

the Old Testament. The date of the Book of Daniel he gives as 167-164 B.C. These two data are sufficient to indicate his point of view. "Faith," he says, "as the Bible, especially the Old Testament, freed from rabbinical influence, understands it, is not faith in the sacred letter, the written word, but faith in the manifestation of God in history, in his interference in the world with a view to the salvation of humanity, faith in the living word inspired by the Divine Spirit in the prophets, faith in the holy mission of these men of God." This book clearly belongs to modern scholarship and to liberal theology. In its style it is lucid and less technical than Schultz's work on the same subject, and therefore much better adapted to the wants of the general reader. The work of translation has been satisfactorily done, and with good judgment in the matter of notes, references, and indices. A work of this nature always calls for a bibliography, and we hope that a second edition will be necessary, so that the translator can supply this most useful adjunct. (T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.)

A Child's History of France. By John Bonner. It was such an excellent idea to prepare an illustrated brief history of France for young people, devoted mainly to "incident, drama, portrait, landscape, romance, and local color," that one seriously regrets that the work is not better done. The plain truth is that, in his desire to be readable, Mr. Bonner has overdone the matter. That his book is sprightly enough to hold the attention cannot be denied—it is too sprightly. Facetiousness is endurable to some extent in such a book, but cheap sarcasm and almost cynicism are terribly out of place. The frequent occurrence of such expressions as "He asked her would she do it" ought not to be possible in a school text-book. The illustrations are not always selected with the best taste—pictures of a queen striking out a man's eye and of wretches in the throes of death from torture, all realistically presented, are not desirable to put before children. We might find fault with the author's accuracy historically, but it is hardly worth while to quote instances. The chief faults of the book are those of literary taste. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

The Dictionary of Quotations which the Rev. James Wood has compiled from English, foreign, and ancient literatures is comprehensive and well edited. It contains some thirty thousand aphorisms, maxims, proverbs, and brief quotations from famous authors. The effort has not been to make a collection of "familiar quotations," but rather to mass so large a quantity of pithy and wise sayings that the apt word for any occasion may readily be found. The arrangement is an alphabetical one, but a topical index at the end aids the searcher. There is no authors' index. For the sake of condensation only the author's name, without the title of the book from which the quotation is taken, is affixed to each extract. Mr. Wood is well known as the editor of "Nuttall's Standard Dictionary." He has now given us a really valuable addition to the reference library. (F. Warne & Co., New York.)

In 1891 the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Bickersteth, with his wife and daughter, made a tour of Japan, and Miss M. Bickersteth has published an account of the visitation under the title of *Japan as We Saw It*, with a Preface by the Bishop of Exeter. The style is good, and the book reads easily. The writer had her eyes open to the oddities of Japanese character and habits, and the volume is copiously illustrated with pretty pictures, together with a fine large map. Considerable attention is given to the work and prospects of Christian missions in Japan. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

How the Codex was Found; A Narrative of Two Visits to Sinai: From Mrs. Lewis's Journal, 1892-1893, by Margaret Dunlop Gibson, is an entirely delightful account of the most important discovery in the realm of Biblical lore since Tischendorf found the great Sinaitic Codex of the New Testament. The second visit was made in company with Mr. Rendel Harris, and a Syriac manuscript of the Gospels, of great antiquity, was accurately photographed. It is too soon to conjecture what effect this newly found codex will have upon the text of the New Testament, but it is right to recollect that the discovery is due to a woman. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

We welcome a new edition, for schools and colleges, of *The Satires and Epistles of Horace*, by Professor James H. Kirkland, of Vanderbilt University. This edition is based upon Kiessling's edition, but with the addition of the results of the labors of all Horatian scholars of any worth. The commentary in this volume is copious, and incidentally gives the reader thorough information on the subject of Roman life and thought of the time of Horace, besides being a treasure-heap of learned Latinity. (Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, New York.)

Mr. Hardy had been an average business man, who thought that he was a Christian, but was, in his lack of spirituality, in his

selfishness, a shame and a scandal to the religion of Christ. One night he had a dream that he would die, so vivid that he was convinced that his earthly life would certainly terminate in a week. He therefore sets at work to do, before he dies, in a week, the things that he ought to have been doing all through the years of his life. This is the plan of *Robert Hardy's Seven Days*, by Charles M. Sheldon. (Congregational Sunday-School and Society Publishing Company, Boston.) The several chapters of the story were originally delivered as sermons.

A new and one-volume edition of *The Memories of Dean Hole* has just been published by the Macmillans, of this city. This is, we believe, the fifth time this book has been reprinted since its first publication less than a year ago. It well deserves its popularity, for there have been few books which combine more pleasingly the charm of anecdotal reminiscence and of a sincere and charming personality.



Literary Notes

—French novelists to the number of more than a hundred have organized a society for the protection of their interests in the matter of contracts and translations. In order to be a member one must have published at least four novels.

—"Speaking of 'Dr. Pascal,'" remarked a literary woman recently, "I am again reminded of Lowell's apt phrase, that most French novels should have upon their covers the sign of the old country inns: 'Entertainment within for man and beast.'"

—Herbert Spencer is to be congratulated on the completion of his "Principles of Ethics," which he has himself always looked upon as the crowning part of his system. The latter part of the second volume appears for the first time this year, the first volume having been completed last year.

—Mr. Dodgson—otherwise "Lewis Carroll," and the author of the inimitable "Alice's Adventures"—has brought out a book which, under the title of "Curiosa Mathematica," sets forth a series of mathematical problems with mentally worked solutions. These he calls "pillow-problems," to be thought out during sleepless nights "by ordinary mathematicians when mental occupation is needed."

—The Clyde and its scenery form the background for Mr. J. M. Barrie's new novel—a book which he is writing at "Thrum's," otherwise Kirriemuir. The natives are, it is said, very proud of Mr. Barrie's literary successes, though they do not give him credit for originality. They have a pet theory that he gets all his material from a local worthy; and that, having set down in his note-book the stories and anecdotes communicated by this gentleman, he merely makes fair copies and dispatches them to his London publisher.



Books Received

- THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, PHILADELPHIA
Reeves, Mrs. S. K. Donald Patterson's Daughter. \$1.10.
Willey, Mary B. Tending Upward. \$1.10.
D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK
Parker, Gilbert. The Translation of a Savage. 75 cts.
Grand, Sarah. Ideals. \$1.
GINN & CO., BOSTON
Van Daell, Alphonse N. An Introduction to the French Language.
HARPER & BROS., NEW YORK
Waldstein, Charles. The Work of John Ruskin. \$1.
Hibbard, George A. Nowadays, and Other Stories. \$1.25.
James, Henry. Essays in London and Elsewhere. \$1.25.
Fuller, Henry B. The Cliff-Dwellers. \$1.50.
Wheeler, Candace. Household Art. (In the Distaff Series.) \$1.
Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Kindergarten. (In the Distaff Series.) \$1.
HUNT & EATON, NEW YORK
Tiffany, Rev. P. H., D.D., LL.D. Pulpit and Platform. \$1.25.
De Witt, Julia A. W. Life's Battle Won. \$1.50.
Robinson, Rev. S. V. A Physician's Notes on Apostolic Times. 20 cts.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., NEW YORK
Ransom, J. Ulrich, B.A. Longmans' German Grammar. 90 cts.
Parr, Mrs. Can This Be Love? \$1.25.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, and Edward Channing. English History for American Readers. \$1.20.
Leyton, Frank. Skeleton Leaves. \$2.
WM. A. FOND & CO., NEW YORK
Müller, C. C. Tables for the Writing of Elementary Exercises in the Study of Harmony. 2 Vols. 50 cts. each.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK
Spofford, Mrs. O. M. A Norse Romance. \$2.50.
Correll, John Russell. Diccon the Bold. \$1.25.
The King and the Kingdom: A Study of the Four Gospels. 3 Vols. \$4.20.
F. H. REVELL CO., NEW YORK
Nugent, Sophia M. "My Guest-Chamber." 50 cts.
Gordon, A. J. In Christ. \$1.
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK
De Saint-Amand, Imbert. The Court of Louis XIV. Translated by Elizabeth G. Martin. \$1.25.
Stories of Italy. 75 cts.
Page, Thomas Nelson. The Old South. In Ole Virginia. Elsket. Newfound River. \$4.50 per set.
Cable, George W. Old Creole Days. The Granddissimes. Dr. Sevier. Bonaventure. Strange True Stories of Louisiana. \$6 per set.
SILVER, BURDETT & CO., NEW YORK
Baldwin, James, Ph.D. The Book of Elegies.
FREDERICK WARNE & CO., NEW YORK
Wood, Rev. James. Dictionary of Quotations. \$2.50.
THOMAS WHITTAKER, NEW YORK
Richardson, Martha Wallace. Royal Helps for Loyal Living. \$1.

With Our Readers

I.—Correspondence

The Moral Character of Advertising To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

You may not know everything, but you ought to. At any rate, you ought to be able to answer a question in morals that troubles me very much.

I have just dismissed from my presence a representative of one of our leading New York dailies. I say "one of our leading New York dailies" because, as you know, there are a number of them. They all lead in some fashion. This is a very enterprising and very successful paper, as that term is generally understood, and has made a good share of its money by inducing people to advertise in its columns. Once a year it prepares "for its readers" a careful and truthful account of the private schools of the city—sends its intelligent reporters out to gather the facts it is to spread before its readers, and then publishes them. The articles are well written, have the air of being fair and discriminating—even if a little gushing in spots—and, on the whole, give a truthful account of the schools of which they speak. I am always favored with a call, always give gladly what information I can about my school, and am always left out in the final account. I am left out because I refuse to pay a dollar a line for what is to be said of me. I don't object to the dollar a line—it is a reasonable price—but I object to paying a dollar a line for an editorial article that goes to the readers as the unbiased and unbought opinion of the writer. I have so stated my objection, and have been laughed at for my squeamishness and lack of business sagacity. I am even called "an incorrigible" and "a crank." Perhaps I am. "Why," says the wily representative, "there are no false pretenses about this. Nobody is deceived. Everybody knows that these are paid notices." "Oh," I said, "is that so? And are you perfectly willing everybody should know?" "Certainly; why not?" "Oh, I only thought you meant to deceive your readers; but now, as you do not, and are perfectly frank and aboveboard, I will take one hundred lines at one dollar a line, if you will permit me to place over my notice: 'This notice is paid for by the advertiser at one dollar a line.' That will leave no doubt on the subject, and will, besides, leave a better taste in my mouth."

Can you believe it? my offer was refused? and I have never yet been able to see why it should have been. Now, Mr. Editor, I am an advertiser in a small way, and I am seeking for truth. I want to do things straight, if I know how. Did I do wrong to refuse to go into the *olla podrida* of school notices, at one dollar a line, when it was worth it? or did the newspaper do wrong to refuse me the privilege of labeling my wares, when I stated only a truth which everybody understood, and was willing to pay for the notice? or were we both wrong, or both right? What would you have done in my place? What would you have done in the other fellow's place? There must be some way of settling so simple a matter upon well-recognized rules of honesty and of business sagacity. Won't you do it? and oblige

S. S. PACKARD.

New York.

You were right.

The newspaper man was wrong—as was the newspaper behind him.

The wrong was not primarily in declining your offer—to have done as you wished would have destroyed an essential feature of the scheme. It was the scheme itself that was wrong, dishonest, and, in the long run, impolitic. The offer was made to receive and publish for you, at advertising rates, descriptive matter concerning your school, and to so present this to the many thousand readers of the "leading journal" in question that they should believe it to be a part of the regular reading-matter of the journal. This deceives, or is planned to deceive, the reader, and if you

had accepted the offer, you would have been a party to the fault.

The only theory of journalism that is consistent with any claim of dignity, character, or influence is that the reading-matter presented by the editors—that which expresses the individuality of the paper and gives it value—is chosen in the interest of the reader, to give him information or entertainment or to guide his judgment, and that it is chosen without regard to money considerations.

The reader has a right to a clear separation between this part of the paper and the advertising matter, to the end that he may know whether he is reading the paper's opinions or the opinions which a merchant or a banker or a school principal is paying a dollar a line to have published.

Any periodical which allows advertising to appear so that readers cannot distinguish it from the regular reading-matter of the paper, is doing its best to lower the dignity of journalism, to diminish the power of the press, and to hasten the day when there will be no such thing as editorial influence.

It is because the process of demoralization is not yet complete, and there is still a popular belief that editorial opinions in "leading journals" cannot be bought at a dollar a line, that some advertisers are ready to buy such articles as our correspondent describes.—THE EDITORS.

From Iowa

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

The people of Iowa, at a non-partisan election (several years past), voted for a prohibitory law. The Legislature, in obedience to the people, made the present prohibitory law. Many Democrats voted for prohibition, not because they wanted such a law, but, as their speakers publicly said, "to beat the Republicans." The General Assembly, being Republican, would have to make the law. It would be odious to many Republicans, especially in the cities. The Democrats would oppose the law, denounce it as a Republican measure and a failure, and thereby defeat that party. The scheme was successful. The Republican party was defeated. This was how the Republican party became "the party of prohibition," as you say. Now, the late Republican Convention, still believing in "government by the people," submits the question to them. If the people desire this law to remain as it is, or wish any change, they can make it known through their representatives in the Legislature. This is common sense, and is satisfactory to all Republicans, whatever may be their views on the temperance question. Of course no Republican plank can be satisfactory to the Prohibition party, or any other party.

J. J. D.

West Grove, Iowa.

II.—Notes and Queries

What books has the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D.D., of New York, in print? Where can they be obtained? What is the price? W. D. B.

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's books are: "The Blind Man's Creed, and Other Sermons" (\$1); "What Would the World be Without Religion?" (30 cts.); "Pattern on the Mount, and Other Sermons" (\$1.25); "The Question of the Hour" (15 cts.)—all published by the A. D. F. Randolph Company, New York City; "Swiss Guide," an allegory (50 cts.), and "Three Gates on a Side" (\$1.25), published by the F. H. Revell Company, New York; and "The Latin Verb," published by Ginn & Co., Boston (40 cts.).

Where can I find a clear and concise history of the Austrian-Prussian war of 1866, the causes which led to it, and the part taken in it by the smaller German States? R.

In the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the titles Austria and Prus-

CLEVELAND'S

The Thrifty Housewife

is a valuable prize. Every man likes good management in the household. The sensible wife makes things go as far as she can.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

will help her to do this. It is more powerful than other brands. More wholesome, too.

Pure & Sure.

BAKING-POWDER

sia, and under the titles of the several smaller German States.

"Westerner."—We think you are right in holding that the New Testament does not directly enjoin any Sabbath, or in any way restate the Fourth Commandment as it restates the others; also, that Paul remits the (Jewish) Sabbath days to the liberty of the Christian conscience. But what is often lost sight of is most important to remember. (1) The Lord's Day could not have been kept at first as it can now be kept. The only free time for its observance in the Jewish and Gentile communities was before sunrise and after sunset. (2) There is full proof that it was observed at such times. (See Acts xx., 7, and Pliny's letter to Trajan, A.D. 103.) (3) If Christians then did the best they could to hallow the Lord's Day for spiritual uses, their example is a good enough precept. (4) The true principle for the settlement of the question of present duty on this point is in viewing the Lord's Day, not as a matter of precept, but as a door of desirable opportunity for the highest ends. (5) No principle can survive in the world except as represented in institutions, and no religion can maintain itself without the recognition secured for it by its sacred days. This is a law of the mind, and the laws of the mind are the laws of God.

In answer to "L. E. C.," Elizabeth Doten is the author of the lines beginning:

"God of the granite and the rose,
Soul of the sparrow and the bee."

J. W. K.

In answer to "G. W. C.," Arthur Clough is the author, and the verse a part of a poem beginning, "What we, when face to face we see."

S. M. N.

To the Right Spot

Every dose seemed to go, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had a bad cough for nearly two years, coming on after the grip. I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me relief at once. I got six bottles, and have taken nearly all of it, and know I am much better every way. So many medicines are advertised that do no good, I would not say anything in favor of any unless I was fully satisfied it was good and worth trying. I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

believe Hood's is good."—DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis. Get only Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache.