

of gain is the sole consideration the voice of humanity can get no hearing.

In Europe, with a powerful and haughty aristocracy for whose welfare the common people were thought to exist, the laboring classes were naturally treated with greater indignity than in the United States. In England the toilers were in many respects better situated than on the Continent; yet how much the factory laws and legal inspection which have been established were needed is evident from the following facts cited by Prof. Francis A. Walker: "Sir Arch. Allison states that the passage of the first labor act, of 1802, found children only three years old employed in the cotton factories of England. . . . We know, too, that in the agricultural districts of England, within recent years, gangs of children of all ages, from sixteen down to ten or even five years, have been formed, and driven from farm to farm, and from parish to parish, to work all day under strange overseers, and to sleep at night in barns, huddled together without distinction of sex. . . . As late as 1870 children were employed in the brickyards of England, under strange taskmasters, at three and a half years of age. Account is given of a boy weighing fifty-two pounds, carrying on his head a load of clay weighing forty-three pounds, seven

miles a day, and walking another seven to the place where his burden was to be assumed."

Before such facts induce us to congratulate ourselves on the superiority of our American conditions, let us read what Rev. Mr. Woods, at the head of the Andover House, Boston, says. After spending some time in England to study the social situation, he wrote in the preface to his "English Social Movements" these words: "The American aristocracy is more powerful and more dangerous than the English. Our class system is not less cruel for having its boundaries less clearly marked. And it can no longer be taken for granted that workingmen are better off in the United States than in England. The coal-miners of the north of England have strong trade-unions, work eight hours or less per day, support their cooperative stores, and in some places are organizing university extension centers. The coal-miners of western Pennsylvania, already low enough, are being forced lower by the competition of the latest Continental emigrants, with their unspeakably degraded standard of life. As to the crowded populations of cities, we are beginning to see that the problem of lower New York is in some respects even more serious than the problem of East London."

## MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

### **Current Methods of Replenishing Church Treasuries.**

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In all the history of the Christian Church there have never been used such unwise, humiliating, and often even disgraceful means of obtaining money for Church purposes as are current in the Church of to-day.

It must be conceded without hesitation that we must have money to buy the lot, to build the edifice, to pay the annual interest on the indebtedness which, as a rule, is thus incurred; to pay the salaries of the pastor, the sexton, the organist, the organ-blower, and the quartet, and, from time to time, to pay for repairs, and such improvement or appointments as, in the judgment of the *élite* of the congrega-