

that this department will be enlarged if the book succeeds. It is but fair to say that the other departments are fuller. Physics, as is natural, has the greatest development, and chemistry and geology seem to be adequately treated. Biology is treated under animal and botanical subdivisions, with occasional references to American workers. It is not clear why Professor Bonney places anthropology as a sub-section under geology and mineralogy, and some might ask why bacteriology is inserted under animal biology. While it is easy to make little criticisms upon any such work, we gladly add that, as a whole, it is well done.

The Poetic Works of John Gay do not form a very important addition to The Muses' Library, but it is doubtful if that collection will contain anything more readable. Gay's pen had a wonderful lightness. He was never impassioned or inspired, but he was possessed of a keen sense of humor and a delightful faculty of saying a happy thing in a felicitous way. He belongs among the group of men who are sometimes called the Little Masters. His first poem appeared in 1709, and he belonged, therefore, in what is known as the Augustan Age of English poetry. When "Rural Sports" appeared, in 1713, Dr. Johnson "damned it with faint praise" by saying of it that it was never contemptible and never excellent. The remark was characteristic, not only in its well-balanced expression of judgment, but also in its failure to recognize some very excellent qualities of versification. It is in his narrative work that Gay is found at his best, and his Fables are undoubtedly the most popular and widely read of all his works. In his own time, as everybody knows, the "Beggars' Opera" had a great success, and brought him, not only the kind of attention he cared for, but also very large financial returns. This edition, which is in two volumes, like its predecessors in the same series, is very compactly and substantially made, and the editorial work appears to have been done with thorough competency and care. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Sermons on the Old Testament, by S. R. Driver, D.D., are in reality rather essays than sermons. It is Dr. Driver's purpose to show the constructive side of his thought, and that the value and power of the Bible have not been robbed by historical criticism. It is, indeed, doubtful to us if devout souls were at any time ever moved by ideas of authority and verbal inspiration as much as by the intrinsic truth of the holy writings. Therefore it is probable that not religion as much as theology changes attitude by reason of critical scholarship. The relation of the Bible and human souls is in stable equilibrium. Therefore Dr. Driver, nor any other, need feel surprise that, after all our fears about higher criticism, the practical conditions of salvation appear to remain unaltered. If this be true, the need for apology is not great, and should be addressed to polemical opponents rather than to devout Christian believers. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib is the attractive title of a book by Sara Jeannette Duncan, whose "American Girl in London" and "Social Departure" are among the cleverest combinations of travel-talk and fiction ever written. The present book follows something the same lines in a new field. It tells with great vivacity and humor the life of a young married couple in India. The peculiarities of native servants, the mysteries of housekeeping, the amenities and little jars of Anglo-Indian society, the curiosities of shopping and traveling, the varieties of visiting globe-trotters—all these and countless other odds and ends of the Far East are served up in an acceptable and amusing fashion. Mr. F. H. Townsend's illustrations are sometimes quite effective and sometimes rather queer. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.)

Readers of *The Outlook* have not forgotten Miss Anna Fuller's admirable character-studies in the "Pratt Portraits," sketches full of keen insight and marked by delicate and accurate characterization. From the same hand comes a vivacious and taking little story, *A Literary Courtship*, the scene of which is laid in Colorado, and one great charm of which is the very effective reproduction of the Colorado atmosphere. The story is light, it is frankly and at times bluntly told, and is in an entirely different vein from Miss Fuller's earlier book. The breezy element which runs through it was perhaps caught in the atmosphere in which it was written, for it is certainly a very unconventional bit of writing. That is its charm. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$1.)

Laws and Properties of Matter. By R. T. Glazebrook. Modern Science Series. (D. Appleton & Co., New York.) Of this book the author in his preface says: "It aims at making clear, to one who wishes to understand something of physics, the meaning of the terms applied to matter, and the principal properties it possesses." The scope of the work is sufficiently indicated by the title and this quotation. No doubt Mr. Glazebrook has done the work as well as any one would, but it is difficult to

see just who need it. A text-book, on the one hand, and a handy pocket book of mathematics applied in physics, on the other, meet a need. But a combination of the two, with an attempt at readable style, is scarcely likely to be popular.

Val-Maria: A Romance of the Time of Napoleon I., by Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, is a singularly beautiful book in its printing. Indeed, it is a pretty, touching, and tender little tale. The character of Felix, the boy sculptor, is a highly spiritualized ideal—an etherealized boy, who dies quite young, after having completed a bust of Napoleon as that hero existed in his pure and holy imagination. The Emperor is covered with shame and confusion, as he deserved, when he looks upon it and realizes how far below that ideal he is sunken. (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.)



Literary Notes

—Four pages in "The Critic" of July 1 are devoted to an illustrated account of the exhibits of the leading American publishing houses at the World's Fair.

—The average English sale of Henry Drummond's several works is 100,000 copies. The English editions are sold at 1s., except "Natural Law" and "Tropical Africa," which are published at 3s. 6d.

—Mr. William H. Goodyear has finished work on the proofs of an illustrated History of Roman and Mediæval Art, for the Chautauqua Reading Circle. The first edition of twenty-five thousand copies is now in press.

—A tablet was recently set up in the cottage at Netherstowney in which Coleridge one hundred years ago wrote his best-known verse, including "The Ancient Mariner." Ernest Hartley Coleridge, grandson of the poet, read a paper.

—It is stated in the London "Academy" that the American subscription to the Shelley Memorial amounts to seventy-two pounds more than a fourth of the total sum received. The amount in all is insufficient to carry out the original scheme, which was to establish a Shelley Library and Museum at Horsham. It is now proposed to use the money in founding a Shelley annual prize for English literature at the Horsham Grammar School.

—Lord Coleridge, in his presidential address at the Salt Schools, Saltaire, England, not long ago, told this story. Browning lent him one of his works to read, and afterward, meeting the poet, the Lord Chief Justice said to him: "What I could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be immortal; but as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied: "If a reader of your caliber understands ten per cent. of what I write, I think I ought to be content."



Books Received

- D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK
Linn, Thomas, M.D. The Health Resorts of Europe. \$1.50.
Stebbing, Rev. T. R. R. A History of Crustacea. \$2.
Needell, Mrs. J. H. Lucia, Hugh, and Another. \$1.
Ebers, Georg. Story of my Life. \$1.25.
- THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., NEW YORK
Dixon, Rev. A. C. Milk and Meat. (Twenty-four Sermons.) \$1.25.
Guirey, Rev. George. The Hallowed Day. \$1.25.
Strong, Rev. Josiah, D.D. The New Era. 75 cts.
- FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT, NEW YORK
Beecher, Henry Ward. Original Plymouth Pulpit Sermons. New Edition. (Ten volumes in five.) Volume IV.—Sept., 1871–Sept., 1872. For set, five volumes, \$12.50, net.
- GINN & CO., BOSTON
Newcomer, Alphonso G. A Practical Course in English Composition. 90 cts.
Happgood, Olive C. School Needlework. 60 cts.
- HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK
Bishop, William Henry. A House-Hunter in Europe. \$1.50.
Brackett, Anna C. Woman and the Higher Education. \$1.
Creevey, Caroline A. Recreations in Botany. \$1.50.
Doyle, A. Conan. The Refugees. \$1.75.
Hutton, Laurence. Edwin Booth. 50 cts.
- HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK
Scudder, Samuel H. Guide to Butterflies. \$1.25.
Scudder, Samuel H. The Life of a Butterfly. \$1.
- MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK
Brontë, Charlotte. Shirley. 2 Vols. \$2.
Lee, Sidney. Dictionary of National Biography. \$3.75.
Saunders, Bailey. The Maxims and Reflections of Goethe.
Scott, Sir Walter, Bart. Ivanhoe. \$1.25.
Crawford, F. Marion. Pietro Ghisleri. \$1.
- G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
Newhall, Charles S. The Shrubs of Northeastern America. \$2.50.
Irving, Washington. The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. \$1.75.
Sunderland, Jabez T. The Bible: Its Origin, Growth, and Character. \$1.50.
Post, Waldron K. Harvard Stories. \$1.25.
Gallaudet, S. D. Charley: A Village Story. 75 cts.
- CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK
Stories of the South. 50 cts.
Cheyne, T. K. Founders of Old Testament Criticism. (Imported.) \$2.
Crittwell, Charles T. A Literary History of Early Christianity. (Imported.) 2 Vols. \$6.
Woman's Mission. (Papers on the Philanthropic Work of Women.) Edited by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. (Imported.) \$3.50.

The Religious World

New Doctors of Divinity

It has seemed to us as if our colleges were conferring fewer honorary degrees this year than usual, and we hope that the number will be still more diminished, until the degree has a distinct and definite meaning, which at present it does not have. The presumption is, in this country, that, whatever his knowledge of theology, almost every minister is a D.D. The honor in the degree has been almost lost, and now, in many instances, the conferring of it is little better than a farce. However, some of our older colleges, and of our younger colleges also, are known to be so conservative in this respect that a degree from them is still more than an empty form. We have been much pleased with the announcements which have been made in three of our American colleges. The Rev. B. Fay Mills, by his achievements in practical divinity, surely is entitled to the recognition of his unique abilities which has been offered him by Iowa College. The achievements of the Rev. Benjamin W. Bacon, of Oswego, in critical scholarship are worthy of the attention which they have received from Adelbert University; and Yale University has honored itself in conferring the degree upon the Rev. Hiram Bingham, the well-known missionary; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, of the Broadway Tabernacle; the Rev. George A. Gordon, of the Old South Church, Boston, and on the last lecturer in its Lyman Beecher course, the brilliant and marvelously enthusiastic and inspiring Rev. Robert F. Horton, of London. The honor in Dr. Gordon's case is all the greater in view of the fact that he himself is a graduate and an enthusiastic champion of Harvard. Some further comment on the college degrees of the year will be found in The Week.

Unitarianism at Andover Once More

The Outlook always means to be entirely just in its treatment of those whom it reports, and consequently is sorry to have seemed in the slightest degree unfair to the young men in the graduating class at Andover who have decided to become Unitarian. The conversation reported in The Religious World of June 10 mentioned no name, and is still believed by us to have been correctly reported. The person referred to, however, feels that injustice has been done, that he was made to seem to cast a slur upon Professor Smyth when nothing of the kind was intended; also to indicate that Professor Harris was not in sympathy with progressive movements in theology. Mr. Fairchild's letter will be found on another page. He closes his very manly statement with these words: "It is not true that I go to the Unitarian Church because Andover is too narrow; I go since my belief is not Trinitarian. The Church of my youth will not allow me to speak my word to the people; in the Unitarian Church one can stand openly, without fear of the heresy-hunter, for that which he believes to be true." We are very glad to give Mr. Fairchild's statement, and also to bear witness that we have never heard the slightest reflection upon his manliness in the course which he has taken. If in our previous mention of this matter we misstated some of the minor details of his position, we are sure from his own words (published with his permission) that we did not either misunderstand or misrepresent his general position. He has *not* been led toward Unitarianism by the Professors at Andover—that is the point which we wished to make plain. As to the special charge which he brings against Congregational churches, we have only to say that not many years will pass before he will find that narrowness is the monopoly of no denomination, and that bigotry is often quite intense among those who most severely denounce it.

The World's Temperance Congress

All the proceedings of the Temperance Congress which was held in Chicago in June were of very great interest, but the most helpful of all the addresses which we have read was that on the subject of "Coffee-Houses," by Joseph Bentley, of Bradford, England. The originator of the Coffee-House movement is said to have been Mr. Simon Short. A saloon-keeper refused to supply tea and cocoa to laborers employed in the construction

of a railway, and that induced Mr. Short to open a building for the sale of temperance drinks and refreshments. At the close of the great Moody and Sankey mission in Liverpool a few years ago it was proposed that something should be done to keep the dock laborers out of the saloons. That was the second step in the progress of the movement. The work has prospered wonderfully in Liverpool, where the one large company has sixty-four coffee-houses. It is equally successful in many other cities, as Bradford, Bristol, and Birmingham, and has extended throughout the Kingdom. Probably the coffee-house movement has done more than any other single agency to diminish intemperance. A few simple rules are observed. The houses are always on the ground floor, and on corners if possible; the food and drink served are always of the best quality, while the prices are low; and they are entirely unconnected with any appearance of religion. Scripture texts, Biblical mottoes, offensive signs, are all unknown. The houses are almost all commercial successes. We make the following quotation from Mr. Bentley's paper. He says:

Its rapid growth may be judged by the amount of capital which it is estimated is invested in coffee-houses, temperance restaurants, and hotels in Great Britain and Ireland. The sum probably exceeds two millions of pounds sterling, the number of establishments 7,000, and the persons directly employed, 56,000.

The work is mainly carried on by joint-stock companies incorporated on the limited liability principle, and managed by directors of high character, representing all sections of society, politics, and religion. Most of these companies pay a uniform dividend of ten per cent. per annum on the invested capital, besides making ample provision for repairs, renewals, and depreciation; in many cases also setting apart a substantial sum out of the profits to be divided among the employees as bonus. The average dividend paid, as far as can be ascertained, has been about eight per cent.

Evening attractions are made a special study. Newspapers and periodicals are on the tables, a piano is a requisite piece of furniture; in some cases concerts, entertainments, and debates are arranged. Games of skill, such as chess, draughts, and billiards, are provided and encouraged, for here they can be practiced apart from drink, gambling, profanity, and bad company, with which they are too often associated elsewhere.

Christian Philosophy Summer School

We have before us the prospectus of the seventeenth Summer School of Christian Philosophy. It will be held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, July 6-12. The range of topics to be considered is broad and instructive, and arranged according to a definite and easily discernible plan. The course is to be opened by Professor Wright, of Oberlin; subject, "The Bible: Have its Claims as the Word of God been Invalidated by Science?" Dr. Osgood, of Rochester Theological Seminary, will discuss "The Claims of the Bible as the Word of God, and whether they have been Invalidated by the Higher Criticism." "Has the Biblical Doctrine of Inspiration been Invalidated?" will be presented by Dr. Warfield, of Princeton; while Dr. Burrell will try to show "How the Doctrine of Inspiration can be made Helpful in the Christian Life." Dr. Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University, will show "What Christianity Promises to Man and Society." The sermons on Sunday will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Gregory, late President of Lake Forest University, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, of New York. "Sociology: Its Definition and Content" will be the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Scovel, of Worcester College, Ohio. "The Body and Will; or, The Relation of Heredity and Environment to Individual Character" will be treated by Dr. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair. The Rev. R. A. Torrey, Superintendent of the Moody Institute in Chicago, will speak of "The Needs, Methods, Results, and Outlook of City Evangelization." Commander Ballington Booth will conduct the evening services July 11; July 12, President Andrews, of Brown University, will lecture on "The Origin and Obligation of Wealth;" and the same day Mr. Henry George will speak of "The Attitude of Christianity Towards Social Movements." All who attend will greatly miss the genial and inspiring presence and words of the President of the Institute, the Rev. Dr. Deems. He and this School have been inseparable, but his recent illness will doubtless prevent his attendance at its next sessions. Dr. Deems has worked for this Institute with tireless fidelity, and to him more than to any other man is due the credit for the great work which it has accomplished.

The Outlook desires to extend its congratulations to the Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, father of the Christian Endeavor movement, on the successful completion of his great tour around the world. Since he left New York he has traveled about forty thousand miles,