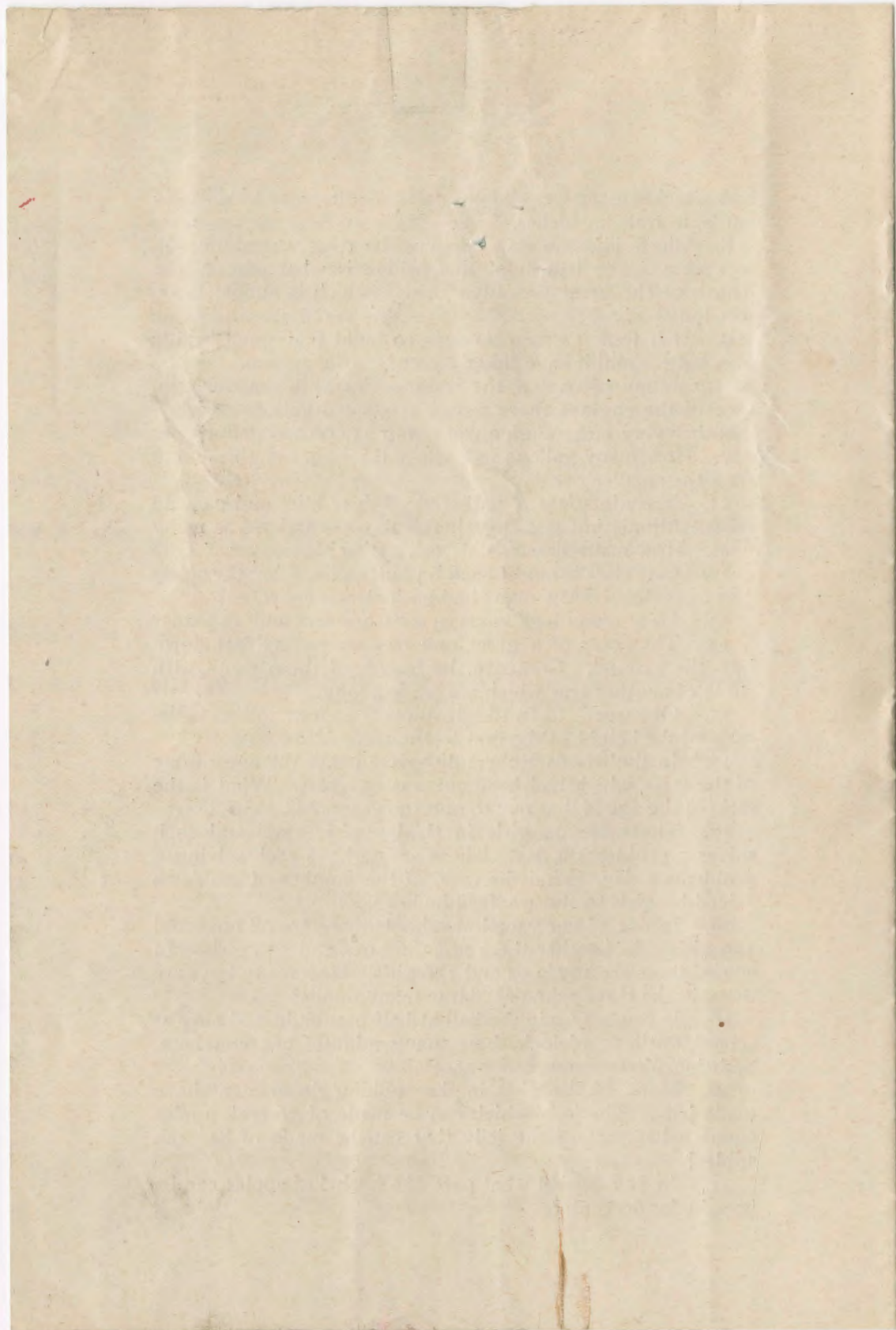
17. There are 24 girls in this number class and each solves 5 problems a day. There are 22 boys each solving 6 problems a day. Find the ratio of the number of problems solved by girls to those solved by boys.

18. In one of our vacation schools there are 98 boys and 119 girls. In another there are 186 boys and 139 girls. In a third there are 107 boys and 156 girls. How many boys are there in the three schools? How many pupils?

19. If you are up in the hall at half-past eight and stay at school until 12 o'clock, how many minutes are you here, omitting fifteen minutes for recess?

20. Many of the girls in the cooking department have made jelly. The jelly which can be made of 56 crab apples equals what part of the jelly that can be made of 84 crab apples?

21. At \$1 a bushel what part of a bushel of apples can be bought for 60 cents?



UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DIVISION

Director
GEORGE HENDERSON
Secretaries of Departments
Lecture-study, NATHANIEL BUTLER, Jr.
Class-work, CHARLES ZEUBLIN
Correspondence, OLIVER J. THATCHER
Library, FRANCIS W. SHEPARDSON
Training, EDWARD W. BEMIS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO Dec. 12, 1893.

President William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Dear President Harper:-

In response to your suggestion of yesterday that I put in writing the desire of the Trades and Labor Assembly to have my University Extension course on some phase of Economics on Sunday night I herewith comply with your desire. The facts are these: It is quite important to get in touch with the wage workers, who much need, and are also ready to appreciate our aid. Out of it I see great possibilities for strengthening our work in the city. The wage workers are pretty well organized in the city through their trade unions, which send delegates to the Trade and Labor Assembly, and the latter organization through their Committee and President extends to me the prospect that if the first course is only a success, there will be a call for several more courses in the separate trade union halls, in the course of next year, and they are very anxious, therefore, to have a good attendance during the first course, and on that account urge that we allow this first course to be held on Sunday night at their Trade and Labor Assembly Hall. To be sure a large portion of the wage workers are not now at work, and it might seem that they could come on a week day night, but they have trade union and other meetings set regularly for every night of the week except Sunday night. The courses that they would choose from are my regular

The University of Chicago

President of the University

William R. Harper, President

Chicago, Dec. 12, 1925



Handwritten signature or initials.

President William R. Harper,

The University of Chicago.

Dear President Harper:-

In response to your suggestion of yesterday that I put in writing the desire of the Trades and Labor Assembly to have my University Extension course on some phase of Economics on Sunday night I herewith comply with your desire. The facts are these: It is quite important to get in touch with the wage workers, who much need, and are also ready to appreciate our aid. Out of it I see great possibilities for attracting our work in the city. The wage workers are pretty well organized in the city through their trade unions, which have delegates to the Trades and Labor Assembly, and the latter organization through their Committee and President extends to me the prospect that if the first course in only a number, there will be a call for several more courses in the future upon other subjects, in the course of next year, and that the very students, I imagine, to have a good attendance at the first course, and on that account urge that we allow this first course to be held on Sunday night at Labor Trade and Labor Assembly Hall. To be sure a large portion of the wage workers are not at work, and it might seem that they would miss on a week day night, but they have trade unions and their own social and religious life every night of the week except Sunday night. I am sure that they would choose to have my regular

W. R. H. (2)

University Extension courses on the Economic and Social questions of the day. They are all treated from the standpoint of a desire to point out not only conditions as they are, and causes, but suggestions for improvement, and would come broadly under that phase of moral reform which many, such as for example, Mr. Stead, would consider appropriate to Sunday night addresses. Personally I should prefer to have my Sunday night free, of course, and I should hope that after interest had been aroused by one course on Sunday night, that future courses could be run on week day nights. Whatever your decision on this point, I feel that it should be given me by Friday at the latest.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward W. Bemis

W. R. H. (2)

University Extension courses on the Economic and Social aspects of the day. They are all treated from the standpoint of a desire to better the lot of only conditions as they are, and cannot, but improvements in the material, and while some broadly under that name of Social Reform which many, such as the example, Mr. Stans, would consider and report to Sunday night addresses. Personally I should prefer to have my Sunday night addresses, of course, and I should hope that after interest had been aroused by one course on Sunday night, that future courses could be run on week day nights. Whatever your decision on this point, I feel that it should be given us by Friday at the latest.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard W. H.

THE YALE REVIEW.

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

EDITORS:

Prof. G. P. FISHER.
Prof. G. B. ADAMS.
Prof. H. W. FARNAM.
Prof. A. T. HADLEY.
Prof. JOHN C. SCHWAB.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Feb. 16. 1894.

Professor Geo. E. Vincent.

Dear Sir,

I have received yours of Feb. 12. I am not quite sure that I understand correctly to what it refers. President Harper proposed that I should give a course of instruction in some fixed Philosophy comprising fifteen exercises, and in addition "two or three general lectures". I understand your letter to refer only to these last "general lectures" and not to the other questions referred to President Harper in my reply to him.

As to nineteenth-century history, I have never given any special attention to it and should hardly think it wise to propose, even if I had the time to do so, as many as six lectures on topics connected with it, certainly I should hardly be willing or able to conduct a regular course of instruction in that fixed Philosophy.

I have a paper entitled "The Fall of a Great Republic", which discusses the fall of the Roman Republic and points out certain similar tendencies in our own political situation. This could be easily adapted to serve for one general lecture if your think it would serve the purpose desired. I have been intending also to propose a paper at my first opportunity on the relation of the United States to the future of the Anglo-Saxon race and institutions. I could adapt this, I think, if

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YALE UNIVERSITY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

thought available, to one, and possibly to two,
public lectures. These might come, ~~possibly~~, under a
very general interpretation of the topic, nineteenth-century
history. I do not now see how I could possibly
secure the time which would be necessary to prepare
even two or three lectures on specific points in a field
of history about which I know as little.

Very truly yours.

George B. Adams.

THE YALE REVIEW

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

Yale University

New Haven, Conn.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, June 15, 1879, under Post Office No. 100, at New Haven, Conn., under special permission of Post Office at New Haven, Conn., for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1920, and July 16, 1923. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1920, and July 16, 1923.

thoughtful consideration. To us, and furnished to us,
public relations. It is right to say, under
and general satisfaction for this institution's
history. I do not see how it can be
because the time which would be necessary to prepare
one has a thousand valuable or useful hours in a field
of study about which I know so little.

Very truly yours,

Walter Dill Scott

Rudy

Friends

Received
(32)

Quincy, Ill., June 1, 1894.

Dear Sir:-

What should be the attitude of the Church toward
the agitation and organization which we see at present among
workingmen? Your reply is to be read to a body of day-
laborers. Can we hope for an early response?

Find addressed envelope.

Respectfully,

J. M. Rudy,
Minister.

Garvey, 111. June 1, 1884.

Dear Sir:-

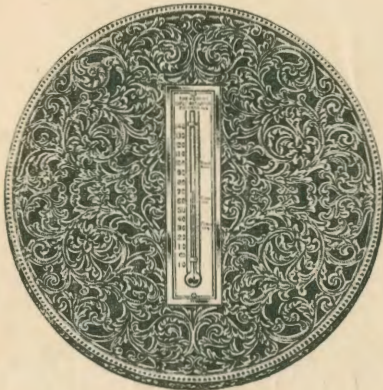
What should be the attitude of the Church toward
the agitation and organization which we see at present among
workmen? Your reply is to be read to a body of day-
laborers. Can we hope for an early response?
Kind addressed envelope.

Respectfully,

Minister.

W. P. POWERS, President.
E. A. FABIAN, Vice-Prest.

Lowder
D. J. POWERS, Treas.
F. W. POWERS, Secy



THE POWERS DUPLEX REGULATOR CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Automatic · Temperature · Controlling · Apparatus,

90 ILLINOIS STREET. ^{OFFICE} 30 DEARBORN ST.

Dictated by F. W. L.

Chicago, Ill., 24, '94

Trends
W. R. Harper, Pres.,

University of Chicago, City.

Dear Sir:-

Having been informed that you are building a residence, we wish to bring to your notice our Automatic Temperature Regulator.

It is an apparatus by means of which the temperature of the house itself operates the draught dampers and secures at all times a uniform temperature regardless of outside changes. It is absolutely automatic, requires no attention, has no batteries and no clockwork. It prevents overheating and thus effects a material saving in fuel, which will soon pay its cost.

We have a great many in use all over the country giving the best of satisfaction. We mail you catalogue trusting you will be interested and favor us with an order.

Yours very truly

THE POWERS DUPLEX REGULATOR CO.

F. W. Lowder



The Powers Duxley Regulator Co. Automatic Temperature Controlling Apparatus

50 ILLINOIS STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1910

Handwritten: Jan 10 1910

W. P. Duxley, Pres.

University of Chicago

Having been informed that you are holding a

contract, we have no objection to your making our apparatus

the subject of your report.

It is an apparatus by means of which the

temperature of the house itself operates the device designed to

control the flow of air through the system of ducts of varying

cross-sections, so that the temperature of the air in the

rooms is kept at a constant level. It is a device of great

simplicity and efficiency, and we are sure that it will

be found to be of great value to you.

We have a great deal of experience in the use of this

apparatus, and we are sure that it will be found to be of

great value to you.

Very truly yours,
W. P. Duxley

Friends

*John Maynard Harlan,
Attorney and Counsellor.*

Island Block.

Chicago September 11th, 1894

Noah

Harlan

President William R. Harper.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 4th instant was duly received. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States does not reconvene until, about the 10th of October and its members are probably somewhat scattered at present, I will not be able until then to procure expressions from them as to Dr. Bigelow. I shall hope however to have in your hands during October a few lines from at least several of the members.

Yours very truly,

John Maynard Harlan

September 11th, 1894

President William R. Harper.

Dear Sir:

Yours of the 4th instant was duly received. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States does not reconvene until about the 10th of October and its members are probably somewhat scattered at present, I will not be able until then to procure expressions from them as to Dr. Rigelow. I shall hope however to have in your hands during October a few lines from at least several of the members.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Abbott

(152)

Insert
See p. 4

Colorado Springs, Colo.

Sept. 16, 1894

My dear Dr. Harper:-

I have looked
faithfully in the Tribune
to hear some news of
your departure to the
Oriental Congress, but
I have seen no men-
tion of it, and am
afraid that you have
been obliged to give
the plan up.

I shouldn't hesitate

to take up your list
about the number of
students next month,
if I hadn't come out
second best several
times before with you,
when I thought I had
an equally good chance
to win. Besides I have
been working against
myself by doing a little
missionary work here.
In fact I am going to
hold an examination
for admission here for
a boy who hopes to
enter the University
next month. He is a
High School graduate
and I hope that he

may be the first of a
series of candidates for
the University. You may
remember the High School
here. It is very large and
successful. I shall be
obliged to make my
peace with President
Slocum, I suppose, for
diverting students from
this college.

We have just moved
into a new house.
I wish you might see
it. It is about the size
of one of the wheel chair
booths - you will re-
member them - at the
World's Fair, but it has
the entire Pike's Peak

range before the front door.

Mr Snow was here a week or more ago but we had gone out of town for a week and I missed seeing him to my regret.

I don't suppose there is any prospect of that Greco-Roman museum yet is there? Is it true that oil is to be used in the new heating plant?

That idea captivated me by its millianey and apparent feasibility.

Mrs Abbott joins me in sending kindest regards.

Y aithfully yours

Frank F. Abboth

SIMPLIFIED SPELLINGS.

ADVOCATED BY THE ORTHOGRAPHIC UNION.

Class I. Preterites ending with the sound of t should be spelt with t final instead of ed; those in which final d has its proper sound but is preceded by silent e should drop the e. A double consonant immediately preceding the ending may be made single. EXAMPLES,--prest, wisht, fild, trind.

Class II. Drop silent e, me, te, and ue at the end of words where the preceding vowel in the same syllable is short. EXAMPLES,--disciplin, program, quartet, catalog.

Class III. Use e for ae and oe. EXAMPLES,--archeology, esophagus, hemorrhage.

Class IV. Spell tho, altho, and throu as here.

Class V. In the spelling of names of places and peoples follow the Royal Geographical Society and the U. S. Board on Geographic Names. EXAMPLES,--Fiji, Bering, Korea, Swakin.

Class VI. Spell chemical terms as recommended by the Chemical Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. EXAMPLES,--glycerin, bromid, sulfur.

Class VII. For miscellaneous words use the simplest spellings employed by reputable authors and recorded in any standard dictionary. EXAMPLES,--ax, theater, rime, mold, honor.

Class VIII. Wherever ph has the sound of f replace it by f. EXAMPLES,--orthografy, fotograf, telefone, fysician.

Class IX. Omit all silent letters which do not modify the sound of any other letter. EXAMPLES,--anser, frend, helth, visibl, gard, wil.

All persons desiring to promote the simplification of English spelling are urged to follow as many as practicable of the above spellings in their correspondence and in matter which they print. It is expected that these rules will be used judiciously, hence they have been made brief instead of burdening them with conditions and exceptions. Thus where the operation of a rule would give a word an uncouth appearance or disguise its pronunciation, no change should be made until the word can be given an unobjectionable form. Names of persons are exceptions unless changed by the persons to whom they belong. If in doubt as to whether or not a word should be changed, consult a list furnished by the Union.

Fernald

University Heights,

New York city, 4 Nov. '95

Dr. Wm. R. Harper:

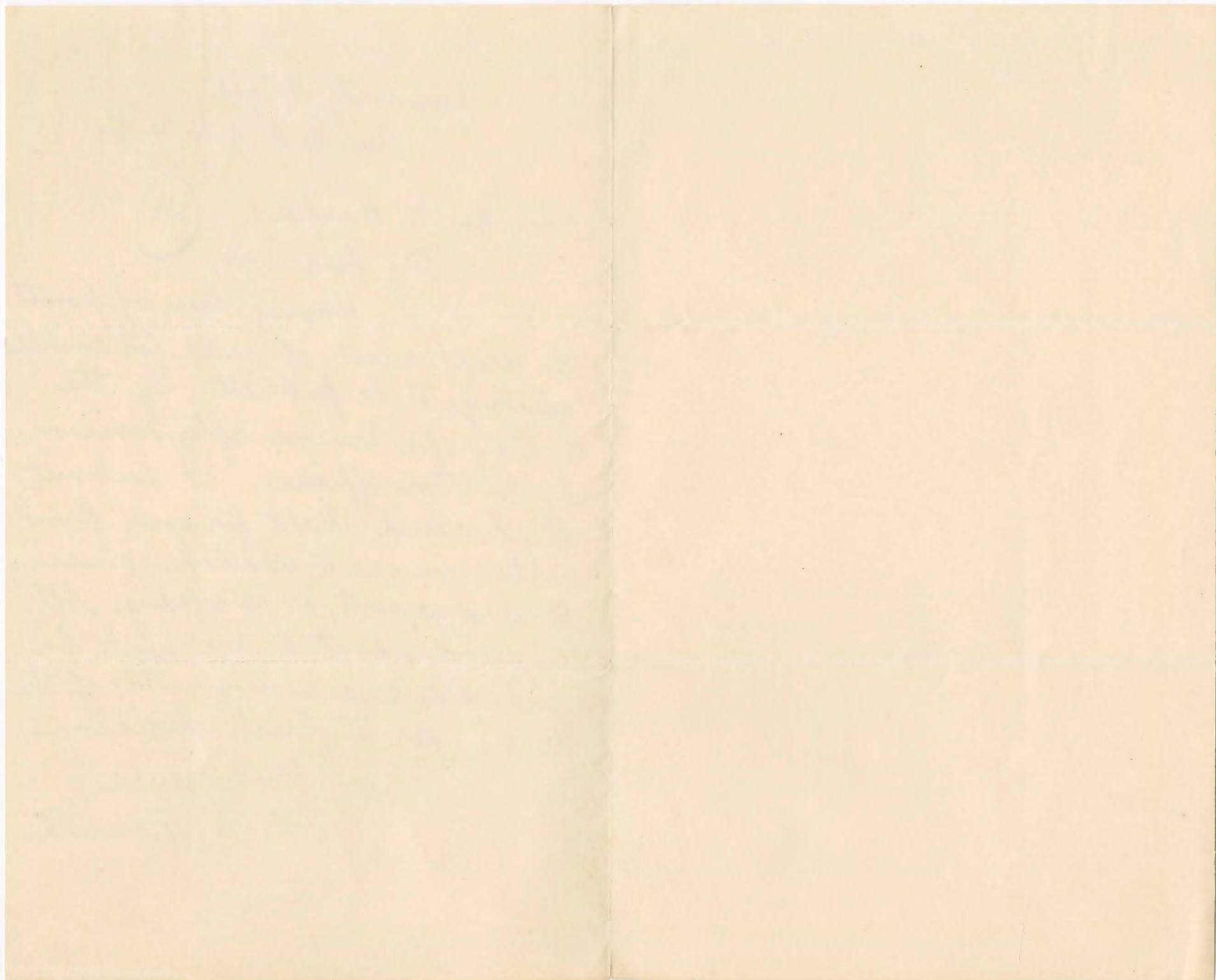
(34)

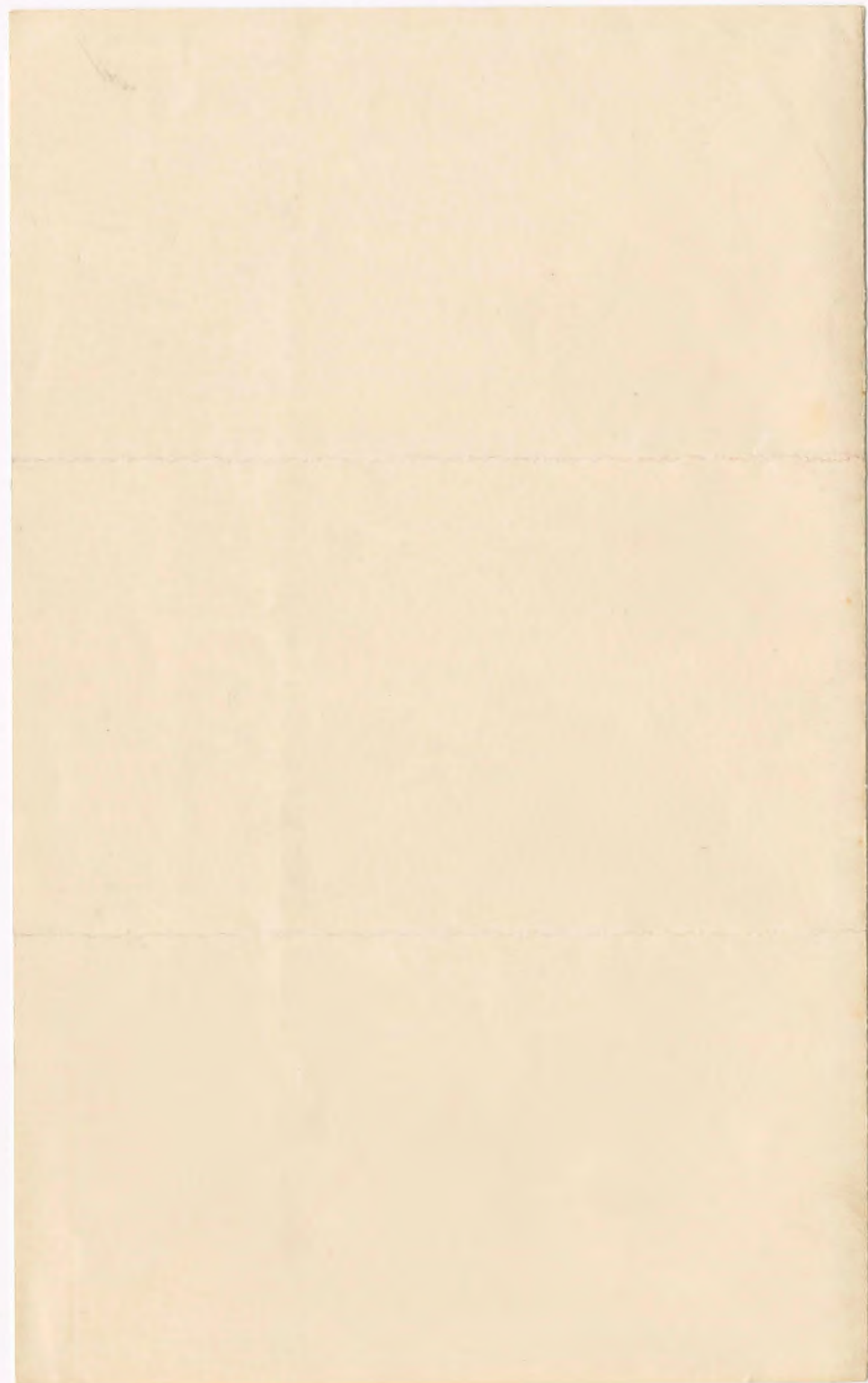
My dear Sir,

Having been appointed to draft a set of rules for simplified spelling, to be published by the Orthographic Union after revision by its other officers, I submit the enclosed draft for your frank criticism as to additions, omissions, re-arrangement, or re-wording. All suggestions sent to me will be laid before a committee of the Union for a final decision.

Very truly yours

F. A. Fernald





160 to 174 Adams Street

Chicago, Dec. 6, 1895.

Dr. William R. Harper,

University of Chicago.

Dear Sir: The University of Chicago occupies such a commanding position in the educational world that its moulding influence is becoming paramount. The great universities which are conservatively progressive may consistently aid in promoting any scientific movement that will simplify and extend knowledge.

Our great scholars have been at work for nearly a generation in simplifying orthography and the reports of 1876-77 provide the means for effecting this end. Unfortunately the report was overloaded with various impracticable schemes subsequently, such as transition



Dr. William A. Harper

University of Chicago

Dear Sir:

University of Chicago occupies
such a commanding position
in the educational world that
its molding influence is be-
coming paramount. The great sci-
entific subjects are constantly
progressing very consistently and
presenting any scientific
movement that will simplify
and extend knowledge.
The great scholars have
been at work for nearly a
generation in simplifying other
subjects and the reports of W. S. P.
present the means for affecting
this end. Unfortunately the
report was overlooked with
various important volumes
subsequently sent as a translation

(2)

letters, diacritics etc., and in this way its simplicity has been obscured. But it has slowly separated itself from the rubbish so that a most perfect scheme of practical notation has been worked out with the highest approval. If you had time to examine it, there is no doubt you would see at once its practicability. Its use would change current orthography from the worst to the best.

There are two things at least ~~by which~~ on the plain of spelling, which the great university over which you so ably preside could do without detriment.

You could publish reports, etc., which affect the nation, in an alphabet which gives to the letters their almost universal use.

(2)

letters, distinguished and in
 this way to sufficient have been
 observed. But it has already
 separated itself from the world
 so that a most perfect volume
 of practical instruction has been
 worked out with the highest ap-
 proved. If you have time to ex-
 amine it, there is no doubt
 your world will see at once its
 utility. No one would change
 common orthography from the
 most to the best.
 There are two things at least
 to remark on the plan of spelling,
 which the great majority over
 which you so well preside.
 Could we without detriment
 you could further improve
 which affect the nation, in an
 alphabet which gives to the letters
 their almost universal use.

(3)

The language would be stripped of the absurdities of its written form, and other nations would get a clearer insight into the genius of our speech.

You might then influence other higher schools to push this desirable improvement along so that it will finally become possible to save the two or three years that are now wasted in elementary schools. A scientific spelling must be imposed. Like all good and perfect gifts, it must come from above. It is included in the scheme of pronunciation of the Standard Dictionary, but does not involve so many marked letters for practical use. We are as near the perfect instrument now as we need to get.

160 to 174 Adams Street

Chicago, _____ 189__

(4)

When an acceptable new spelling is established, you can accept it as an alternate spelling in examinations. Other high grade institutions will follow, and the English language and its wonderful literature will become more and more influential.

I have been interested in the philologists' plan for nearly 20 years am a vice-president of the S. R. A. and have presented the subject to educational conventions, local, state and national on several occasions. I have had superior opportunities to gain a thorough knowledge of the subject.

I have heard so much of you through my son W. R. Vickroy, of St. Louis, and ^{my daughter} Clara E. Vickroy, of Farmville, Va., both of whom are matriculated at the University, that I have ventured to

(10)

I have been interested in
 the philologist's plan for nearly
 so long as a vice-president of
 the A. S. A. and have presented
 the subject to educational
 meetings local, state and national
 on several occasions. I have had
 superior opportunities to gain a thorough
 knowledge of the subject.
 I have been an agent of yours
 through you and Mr. E. Bishop of St. Louis
 and, I am a member of the
 of whom are well-informed of the
 necessarily that I have ventured to

160 to 174 Adams Street

(5)

Chicago, _____ 189_

write this note. I learned from a friend that Dr. March, of Lafayette College, is anxious to transfer this movement to the Chicago University and wish to say that so far as my time and opportunities will allow, I should be pleased to help the cause.

This is a confidential letter intended to open the way to any scholarly, practical movement: I have no time for vagaries.

Respectfully yours,
T. R. Vickroy,
Room 447,
Rand-McNally Building.

not this year. I cannot form
a faint idea that the school of
Lafayette College is successful
in its efforts to transfer
Chicago University and wish
to say that so far as my
trained and experienced will
allow, I should be pleased to
help the cause.

This is a confidential letter
intended to open the way to my
scholarship, practical movements.
I have no time for response.

Very respectfully,
J. E. McLaughlin
Dean of the
and W. H. McLaughlin

Friends

THE ABOLITION OF COMPULSORY POVERTY.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

Dr. STEPHEN H. EMMENS,

At a Conference of Plain Citizens, presided over by the Rev. S. G. Law, Chaplain of the Tombs Prison, New York City, and held at the Broadway Central Hotel, on December 13, 1895.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I propose to address you from a practical standpoint, and not to detain you with flowery phrases or reckless rhetoric. I intend to appeal to you in accordance with what I understand to be the spirit of the age: that is to say, I will address myself first, to your heads, secondly, to your pockets—though not in the sense of asking you for any subscriptions or monetary support—and lastly, to your hearts and souls.

In spite, however, of this promised attitude on my part, I hope you will allow me to commence by a preliminary excursion into the realm of sentiment. I am mindful of the caution given to would-be prophets by Artemus Ward; and yet I am bold enough, or, perhaps, you will say, foolhardy enough, to stand before you and utter a prophecy. I predict that you who are here to-night, and your children and grandchildren, will, in years to come, look back to this 13th day of December, 1895, as having witnessed the first public action in a national movement more stupendous and far-reaching than any that has taken place since the coming of Christ. This may seem wild language. If, though, you consider all that is implied in the abolition of poverty, you will, I am sure, agree with me in my estimate of the importance of the task upon which we are engaged.

As a further preliminary to the main body of my remarks, I desire to say a word or two upon an incident that has just taken place. One of my colleagues, Mr. Hugo A. Strong, yesterday called upon Police Commissioner Roosevelt to ask for his consideration of our platform. Mr. Roosevelt promptly fell foul of the second plank, which says that every American citizen able and willing to work has a natural right to employment. This was reported to the newspapers, and then, when the reporters asked Mr. Roosevelt whether he had so expressed himself, he affected to repudiate the matter and intimated that he had regarded Mr. Strong as being crazy. I have accordingly written the following letter to Mr. Roosevelt:

"My attention has been directed to an article in the New York Press of the 12th inst., in which, referring to Mr. Hugo A. Strong's account of his interview with you, the following passage occurs:

"'Never had any such interview with the man,' said Mr. Roosevelt afterward, 'I told him I couldn't have anything to do with such a thing. He's crazy, but I didn't tell him so.'

"I understand from this that you admit having had an interview with Mr. Strong, but that you demur to his account of what took place.

"This account amounted in effect to a statement that you declared our movement wrong by reason of its being based in part upon a recognition of the right to employment of every American citizen willing to work.

"Your own account, as reported in the Press, is that you told Mr. Strong you 'couldn't have anything to do with such a thing'—the 'thing', being, presumably, our movement.

"I think most persons of calm good sense will find some difficulty in perceiving any great distinction between the two accounts of what passed at your interview with Mr. Strong.

"However, as it is very possible that the Press has been mistaken, and as you must naturally be desirous of acting in a manner becoming a truthful and fair-minded gentleman, permit me very respectfully to ask you whether you do or do not approve of the Platform of the Plain Citizens, which is as follows:

"1. Every child born in the United States is entitled to a fair opportunity of living a happy life; that is to say, it has a natural right to a sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter, and to some education and enjoyment.

"2. Every American citizen willing to work has a natural right, at all times, to employment of a reasonably remunerative character.

"3. The support of all newspapers and political parties may be reasonably looked for in respect of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so framed as to give effect to the natural rights set forth in the preceding clauses of this platform; provided—

a.—That the Amendment in question do not attack the freedom or property of individuals, firms or corporations;

b.—That it do not subvert any existing law or institution;

c.—That it do not involve any increase of taxation.

"Permit me also to remind you that the Declaration of

Independence signed by the founders of the United States, contains the following statement:

"'We hold these truths to be self-evident:—That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the *pursuit of happiness*. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men.'

"It needs but little reflection to see that our Platform is a necessary corollary of the Declaration of Independence, and that, if any person pronounce a 'Plain Citizen' to be 'crazy' because of an advocacy of the platform in question, he puts himself on record as deeming the founders of the United States to have been lunatics.

"In conclusion let me assure you that our movement is receiving the warm support and sympathy of eminent thinkers and popular leaders, and that its advocates are plain, level-headed individuals, who see no reason why a Government Department should not be as intelligently managed and prosperous as the Bethlehem Iron Works or any of the other great industrial establishments of the country."

"A Conference of Plain Citizens is to take place in room 217 of this hotel at 8 o'clock this evening, to discuss the Sixteenth Amendment as a means of abolishing compulsory poverty. Your attendance at the Conference is earnestly requested. If, however, your numerous engagements will not permit you to attend, we trust you will be good enough to send a representative to hear and report to you what may take place."

The incident I have here referred to reminds me of a passage in an old book which doubtless all here have read. I allude to the Acts of the Apostles, in chapter 26 of which we read:—

"Festus said with a loud voice, Paul thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad!"

"But he said, I am not mad, most noble Festus; but speak forth words of truth and soberness."

This, indeed, is my text to-night. Every one who ventures to suggest any reform of existing political or social conditions is at first denounced as a madman, or, to use the popular phrase, as a "crank." I think I am not far out of the way if I say, without irreverence, I trust, that if Christ had not already come, and were to make his appearance on earth now, he would be treated with the utmost ridicule, and would have to endure many hard things before being even listened to. We, plain citizens, therefore, must expect to be either scoffed at or left severely alone at the outset of our movement. This prospect

does not dismay us; and it is with heart of hope and resolution to win all along the line, that we have invited you to assemble here to-night, We look for a practicable and valuable result from this conference. We trust that you will take definite action on behalf of our cause by adopting two resolutions which will prove of great service to our future progress. The first of these resolutions is an endorsement of the principles upon which our movement is founded, and is thus worded:—

“Resolved that this Conference approves of the platform of the Plain Citizens as being in accordance with the Declaration of Independence signed by the founders of the United States.”

The second resolution passes from theory to practice, and points out in what direction an actual beginning of work may be made. It reads as follows:—

“Resolved that this Conference respectfully asks the Senators and Congressional Representatives of the State of New York to inquire into the practicability and expediency of a Sixteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States as a means of abolishing compulsory poverty.”

Having now set before you what we propose to accomplish at this Conference, it becomes my duty to give you what we consider some good and substantial reasons for adopting the resolutions I have just read to you. Some of these reasons are set forth in the printed manifesto entitled “The Sixteenth Amendment” which you have in your hands*. You will there find our Platform set forth in its entirety, accompanied by a summary of our proposals as to the general scope and character of a Sixteenth Amendment calculated to abolish compulsory poverty; and, with this before you, it will become a comparatively easy task for me to explain and justify our movement.

I now, therefore, commence the appeals I promised to make to you to-night. I address myself, in the first place, to your heads.

You have all been brought up in a spirit of the utmost veneration and respect for the founders of the United States. You have been taught, and I venture to say, you still believe that the famous Declaration of Independence signed by those eminent men was true, is still true, and will remain true for all time. Let us then turn to it and read a few words. It says:—“We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal.” This, of course, does not mean equal in every respect, bodily and mental; for it is a matter of common observation that no two men are alike in either body, mind, or ability. The only sense in which men are equal is with respect to their natural rights; and this is obviously the sense in which

* *Vide* appendix.

the word “equal” was used in the Declaration. The self-evident truth thus asserted is, therefore, that every human being born into this world is entitled equally with every other individual to certain natural rights. It matters not whether the child first see light in the slums or in a Fifth Avenue palace, whether its skin be white or black, whether it be male or female: it is endowed with “certain unalienable right.” So says the Declaration of Independence, and so say our own feelings of justice and common sense, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary by a Mayor Strong or a Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

Coming next to a specification of these “certain unalienable rights,” we find the Declaration saying “among these are life, liberty and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.” The pursuit of happiness! What is the necessary corollary of these words? Would it not be an idle and cruel mockery to tell a man that he is entitled to pursue happiness as much as he has a mind to, but that he shall never attain it? The only rational meaning that can be assigned to the phrase as employed in the Declaration is that all men have an unalienable right to a fair opportunity of leading a happy life; and it is precisely this which we Plain Citizens assert in the first plank of our platform. Nor is our second plank other than a repetition of the same principle from another point of view. In a majority of cases, food, clothing, shelter and enjoyment can be obtained only by work. An opportunity of laboring is therefore the only possible opportunity of leading a happy life. Hence, if the Declaration says that a man is entitled to the pursuit of happiness, it necessarily says that he is entitled to employment so long as he may be able and willing to work. This is precisely what we Plain Citizens set forth in the second plank of our platform.

The next self-evident truth stated in the Declaration is thus worded, “That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men.” This clearly means that the primary, fundamental object of all government is to make such political and social provision as shall give to every child an opportunity of leading a happy life and to every willing worker an opportunity of employment. In other words it takes up precisely the same position as that which we Plain Citizens occupy by the third plank of our platform. We say that all Americans and all American newspapers, regardless of their respective party politics, may be reasonably asked to support such an addition to the federal organization as shall secure to every American citizen his natural rights. No one can say that the existing federal organization is completely efficient and satisfactory in this respect; for the existence of a huge and ever

increasing mass of compulsory poverty is an invincible proof to the contrary. Nor can anyone say that the Constitution of the United States was finally forged in every detail for all time by the founders of the United States. The fact that fifteen amendments have already been considered necessary is sufficient warrant for a sixteenth, if a review of existing facts and circumstances shall show our present government to require some additional scope of action in order to fulfil one of the primary objects for which it was instituted.

I trust my appeal to your heads has been successful. I have endeavored to show that our platform is the logical outcome of the Declaration of Independence, and that every person who admits the "self-evident truths" proclaimed by the founders of the United States must, in all consistency, also accept and support the platform of the Plain Citizens; and I think I am expressing unanimous conviction when I say that any Mayor or Police Commissioner or newspaper editor who declares our platform to be "wrong, absolutely wrong," or who ridicules the Plain Citizens as so many "cranks" or crazy enthusiasts, is putting himself on record as deeming John Hancock, Elbridge Gerry, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison and all the other signers of the Declaration of Independence to have been mischievous lunatics. I may indeed go a step further. Professors of political economy are, we know, serious and terrible men. They are the popes of the workaday world. Yet I think you will not hesitate at including even professors of political economy in the same category with mayors, police-commissioners and newspapers, if they deliver themselves of equally sapient criticisms. I make this remark because of an interview recently had by one of our secretaries with Professor R. Mayo Smith, of Columbia College. The gentleman in question was chilling but grotesquely inconsistent. He loftily declared to the lady who interviewed him that he could not approve of our platform because it declared children to have rights. He said children had positively no rights at all, unless society chose to give them; and then he added that society *ought* to give them. This was funny logic to come from a professor. It was denying and admitting rights all in a breath. As, however, Professor Mayo Smith concluded by stating in a frigidly superior manner that he really, don't you know, could not have anything to do with such a movement, we are left to infer that he, too, looks back with condescending pity upon the mental imbecility of Benjamin Franklin and the other founders of the United States.

I have next to appeal to your pockets. I ask you to consider for a few minutes what you are now paying for the lux-

ury of having a poverty-enslaved class of your population. It is commonly estimated that the average number of unemployed men in the United States from year's end to year's end is 2,000,000. These and their families are supported at the public expense, either directly or indirectly; as is evident from the fact that they continue to exist. The cost of their maintenance can hardly be estimated at less than \$2,000,000 daily, or \$730,000,000 yearly. But if they were employed they would be producers instead of consumers of wealth. The average production of commodities having a market value by an American working-man is usually figured at more than \$2,000 per annum. Accordingly, your 2,000,000 unemployed men represent a decrease of \$4,000,000,000 yearly in the wealth of the country as compared with what would be realized if there were no compulsory poverty. In other words, your present system compels you to forfeit \$4,000,000,000 and waste \$730,000,000 yearly; for no money can be more sheerly wasted than that which is used in keeping men idle. Now you can see the practical side of the platform of the Plain Citizen. The adoption and successful operation of the Sixteenth Amendment will mean a national saving of \$4,000,000,000 every year. Compare this with the total value of the farm products of the country, which the census returns for the year 1889 give as being \$2,460,000,000. Think of it! You are positively throwing the whole of the farm products of the United States into the sea year by year! What is your National debt? Statistical authorities give it as about \$1,600,000,000. You are wasting, every year, much more labor-power than would suffice to discharge the debt *in toto*. How much gold and silver have all your mines produced since the Californian discoveries of 1849? You have had \$1,939,000,000 of gold and \$1,155,000,000 of silver, or a total of \$3,094,000,000. This does not suffice to pay your Poverty bill for one year! Your total mortgage-debts amount to about \$6,000,000,000. You are throwing away, in idle waste, labor-value sufficient to clear away the whole of this vast burthen in less than two years.

What do your pockets say in reply to my appeal? Do they not experience a void which aches and aches for the Sixteenth Amendment?

"Impossible" and "Utopian" you feel tempted to cry. Have you, then, not learnt that the impossibilities of to-day are the possibilities of to-morrow? Cyrus Field with his proposal for an Atlantic telegraph; Professor Bell with his telephone; Mr. Edison with his phonograph; all these were denounced as impossible, but they have nevertheless become

facts. Need we wait for a miracle before we can find out a way of employing 2,000,000 men in a self-supporting manner in a country where the Fourth-of-July orators perpetually paint pictures of natural resources and social enterprise adequate to the maintenance of scores of millions of inhabitants in addition to the present population? Do the Bethlehem Iron Works, the Carnegies, the Rockefellers, the Pullmans and hundreds of other industrial concerns find any insuperable difficulty in organizing and conducting establishments capable of employing large populations under conditions that admit of ample sustenance and fairly happy lives? What did Robert Owen do at the beginning of this century before he turned Communist? Here is a famous economic writer's account. Mr. Frederick Engels says: "From 1800 to 1809 he directed as principal partner the large cotton mill at New Lanark, in Scotland, with a degree of success that earned for him a European name. A population that gradually grew to 2,500 souls, and which originally consisted mainly of the most mixed and strongly demoralized elements, was by him transferred into a perfect model colony, in which drunkenness, police, criminal courts, lawsuits, poor-houses and the need of charity were things unknown; and all this simply by surrounding the people with conditions fit for human beings. While his competitors worked their people from 13 to 14 hours, at New Lanark the work day was 10½ hours long. During a crisis in cotton that compelled a suspension of work for four months, full wages were paid to the idle operators. Yet the establishment more than doubled its value, and, to the end, yielded large profits to its proprietors."

We, Plain Citizens, refuse to believe that in this great country with its many examples of skill, enterprise and power of organization among industrial leaders, there cannot be found ten men capable, as a Grand Council in concert with the President, of organizing a national Department of Labor which shall afford self-supporting employment to the 2,000,000 men out of work. And if such men can be found, and are allowed to act, who will doubt of the speedy abolition of compulsory poverty? What is there merely Utopian or fanciful or impossible about such a proposal? Action of the kind proposed has been successfully taken time and time again upon a private scale. Look around you to-day and you will see hundreds of examples. What is possible for a population of 2,000 is, surely, possible for one of 2,000,000.

But the cry of impossibility is the result of the lamentable failure made by all Socialists when they come before the public. The great defect of Socialistic writings is that they point

to current evils and paint pretty pictures of halcyon days in a dim and distant future when such evils shall no longer exist. And yet they give no hint or suggestion as to *how* to bring about the change. No plain, practical proposal has ever emanated from the Socialist party in any country. No law which would clearly abolish poverty has ever been put in words or offered for acceptance. The two most authoritative expositions of modern Socialism are "Looking Backward," by Edward Bellamy, and "Merrie England," by Robert Blatchford. Each of these books has circulated by hundreds of thousands, and has been perused by millions of readers. Yet, both of them utterly and entirely shirk the problem of what actual steps should be taken in order to bring about a general amelioration of the present miserable state of the poorer classes in all civilized communities. The Plain Citizens have found no help in Socialistic writings and proposals, and have had to think the matter out for themselves.

They have approached the question from its practical side. They have not concerned themselves with any grand-sounding doctrines of Social Evolution, the results of which may possibly become seriously operative a hundred years hence. They want something which will benefit the people now living, and which will do so within the next year or two. This, they think, is what is popularly termed "good horse sense."

First of all, we have had to lay down whatever essential conditions of success may exist; that is to say, we have tried to ascertain whether certain conditions exist with which any and every plan must comply in order to be possible and reasonably certain of successful operation. After a good deal of consideration we have formulated eight such conditions. They are as follows:

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESS.

1. In order to be national the system must be *Federal*. That is to say, whatever powers are found necessary must be exercisable in every State and Territory of the Union, without let or hindrance from local authorities, whether State, County or Municipal.
2. In order to be national the system must be divorced from party politics and class interests. It must be absolutely unchallengeable and indisputable. It must, therefore, be created by a direct vote of the nation and placed beyond the reach of either Congress or the Supreme Court.
3. An economic experiment of so vast a character and of such multiplicity of details cannot be fairly tried in a short time. Reasonable durability must be assured at the outset. Hence, the system must be guarded from abandonment or essential change during a considerable number of years.
4. Common sense points out that, however carefully the system may have been "cut and dried" at its inception, practical experience will indi-

erate points of amendment and details requiring reshaping. Provision must therefore be made for a certain degree of elasticity in working, and for amendment from within, so that evolutionary adaptation to varied environments may take place while still retaining the essential type-features of the system.

5. Freedom, the foundation-stone of the United States, must not be undermined by the system. All personal compulsion must be left to Nature. The scope of the system must be to give every American citizen the *option* of exchanging his labor for a sufficiency of food, clothing, shelter and enjoyment. It must not be extended so as to *compel* him to make the exchange.

6. If all men were absolutely equal in natural endowments and personal character, there would be no divergence of passion, emotion, taste, desire, will or capacity of achievement; and freedom would be but an empty name. But, as men really are, Freedom depends upon Inequality; and any economic system which does not recognize this fact is doomed to failure. The scope of a successful system, therefore, must be limited to ensuring a minimum reward of labor. It must not be extended so as to make such minimum the only reward. It must contemplate and make provision for varying degrees of industry and ability, and for services of varying degrees of value to the community.

7. Private property is one of the fundamental facts of life. Even a bird has its nest; and a dog is rarely to be found who will not fight stoutly for his bone. Man is no exception to the general law. Believers in God and the Bible can point to a recognition of private property, from the days of Eden down to the time of the latest apostle. The republics of Sparta, Athens and Rome recognized it. Communism has been talked about, and has here and there been partially attempted by small groups of individuals; but no *nation* has ever tried it, and no serious proposal for its national adoption has ever been made. It follows, therefore, that any system of "nationalization," to be successful, must be so devised as to admit the existence and continuance, the increase and decrease, of private property.

8. Conservatism is another of the fundamental facts of life. Even matter and force are conservative. Matter remains unchanged until subjected to some influence from the outside; and the same is true of every physical force. Darwin and Weissman have taught that to change a type of animal existence is a process of almost infinitesimal stages and almost infinite time. In the lives of men the same indisposition to change is observable. Even the most enthusiastic member of the Salvation Army will do all in his power to flee from death, notwithstanding his assurance of heavenly joys awaiting him. Nor, however much we may hear of Radicalism, Reform and Revolution, do we find that political and social institutions are otherwise than tenaciously conservative. If, then, the nationalization of Capital and Labor is to be successfully introduced, it must not set out by proposing itself as a substitute for the existing social order. It must not ask that the Federal and State Governments of the United States shall be swept away, that Congress shall cease, that counties and cities shall relinquish the conduct of their own affairs, and that factories, corporations, mercantile firms, bankers, individual traders and professional men shall cease to do business on their own account. It must come forward to co-exist with the present framework of government and society, and must trust to its own intrinsic vitality and adaptation to the needs of man for prolonged life and extended growth. If it succeed in abolishing Poverty, Crime and Misery, it may well afford to leave Wealth, Law and Luxury to their own devices.

Ask yourselves whether these conditions that I have just read out to you are merely idle vamping, or whether they are such as you, in a plain, everyday, commonsense way, would adopt if you were called upon to propose some plan for abolishing compulsory poverty. I think you will say that you accept them as reasonable and necessary. Then ask yourselves to what conclusion they lead; and I think you will at once reply that they point, in a straight, unmistakable fashion, to a Constitutional Amendment and a Grand Council such as we propose.

At this stage we are not called upon to discuss the actual wording of a Sixteenth Amendment, or even the manner in which it may be expected to work in detail. The wording must obviously be left to the Senators and Representatives who propose the Amendment for consideration by Congress. The working details in like manner must be left for decision by the Grand Council. Our business to-night is, it seems to me, first to approve the Platform of the Plain Citizens as being correct in principle and called for by the necessities of the times; and, secondly, to ask the Congressional Representatives of the State of New York to institute an enquiry into the practicability and expediency of a Sixteenth Amendment, such as our platform contemplates.

I do not, however, wish you for one moment to suppose that there is anything crude and as yet undigested about our movement. While we maintain that it is for the Congressional movers to word the Amendment and for the Grand Council to decide upon the working organization of the proposed Department of Labor, we are prepared to submit plain, practical proposals upon both of these points. We have an Amendment already drafted, and a working organization already planned. The way in which we have arrived at these is a way which I think you yourselves, as level-headed men of business, would pursue if you were asked to solve the problem of abolishing compulsory poverty. We have taken the concrete case of how to deal with a given batch of 10,000 poor families in the slums of New York and convert them into happy, productive, industrious, well-conducted American citizens. We have worked out the matter in every detail that we have been able to imagine. We have thought out just what national powers a Department would require, just what land, materials and money would be necessary, just how these could be provided, just how the respective families and individuals would have to be dealt with, and, in fine, just how the work would have to proceed under the numerous and varying conditions of actual everyday life. We have prepared a budget showing the probable capital and

current expenditure and the probable income, and we are ready to prove that the Department could be made, not only self-supporting, but extremely profitable and advantageous to the nation at large. We are not conscious of having evaded or slurred over any difficulty, whether political, social, physical, economical or moral; and we are prepared to put before the New York Senators and Congressmen a complete and well-ordered proposal, utterly removed from all taint of Socialism, and of the most hard-headed and practical character.

I think I have now made out a clear case for the approval in principle of the Platform of the Plain Citizens. I have shown that each plank is sawn from the universally-accepted Declaration of Independence; and I have explained the conditions of success which underlie the limitations attached to our third plank. You can therefore pass the first of the proposed resolutions without feeling that you are becoming Socialists or joining in any assault upon private property and freedom.

I think I have also made out a good case for the adoption of the second resolution. I have shown the Sixteenth Amendment and its National Department of Labor to be, *prima facie*, expedient and practicable. And you yourselves are well aware of the vast importance of the matter. You know that, were such a system in successful operation, it would transform the United States into a country that would far surpass the rest of the world put together. A land free from compulsory poverty would indeed be the crowning triumph of the century! Is not such a matter at least worth enquiring into? I ask you to say, by your acceptance of the second resolution, that such is your opinion.

Lastly, let me affront the risk of being deemed an enthusiast, a fanatic, a crank, or a humbug and hypocrite. Let me assume that you have hearts and souls, in addition to heads and pockets. Let me, for a minute or two, appeal to those hearts and souls. The Plain Citizens are now printing for circulation their suggestions as to the precise wording of a Sixteenth Amendment and as to the precise organization of a Department of Labor. These suggestions will be accompanied by all the arguments, examples and practical illustrations that have been taken into consideration in formulating the proposals. The whole will be preceded by a Dedicatory Address, together with some accompanying verses depicting the condition of the poor before and after the adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment. This address and these verses constitute my appeal to your hearts and souls. They are as follows:

A DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

To the President, the Ladies, the Statesmen and the Editors of the United States of America.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have it in your power to banish Poverty and its attendant Crime and Misery from the land you govern. Will you exercise that power, or will you take upon yourselves the responsibility, before God and man, of staying your hands?

If you tell the people at large that the Constitution of the United States ought to be amended in any particular manner that may commend itself to your judgment, the amendment you propose will be adopted. The nation has confidence in your ability and patriotism. It regards you as its leaders and advisers. Your utterances and editorials, when circulated through the land by means of the newspapers of to-day, are listened to and acted upon. No such mighty engine as you control for moving and swaying the hearts and minds and deeds of a nation was ever before known in the whole history of mankind.

You are not asked to become Socialists. You are not asked to destroy or mutilate a single existing institution. You are not asked to abolish a single individual right. You are not asked to run counter to a single fact of human nature.

You need not alter the time-honored and well-tried Constitution of your country. All that is necessary is to empower the establishment of an additional Federal Department, which will work in harmony with those now existing and will not entail any additional expenditure.

Hitherto, all proposals for any wide-reaching reform of the conditions under which Poverty is created and maintained have been vague generalizations, and have not been set forth in any practical, detailed shape, fit for discussion by legislators. It may, therefore, well be that, if a plan be suggested in the very words required for its legal enactment, it will at least reach the stage of debate; and, if it be founded on a basis of evident justice and plain common sense, it may haply be approved.

Such is my apology for dedicating the within little book to you. I am hopeful that you will not deem me overbold, and that you will, ere long, decide upon a step which cannot fail to render the United States the wealthiest, the most powerful and, what is of even higher importance, the happiest nation on the face of the earth.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your very respectful well-wisher,

PLAIN CITIZEN.

1895.

O, mother! ever since 'twas light, in vain for work I've sought;
But pain and weariness are all this dreary day has brought.
Each face was hard, each word was cold, each eye proclaimed the ban
That bars the poor from sharing in the brotherhood of man.

My hand is deft in many ways; my woman's touch is true;
I know I'm faithful in my work; my best is all I do.
And yet I have to crawl and crouch, and crave work as a boon—
I well nigh begged my soul away this very afternoon.

The thought of *you* deprived of food, dear mother, made me stay
And listen, with a maddened mind, to what he had to say.
My pride had died; my eyes had cried, until my tears had fled:
Truth, honor, virtue, goodness, all seemed numbered with the dead.

Did God look down in pity? Nay, dear mother, do not cry!
'Twas harder than my soul could bear to see *you* starve and die.
You held my heart in heart of yours; and gold, however gained,
Was cheaply bought while still a smile on your loved face remained.

But, ere the wretched, wicked words my lips could, faltering, frame,
There leaped into my cold, white cheek a burning flame of shame.
He said—I seem to hear him now!—my price must not be high;
For times were hard, and beauty cheap to those with coin to buy.

I fled to where the people passed, amid the cruel rain
Which chills and kills, but cannot cleanse or wash away the stain
That spreads and spreads, from street to street, from human soul to soul—
The stain of social strife and life, with riches for their goal!

I passed where little children dwell, where laughter should be heard;
But sighs and sobs from tiny souls were all the sounds that stirred!
I saw brave men whose arms were made to do a nation's work—
They idly stood, or idly groped their way amid the mirk.

Foul words and wails from women; fierce oaths from helpless age;
Sharp cries of pain and misery from life at every stage?
What *can* the Poor against the Rich, the Weak against the Strong?
My heart is breaking, mother, dear! How long, O Lord! how long?

1897.

O, mother! have you heard the news? The ship is in the bay!
She's come—I scarce can speak for joy—to take us both away!
Away to where the sun is bright, to where the sky is blue,
To where the birds are singing round a happy home for you.

There's work for me to gladly do in that loved Legion land.
No beggar's dole is there bestowed; no brave men idly stand;
The children learn to laugh along the flow'ry path of life;
And every human heart is far too full for social strife.

Goodbye! to hunger's cruel pangs; goodbye! to Pain and Woe;
Goodbye! to streets where every man is but his fellow's foe;
Goodbye! to Shame; goodbye! to Sin; goodbye! Disease and Dirt;
Goodbye! to teachings which, in time the purest mind pervert!

At first our sight will be but dim—our night has been so dark—
The face of every joy will seem quite strange to scan and mark.
We hardly know what smiling is—we've learned so well to sigh—
We need must teach each other, then, dear mother, you and I.

To freely live, to freely work, to call our souls our own!
We'll envy not the proudest king that sits upon a throne!
With Want afar, and Plenty near, and joy when Labor's done—
What more can pigmy mortals ask beneath the fervent sun?

Our leaders' hearts, before their minds, the toilers' cause have pled:
From north and south, from east and west, pale Poverty has fled!
God *has* looked down in pity! See! the ship is in the bay!
We'll thank Him, mother, in our lives—to labor is to pray!

At the conclusion of the foregoing address, the President of the Conference submitted the following resolutions which were carried by acclamation:

1. *Resolved*, That this Conference approves of the Platform of the Plain Citizens as being in accordance with the Declaration of Independence signed by the Founders of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That this Conference respectfully asks the Senators and Congressional Representatives of the State of New York to enquire into the practicability and expediency of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as a means of abolishing compulsory poverty.

APPENDIX.

THE SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The advocates of this measure call themselves "Plain Citizens" because they consider their platform to be merely the expression of the views really entertained by every person of common sense, no matter whether he or she may be Republican, Democrat or Populist. They also consider that their movement is participated in by the people at large, and therefore should not be delimited or trade-marked, as it were, by any such term as association, league, or the like. Every American, in his or her non-partisan capacity, is a "Plain Citizen."

The platform of the Plain Citizen is as follows:—

1. Every child born in the United States is entitled to a fair opportunity of living a happy life; that is to say, it has a natural right to a sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter, and to some education and enjoyment.

2. Every American Citizen willing to work has a natural right, at all times, to employment of a reasonably remunerative character.

3. The support of all newspapers and political parties may be reasonably looked for in respect of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so framed as to give effect to the natural rights set forth in the preceding clauses of this platform ; provided—

- a. That the amendment in question do not attack the freedom or property of individuals, firms or corporations ;
- b. That it do not subvert any existing law or institution ;
- c. That it do not involve any increase of taxation

The first impulse of every politician who reads this platform will be to smile—in a dry way—and to relegate the movement to the limbo of “fads” and Utopian dreams in general. A little inquiry, however, will disclose the fact that the Plain Citizens are hard-headed, practical men, and know very well what they are talking about. Their platform is supported by something more substantial than idle aspirations towards any impossible ideal. They are ready with legislative proposals which have been thought out and elaborated, both in principle and detail. The Sixteenth Amendment provides for the creation of a National Department to exist co-ordinately with Congress and the Supreme Court, and having equal powers and authority within the bounds of its own particular province. It will not encroach upon any existing Federal, State, County or Municipal law or institution. It will not exercise any compulsion over American Citizens, whether poor or rich. It will not interfere with private property or with the operations of any firm or corporation. It will be as far removed from Socialism and Anarchism as is President Cleveland from Herr Most. It will consist of a Grand Council, having the President of the United States as its chief, *ex officio*, and otherwise composed of ten Grand Councillors, to be elected by the votes of the American Citizens at large, both men and women. The duty of this Grand Council will be to provide reasonably remunerative employment for every American Citizen who may apply to the Department for work, and also to adopt such measures throughout the land as shall give to every child born in the United States a fair opportunity of obtaining sufficient food, clothing, shelter, education and enjoyment to make up a happy life.

The Plain Citizens contend that it will be possible for the Grand Council to discharge the said duty in a perfectly satisfactory manner without imposing any tax or other burden upon the nation. They also contend that, inasmuch as the finances of the Department will necessarily be of vast magnitude, the Departmental Bank and its financial machinery will afford an admirable opportunity of solving the Banking and Currency problem now occupying so much of the attention of the Republican and Democratic leaders. A similarly incidental, and yet necessary, effect will result as regards the Tariff question. When once American labor shall exist in co-operation with and protected by the new Department, the wage-earning classes of England, France, Germany and other countries will inevitably demand similar benefits from their governments, whether despotic, monarchical or republican. They will most assuredly fight, if need be, to obtain them. The result must be that American workingmen will be freed from the competition of underpaid labor in Europe, and American industries will be able to grow and prosper without tariff protection. Hence the great Tariff struggle will cease ; as all parties will agree that customs duties are needed for revenue only.

In many other ways the new Department will operate for good, and will be deemed eminently practical rather than Utopian. If the Plain Citizens be right in these views, their movement may justly claim to be the greatest and most important political event of the century ; and the United States is, certainly, its most fitting land of origin.

THE PLAIN CITIZENS.

Strong

A politico-social organization, having for its object the solution of a grave, national problem, namely, How to Abolish Compulsory Poverty.

HEAD OFFICE
OF
GROUP NO. 1 OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS,
128 Washington Building,
1 BROADWAY,

(10)

All letters should be addressed to
DR. STEPHEN H. EMMENS.

New York City, N. Y., *March 5th* 1896.

President

Wm R. Harper

Dear Sir

*I am favored with your letter of the 3rd inst.
and as my first letter and the pamphlet do
not appear to have reached you, I herein
enclose you duplicates of both.*

Yours Faithfully

Hugo A. Strong

P.S.

*I enclose some prize offers which may prove of interest
to some of your advanced students.*

Shaw

THE PLAIN CITIZENS.

A politico-social organization, having for its object the solution of a grave, national problem, namely, How to Abolish Compulsory Poverty.

HEAD OFFICE

OR

GROUP NO. 1 OF THE ACTIVE MEMBERS.

128 Washington Building,

1 BROADWAY.

All letters should be addressed to
DR. STEPHEN H. HAYES

New York City, N. Y., June 2^d 1890.

(11)

Respectfully

Wm. L. Chapin

Dear Sir

*I am pleased with your letter of the 3rd inst.
and as my first letter and the pamphlet
sent you to have reached you, I remain
most of your faithful friend.*

Yours faithfully

Wm. L. Chapin

*Enclosed are three of the articles and four of interest
to some of your advanced students.*

Duplicate

128 Washington Building,
1 Broadway,
New York City, N. Y. *July 27* 1896.

Dear Sir:-

Your name is known to us Plain Citizens as that of one who has achieved honorable distinction by brilliant services in the cause of his fellow-men.

I am, therefore, led to believe that you will be interested by the perusal of a pamphlet which I send you by this mail describing our movement for the abolition of compulsory poverty by a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

If you will honor us by reading, and carefully considering the pamphlet and then writing me your opinion as to the justice and wisdom, or otherwise, of our movement, you will add one more to the long list of obligations due to you by the unemployed poor of every country.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Angus A. Strong.

President John R. Harper

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

123 Washington Building,

1 Broadway,

New York City, N. Y. 10004

Dear Sir:-

Your name is known to us plain citizens as that of one who
has achieved honorable distinction by brilliant services in the cause
of his fellow-men.

I am, therefore, led to believe that you will be interested by
the perusal of a pamphlet which I send you by this mail describing
our movement for the abolition of compulsory poverty by a thirteen
amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

If you will honor us by reading, and carefully considering the
pamphlet and then writing me your opinion as to the justice and
wisdom, or expediency, of our movement, you will add one more to the
long list of obligations due to you by the unemployed poor of every

county.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Friends

See J C Chambers Berlin
Editorial at the end

Bauer

Press Notices

of Journal

Terrestrial Magnetism.

Handwritten notes in green and red ink, including the word "copy" and a date "1878".

For the use of the
Library of the
University of California

1
[The National Geographic Magazine, (Washington, D.C.).

Vol. VII. No. 2, pp. 81, 82, Feb., 1896.]

Terrestrial Magnetism: An International Quarterly Journal. Published under the Auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, A. A. Michelson, Director. Chicago, University Press. Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1896. Edited by L. A. Bauer, with the Coöperation of a large Number of American and Foreign Associates.

The compass is a very old invention, the discovery of its north and south pointing property having been made by the Chinese centuries ago. It is more than four centuries since it received a fixed place in navigation under the name of the Mariner's Compass. That it does not point truly north and south but departs or declines from the meridian was known in Columbus' day. At that time it was supposed that the departure from true north, or declination of the needle, was constant for any one place, though not the same in all places. That it is not always the same at any one place is said to have been discovered by Columbus, so that the variation of the variation is a discovery four centuries old. That the needle

The National Geographic Magazine, the International Quarterly
Journal, published under the auspices of the
National Geographic Society, A. A. Nelson, Director
Chicago, University Press. Vol. I, No. 1, January, 1896
Editorial of the Editor with the cooperation of a
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