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Birds of the Mountains

By OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

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The Puget Sound Country

THE SITUATION .- I.

BY REV. ELMER J. FELT.

These are days of prophecy. The man without a vision isn't in the procession. The dreamer of dreams now holds the attention once accorded only to the historian and the philosopher. The new century is just before us, and as most of us have never enjoyed the novelty of entering a brand new century, it is reasonable that there should be many speculations as to what it is to bring forth.

As to the matter in hand I plead guilty to the possession of an amount of Western enthusiasm which will probably be sufficient to discount, in many Eastern minds, below any practical value, the worth of what I have last new country to be exploited by to say. But it is only for those who are willing to take an unbiased view of the commercial future of our country that I am writing, and to such I am certain the logic of my words will

be apparent. The time is coming when people will journey from all parts of the world to view the beauties of Puget Sound and the scenery adjacent to it. As I have stood at sunset upon some jutting cliff overlooking the blue waters breaking upon the beach below, and gazed upon that grandest of all mountains, rising to the awful height | deep, and hundreds of railroad trains | ries, her culture and her priceless of 14,444 feet, witnessing the play of hasten across the continent, freighted the sunset colors upon its snow-clad height of more than 10,000 feet, I have thought of how little those tourists from the East who content themselves with a trip to California know of the highway around the world. And matchless beauty that here awaits their enraptured gaze. The secret is getting out and every year finds an increasing number of tourists gathered in the Sound cities for the summer. The climate is a delightful spring from April to November. The winters are so mild that roses bloom on the lawns till late in January, when they take a brief rest in preparation for a carnival in June. Fringing the western horizon, and forming a most picturesque background to the blue waters of the Sound, range the jagged and precipitous Olympic

to surpass any mountain glaciers in and depart in absolute security. So The Time realist to surpass any mountain glaciers in the world. If there were no other attractions than those of climate and scenery to allure the increasing numbers of those who are taking Horace Greeley's advice, the future of the Puget Sound country could not but be brilliant. But there are other features of promise concerning which only the far-seeing man of business is cognizant. I believe fifty years of the twentieth century will witness the building of a great metropolis-a second New York, a second Boston, upon this Mediterranean of America. I want to tell you why I think so.

The commercial greatness of the Pacific Coast is only a question of time. Ever since the Crusades revealed the advantages of international trade, and commerce by land and sea became a great factor in the development of modern life, the trend of commercial enterprise has been steadily westward. From Corinth, once the commercial center of the world, along the shores of the Mediterranean, began that movement westward which will never cease until the Occident has met the Orient and an around-the-world equilibrium has been established. It is inevitable that this must be. Inevitable that the commercial center of the world's business will be where Occident and Orient meet and a great balance of trade can be established. On the Pacific coast of our country mingle the waters which bathe Oriental and Occidental shores. There the great supplies and demands of the East meet the supplies and demands of the West. There the rails and sails meet which unite the world by one great commercial belt. To the far-seeing man who will free himself from all local prides and territorial ambitions and cast his eye forward half a cen tury to speculate upon the great changes in the world's business which are sure to develop, there is only one conclusion: Commerce will continue to move forward and westward until she has reached and met the eastward flowing trade of Oriental lands, and there will be built the world's greatest city. Mere fancy, do you say? Remember, time was when the astute New Englander cast his eye toward the Berkshire Hills and expressed it as his opinion that civilization would never reach west of the Connecticut River. Time was when New York | England and Scotland; wheat fields enterprise which sought to build a in yields the famous Dakota acres, measure; especially if she be a wo. | wine into the old bottles, before they | Baltimore, Columbus, Ohio, and great city at the head of navigation, and the rich farming lands of the on Lake Michigan. But the westward movement of the world's business has gone steadily on, and while there has been no check in the growth of the old centers of trade there has been a prophetic development of commercial interests upon the Western frontier. Back from the Pacific Coast lie the limitless resources of the greatest nation on earth. In front of it and across the placid waters of the Pacific lies the greatest market of the modern world. Countless millions of people just awakening to the needs and luxuries of civilization are to be supplied by the products of our western genius and energy. And it is as certain as was ever the building of a Boston, a New York or a Chicago that upon the western coast of the man, a great city must rise, born of the marriage of the East and the ing points of the world. The East-

West. And the geographical location of this new metropolis is not hard to determine. Already there is to be traced the outline of a great commercial belt which is to gird the earth. Along the line of least resistance and well up in the northern hemisphere wherein nature calls forth man's greatest enterprise and genius, ebbs and flows the mighty commerce of land and hemispheres. America will always sea. A thousand vessels plow the have her Boston with her librawith the world's supplies and demands. London, Boston, New York Chicago, Yokohama and Shanghai' lie directly in the line of this shortest where this line cuts the Pacific Coast, where the "rails meet the sails," there Commerce will build her next

great city. Following this commercial belt across our country, we find not alone surprising evidence that the laws which move trade, and build great cities at strategic points, are nature's laws, but we see how amply she has provided for their unrestricted operation. Upon the North Pacific Coast an inland sea has beaten its way into the continent a distance of more than 300 miles. Almost without rock mountains, never appearing twice or reef, with no sandbars to obstruct alike, always presenting some new the way, the water so uniformly feature of surprise and delight. The deep that the largest vessels might glacial system of Mt. Tacoma, King | tie up to the trees along the shores, of the Cascade nobility, is conceded the huge leviathans of the deep enter Years."

large that the navies of the whole world might anchor there and yet not interfere with the going and coming of all the traffic of the world's seas. If nature did not foresee the need of this great harbor for the final development of cosmopolitan trade it is indeed a singular coincidence that here, where it is most needed, this fine harbor should have happened to be. Note the significance of its situation: 450 miles nearer the Orient than the harbor of San Francisco, and a whole day's journey nearer New York and Boston. The logic is conclusive. There at the head of navigation on Puget Sound the next fifty years must see the building of a giant city.

And indeed the foundations are already laid. On the shores of Commencement Bay, the farthest inland navigable waters of the Sound, in 13 years' time, a magic city has arisen. From a little logging camp and trading point in 1882 it has grown to a city of 50,000 souls. A great transcontinental railway system has its terminals here and meets a fleet of five trans-Pacific steamers engaged exclusively in Oriental trade. A magnificent water-front of over twenty miles already has upwards of \$10,-000,000 of permanent improvements upon it. Over its wharves an Oriental traffic of \$50,000,000 per year is being done, while vessels from all parts of the world are arriving and departing every week. As illustrating something of what the future of Puget Sound must be it should be known that 50,000 tons, or 85 per cent of all the tea entering the United States during the past season came over the wharves of Tacoma and reached the markets of the East and West over the Northern Pacific Railway. San Francisco already realizes that the doom of her commercial supremacy on the Pacific Coast has been sealed, and much to her chagrin she receives teas, sugars, silks, etc., from Japan and China via Puget Sound and Tacoma. As if adding to the inevitableness of her future greatness, contiguous to Puget Sound lie the greatest mineral and timber resources of our country. Gold, silver, iron, lead and copper found in inestimable abundance: millions of acres of magnificent timber, which is already being demanded in the ship yards of Yakima and Palouse valleys, are immediate resources which of themselves have built a dozen or more of our Eastern and middle cities. But above and beyond these considerations lies the fact that at the head of navigation on the world's greatest harbor. on the line of least resistance around the globe, with the resources of the Occident behind it and the needs of the Orient before it, there must be a great commercial distributing point, a city in whose institutions the busiof the world will be cared for.

Seated in the palatial Pacific Express of the Northern Pacific Railway, ticketed to San Francisco via Puget Sound with a stop-over at Tacoma, one is situated to see, not alone some of the grandest scenery of two hemispheres, but the beginnings of the most important commercial meeterner will be ill-prepared to witness the solidity and business enterprise which have gone into the building of this city of a dozen years. Accustomed to discount everything that emanates from the West he has little dreamed of what has already been accomplished in the way of solid, business development on the border line between the two great commercial historical associations, back to which her sons will ever love to come. But she has not yet built all her great cities, one of which, by the trend of trade and the logic of situation, must be on Puget Sound. Already the call has gone forth for an Occidental Oriental Fair at Tacoma in 1900. It is indeed a fitting place to hold such a fair, and the beginning of a new century, in which immense commercial relations will be built up between our country and our Oriental neighbors, is a most auspicious time for such a gathering of mutual interests and resources. Such an exposition will be a worthy prophecy of the

coming greatness of Puget Sound. An interesting chapter in the history of the commercial supremacy of Puget Sound is the story of the building of America's greatest transcontinental railway and the magic rise of the "City of Destiny," which will be told in "The Story of a Dozen THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.

BY REV. MARY J. DELONG. No woman of reverent mind and true Christian feeling can contemplate with anything but sorrow, the appearance of this book of which Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is the instigator and editor. No woman who sincerely honors Mrs. Stanton for the work she has done in lifting so many of the legal disabilities under which the sex has suffered for so many generations, can help feeling that in taking up a work for which she was so ill-prepared and so incapacitated, by reason of prejudice and a lack of learning, from doing well, she has made the greatest mistake of her life; and one vital in the direction in which she has so long labored. Those of us who knew Mrs. Stanton best. and her peculiar prejudices concerning the influence which the Bible and Christianity have had upon the political status of women, were pre-pared for anything she might say against them, but not for the flippant, irreverent way in which she has

The method of the work, according o Mrs. Stanton, was this:

have obediently followed.

said it. One can only regret, still

further, that others who have written

have allowed her to set the pace and

"Each person purchased two Bibles an through them from Genesis to Revelations, marking all the texts that concerned women. The passages were cut out and pasted in a blank book and the commentaries were written underneath."

The audacity of the plan suggests the old adage of those who break in where angels fear even to tread. Nothing but entire ignorance of the hold which the Bible has upon the affections of Christian people, lack of knowledge of modern Biblical research, of the higher criticism, could excuse any one in adopting such a method in commenting on the Scriptures. When one remembers the reverent attitude of mind, the wisdom, the wide learning, the patient comparison of texts, the inquiries into contemporaneous history, the painstaking research which characterized the eminent scholars who gave us our new version, and which continued for twenty years, and contrasts this with the flippant, almost vicious attack upon sacred things by these looked with pity upon the misguided of Eastern Washington, surpassing women, one is humiliated beyond put into the old forms, like the new end have been initiated in Brooklyn, man hoping for the best for her sex. Mrs. Stanton has been compared to Colonel Ingersoll; but it is doubtful if even he could have used language more irreverent. In one thing they are much alike; they allow no perspective. History is like a Chinese drawing, all on the surface with no that the church has never been wantvanishing visual lines. That the world has grown older and wiser through successive revelations of truth, the moral side of which revealed truth has come down to us mainly through the records of the Old and New Testaments, seems never to have occurred to these feminine iconoclasts. If Mrs. Stanton and her compeers owe nothing else to Jesus of Nazareth, they owe it to the spread of his Gospel that they dare to publish such a travesty upon the Bible. Some things are to be taken into ac-

count, which all Bible students allow. Moses was learned in the lore of the Egyptians. How far the Mosaic religion was tinctured with this lore, it is difficult to tell, but to some extent surely. Christianity had its rise in the East, and was very early in its history compounded with the philosophy of the Greeks. The deepest mark which Alexander the Great made upon the history of the world was the founding of the city of Alexandria. This city became, under the Ptolomies, the abiding place of a great throng of Greeks, Jews, and Egyptians. Here oriental theosophy, Greek culture, philosophic speculation, found ample room; the city "seethed with intellectual excitement." Philo, a wealthy and e ninent Jew, became the exponent of Jewish Hellenism, that is, the utterance of oriental thought in Greek language. St. Paul is known to have been a student of the works of Philo. Alexandria became also the seat of a Christian school of thought which claimed St. Mark, the Evangelist, as its founder, and which had among its earliest teachers St. Clement and that greatest of all the Christian Fathers, Origen. For these reasons the oriental views of womanhood, the disabilities under which women labored in Southern and Semitic countries, survived in Christianity. For these reasons too, Teutonic paganism developed a sturdier type of womanhood than Oriental Christian-

from impending disaster. By the tenth century the fear of the approaching end of the world had filled the churches with an excited populace. The church exaggerated the troubles, and having them once in its power, (itself sharing the general social barbarism), crippled its devotees.

both men and women. So far the church may be blamable; so far it is responsible for the position of women as regards civic value and sturdy independence of social character. Changed social ideals, Feudalism, the Crusades, Chivalry, must bear their full share in this seeming degeneration of women. To re-write the Bible, expecting by so doing to change the whole drift of history, deny the concurrent streams of tendency, re-arrange the lines of social and intellectual perspective, would never occur to any but the most prejudiced minds.

One thing yet remains to be said. There can be no question but that the influence of Christianity was to beget secluded habits among its voaries. The Ecclesia was the "Called-Out," "the Separated." Christian men and women felt that they were "called-out" from the world, and sanctified to uses, devoted to a cause. This had the effect of isolating, estranging them from the world. The state of society intensified, made more pleasant, and even necessary this isolation, until it become a habit. A habit once formed is hard to break away from,-it continues, is only slowly given up. The world in the early days of the Christian church was a hard place to live in. Despotic government, lawless rapine, war, tumult, persecution, martyrdom, all conspired to make it so. Gentler souls, those of more quiet and studious habit, retired, yielded to the inclination to be isolated from the turmoil. Doubtless this was a bad thing for the world; but it was a perfectly naturalthing. It exists yet in the disinclination which a certain large class of men have to mixing in the squabling and wirepulling of our municipal elections: and is yet one reason why popular government is such a

failure in our large municipalities. The language, the public spectacles, the religious festivals of pagan nations had all to be changed in order to conform to the Christ spirit. The genius of Christianity must be could be adapted to Christian use.

This took time and effort; it took men of regal minds, of noble impulse, of devotion to high ideals, of sympathy with the common people, of land, Wis.; and La Crosse, Wis.; sound judgment. That the work has been so well done as it has, proves ing in such men. From Abraham down to this present day, our religion has had its full share of great men,men who strove to bring order, harmony and permanence out of chaos and tumult.

Yet more. The constant preaching of love, peace, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, as the fruit of the Holy Spirit, had the effect of loosening more and more Christian minds from worldly idolatries, strifes and emulations. Is it nothing that these Christian virtues, these fruits of the spirit are all feminine, all more or less natural and easy to the womanly nature? Is it nothing that the inculcation of these has changed social conditions from those of the fifth century to those of the nineteenth, and made the prevailing thought, like the prevailing type of face, feminine? Let us believe, in spite of prejudice, that in Christianity we see the promise and potency of that noble thought of Goethe's, 'The Eternal Womanly leads us on.' Ознковн, WIS.

MUNICIPAL REFORM. The Citizens' Associations of Boston Albany and Chicago, the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, the Taxpayers's Association of Baltimore and Spokane, Wash.; the City Improvement Society of New York City. the Citizens' Committee of Sioux City, Iowa; the Municipal Improvement Association of Kansas City, Mo., and the Municipal Association of Champaign, Ill., belong to this class. Of these the oldest is the Chicago association, organized in 1874. The principal object of these associations is to secure as large a return for the taxes paid as possible, and they are mainly. if not entirely, supported by taxpayers; in some instances, as in the case of the Albany association, the membership fee being graduated according to the amount of taxes paid. Their membership is usually not ity. The Barbarian invasion drove large, and their influence has been

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MUNICIPAL REFORM

AS VIEWED BY THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL MU-NICIPAL LEAGUE, PHILADELPHIA.

contract obligations and the redress of numerous annoying inconveniences. They have served at the best to palliate certain of the symptoms of bad government, but the evil canker of partisanship and the spoils system remain untouched. Their work is carried on mainly by their attorneys or by paid agents, whose duties involve a scrutiny of public work and official methods, and through committees in charge of special lines of inquiry.

The title "Good Government Clubs" was happily chosen by the active men of the New York City club, through whose efforts and energy the present network of clubs in New York City has been brought into existence. The fundamental idea of the New York plan is the provision for the social intercourse of those interested in reform, a potent factor in the creation of that esprit du corps so necessary to successful effort. Clubs of similar names have been formed all over the country, but all are not organized on the same plan. The New York clubs set forth as their cardinal principle that there must be a separation of municipal affairs from State and national politics. These clubs did admirable work during the anti-Tammany campaign of 1894, and it was due to their efficient manning of the polls on Election Day that the vote was so clean, honest and free from dispute. Every Assembly District has its club, with a clubhouse or headquarters, and each club sends delegates to a council, known as the "Confederated Council of Good Gov ernment Clubs," to take action upon all matters that lie within the legitimate activity of the clubs and to call a convention to nominate or indorse candidates when such a course of action is necessary." Systems of Good Government Clubs have been organized in Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., and movements having for their object practically the same

Jersey City, N. J. Civic Federations have recently been organized in Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Galesburg, Ill.; Ashwhich represents the adaptation of the Chicago plan to local needs and conditions. The best illustration of the general municipal reform organization is to be found in the Baltimore Reform League. Its purposes are typical of all other bodies of this class, and are described to be "to secure fair elections, promote honest and efficient government and to expose and bring to punishment official misconduct. It will adopt all legitimate and honorable means to effect these ends. Such associations are usually formed to remedy any evil which may for the time attract special public attention.

Most of the organizations have combined educational methods with political and agitatory. There is, however, a class of associations with purpose almost exclusively educational, as, for instance, the Civic Club of Philadelphia, which has for its object the promotion of a higher public spirit and a better social order, by education and active co-operation. This it does by careful study of and reports on the city's departments, problems and needs, and through frequent publications and public meetings. This club is composed entirely of women, as is the Civic League, of New York City, the Civitas Club of Brooklyn, the Good Government Club of Pueblo, Col. and the Civic Club of Buffalo. The Civic Clubs of St. Paul, Minn., and Beloit, Wis., and the City Vigilance Leagues of New York City are, on the other hand, composed of men, although organized for the same ends.

A growing class is composed of the Christian or Good Citizenship Leagues and Unions, largely the outgrowth of Christian Endeavor activity. During the past few years the various young people's religious societies, through their Good Citizenship Committees, have been studying this question. In Newark, N. J., the result of this work has been the formation of the Christian Citizenship

Unions in Camden, N. J., Bloomington, Ill., and Chicago aim to accomsimilar results. The Citizens' Fedthousands into the church as a refuge | seen mainly in the improved systems | eration of Toledo, Ohio, had its origin

of accounting, a closer observation of | in the work done by the Christian Endeavor Union, and the pastors of the several churches, but it has since broadened its scope, and admits to membership all who are interested in good city government, and it has undertaken the formation of Ward Councils. The Good Citizenship League of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Good Citizenship Federation of Racine, Wis., are working in the same direction; but the Indiana and Indianapolis Leagues represent, like the Newark Union, an enlarged Christian Endeavor activity in behalf of better government.

> The City Club of New York has been an influential factor in all New York movements, but until the organization of the City Club of Troy, N. Y., had had no imitators. It is a social club of the advocates of good city government. It has served as a rallying ground and a meeting place for all interested in the overthrow of Tammany. Under its fostering care the Good Government clubs have sprung into existence. It has held frequent meetings to discuss the important questions of the hour, and its committees have done effective work through carefully prepared reports. It has been a social club, and as such has achieved a success; but it has been something more. It has been a fountain head from which have sprung many of the most successful moves in the campaign that defeated the Tammany powers. The City Club of Troy has been organized "to encourage and promote social intercourse among persons interested in good municipal government, and especially in the good government of Troy." The Advance Club of Providence, R. I., belongs in the same class with these two clubs.

> Thus far we have writter only of the organization designed for permanent work, but substantial gains have been made by temporary organizations like the now justly famous New York Committee of Seventy. We find a Committee of Ninety-five organized in Philadelphia during municipal campaign; a Committee of Ffty in Albany, N. Y.; a Committee of One Hundred in Camden, N. J.; in Portland, Ore., and Pueblo, Col., and Committees of Public Safety in Troy, N. Y., and St. Louis. All of these bodies have been brought into existence by exceptional and extraordinary conditions, and to accomplish a coalition and a "pull all together," some one definite result, especially demanded by the crises calling them into being. Some, after the special campaign or election for which they were organized, have quietly dissolved, or adjourned to hold themselves in readiness for the next public emergency; others, like the Camden Committee, propose to remain in the field and attempt the formation of a permanent body.

> Women are coming to the front, both through associations of their own, like the Women's Health Protective Associations, Women's clubs, the Philadelphia Civic Club and the New York Civic League; and through co-operation with the men in organizations like the Chicago Civic Federation, they are contributing much toward the solution of our American municipal problems; but as there are few committees in which women have the right of suffrage, their efforts have thus far been directed to educational work and to a careful scrutiny of the details of municipal housekeeping, a task for the accomplishment of which they have exceptional capacity. In this field of endeavor, wherever their activities have been properly and persistently directed, they have met with encouraging results.

This summary consideration of American municipal reform bodies and review of their distinguishing features has developed that municipal reformers are quite generally agreed that many of our evils of city government are due, first, to the intrusion of national and State partisanship into the censideration of municipal affairs; second, the lack of appreciation on the part of the average American citizen that his citizenship has duties, as well as privileges, attached to it; third, the very general prevalence of the spoils systems and the utilization of municipal offices, franchises and contracts to help along the national parties.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.