SENTIMENT SENTIMENTALISM.

From the Church Standard.

There is a subtle connection between the good and the beautifut, a connection so real that the truth-perceiving Greeks had but one word for the beautiful and the noble. When the scutiments of justice, courage, generosity, magnanimity, charity appear in char-acter and behavior, they command admiration, but because they are admirable, they are often counterfelled, and oftenest, perhaps, under some strabge delusion of self-decest. Robesphere, while coldly condemning the feet blood of France to be shed upon the scaffold. fiatiered himself that he was actimized by the sublime severity of justice, and persuaded himself of the tenderness of his his heart by lavishing caresses on s poodle. Many a man and woman will shed rendy tears at lictitious wees presented in the drama or narrated in the pages of romance, on whom the same sorrows would make no impression if they occurred in real life. That is sentimentalism in its commonest form of fictitious sentiment.

We have said above that in practical life moral judgments are usually ten-dered without conscious reasoning. That is true, but it is not true that such judgments are irrational. Their justification is that they command the subsequent approval of the reason; if subsequent approval of the reason; if they do not, the moral nature will itself reject and renounce them, because, in-stinctive and independent though the moral faculty seems to be, it can never contradict the co-ordinate faculty of reason. People who ride hobbies of a benevolent nature, refusing to listen to the voice of reason when it would con-trol and direct the operation of the sentiments which it approves, are sen-timentalists, not necessarily because they are insincere, but because, to that extent, they are irrational.

There is a perpetual danger of the

exaggeration or wrong direction of sentiment when it is so exalted as to ne-glect reason, and the danger is indefinitely increased when the same sentiment, good and right as it may be in itself, is shared in common by large numbers of people. Then, it often grows into a sort of social hysteria, rising sometimes into frenzy, History records many a case of epidemic insanity in whole communities and even in nations; and they have nearly always begun in the irrational exaggeration of some sentiment which, in its origin, was true and sound, but which became pernicious when it renounced the con-

numane sentiment may tend to inhumanity, mercy may become merciless when uncontrolled or misdirected. Nay, there are times when sentiments of unquestionable moral beauty must be banished from the breast, when the very feeling of compassison must be quenched, when the emotion of sympathy must be stilled, when the eye must be called the sentiment of the properties of that crime. There is nothing respectable in appeals of that kind. They are essentially insincere, unworthy to be addressed to self-respecting men, and degrading to character when they are accepted.

There is a curious inconsistency between the frank admission of the necessity of capital on the part of sections. quenched, when the emotion of sympathy must be stilled, when the eye must refuse to see and the ear to hear the look and cry of pain; and all this under an imperious requirement of duty, that the surgeon's hand may be firm and true to the relief of pain and to the saving of life. In the performance of a capital operation we have known a great surgeon to be apparently cold, calm, callous, pitiless, until the last duty had been done, and then for hours to remain inert from exhausfor hours to remain inert from exhaustion. So, judges on the bench have been known to suffer agony when the high duty of their office required them to speak the word of justice which their sentiment of mercy would fain have left unspoken. Nor are such cases so exceptional as they appear; they occur in every family when duty requires that sentiment shall be subjected to reason; and they occur as often in the progress of society.

In our own country the darkest cloud en our horizon is the gloomy threaten-ing of protracted social strife. For the first time in the history of the republic we have now to dread the permanent organization of a propaganda of fac-titions discontent. In spite of all dis-turbances, the whole country is pros-perous and a prospect of increased perous and a prospect of increased prosperity lies clear before us. It is not true that the poor grow poorer while the rich grow richer; just the contrary is true, for in all the elements of well-being, those whom we call the poor are richer than they ever were bepoor are richer than they ever were before, and it is the riches of the rich
that make the well-being of the poor
possible. Yet every agency has been
used, and is likely to continue to be
used, to foster discord between capidal and labor, that is, between the two
preat classes of wealth-holders and
wealth-carners. Now, just here, there
is a great danger of allowing thoughtless and irrational sentimentalism to less and irrational sentimentalism to take the place of just, and reasonable, and righteous, and enlightened sentiment. The sympathies of the clergy, for instance, go most strongly to the poor; and so they ought, for it is the poor who need them most. But, for poor who need them most. But, for that teason, is there not a real danger of unwise one-sidedness in clerical views of social questions? We fear there is, and we fear it because have not been untouched by it. Let us grant that there are evils which might be prevented, that there are wrongs which might be righted, that there are ideals far beyond the best but here been been been and the control of the contr that have been realized; and what then? Every real step in the progress of our age has been a constructive development; not one has been destructive of anything whatever; every one has been attained by the better observance of some one or more of God's laws in human society. Such laws there are, and to attempt to resist them, or to dy any social wrong by disobeying or disregarding them, is suicidally in-sane. Everybody concedes that the condition of the working classes here and elsewhere has been steadily improving in the present generation; and everybody knows that the fortunes of the rich have grown in proportional magnitude. What should be the inference from these two facts? That the accumulation of wealth in the hands accumulation of wealth in the hands of capitalists is an obstacle to the Interests of the workingman? Is it not rather the reverse, that the accumulation of capital in large amounts is the very condition of industrial prosperity? But if that is true, then the man of all men who should rejoice in the accumulation of capital is the the accumulation of capital is the workingman whose well-being depends upon it, and every true friend of the workingman should strive with all his might to help the workingman to real-ize it and rejoice in it. Doubtless there are times when hold-

There is a world-wide difference between sentiment and sentimentalism. When the moral nature pronounces a judgment independently of congretous reasoning, it expresses or applies in one case a sentiment of justice, in another of pity, and so on. In the emergencies of practical life one can seldom take time to reason out the moral aspects of the matter in hand, and it is seldom necessary; because in most of us the moral aspects of the matter in hand, and it is seldom necessary; because in most of us the moral aspects of the matter in hand, and it is seldom necessary; because in most of us the moral aspects of the matter in hand, and it is seldom necessary; because in most of us the moral independently of power; power is always tenacious; and the pride date in imperious arreads, itself in imperious arreading of power displays itself in imperious arreading, the first tenacy of power displays itself in imperious arreading, the provides a just resentment. When the Pullman company, for example, on the ground that business was singuant, reduced the wages of its sugarnt, reduced the wages of its working people by one-third or one-hall be added to the wages of its working people by one-third or one-hall be added to the wages of its working people of the boundary sugarnt with the working reasoning it is follows. In the produce, it is definition of interested demangues, and the laboring ma stinctively. If the sentiment of honer, honesty, justice, benevolence, is strong and true, our judgments are determined accordingly; but if those sentiments are dull, and still more, if they have been perverted, our practical decisions in the affairs of life are sure in this. Sentiment is character. That is the meaning of the old Scripture aphorism, "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he."

There is a subtle connection between by the Pullman company there might the workingmen, because it is the constant some question; of its arrogance dition of his permanent and remuner-there could be no question at all. The active employment; and that the corsentiment of sympathy for the Pullman people was natural and right; but just amounts of capital, contributed by many persons, are aggregated for the creation and prosecution of immense and mermanent prosecution of immense and mermanent prosecution. winds, the original cause of controver- | and permanent ladustries, is a blessing y was forgotten, a carnival of souse-to society at large and to the industrial scourrage was begun, and the lastinct classes in particular; is soutrage was begun, and the instruct of self-preservation arrayed not only the power but the conscience of the nation against the rioters. Here in America we do things quickly and forget them nearly as quickly but the lessons of that terrible disturbance ought to be remembered. They are these first, that demologers whose first heavy first and the second laws of Cod; and that the second laws of Cod; and that the second laws of Cod; and that the second laws of Cod; and that

of prosperity to the workingman. One of the meanest vices of human nature is envy; and this vice is often insidiously planted in the hearts of working people by comparing their small wages with the large profits which they are told, not quite correctly, are produced by themselves alone. From the harangues of agitators one would almost infer that it is a crime to be rich; but we suspect that, from pernicious when it renounced the control of reason.

Just sentiment may become unjust, humane sentiment may tend to inhumanity, morey may become unjust.

can never be opposed, since the accu-

mulation of capital, which is the object of the employer, is the very condition

tween the frank admission of the nec-essity of capital on the part of every Intelligent workingman and the feeling of hostility to the capitalist which he is urged to entertain. It would be well if the friends of workingmen would be at pains to expose this inconsistency.
It is conceded that in all but the earliest stage of civilization capital is necessary. So long as every man is sufficient to himself, a small amount of capital suffices; but the moment that communities of men begin to exist, the division of labor comes in, and then no man is sufficient to himself. Every no man is sufficient to himself. Every man is dependent upon the labor of his fellowmen. To purchase that labor he must accumulate capital enough to pay the butcher, the baker, the clothier, the blacksmith, etc., and these, on their part, must have capital in order to carry on their respective trades to advan-tage. When machinery comes in, and ten or twenty different artisans are needed to produce so simple an article as a needle or a pin, larger amounts of capital are needed. It would be impossible for each of the various crafts-men to buy the unfinished work from the hand through which it had passed. to do his part in it, and then sell it to the next. Some one must employ them all; and he must have capital enough to provide machinery and to pay them all until he can send the finished product to market. It is because he can employ a large capital with advantage in that way that he invests it in building his factory, in purchasing machinery, and in paying his workmen. Now, what difference does it make to the workingman whether the capital required to employ him belongs to one man or another? Absolutely none. The important thing to the workingman is that somebody shall be rich enough, or, in other words, that somebody shall hold capital enough, to invest in a factory and employ the workmen required. Whoever holds it, holds it to the profit of the workingman; and whoever he may be, he should be re-garded with a friendly eye, since the industry in which his capital is used is of benefit alike to him and to those

Every intelligent workman knows that great industries require a vast amount of capital. For many of them -a great railway, for example-more capital is needed than one man is likely to persess or to be willing to invest in a single enterprise. Hence, corporations are necessary, by which vast sums of money may be drawn from the separate accumulations of many individuals. Now in recorder because iduals. Now, in popular harangue corporations are often indiscriminately denounced; but is this reasonable? The corporation is simply the legal holder of the capital which it employs; and again we ask, What difference does it make (to the workman on a railway) who owns the capital by which the railroad is operated, and with which he is employed? Clearly it makes no difference to the workingman at all; but it is worth while for him to reflect that, but for the corporation system, it would be all but impossible to aggregate the capital necessary to the mag-nificent enterprises by which millions of American workingmen are support ed. The fact is that nothing in the progress of modern civilization has been so beneficial to trade, commerce, industry, and therefore to the working man, as the growth of the corporation system. And why? Because under that system alone can the vast accumulated capital of individual persons be aggregated in the vast proportions which modern trade, commerce and industry require, and without which the workingman could not be employed.

To sum up briefly what we have sald

lessons of that terrible disturbance ought to be remembered. They are these, first, that employers, whose wealth gives them enormous power, should act with manifestly generous justice to their employes and treat them with scrupulously courteous and considerate benignity; and second, that, whether they do or not, riotous turbulence will make nothing better, but everything worse. Nor should it be forgotten that, if some employers are grasping and arrogant, organized labor is also sometimes unreasonable in its demands and rudely dictatorial in its temper. The one fault is as bad as the other. If the arrogant and grasping employer were a workingman, he would be an unreasonable and turbulent employe were an employer, he would be grasping and arrogant as any employer in the land. It is for sensible and far-sighted men of good will on both sides to avoid all causes of complaint and irritation between their respective classes. It is the part of all who have the interest of both classes at heart to foster between them a spirit of reciprocal good. of both classes at heart to foster be-tween them a spirit of reciprocal good will; and in no way can this be more it is futile and mischievous to denounce whole classes and to sow dissensions between classes of citizens of the Unieffectually done than by continually reminding them of the fundamental social fact that their true interests

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GOOD ADVICE FOR THE OFFICE-SEEKER

Keep Away From the National Capital at

expectant hearts will yearn with the who would admit that he intended to hope of getting a slice of the official stay in office all his life, but he would patronage to be dispensed by the in- not fix a definite time for breaking coming administration. The manifold departments of the government, with large city, will gitract many. The cast number of positions under the postofice department, affecting every number and cross roads settlement, will into the cold world outside. Their exappeal to others. The countlest official anniet and cross rends settlement, will made the cold world only an expect to others. The countless official core is that they have a good salary, that their positions are reasonably them to leave their business tear themselves away from old associations, sevulves away from old associations, and the cold world selves away from old associations, sever ties of family and friendship, to project themselves into the whirl of er ties of family and friendship, to project themselves into the whirt of official excitement at Washington.

These latter people are to be pitied, not envied. They are to be pitied, not graying. envied. They are to be bitted first for their unwise ambition. They will be subjects of further sympathy after their ambition is realized and they have tasted the utter hollowness and unsatisfactoriness of it all.

There are only two conditions under high a man is justified in seeking one of the official positions of the better class at Washington. First, if he is absolutely without other means of support and takes it for the salary. In that event he should live humbly, save every penny he can, return to the states as soon as his time is up and go into business. The other is, if he is a man of independent means and takes the position only for the novelty of the experience and the entree it will give his tamily in official society, to-gether with a chance for a few years' residence at the capital, to return to their old home later and resume the life of substantial citizens. As a rule neither of these conditions are ful-filled. The man of the first case, in nine times out of ten, lives up to the top notch while here, infatuated with his changed conditions of life carried away by the lazy, enervating, semi-luxurious manner of living at the cap-ital. When his term is up he finds himself in a worse condition than when he took his office. He is just as poor, and he labors under the additional disadvantage of having acquired habits of ease and extravagance which render the prospects of a different mode of life appalling to him. He has al-most if not entirely incapacited himself for the hardships of active business life and low pay which will confront him when he goes back into the world. He does not want to leave Washington, and he therefore becomes an abject suppliant for a minor posi-tion under the new administration, will-ing to recant his political opinions if necessary, and to eat the hum. est ple just so it is official pie.

With the man in the second case, the fellow of means, is not so bad. He, too, is afflicted by the same objection to leaving Washington, but he is in a position, probably, to do as he chooses. He will settle down to speculate in real estate and piece out his revenues in that way, reducing his extravagant mode of living, perhaps, but content just so he can maintain some kind of footing in the circle in which had a superscript the circle in the circle in which had a superscript the circle in t footing in the circle in which he has moved. The trouble in his case will be that as he gradually breaks off all associations with the states and the great earnest, busy, hustling, substan-tial world outside of Washington, he s working an injury to his family. he has sons, they are growing up in the worst atmosphere in this country. They are growing up in an atmosphere of shallowness, of laziness, of lack of ambition and lack of energy to fulfill an ambition. There is nothing to stimulate them to work or study. There is no future for them here, and when they go away to seek a future else-where they will find themselves handicapped by the life they have led in Washington. Chances are, you will find them drifting back again, hankering for some lazy, shiftless job in the departments.

The town is full of the kind of cases mentioned in the first class. Any newspaper man who has resided at the capital for a decade or more can take you along the Avenue and F street and point them out by dozens. Some them have failen into eleckships in the departments and are stranded for life. to jog along at the same salary and to jog along at the same samy and same monotonous clerical work until they drop into the grave. Others are "attorneys." picking up a precarious living as best they can, chilm agents, unsuccessful lubbyists before congress, pension agents to whom an occasion \$10 pension agents to whom an occasion \$10 fee is a windfall, and making a dollar through the devious ways known only to these unfortunates. I saw one of these fellows not long since. A few years ago he held an important bestition in a department where there were say the land of the same of the sa several hundred female emiloyes, and I laugh now to remember how arrogant I laugh now to remember how arrogant and haughty he was. He was more difficult of approach than any cabinet of ficer. He ruled the trembling girls under him with a rod or from. He held the destinies of many a half-starved family in his band, and by a nod could bring the wolf to the deer of the aged parents and little brothers whom the hard-working girl was supporting. He was a vertiable exar in the little kingwas a veritable carr in the little king-dom over which he ruled. Here are dom over which he ruled. How are the minity fallen! He is haughty and arrogant he longer, but now a cringing applicant for work himself. He stacks un alongside the free lunch counter with the messengers of his old office, and is by no means above taking a drink upon their invitation. He was a great man in those days, but it is doubt-ful, if even his name is remembered now except by those of his poor em-ployes who recall it only with harred and vengefulness and who doubtless giont when they see him standing on the windy corner, his thin trouvers the ng in the breeze, looking wistfully the blg government buildings with their cosy offices.

There is only one condition under which a young man with health should enter the department service at Washenter the department service at Washington. Even that one condition is fraught with risk. If a young man has a fixed and unafterable idea of studying a profession or equipping himself mentally for some calling, he is justified in getting into the departments through the civil service, if he can. He may then have the prospect of remunerative employment for a term of years during which time he can study and attend the law, and medical and and attend the law, and medical and scientific schools at night. He works from 9 until 4, and the remainder of the time he can use as he chooses. If he is economical, he may even save some-thing from his salary, and by the time he has graduated or completed his course of study, have a tidy nest eng in the building association. Then he may leave Washington to begin his real career in the states. I say a young man

so many, many cases of this kind, and the faculty of the night schools will bear Witness to the statement. The young fellows come here, full of energy. hope and hustle, bringing with them a whift of tresh air from the great, breezy world outside. They are deter-mined to study hard, to save closely Keep Away From the National Capital at All Hazards.

IT IS NO PLACE FOR ACTIVE MEN

Government Position Generally Unfits One for Other Pursuits and Leads to Nothings-Some Typical Cases of Spoiled Lives-Auxious Times in the Bepartments in Anticipation of the Approaching Sweep.

The Plant of Platsburg Chronicle.

In a short time the capital will be bedeged by hundreds of office-seekers, while all over the fund thousands of expectant hearts will yearn with the bone of recting a slice of the official state of the studies and to spend their money. It is not long before they give up the school and conclude that office life is good enough for a while and they have not time to study. I have never seen one of these young fellows who would admit that he intended to study and get away again as soon as they and get away a departments of the government, with when they feel they ought to get out, offices in every state and in every but by that time their energy is supped. from month to month with an slong borrow, according to their appeals to the imaginations of an energetic, ambitions, high strung man, do you think.

> ready fallen upon the departments here, and is reflected in the anxious faces of the under officials. It is true that in the past four years a great many offices have been put under the operations of the civil service law, but it is well known that there are ways and means of getting around the law when a vacancy is really desired. No one knows who will be a victim of the headsman's ax and there is a general restlessness. There is a scurrying around to rake up Republican "influence" in the hope of fortifying them-selves in office against the horde of hungry place-hunters who will sweep down upon the city after March 4. Some of them will get places, but the majority of them will not, and they will go away saying what the darkey says in the popular play, who wanted to be "minister to Dahomey," that to be "minister to Dahomey," that "This here office-seekin' is a mighty poor business."



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