

Lightfoot's great work. Writing of Heras, Mr. Cruttwell says: "His rank in the Church is indicated under the type of a bench (*subsellium*), as distinguished from a chair (*cathedra*); by which we are to understand that he was a layman." Is not the *subsellium* the seat of the presbyter, or at any rate an inferior rank of clergy? In another place he writes: "*Nauclerus* (shipmaster or passenger)." Does he wish us to understand that *Nauclerus* means indifferently either one or the other? Little blemishes like these we regret to find in a book of so great usefulness and general correctness.

The section upon the heresies is, in the main, excellent, and contains reflections and judgments of fine depth and breadth; yet here again we are forced to deplore that Mr. Cruttwell did not examine the more recently discovered Gnostic writings, instead of relying entirely upon the accounts of the Christian orthodox antagonists. Just what does he mean by saying (page 253): "Ebionism is reviving under the guise of Biblical Theology"? To the introduction to Book III., on the Apologists, we feel certain that we cannot give praise so high as to mislead for the manner in which it shows the conditions with which the early Christian writers had to deal and precisely what they set themselves to accomplish. This is a matter about which we have needed some clear and brief presentment such as Mr. Cruttwell has given us. With the Alexandrian school of theology he is in close intellectual sympathy. "In estimating the task which the Alexandrian school set before it, we must remember that it had hitherto been a reproach to Christianity that it had not succeeded in combating the difficulties of the higher minds. . . . The difficulty was a real one. The problem was pressing and well worthy of solution. And a succession of men arose, who, whatever their shortcomings in simplicity of faith, whatever their aberrations from rigid orthodoxy, boldly faced its requirements, and shrank from no mental labor, no risk of misinterpretation, in probing to the very root the fundamental conditions necessary to solve it." "Greek theology has many faults, many aberrations, many shortcomings; but inasmuch as it honestly attempts to connect our religious beliefs by an organic process with our scientific knowledge, it can never lose its significance, and least of all in the present day." This is well enough, but what, in this connection, does he mean when he writes: "The idea of an antithesis between two kingdoms, one of Nature in which uniformity reigns and one of Grace in which it does not, and the confinement of spiritual and religious truth to the latter, was conceivable in the thirteenth century when stated by an 'Angelic Doctor,' but it is not conceivable in the nineteenth, even though by the 'angel from heaven' himself" (page 656)? In discussing Latin theologians he does more justice to them than most writers of his school; and, in particular, that much-abused "father" Arnobius receives adequate attention and a fair estimate. Taken as a whole, Mr. Cruttwell's book supplies a real need of theological students; its plan and purpose are judicious, but the author appears to have trusted too much to translations and to second-hand authorities, and has produced his compilation in too much haste and with too little reference to other than English writers.



### Literary Notes

—The Cassell Publishing Company, of this city, has been reorganized and has resumed business.

—Mr. Norman Gale, the author of the fresh and fragrant strawberry-and-cream verse of "A Country Muse," is a teacher. He has a school of his own at the now famous English town of Rugby.

—Undeterred by the ridicule with which all attempts to teach journalism have been received by many newspapers during the past few years, a four years' course in journalism, under the charge of Professor J. F. Johnson, has been arranged in the University of Pennsylvania.

—Mr. Besant seems to have risen above the insularity of view which is the besetting sin of so many English writers, and looked at things in this country with a sincere desire to recognize what is good and promising. He has even had the courage to think well of the Literary Congresses, and that is saying a great deal for a man who lives in the same atmosphere with Mr. Andrew Lang.

—Archdeacon Farrar will follow up his book on "The Commandments" with another on the "Lord's Prayer," being a series of sermons delivered at Westminster Abbey last winter. Thomas Whittaker will issue it early in October. The same publisher announces a volume of "Christmas Carols" by the same writer, to be illustrated with photogravures from some recent pictures of the Madonna and Child.

—A new volume, which is expected to attract much attention, has just been written by the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, whose

"Personal Reminiscences," published last spring, was so widely read. The forthcoming volume is entitled "An Unknown Heroine," an episode of the war between the States. The publishers, Messrs. Richmond, Croscup & Co., New York, expect to have the book ready very soon.

—A very interesting announcement is made by T. Y. Crowell & Co., of this city, which will have special attractiveness for the readers of The Outlook. Mr. Edward Porritt, a constant contributor to our columns, has written a book on "The Englishman at Home: His Responsibilities and Privileges." In thirteen chapters, beginning with local bodies and passing on to Parliament and the State Departments in London, Mr. Porritt outlines and describes the political organization of the English people, and the functions of their various governing bodies. The origin of English institutions is shown, the manner in which they are worked indicated, and the spirit and character of the men who administer them described. This volume will have great value for American readers in that it will give them, more compactly and comprehensively than they can secure elsewhere, an insight into the political organization of England.



### Books Received

- AMERICAN BOOK CO., NEW YORK  
 Scott, Sir Walter, Bart. The Lady of the Lake. 30 cents.  
 Arnold, Thomas K. A First and Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar. \$1.  
 Arnold, Thomas K. A Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition. \$1.  
 Harper, William R., and F. J. Miller. The Æneid and Bucolics of Vergil. \$1.50.  
 Harper, William R., and James Wallace. Xenophon's Anabasis. \$1.50.
- THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK  
 Pennell, Elizabeth R. To Gypsyland. \$1.50.  
 Riley, James Whitcomb. Poems Here at Home. \$1.50.  
 Gladden, Rev. Washington. The Cosmopolis City Club. \$1.  
 Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. Handbook of English Cathedrals. \$2.50.  
 Catherwood, Mary H. The White Islander. \$1.25.  
 Harrison, Mrs. Burton. Sweet Bells Out of Tune. \$1.25.  
 Rice, Dr. J. M. The Public School System of the United States. \$1.50.  
 The Autobiography of Tommaso Salvini. \$1.50.  
 Gilder, Richard Watson. The Great Remembrance and Other Poems. 75 cts.  
 Edwards, George W. Thumb-nail Sketches. \$1.  
 King, Grace. Balcony Stories. \$1.25.  
 Newell, P. S. Topsy and Turvy. \$1.  
 Janvier, Thomas A. An Embassy to Provence. \$1.25.  
 Camp, Walter. Walter Camp's Book of College Sports. \$1.75.  
 Stoddard, William O. The White Cave. \$1.50.  
 Cox, Palmer. The Brownies at Home. \$1.50.
- ROBERT CLARKE & CO., CINCINNATI  
 Sharp, Kate Dooris. Eleanor's Courtship, and The Songs that Sang Themselves.
- CONGREGATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND PUBLISHING SOCIETY, BOSTON  
 Naruse, Jinzo. A Modern Paul in Japan. \$1.  
 Sheldon, Rev. Charles M. The Twentieth Door. \$1.50.  
 Weaver, Emily. Prince Rupert's Namesake. \$1.50.
- T. Y. CROWELL & CO., NEW YORK  
 Morrison, Sarah E. Chilhowee Boys. \$1.50.  
 Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. \$1.25.  
 Lamb, Charles and Mary. Tales from Shakespeare. \$1.
- DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK  
 Dobson, Austin. Horace Walpole: A Memoir.  
 Journal of Eugénie de Guérin. Edited by G. S. Trebutien. 2 Vols.  
 Lewis, George H. National Consolidation of the Railways of the United States.
- Palmer, Lynde. A Question of Honour.  
 Wheatley, Louise K. Ashes of Roses.  
 Barlow, Jane. Irish Idylls.
- E. P. DUTTON & CO., NEW YORK  
 Selections from the Writings of the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D. By H. L. S. and L. H. S. \$1.25.  
 The Screen Calendar. \$1.  
 Golden Harvest. Scripture Texts and Hymns. \$1.50.
- GINN & CO., BOSTON  
 Fulton, Robert I., and T. C. Trueblood. Practical Elements of Elocution. \$1.50.  
 Eysenbach, William. A Practical German Grammar. \$1.10.
- HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK  
 Dering, Ross G. Dr. Mirabel's Theory. 50 cts.
- HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON  
 Gordon, Rev. George A., D.D. Witness to Immortality in Literature, Philosophy, and Life.  
 Bacon, Alice M. A Japanese Interior. \$1.25.  
 Jackson, George A. The Son of a Prophet. \$1.25.
- INTERNATIONAL BIBLE AGENCY, NEW YORK  
 International Teachers' Bible.
- D. LOTHROP CO., BOSTON  
 The Pansy. Worth Having. \$1.
- MACMILLAN & CO., NEW YORK  
 The Epistles to the Colossians and to Philemon. With Introduction by the Rev. H. C. G. Moule. 50 cts.
- MERRILL & BAKER, NEW YORK  
 Tourgée, Albion W. Out of the Sunset Sea. \$1.75.
- THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO  
 Romanes, George J. An Examination of Weismannism. \$1.  
 Carus, Dr. Paul. The Religion of Science. 25 cts.  
 Carus, Dr. Paul. Our Need of Philosophy.  
 Müller, F. Max. Three Introductory Lectures on the Science of Thought. 25 cts.
- CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK  
 Wedmore, Frederick. Pastorals of France: Renunciations. (Imported.) \$2.50.  
 Hastings, Rev. James. The Expository Times. Vol. IV. (Imported.) \$3.  
 Drake, Samuel A. The Making of Virginia and the Middle Colonies. \$1.50.  
 Shedd, William G. T., D.D. Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy. \$2.  
 Stockton, Frank R. The Watchmaker's Wife, and Other Stories. \$1.25.  
 Brooks, Noah. Statesmen. \$2.  
 Stoddard, William O. Men of Business. \$2.  
 Schaff, Philip, D.D. Theological Propædæutic. \$3.  
 Stories of the Army. 75 cts.
- E. B. TREAT, NEW YORK  
 Addresses Commemorative of the Discovery of America, 1892-1893. Edited by Frederick Saunders. \$3.50.
- THE TRUTH-SEEKER CO., NEW YORK  
 Lorentz, Albert M. Pleasure and Progress. 50 cts.

## With Our Readers

### I.—Correspondence

#### Bimetallism

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

In The Outlook for September 23 is an editorial "To Bimetallists." I am disappointed at the views you express therein, and do not feel satisfied not to enter my protest. The most rabid gold monometallist asks only the unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act, and yet The Outlook thinks it is helping the cause of bimetallism by giving the gold monometallists all they ask for. (1) Unsatisfactory as the Sherman Act is, it is all there is in favor of silver. If professed friends of silver are really true friends of silver, they ought to see that it is just as well and a good deal easier and safer to restore silver to its old position as a standard of value at the same time that the Sherman Act is repealed. If it cannot be done then, there would be less chance after the repeal of the Act, for the reason that the repeal would be rightly considered a victory in favor of the gold standard. The gold advocates and the press they control would so proclaim it, and the people would so regard it.

(2) The next step on the programme would be the passage of an act authorizing the Government to issue from one hundred to three hundred million 3 per cent. gold-bearing bonds to be sold for gold at par, and the banks to be allowed to issue currency to the face value of the bonds. Then would follow an increased issue of currency by the banks; this would revive business and restore temporary prosperity, and what then would be the prospects of success of a great national educational campaign in favor of bimetallism? The masses are slow to think or act for themselves unless impelled to by necessity. The money power and the press it controls would loudly and constantly proclaim that this revival of business prosperity was due to the repeal of the Sherman Act, and The Outlook's national educational campaign in favor of bimetallism would languish, until, perhaps, in eight or ten years, the money power might think the business sponge—the people—had absorbed enough accumulations of labor to be worth squeezing again; if so, there would follow the contraction of currency and credits, causing the shrinking of values, bankruptcy, and ruin which we have so lately witnessed.

(3) The more real money, gold and silver, the people possess, the less credit money they will need, and the better it will be for them.

There is certainly something wrong in our system of finance when a business man cannot borrow a dollar of currency on Government bonds as security, and at the same time a certain portion of the people are given by the Government the right of furnishing currency to the people, the Government giving this privileged class currency to ninety per cent. of the face value of their bonds deposited, and allowing them interest on the bonds besides.

(4) Why not allow the people themselves, in case they see fit, to deposit Government bonds and draw currency to the face of the bonds, losing the interest on the bonds while having the use of the currency, as proposed by Congressman Johnson?

The reason is, the money power are determined to control the currency, and no measure that will tend to make the people independent of them will be allowed to pass if they can help it, and they will continue to inflate and contract the currency, to stimulate business by expansion of currency and credits, until it suits their pleasure to squeeze out the accumulations of business by a general contraction of credits and currency. Where are the leaders of the people—the real leaders, who see what the people need, and will fight for their rights instead of robbing them?

C.

(1) We have already stated our reason for favoring the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act. That reason is, in brief, that it is consistent neither with bimetallism nor with monometallism, and we need to get it out of the way that the issue between the two systems may be clearly put, understood, and passed upon. Compromises founded on no principle, and inconsistent with all principles, are always bad.

(2) It will be time enough to meet that issue when it arises. We are opposed to borrowing gold in order to pay obligations incurred in silver, and have said so emphatically.

(3) If you mean the less paper and the more coin the better, we do not agree with you. Paper is a better currency than coin. Coin is useful as a standard by which to measure the value of paper, but it is not as convenient or advantageous as paper for a circulating medium.

(4) What you propose, and what is proposed by Congressman Johnson, is substantially the interconvertible bond plan of Secretary of the Treasury Windom. We approved it when he proposed it some years ago, and we approve it now. We think it a far better method of securing a larger currency than either that of borrowing and storing gold, or buying and storing silver.—THE EDITORS.

#### Flowers for the Poor

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The Flower Mission of the University Settlement of New York City make an especial appeal at this time for plants, slips, flowers, pressed autumn leaves or berries. Anything that will brighten the tenements during the coming winter will be thankfully received. Plants are particularly desired, and can be potted by us. The work has been carried on most successfully during the summer months, owing to the help of our friends. We are very grateful for what they have done in the past; will they not aid us still further before the coming of the frosts? If they could see the delight with which the flowers are received, the pleased and eager faces, we feel sure they would be amply repaid for their trouble.

K.

26 Delancey Street, New York.

#### The Immanence of God

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The truth of the immanence of God, which you have so strongly advocated as against the transcendentalism of God, has been of great help to me, as, no doubt, it has been to many others. Of course, I mean the transcendental immanence of God; that is, God is in all things, and yet above, beyond all things. Everything—nature, man, history—is the revealing of God within. Law is the working of the constant, inner mind. Force is the operation of the inner will. All mode of force is the will in different operations. This will is the will of the Father, who is all-loving, all-wise. Are there not grave difficulties in this thought that cannot be answered? I do not refer to personal sin, which is caused by the human will in opposition to the divine will. Nor do I refer to pestilences, which may occur from human ignorance or carelessness. I now speak of such natural events as storms and earthquakes destroying people, wrecking homes and cities, over which man has no control. How, if God is in his world, if all force is the manifestation of his loving, fatherly will, can these be? The answer may come, "He chasteneth those whom he loveth." But the answer to that is plain. God is an impartial Father. He loves all his children alike. How, then, are these evidences of his love sent again and again to one set of his children, while others are neglected and passed by? To be perfectly honest, beyond the constraint of all theories, is there not a force in Nature opposed to, or at least regardless of, man?

JOHN GASS.

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### II.—Notes and Queries

The following lines, so beautiful and appropriate, are engraved on a tablet just within the entrance to the cemetery at the village of Salem, in this State, and I have long desired to know their author. Will some one kindly inform me by whom they were written?

"Lo! what a motley and incongruous throng  
In undistinguished fellowship are here!  
Fame, beauty, learning, strength herculean,  
Rank, honors, fortune, valor, or renown—  
What trace is left of ye? The direst foes  
Here meet in peace, their feuds forever past.  
No burnings of the heart, no envious sneers,  
No covert malice here, or open brawls annoy;  
All strife is o'er. The creditor his debtor  
No more sues, for here all debts are paid,  
Save that great debt incurred by sin,  
Which, when the final day of reckoning  
Shall appear, canceled will be, or paid in full."

G. P. E.

A copy of The Christian Union for May 27, 1893, has just fallen into my hands, and I find in it a quotation, signed "E. S. R.," regarding the authorship of a quotation beginning:

"I have heard many speak, but this one man—  
So anxious not to go to heaven alone—"

The passage is at the conclusion of Jean Ingelow's poem entitled "Brothers, and a Sermon," and may be found, I suppose, in any collection of her poems. Mine was published by Roberts Brothers in 1866.

E. A. D.

Will some one supply the lines which should follow this quotation? The whole contains the Books of the Old Testament in rhyme:

"The great Jehovah speaks to us  
In Genesis and Exodus.  
Leviticus and Numbers see,  
Followed by Deuteronomy.  
Joshua and Judges next appear,  
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear."

G. B. B.

Who wrote

"Talent is built in solitude;  
Character in the stream of life?"

I read it originally in German, of which the above is a free translation.

A. B. C.

Can any of your readers tell me where I can find Spurgeon's sermon on "Walking with God"?

W. E. G.

### No Pen Can Describe

the suffering I endured ten years from Dyspepsia. I tried almost every medicine in the market, and consulted several good physicians without getting any relief. In fact, I had taken so much medicine that I had almost given up hope of ever being any better, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gave me relief very soon. But I continued with it until now I am entirely cured of the dys-

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