

Books and Authors

Dr. Gladden's Christian Democracy¹

It is a loose use of words to speak of Dr. Gladden as a Christian Socialist. A Christian Socialist is one who believes either that all men must share equally because all men are brothers; or at least that all men must have equal opportunities because all men are brothers. Dr. Gladden takes neither of these positions. He makes no protest against certain children of the State receiving from parents or grandparents fortunes which exempt them completely from the necessity of labor. He makes no protest against certain children of the State receiving, in addition to the entire product of their own labor, the interest upon past accumulations. No one of the formulas of Socialism is accepted by him. To him, "The logic of Christianity is democracy."

Dr. Gladden's democracy, however, differs radically from the *laissez-faire* democracy of Herbert Spencer and Professor Sumner. While he believes in maintaining and even increasing the responsibility of every man for his own position in society, he does not believe that any man's responsibility ends with himself. Every man is bound to work with his fellows, for his fellows; and a Christian society must either suppress, control, or conduct any industry in which a part is profiting by the injuring of the rest.

Such, in brief, is the teaching of "Tools and the Man." Yet a condensation of its teaching does scant justice to the book. It is full of temperate suggestions for the betterment of society, and has no radical plan for its perfecting. Dr. Gladden is not a radical. He does, indeed, believe implicitly that Christ's Kingdom must come, and he judges each institution of society by what he believes to be the spirit of Christ. But this test is that of his intellect as well as his heart, and his concrete views are never given as deductions from his religious principles. He is familiar with the doctrines of conservative economists, and departs from them only when he is forced to by his Christian common sense. Our readers are so familiar with Dr. Gladden's style that it is almost needless to say that his latest work is full of pertinent information, apt quotation, and telling epigram upon the economic problems now forcing themselves upon society.



Fragments of Science²

This work is a new edition of a series of essays published some twenty years ago, and subsequently enlarged. It contains fifteen additional papers; and, with one other volume entitled "New Fragments," includes all the occasional writings which Professor Tyndall has decided to preserve in permanent form. Vol. I. is devoted entirely, or substantially so, to papers on Physical Science. Respecting these papers it must suffice to say that Professor Tyndall belongs to a modern school of physicists in England, who have coupled with rare ability in original research, an ability equally great in so interpreting the results of that research that unscientific minds can understand them. For this popularization of science the world owes a large debt of gratitude to such explorers and authors as Darwin, Huxley, and Tyndall. Professor Tyndall's description of Niagara, his "Lectures to Schoolmasters on Elementary Magnetism," his paper on "Recent Experiments on Fog Signals," all afford striking illustrations of his ability to give to others the products of his own original labors.

The second volume presents Professor Tyndall rather as a philosopher than as a physicist; it contains his famous papers on Prayer, Miracles, Scientific Materialism, the Scientific Use of the Imagination, Spontaneous Generation,

and, perhaps the most interesting and important of all, the famous Belfast Address, with two subsequent papers in response to criticisms thereon. It is not our province here to enter into a critical discussion of Professor Tyndall's philosophical views. It must suffice to speak in warm and unstinted commendation of the manner in which he presents them. He deals with philosophy in the same spirit of candor with which he deals with physical science. The same lucidity of style characterizes his writings on the one theme as on the other. In both volumes you feel yourself in the presence of one who is earnestly seeking the truth for himself, and sincerely seeking to give it to others. There is, moreover, in him a poetic or imaginative and emotional temperament which is almost wholly lacking in the writings of Darwin and Huxley. He perceives, what they rarely appear to perceive, that there is more in life than the observing faculties can discover. "It is," he says, "the inner works of the universe which science reverently uncovers; it is the study of these that she recognizes as a discipline worthy of all acceptance." He recognizes the divine mystery which defies scientific exploration, and is not only reverent toward the Infinite and the Eternal, though he refuses to define them, but respectful toward the more definitely religious opinions of others, and grateful to those whose lines of thought have led them into other than physical departments. "Let a man," he says, "but observe himself, and he will, if I mistake not, find that in nine cases out of ten the emotions constitute the motive force which pushes his intellect into action. The reading of the works of two men, neither of them imbued with the spirit of modern science—neither of them, indeed, friendly to that spirit—has placed me here to-day. These men are the English Carlyle and the American Emerson." We should be glad to see published, for the studious reading of the younger men in the ministry, Professor Tyndall's Belfast Address, Dr. Martineau's reply, "Religion as Affected by Modern Materialism" (Martineau's Essays, Vol. IV., p. 165), and Professor Tyndall's response thereto. Out of such a study the devout student of philosophy might find himself trained to a larger and grander conception of God as immanent in Nature than perhaps he would find in any one of the essays taken alone.



The Case Against Bimetallism. By Robert Giffen. (George Bell & Sons, London and New York.) This volume, though made up of magazine articles, is an invaluable addition to the literature of the silver question. Mr. Giffen is a monometallist, but this fact has not kept him from recognizing the great fall of prices since 1873, nor from admitting that this fall is due to the scarcity of gold. Mr. Giffen even goes so far as to say that if international bimetallism were adopted and sustained, so that all the silver mined could be added to the world's money supply, the fall in prices would still go on. He admits also that the unit of value ought, as nearly as possible, to remain of the same purchasing power, and that any change in the unit by which debtors return to creditors more or less property than was borrowed is an evil. He contends, however, that it is not in the power of governments to hold the two metals together, and he urges that France did not hold them together during the period between 1803 and 1873, when that country had a bimetallic law. He points out that during this period the ratio of gold to silver, instead of being uniformly 1 to 15.5 (the legal ratio), rose as high as 1 to 16.25 in 1813 and fell as low as 1 to 15.11 in 1817. Mr. Giffen's tables upon this point are entirely accurate; but the ratios noted are between the prices of gold and silver bullion in London, and not gold and silver coin in Paris. The coins of the two metals did circulate concurrently in France throughout this entire period. Not only did worn coins remain in circulation, but new bullion of each metal was every year brought to the mint. Since France abandoned bimetallism in 1873, the ratio between the metals has fallen from 1 to 15½ to 1 to 24. The result of the French experiment, therefore, shows that a single nation might again keep the coins of the two metals at par with each other, and makes it quite clear that international agreement could effect this result. If either metal became a fraction of one per cent. cheaper than the other, coins of the dearer metal to the extent of millions would be converted into bullion, until its price fell to par, while a demand would be created for the same amount of coins of the cheaper metal, until its price rose to par. Even if Mr. Giffen's tables had related to

¹*Tools and the Man.* By Washington Gladden. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

²*Fragments of Science: A Series of Detached Essays, Addresses, and Reviews.* By John Tyndall, F.R.S. D. Appleton, & Co., New York.

gold and silver coin in France, instead of gold and silver bullion in London, the fluctuation of 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. to which he refers would seem an insignificant evil compared with the fluctuation of nearly 30 per cent. in the value of the gold unit which he admits to have taken place since 1873.

The essays, or literary talks, by Mr. Edmund Gosse, which have been collected under the general title, *Questions at Issue*, are pleasant reading, though they cannot be said to evince the purely critical faculty in a remarkably close or high degree. They are rather the chat of an extremely well-informed literary man of good taste, talking to a general audience in a popular way. Several of the articles have appeared in this country in magazine form. Many readers will particularly remember Mr. Gosse's answer to the question, Has America Produced a Poet? This is certainly not one of the most valuable papers in the book, although thanks are due to it because it called out as a sequel the following article, "What is a Great Poet?" which is very well worth reading indeed. Mr. Gosse in these two papers follows the usual course of English critics in placing Poe above Longfellow and Bryant. Mr. Gosse's talks upon novel writing and novel reading are always entertaining; we quote a single passage: "What are these novelists going to do? They were set down to farm the one hundred acres of an estate called Life, and because one corner of it—the two or three acres hedged about, and called the kitchen-garden of Love—offered peculiar attractions, and was very easy to cultivate, they have neglected the other ninety-seven acres. The result is that by over-pressing their garden, and forcing crop after crop out of it, it is well-nigh exhausted, and will soon refuse to respond to the incessant hoe and spade: while, all the time, the rest of the estate, rich and almost virgin soil, is left to cover itself with the weeds of newspaper police-reports." The reader should not overlook the last and best essay in the book, which Mr. Gosse calls "An Election at the English Academy," and which is one of the most delicate and genuinely humorous bits of mild satire we have seen for many a day. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

A handsomely printed and bound volume of over five hundred pages, illustrated by something like two hundred engravings made from photographs and drawings, contains the record of Mr. Frederick Ober's travels and explorations, *In the Wake of Columbus*. Mr. Ober was sent out as a special commissioner by the World's Columbian Exposition to visit the West Indies, and the adjacent islands and countries. He sought diligently for all records or relics of Columbus's famous voyages, and was the means of bringing to Chicago many of the most interesting exhibits now to be found in the reproduced Convent of Rabida. In the course of his travels Mr. Ober visited Spain, San Salvador, Cuba, the Bahamas, nearly all the islands of the West Indies, and several of the countries of South and Central America. His conclusion as to Columbus's land-fall is that the first land discovered was the Key now known as Watling's Island. In this conclusion he agrees with the most recent opinions of special students of the subject, although it must be admitted that there are historical objections which may be brought against accepting absolutely any one of the several solutions of the problem. In style, Mr. Ober's narrative is unconventional and agreeable. At times one feels that it might be condensed to advantage, and that it would be the better for the omission of some details of merely personal interest; but, as a rule, the book is readable, and it certainly contains much matter which cannot be found elsewhere. (D. Lothrop Co., Boston.)

Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hurlbut of this city have published in substantial form *The Original Plymouth Pulpit*. The sermons here included were preached between September, 1868, and September, 1872, and the three volumes now put forth therefore precede in order of time the four volumes of Mr. Beecher's sermons heretofore published by this firm. The reports are the stenographic work of Mr. T. J. Ellinwood. As time goes on the demand for the sermons of Henry Ward Beecher, in printed form, seems to increase rather than to diminish. The number of inquiries we have ourselves received for information as to where these sermons may be obtained leads us to believe that the books now before us will meet with a wide recognition. As to the quality and substance of Mr. Beecher's sermons, it is not necessary for us to speak at this time. Many of these sermons originally appeared in the pages of this paper.

Several years ago, when the first edition of *The Road and the Roadside*, by Burton W. Potter, appeared, we commended it as a carefully prepared and thoroughly exhaustive compendium of all matters relating to the law of roads. A new edition has just been issued in which are included seven additional chapters, besides extensive additions to the old sections. The book covers such topics as the public use of highways, construction, boundaries, street railways, the maintenance of good roads, and many

others of equal importance. Nowhere else can there be found collected into convenient and non-technical form the matter which is here presented. Mr. Potter writes clearly and graphically, and is thoroughly familiar with his subject in all its aspects. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Those who have read Miss Kate Sanborn's book entitled "Adopting an Abandoned Farm," will look to her new volume, *A Truthful Woman in Southern California*, for vivacity and cheerful comment. They will not be disappointed, for the little book is readable from cover to cover. It gives all desirable information about the climate, the productions, the good and bad points of the different resorts and cities of Southern California. Besides all this, it furnishes in abundance clever and witty comment on the daily life in that section of the country, the whims and absurdities of some health-seekers, and the truth as to what may and what may not be fairly expected by those whose chief object in visiting the Western coast is health. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

A useful little pocket guide for the visitor to the World's Fair is entitled *The Best Things to See and How to Find Them*. (White City Publishing Company, Chicago. 25 cts.) Salient points of the great show are sharply brought out, there are blank pages for memoranda, routes for one, three, and six-day visitors, a map of the grounds, etc., etc. The book is convenient and suggestive, and is aptly denominated a "time-saver."

Literary Notes

—A volume of sermons by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, with the title "The Life of Christ in the World," will be published soon by Thomas Whitaker.

—Beckford's romance of "Vathek" has been reprinted in the original French in which Beckford wrote it, with a preface by by Stéphane Millarné. Millarné maintains that Beckford was more French than English.

—Tolstoi hopes to live long enough to complete one more novel, which will be named "God in the Man," and will deal with society under present conditions. Literary gossip says that it will be very Socialistic and Communistic in its sympathies.

The long novel which the author of "The Story of an African Farm" is now engaged upon is said to have been named "From Man to Man." It is described as a study in the comparative ethics of men's treatment of men, and their treatment of women.

—Through a misapprehension on the part of the reviewer, in our laudatory notice of the book entitled "A Review of the System of Ethics Founded on the Theory of Evolution" (The Outlook, August 12) the author was spoken of throughout as "Mr. Williams." The book was, in fact, written by Miss Cora M. Williams, Smith College, '83.

—The Rev. W. Garrett Horder, author of the article entitled "Ten Years of Hymnody in England," printed in the number of this journal dated July 29, asks us to state that in line nine of that article the word "new" should be "their," and "Ring" should be "King;" in line sixty-six the word "star" should be "man," and in lines 149 and 150 the word "divinity" should be "diversity." It is only fair to our compositors to add that the "copy" was unusually difficult to decipher. Mr. Horder also asks that we state that the initials D.D. were incorrectly placed after his name at the head of the article.

Books Received

- D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK
 Grey, Maxwell. An Innocent Impostor.
 Coppée, François. True Riches.
 GINN & CO., BOSTON
 Gayley, Charles Mills. The Classic Myths in English Literature. \$1.65
 HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK
 Grail, Stephen. The Nameless City. 50 cts.
 Pool, Marie Louise. "Dally." 50 cts.
 James, Henry. The Private Life. \$1.
 Early Prose and Verse. Edited by Alice Morse Earle and Emily Ellsworth Ford. \$1.
 Bonner, John. A Child's History of France. \$2.
 Besant, Walter. The Rebel Queen. \$1.50
 D. LOTHROP CO., BOSTON
 Ober, Frederick A. In the Wake of Columbus. \$2.50.
 Lovejoy, Mary I. The Interstate Third Reader.
 MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
 Davies, William. The Literary Works of James Smetham. \$1.50.
 Selections from the Verse of Augusta Webster. \$1.50.
 Memories of Dean Hole. \$2.25.
 Hales, John W., M.A. Folia Litteraria. \$1.75.
 Bradley, F. H., LL.D. Appearance and Reality. \$2.75.
 THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO
 Mach, Dr. Ernst. The Science of Mechanics. Translated. \$2.50.
 WILLIAM J. FELL, NEW YORK
 Ward, Hon. C. J., C. M. S., World's Fair. Jamaica at Chicago.
 PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
 Shakespeare, William. Ariel Edition. 7 Vols. 75 cents each.
 THE STANDARD PUBLISHING CO., CINCINNATI
 Morrell, Charles B., M.D. Bible Lamps for Little Feet. \$2.00.
 McCauley, W. F. "How." 50 cts.