A VAST SWEAT SHOP

Degradation of Labor in the Industrial Districts of Great Britain.

WOMAN AS A WAGE REDUCER

Invading All Departments of Activity and Working for a Pittance.

STATISTICAL TRUTHS FOR WORKINGMEN

The Fruits of Protection and Free Trade Carefully Analyzed.

AN EXPERT'S RESEARCHES IN NOTTINGHAM

Comprehensive Review of Ill-Paid and Demoralized Labor and the Resultant Effect on the Health and Life of Manufacturing Communities.

NOTTINGHAM, England, Oct. 20.—(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)—When I landed in England about a month ago what I took to be the fad of the moment treated with terrible intensity was woman. I have since found out my mistake in classing this new discovery by man as a fad, for after woman came the "advanced woman," who rapidly developed into the New Woman.

The New Woman is in a large degree a creature of imagination. It is hard to define her. She embraces every variety of her sex from the female doctor who talks in the drawing room of cases "quite unfit to print, you know," to the most cultivated and refined scholar and philosopher; from the little slum visitor to the wife of a noble peer of the realm. Naturally such a range has furnished material for the gentle satire of the playwright, the emotional tirades of the three-volume novelists, the topical songs of the music halls and the wiles of the political manipulators. On the platform the New Woman is debated, all sorts of jokes, scientific and silly, are cracked over her unlucky head, comic papers have taken a new lease in cartoons, the mighty daffies bombard her with their heaviest artillery, the sixpenny weeklies satirize her, the monthly reviews philosophize over her, the physiologists dissect her, the pyschologists vivisect her, and all England is raging over her. Yet woman, the old woman, has been always with us. Still more to the point, so far as this country is concerned, she is going about her business apparently oblivious to the fact that man—and British man at that— has suddenly awakened to the increasing importance of woman in the body politic of the kingdom. It is not, however, with the New Woman as above discussed and written about that I propose to deal in this letter, but of woman as I find her in the United Kingdom side by side with man in nearly all the occupations of life. Not of the woman faddist as depicted in the new novels and plays, but of the woman wage-earner. Not of the woman in search of new sensations who dilates at a West End dinner of her unprintable adventures in the slums, but of the women who are compelled to spend their lives in the dreary working quarters of the metropolis and in England's great centers of industrial energy. Not of the women who talk, but of the myriad women who work. Not of the fashionable who spend, but of the millions who earn. Not of those who play, but of the vast army that toil. Of those who, unlike their American kinswomen, are not alone toiling for their own independence, but to increase by a few shillings the weekly earnings of the head of the family.

WOMEN TOILERS.

The army of women toilers, outside of the mothers and the wives in England, is a tremendous one. It is impossible to gauge the competitive power of England in the industrial battle between the two countries unless we ascertain to what extent woman has of late years been drawn into occupations which at one time belonged exclusively to man. While humane and stringent factory laws have in a measure stopped the brutalization of women in coal pits and as beasts of burden, the demand for cheap labor, in consequence of the specialization of British industry, has forced her into occupations which are rapidly undermining her physique and making it more difficult to bear healthy children. Not only free, strong, healthy single women, but married women who must leave their homes and domestic work and that most sacred of all trusts—the rearing of young children, to take their place in the mills and factories. According to the last British census the proportion of married women thus employed in some of the principal industrial centers, including the one I am writing from, is as follows:

Industry.	Proportion to 1,000. Single.	Married.	Widow.
Lace (Nottingham)	473	411	116
Cotton (Lancashire)	528	411	61
Woolen cloth (Huddersfield)	634	273	93
Worsted cloth (Bradford)	698	244	58
Carpet (Kidderminster)	587	319	94
Boots (Northampton)	512	427	61
Glass (Prescot)	708	165	127
Pottery (Staffordshire)	371	531	98

Here is my point. If the potteries of Trentham, with the protection accorded them by the McKinley tariff bill, were compelled, for instance, to employ 531 married women in their potteries out of every 1,000 women employed, then the sooner the whole business was written down a failure the better. If American cotton mills and lace factories are employing over 400 married women out of every 1,000 so engaged they are much nearer the British standard than I supposed. Are 50 per cent of our operatives in the textile trades, for instance, married women? Are they compelled to toil in the mills in order to make the earnings of the head of the family sufficient to keep body and soul together? This is a pertinent question, especially when Mr. Wilson succeeds in forcing the rest of the free trade wedge into our industrial system. American workmen must not suppose that democratic free trade bedrock has been struck with the present bill. It is important, therefore, that he should know exactly the part woman takes in the British industrial system. He must know what she does. Why she does it. The wages paid in the several competitive industries, together with the condition of the operatives. This is a good deal to treat of in one letter and condensation will be necessary.

INVADING ALL OCCUPATIONS.

To return to the woman who works as we find her in England today. The census of 1891 returns no less than 4,016,230 women engaged ir definite occupations in England and Wales. These industrious women wage-earners are engaged in every imaginable branch of work. Speaking generally, we find that woman appears in all the twenty-five subclasses into which the British occupation tables are bunched, except only the defense of the country. In these tables we find women returned as bankers, brokers and discount clerks, and within the last few months they have actually invaded the sacred precincts of the Bank of England itself. They appear as district, municipal, parish and union officers, and have broken through the upper crust of Bumbleism and Bradleism, making the administration of pauper relief more humane and decent. While not actually engaged in the defense of the country, women in England may be found as blacksmiths, forging the peaceful ploughshares and as "bayonet and sword makers," sharpening the implements of war. Women are enumerated as miners of coal, of lead, of copper, of limestone and of iron ore. They are actively engaged as maisters, brewers and retailers of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors. As barmaids they administer to man's appetite for drink, as butchers and bakers and "buttermen," and "poultry dealers," and "dairymen," to his love of good living. As architects the English women plan and build houses and in the occupations of plumber, gasfitter, bell-hanger, glazier, carpenter and joiner, they keep the English homes in repair. And this does not conclude the catalogue of women's achievement in the industrial struggle with the arch-enemy—man.

The stable and farm yard, once so exclusively his, has received a violent assault and English women are returned as "cabmen," "horsebreakers," "grooms," "jockeys," "carriers," "carmen," "pig dealers," "dog fanciers," "fellmongers," "tanners," and "veterinary surgeons." The song of "The Jolly Young Waterman," may soon be changed, for he may be a woman. There are women "boatmen" and "seamen" and "bargemen" and "watermen," while about ships they figure as "shipchandlers" and "shipwrights." As "watchmen" and "lodge-keepers" they preside over houses and warehouses by day and by night, and as "messengers" and "porters" run errands and carry parcels, while in the hazardous work of "gamekeeper" they keep an ever wary eye on the festive poacher.

Even the shadiest and most indigenous of British occupations have not been strong enough to withstand the terrific force of the new woman army, and chimney sweep and costermonger would alike stand dismayed if they could read in the British blue books that the "missus" is coming to the front in both these pursuits. In short, woman in the great conflict has usurped many of the sweetest as well as the roughest prerogatives of man. As an "insurance agent" she can insure your life, as a "law clerk" prepare your will, as "municipal officer" attest it, as "undertaker" bury you, and as "preacher" in your funeral sermon dilate on the comparative uselessness of man and the joys of a happy release from all his afflictions.

THE DOORS CLOSED.

Above I have only named some of the rather peculiar occupations of English women. In all those branches of work so well adapted for women our English cousins have made great headway and out of some 500 occupations given in the detailed report for 1891, I find the following with blanks in the "female" column:

Women in England are not army officers, bailiffs, solicitors, ship riggers, cement makers, hay cutters, grave diggers, civil engineers, boiler makers, teamsters, colonel on East India service, railway contractors, dock laborers, locomotive drivers, locomotive stokers, railway guards, stone quarrymen, clergymen (of the Established church), road inspectors, lime burners, Manchester warehousemen, priests, naval officers, level crossingmen, policemen, sawyers.

The New Woman of the United States may paste this in her bonnet (if it has a crown), for it is all her kinswoman across the sea has to learn of man's pursuits and occupations. Abolish this little list and man and woman will practically stand equal. Then woman will have surely followed wherever man has dared to tread in pursuit of a livelihood.

What does all this mean?

Simply this. While English economists are prating about the "economy of high wages" and of the "highest paid labor" being "the most efficient," the English woman is being forced into almost every occupation (and the married woman at that) because her labor is cheaper than that of man's. Furthermore, that while preaching this to the credulous free traders in foreign countries probably more than half the whole industrial population of Great Britain have to exist, and at present are existing on an income per head which is less than the cost of keeping her indoor paupers. This does not look like adhering to the fiction of the "economy of high wages."

Take, for example, the wages of these woman workers here in Nottingham, one of the places that will compete with our own concerns, not only in machine made lace, but in every variety of hosiery and knit goods. What is the condition of labor here? Far worse than I expected to find it. When I visited Nottingham twelve years ago I found the textile industries prosperous and wages for England fairly good. Today it is different. Like other towns they are looking hopefully toward the United States and praying that President Cleveland and Mr. Wilson may fulfill their promise or a still further reduction. In such an event how could American operatives compete with the wages that I find here today.

Women are earning from 96 cents to $1.68 per week. In the best of times when work is abundant those engaged in the large concerns like Messrs. J. & R. Morley's only make from $2 to $3 per week. Low as these rates are, what are called the "out-workers" are still worse off. Here is a sample right from the lips of a worker. This woman (what is called a middlewoman), bands men's drawers; for cutting, creasing, turning inside out, punching and working button holes, taping and tying in dozens, she is paid 5 cents or 2½ pence a dozen. She pays outworkers 2¼ pence, or 4½ cents, a dozen, and pays carriage to and from Shelford (eight miles from Nottingham.) Another woman, "a seamer," joins up the toes and heels of stockings and is paid 4 pence, or 8 cents per dozen pairs. She can make 3 shillings, or 72 cents, a week, by working hard all the time. Another seamed long cashmere hose at 18 cents, or 9 pence per dozen. Her average earnings are 2 shillings, or 48 cents, per week. Another seams from eight to nine hours daily. Her average earnings are 2¼ pence, or 5 cents, a day. Another, a widow with two children, seams nine hours daily and earns ¾ pence, or 1½ cent an hour, working very hard. Her average weekly earnings are 3 shillings, or 72 cents. In the lace trade things are nearly as bad. One woman receives ½ pence, or 1 cent, a dozen yards for scalloping. She can scallop a dozen in an hour. For frilling, another could earn 3 shillings, or 72 cents, a week, if she neglected her home. Still another mends tulle. For ninety yards she receives 2 shillings, 48 cents. She can make 3 shillings, or 72 cents, a week, when well supplied with work.

Speaking of the seaming trade generally and the outworkers in it one of the factory inspectors remarked that women who earn less than 3 shillings, 72 cents, a week, are either bad workers, or work less than fifty-six hours a week, but those who earned more than 72 cents are either specially well paid or they work extra hours, which would be counted as overtime in a factory.

WHAT THEY EARN.

How much more do they earn than 72 cents per week? At the outside $2 per week. And this these poor creatures do not receive in cash. The work is given out by middlewomen who keep wretched little grocery and general stores. On woman says that the price is 3 pence (6 cents) per dozen for seaming half hose in groceries, and 2½ pence (5 cents) in cash. And then with a sigh she added:

"There is little work for them as asks for money."

One woman has seamed for ten years for one firm and never seen any money during that whole time. What did she get? Groceries, flour, etc. But living is so cheap in free trade England. Oh no! Look at this. This woman has to pay 2 pence per ounce for the wretched grade of tea she uses. Think of it, 64 cents per pound. More than 2 cents per pound for flour; poor tub butter, 30 cents per pound; bacon, 18 cents per pound; cheese, 10 cents per pound. All of the commonest and cheapest sort.

After reading this, and I can substantiate every word and every figure, the Anglo-American dude congratulates himself on the reduction which Mr. Wilson says will take place in the cost of British hose. What does the American woman think of this degradation of woman—new or old? Possibly these facts and figures may explain why knit goods are so cheap even in protection America and why it is so difficult to manufacture these things at home and pay living, decent wages.

Another point that American labor organizations should look into, namely, that some of the women who do this work are helped regularly by the parish, so much per week. Is it right that American labor should be thus asked to compete against the firm of John Bull and the poor house? This comes dangerously near prison labor.

Meantime the British free trader is talking of high paid labor and reduced cost of production. From $1 to $3 a week is a safe range of women's earnings in the Nottingham and Leicester districts, a very small per cent at $3.

And now a word about button makers. Already I hear of our button factories closing and the hands thrown out of employment. And no wonder. I found in a Birmingham factory when I was there that a majority in a large factory could earn $2.50 per week. This tells the story so far as woman is concerned:

Number in every 100 women and girls earning under $1.44 per week, 40.4; $1.44 to $1.82 per week, 38.5; $1.82 to $2.40 per week, 15.6; $2.40 to $2.88 per week, 5.5.

Women wage earners in the United States, what do you think of these figures? Nearly eighty out of every 100 employed earning less than $1.82 per week. Over forty in every 100 less than $1.50 for a week's work.

No wonder our button factories close and bar their doors. Better do this than thus degrade honest labor.

The potters of the United States deserve great credit for what they have accomplished when we take into consideration the wages they pay. For their benefit I send a table showing the wages paid women in the Staffordshire potteries and the number in each 100 working at each rate. I make no comparisons with American wages, for each individual operative who reads this letter knows exactly how her wages compare with theirs. The following table represents nearly 1,500 workers and may be regarded as absolutely reliable.

Number in each 100 women and girls earning per week:

Department.	Under $1.40	$1.40 to $1.96	$1.96 to $2.44	$2.44 to $2.92	$2.92 to $3.40	$3.40 to $3.88	$3.88 to $4.36	$4.36 and upward
Printing	27.2	21.1	14.5	24.7	11.6	.9	.....	.....
Painting	16.5	13.2	22.2	23.7	25.0	5.3	4.1	.....
Warehouse	14.0	20.0	47.0	15.2	2.8	.5	.5	.....
Throwing and jollying	5.4	11.8	35.6	38.1	4.3	3.2	2.1	.....
Towing	.....	.....	0.0	82.0	12.0	.....	.....	.....
Glazing	9.4	15.6	34.4	28.1	9.4	3.1	.....	.....
Lathe turning	10.5	5.2	36.9	36.9	10.5	.....	.....	.....
Other branch's	1.2	13.2	22.9	45.8	10.9	6.0	.....	.....
All branches	16.3	15.9	25.2	28.3	10.2	2.7	1.4	.....

Rope and twine industries were selected by the free traders and doomed. No ordinary cut of duty would do here but absolute free trade. With the following wages paid women in Liverpool and Manchester perhaps these industries may be able to compete even with British manufactures:

Number in each 100 women and girls earning under $1.46, 15.5; $1.46 to $1.95, 30.0; $1.95 to 2.43, 4.5; $2.43 to $2.92, 33.3; $2.92 and upward, 16.7.

Here we find nearly forty-six in each 100 employed working for less than $2 per week. Working not in country cottages amid the green fields, but in the horrible coke towns in the vilest tenement houses, where the death rate is appalling to scientific men. Existing in localities where the death rate among women sometimes exceeds fifty to the 1,000 or 5 per cent per annum of the population. "The continuance of a death rate such as this for three years," says an official report, "over an extensive district in the heart of Manchester, is a source of grave anxiety to the medical office of health."

And well it may be so.

THE HOME MARKET.

Until the new tariff bill was enacted we were doing well in the manufacture of carpets. Mr. North's report shows nearly 30,000 persons employed in making carpets. We had won the control of our home market. In quantity I believe we produced more than any other country. The average wages actually paid women in this industry exceeded $1 per working day, or $325 per year. In Bradford, Halifax and Leeds their average pay, that is their earnings when they work, are half that amount, or $3 to $3.30 per week.

It has been shown that in all the large textile centers of England women's wages range from 75 cents to $3.30 per week. That the women who thus work are not young girls, but in some cases over 50 per cent are married women, wives and mothers who are compelled to neglect their homes and their children to add a pittance to the weekly earnings, so that, including the husband and children, it may become a living wage. It is this point that I am trying to emphasize in this letter. If I shall succeed it will more than compensate for many miles of travel and many interviews with the victims of this human degradation. The effect of this sort of work is to demoralize the family. Unhappiness, drunkenness arise in working families from the wives being in the mills. It destroys the home, dirtiness and untidiness reign where comfort and order should abide. Children are neglected and mortality is high. The stamina of the children is undermined in two ways: First, the effect of the mill work upon the mother is injurious; secondly, the institution of a "baby farmer" for a mother is even worse. The whole system is vicious. To introduce it into the United States is criminal. To bring about a competition that will tend thus to reduce the standard of our women is worse than folly. When Governor McKinley talks of the homes of the American wage earners and points out how his tariff law protected them from the poverty and hopeless misery of the workers of Europe he undoubtedly has in mind the homes in which the women as well as the men are compelled to spend the day at the mill or factory. The strength and safety of the republic is in its homes. Destroy them by compelling all to become wage earners and half the strength is gone. All this is laughed at here and called sentimentalism, and its advocates sentimentalists. At home we called it looking after the general welfare of the people.

OLD NOTTINGHAM.

I cannot close without a word about old Nottingham, one of the oldest and most remarkable cities in England. At one time Nottingham enjoyed the distinction of being the most drunken city in England. I was there for a couple of days this year, Goose Fair week, and the people seemed determined to keep up its bachanalian reputation. I never saw so much good-hearted, jovial inebriation before. Thousands came in from the country round about and prodigious quantities of ale must have been consumed. The principal part of Goose Fair is held on the market place, the largest, by the way, in England. From this center the booths and tents run in every direction. It is indeed a curious and interesting sight to see vast heaps of every variety of food piled up on these stalls and upon the ground. Then, of course, comes the other attractions of a country fair, including side shows of all degrees. The freaks of England seem let loose in Nottingham market place. Anything "goes" during fair week, and the genial policeman seems to debate the question of locking up drunkards with the convivial lawbreakers themselves on the street corners.

Walking through a narrow court leading to the market place, called the Shambles, I noticed a curious looking oil painting in wood in front of a very low and very ancient butcher's shop. It turned out to be a fair portrait of the unfortunate young Nottingham poet, Henry Kirk White. In vain I endeavored to interview the busy butcher in relation to this portrait, but all I could learn was that in this tumbled down old place the melancholy poet first saw light, March 21, 1785. There was something so incongruous in the old-fashioned, refined scholarly head thus adorning a butcher's shop in the city Shambles. The author of "Clifton Grove" is hardly known in his own dear Nottingham and a visit to four booksellers failed to produce a copy of his works. One clerk said he believed there was an 18-penny edition of White published, but there was no call for it in the great center of machine made lace. And this of the poet who sung of Nottingham:

When splendor offers, and when fame incites,
I'll pause, and think of all thy dear delights,
Reject the boon, and weary'd with the change,
Remove the wish which first induced to range.
Turn to these scenes, these well known scenes once more,
Trace once again old Trent's romantic shore.

Poor White died young. Though the son of a butcher he rose rapidly to fame and left enough classical poetry to stimulate speculation as to what he might have done had he lived the allotted life of man. Anyhow, his classic face should not adorn a tumbled down butcher's shop and his works deserve something better than an 18-penny edition not on sale.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

Take Off. MORSES' Take Off.

Take Off Sale.

We Take Off the Prices,
The People Take Off the Goods.

3 CENTS PER DAY
IS WHAT WE TAKE OFF.

We TAKE OFF That Much for YOUR BENEFIT.

OUR TAKE OFF SALE created much merriment and excitement among the eager throng of buyers on Saturday, and bargains such as were never known before were carried away by our enthuslastic *friends* —the people.

AS ADVERTISED

We placed on this immense counter Saturday morning goods from every department in our store and guaranteed that not an article had ever been sold by us or matched elsewhere for less than $1.00. Saturday's price, 67c; The same goods, excepting what was sold on Saturday, will be on this counter Monday.

AND MONDAY'S PRICE WILL BE 64c AND MONDAY'S PRICE WILL BE

Every article guaranteed to be $1.00 goods and over.

Handkerchifs, in lots of 6 to 12.....64c
Underwear " " " 2 " 4.....64c
Hosiery, " " " 3 " 6.....64c
China and Glassware.....64c
Remnants of Silks and Dress Goods.....64c
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Fine Silks.....64c

New things will also be added for sale on Monday.

Come early and buy before your choice is sold. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY Blankets and Comforts.

Morse Dry Goods Co.

Try our Mail Order Dept.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY DRESS GOODS.

LITTLE OH-DEAR.

Eugene Field in Chicago Record.

See what a wonderful garden is here,
Plant d and trimmed for my Little-Oh-Dear!
Posies so gaudy and grass of such brown—
Search ye the country and hunt ye the town,
And never ye'll meet with a garden so queer
As this one I've made for my Little-Oh-Dear!

Marigolds red, and buttercups blue,
Lilies all dabbled in honey and dew,
The cactus that trails over trellis and wall,
Rosies and pansies and violets—all
Make proper obeisance and reverent cheer
When into her garden steps Little-Oh-Dear!

And up at the top of that lavender tree
A silver bird singeth as only can she:
For, ever and only, she singeth the song,
"I love you! I love you!" the happy day long!
Then the echo—the echo that smiteth me here:
I love you—I love you, my Little-Oh-Dear!

The garden may wither, the silver bird fly—
But what careth my little precious, or I?
From her pathway of flowers that in spring-time upstart,
She walketh the tenderer way in my heart!
And, oh! it is always the summertime here,
With that song of "I love you," my Little-Oh-Dear!

Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache. Trial size, 25 cents. All druggists.

THE CHURCHES AND THE UNIVERSITY

Contributed.

The question of the proper attitude of the churches toward state education is one which apparently will not down. In spite of many protests against this discussion and in spite of a good many vigorous denials that church people are thinking of this at all, it is very certainly evident that intelligent men and women are very carefully considering just why they should contribute by their taxes to the maintenance of the state system of education and then be put under forced contributions, in a sense, to some minor institution of their particular church. Nor are laymen alone thinking of these matters. The clergy in most of the western states seem to be exceedingly doubtful as to whether there should be added to the burden of the erection of church buildings and maintenance of church organizations in new states the further burden, which certainly at times seems unnecessary, of maintaining a distinct system of education inferior to that which the state stands ready to offer without money and without price.

One of the most remarkable utterances on this subject is to be found in a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. E. G. Updike of the First Congregational church, Madison, Wis., early last month, which has received a large circulation in pamphlet form. His theme was "Christianity and the State University." He held that the church could not be true to its mission unless it was profoundly interested in the welfare of the state, and the state, if it was patriotic and public spirited, would also be interested in the success of the church; that each, when ideal, is of the people, by the people and for the people; and that there is really no reason for antagonism of any kind. The state differs from the church in that it is an institution into which all men are born and with which all men must be identified, whether they will or not; while no one is compelled to be a member of the church. The state seems to be as truly part of the divine plan as the church itself.

The distinction of sacred and secular in most instances is a pernicious one. The whole of a man's life ought to be sacred, not only on Sunday and at prayer meeting, but in the business, political and social world.

The safety of the state depending upon an intelligent citizenship, it has come to be generally admitted that the state has a great work to do in public education. There was never a wiser provision than when public schools were established and made dependent upon the taxes levied upon the property of all; when the rich men were made to help educate poor men's sons. The question of state education and state higher education is in his opinion no longer debatable.

Dr. Updike admitted that he had once shared the views which so many ministers in Christian churches seem to hold of education by the state. But he said when one sees the really good work that a State university is doing, and when he considers the larger work that it may do if it only has the co-operation and sympathy of the best people of the state, the whole question presents an entirely different aspect. One feels instinctively that nothing must stand in the way of such a great and beneficent work. It takes a great deal of money today to thoroughly equip a university. Ten millions of dollars is scarcely too much. The smaller schools in the state may say that an earnest faculty and able instructors make a college, and that millions do not count, but this no longer answers for argument with bright, quick-witted young men. Every educated man knows that he receives quite as much from contact with a large body of students, and from opportunities in well-equipped libraries and laboratories as he possibly can from teachers or text books. And so it is coming to be more and more a serious question with all church schools, not heavily endowed, as to how they can be supported and made to compete at all favorably with institutions that have back of them the property of a whole commonwealth.

There is another question which Dr. Updike said was intensely practical. Every member of the church is also a citizen. He must do his part in sustaining the educational work of the state, and when he comes in addition to that to be obliged to contribute to his own church school, either the burden is too great or the school fails of anything like proper endowment. Colleges of the weaker class must always look for endowments from rich men; but it will require a vast number of rich men, giving all their fortunes, to build up those smaller schools in any state, so that they can in any sense take rank with the State university. There is really no demand for so many schools at the present time. There might be some grounds of justification if the several denominations would unite their forces on the basis of building up one distinctively Christian college. But a combination of all the church schools in the state would not equal one-half of what the state has invested in its university. The practical side of this question is easily gathered from the remark of a prominent minister in one of the denominations in Nebraska: "There are ministers all over this state whose salaries are in arrears and unpaid because the congregations have been compelled to contribute to the maintenance of an inferior school, when the university, with all of its larger opportunities, lies open at their hand."

Dr. Updike felt that it was a very unwise thing for Christian people, and especially for Christian educators, to draw away from the university as some of them are now doing; and a very inconsistent thing for them to draw away in this manner and then cause the report to go out that the university is unchristian. He held that it is the duty of the church to project as much of its life as possible into the state, through all the institutions of the state. It was a strange thing, indeed, for the church to say to young people, "Come to these inferior schools and we will look after you, but if you go elsewhere you can take care of yourselves." The poorest kind of a policy on the part of the churches, the most unreasonable thing and unchristian thing for any people to do, is to let 1,500 of the brightest young men and women of the state feel that they no longer had the interest of the Christian men and women of the state, because they are not willing or are not able to attend these minor schools. There is probably not a denomination in the state that has not more of its own people in the State university than in its own church school, and yet it is doing practically nothing for them.

The speaker's remedy for the present condition was not to disband the minor schools on the other hand, nor on the other to attempt to bring them into competition with the university. Most of them are at least on the basis of fair academies, and as such are doing good work. But he suggested that each denomination should build a dormitory or church-home near the State university. This home could be made a religious center. In every such dormitory there would be one or more teachers who could take intellectual rank with the best in the university, and who should have in charge certain branches, specifically religious or denominational, not covered by the university course. It would not be difficult to make arrangements by which these studies could be substituted for other elective studies in a regular university course, if desired. Such an equipment would not cost any one denomination anything like the sum which they are spending for inferior education under embarrassing circumstances.

Dr. Updike felt that there could be no better place for theological schools than by the side of a great State university, and that the intellectual stimulus of the university is the best possible stimulus that a student can have while fitting for his work. This would end at once the thread-bare cry that state universities furnish a very small number of young men for the ministry. Under the circumstances, the speaker said, it was a wonder that they furnished any. When the church ignores the state schools and leaves them to take care of themselves and then complains because they do not turn out more candidates for the ministry, it is intensely inconsistent.

The sermon closed with the statement that the State universities have come to stay, that to ignore what the state has done and is doing and to go on making plans to build up unnecessary denominational schools, when the same money invested elsewhere would do ten times the good, is a squandering of God's money, for which some account will have to be rendered. No one, he said, would think of asking well-endowed church schools to disband; but the poor, struggling, poverty-stricken colleges, scattered through all the western states, that have no outlook, that must continue to beg as long as they live, and that frequently only live to beg, and that cannot hope to do anything but inferior work, would better seriously consider the proposition whether they might not do more good either by becoming well-equipped preparatory schools, or by taking their small endowment and with it erect a church home near the State university, and so look after a great number of their own young people, of whom they now assert that they have little religious education.

CURTAINS.

LACE AND CHENILLE.

Every pair of Chenille at $5, $6 and $6.50 goes into the basement Monday morning at $3.40 per pair. Take your choice. All new colors and new goods.

Nottingham Laces that have sold at $2, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50 and $4, all in one lot in basement at $1.25 per pair. Some fine curtains in this lot.

Lambrequin Lace Curtains one at a window, 55c each.

Chenille Table Covers, 1 1-2 yards square, at 43c each.

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NEW SHORT LINE PUGET SOUND

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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Sol Smith Russell is worth $400,000.

Crane will shortly produce "The Pacific Mail."

Richard Harding Davis is at work on his first play, which E. H. Southern may produce.

Alexander Salvini is to make a tour of Europe.

Denman Thompson will retire at the end of this season and make George Wilson his successor as Uncle Josh.

The manager of the excavations at the ruins of Delphi has informed the academy of Paris of the discovery of more fragments of the Hymn to Apollo.

Zola has agreed to write an opera libretto in four acts for the Paris Grand Opera in collaboration with M. Bruneau, who helped him in dramatizing "Une Page d'Amour." It is to be ready in the spring.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has returned to London for the winter, with his health restored. He will immediately finish the music for "King Arthur."

Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, the famous Chicago pianist, is making another tour of Germany. After appearing in a number of the smaller towns she will visit Berlin October 28 and 29, in connection with the Philharmonic concert. Before she returns to her home she will play in concerts in Germany, Holland, Austria, Denmark and Switzerland.

The German emperor has just completed a one-act opera, based upon an old German historical episode. The libretto was worked up by Count Philip Eulenberg and edited by Baron Wildenbauch. It is proposed to have the opera performed before a select circle at the royal residence before submitting it to public criticism.

Lawrence Irving, the actor's son, having made a mark on the stage, is ambitious to shine as a dramatist. Several brief plays of which he is the author have been performed at matinees in London, and he has now written an elaborate one-act drama, founded on one of Swinburne's poems, with a leper as the heroine. Henry Irving has bought the play and may produce it at the Lyceum.

"While down in the southwestern part of the state some time ago," says Mr. W. Chalmers, editor of the Chico (Cal.) Enterprise, "I had an attack of dysentery. Having heard of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I bought a bottle. A couple of doses of it completely cured me. Now I am a champion of that remedy for all stomach and bowel complaints." For sale by druggists.

According to recent statistics there are about 2,000 women in this country who are practicing medicine. Of these only 180 are homeopathists. Most of these medical women are ordinary practitioners; there are, however, 70 hospital physicians or surgeons, 95 professors in the schools, 610 specialists for the diseases of women, 70 alienists, 65 orthopedists, 40 oculists and aurists, and finally, 30 electro-therapeutists. There are ten medical schools devoted exclusively to the training of women.

Prof. Henry Gibbons of Amherst has been elected to the professorship of Latin literature at the University of Pennsylvania. Prof. Gibbons was graduated at Amherst in 1872.

OMAHA CHARITY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—The Work Accomplished.

At the recent meeting of the Omaha Charity association, which sustains the Creche, the secretary, Miss S. J. Barrows, made the following report:

Once more we meet to chronicle the gains and losses of the months gone by and consult how best to meet the duties and needs of the coming year. Although the universal financial distress has made serious inroads on our receipts, yet we have succeeded so far in escaping debt and in keeping the house open. We have even ventured on some much needed repairs in and about the building, such as papering, painting and some carpenter work, in all of which we were helped by generous friends. The city laid a stone walk around the building, which necessitated some filling in, and mason work, but the improvement in looks and comfort repaid the expenditure. In November, 1893, the subject of a kindergarten for the children too young for admission to the public schools was brought up and the result was the establishment of such a school with Miss Drake as teacher, which was continued about five months, when the teacher resigned, and, by a special permit from Superintendent Fitzpatrick, the children were sent to the Leavenworth kindergarten—an arrangement which has been very satisfactory to all concerned, with the exception of an epidemic of measles and mumps in the spring, which passed away, leaving no ill effects. The majority of the parents have been generally prompt in their payments.

At our September meeting much discussion was held as to the best means of raising money to carry us through the winter and it was decided that an appeal should be made through the newspapers, which was done, and the result was very encouraging. Some of the ladies visited the coal dealers and obtained several tons of coal. Donations of shoes, dry goods and provisions were also received, and $37.50 in cash. It is evident that the people have a mind to give, but the hard times and consequent demands on their purses from all quarters make their donations much smaller than they would otherwise be. Our great reliance must still be on the parents of the children and their ability to obtain work. Applications for the admission of children are increasing every week and there is every indication that the Creche will be taxed to its utmost capacity during the winter, and we can only trust for the future as we have in the past, that the worthiness of the cause will raise up friends for it who will lend a helping hand to save these little ones from being sent back to starvation and neglect. The largest number of children in the house at one time was sixty-three in October of last year, and the smallest number, thirty-nine in July last. At present every bed is filled. And so we enter upon our new year with many gleams of sunshine among the shadows, giving us courage to go forward in the work, taking this for our watchward, "For God and Humanity."

The report of the treasurer, Ada T. Walker, was:

RECEIPTS.

On hand October 1, 1893	$ 187 92
Received from Creche	1,656 70
Received from donations	153 34
Received from monthly account	58 00
Received from membership	17 00
Received from entertainments	294 80
Received from kindergarten	30 00
Received from miscellaneous	15 91
Total	$2,392 67

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for matron and help	$ 993 78
Paid for groceries and provisions	712 99
Paid for meat	121 40
Paid for coal	239 25
Paid for gas	26 30
Paid for repairs	136 39
Paid for kindergarten	53 95
Paid for dry goods and sundries	49 40
Balance on hand October 1, 1894	60 21
Total	$2,392 67