

of the popular lecturer who is condescending to make things plain to the stupidest and the most youthful, but perhaps that is not, after all, a bad fault. The index is fair.



The Episcopal Hymnal¹

This book, with its 679 hymns, with tunes chosen with the utmost care, from every available source, by three most competent persons, certainly ought to satisfy "all sorts and conditions of men."

Dr. Messiter's edition,¹ the first to appear, contains tunes which are particularly suited to congregational use, and it would almost seem to be provided in order that the exhortation, "Let *all* the people praise thee, O Lord," might be obeyed, as many of the tunes are of German origin, and of the chorale order, being favorable to the medium register of the voice; indeed, the same may be said of the English tunes in this book, which are so familiar to all Episcopalians. A peculiarity of this edition is that the concluding "Amen" is omitted—an innovation, whether pleasing or not is to be determined.

The next to appear² was edited by the Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, N. Y., and contains more tunes by American composers than the other, and also more of the old familiar tunes which have been a source of comfort and consolation to Christians of every denomination, and which are sung in all churches. There are a number of tunes written specially for this edition; the usual metronome marks are omitted, the tempo being left to the discretion of the choirmaster; in his preface Mr. Tucker quotes Dr. Monk's saying that "The speed must always vary with the size of the congregation, a large congregation singing more slowly than a small one, without the rhythmical sense perceiving any difference." This is a very handsome book in a plain, unobtrusive way.

The last,³ compiled by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Hutchins, of Concord, Mass., is the largest of the three, and contains both old and new tunes; the editor makes a new departure, as, by using black notes, he has been able to use duplicate tunes—in some cases as many as four to the same hymn. This book contains more distinctively American tunes than either of the others, and they compare very favorably with those written by the musicians of other lands. There is the usual appendix to each of these books, with the morning and evening canticles and the occasional anthems. It is, however, very much abbreviated, the Gregorians being omitted altogether.

The conclusion of the whole matter seems to be this—that the first edition is ascetic in its tone, inclined to be severe, while very churchly and devotional; the second is conservative and dignified; while the last is modern and aggressive, though also teeming with devotion to God and the Church.



Anti-Higher Criticism; or, Testimony to the Infallibility of the Bible. Edited and compiled by the Rev. L. W. Munhall, M.A. (Hunt & Eaton, New York.) The spirit of this book is indicated by its title, and even more clearly by its preface. "Because of the audacious and persistent assaults made upon the integrity of the Bible by many pastors, editors, theological professors, and other educators belonging to orthodox churches, and because of the impudent assumption of these gentlemen that scholarship is almost wholly with them in their methods, work, and conclusion, I decided that the testimony of the last Conference should be directed against these assaults and assumptions." The Conference here referred to is a Bible Conference conducted under the direction of Mr. Munhall each summer by the seaside. It is hardly necessary for us to say that the spirit indicated by this preface is a wholly unscientific spirit; nor is it less an unchristian spirit. Jesus Christ has told his disciples that they cannot enter into the kingdom of God except as they possess a childlike spirit. Now, the essential characteristic of a child is that he approaches new questions in a simple spirit of curiosity, without prepossessions for or against any anticipated conclusions. It is in this spirit that the inquirer after truth

must approach all religious problems. He may, indeed, refuse to consider that there is a problem to be approached; he may, for instance, decline to consider whether there is a God in the universe, or an immortal soul in man—these being to him not questions at all, and his mind not being open respecting them. But if he recognizes that there is a question, he must approach it in the spirit of open-mindedness, and therefore of respect for the opinions of all honest, earnest, and sincere students. That is not the spirit of Mr. Munhall. It is not true that there have been audacious and persistent assaults made upon the integrity of the Bible by many pastors, editors, theological professors, and other educators belonging to orthodox churches. It is not true that the higher criticism is an assault upon the integrity of the Bible, or that those who hold the new views respecting its structure and authorship are, as Mr. Munhall elsewhere intimates, "enemies of God," who are "making the very same fight against the Word of God and using the same weapons as were made and used by Astruc, Voltaire, and Paine." A book edited in this spirit would have no value for scholars were it not that, fortunately, some of the contributors—perhaps we should say many of them—exhibit a very different spirit from that exhibited by the editor. Some of these chapters, as that upon the prophecy of Isaiah, show a singular ignorance of the position occupied by modern scholars, or rather of the grounds upon which that position is based. Others do not discuss, if they do not evade, the more critical questions respecting authorship and purpose. The most valuable papers in the volume are those of Professor Green, of Princeton, on the Pentateuch, which are thoroughly scholarly in spirit. We do not know where one would find a better statement of the traditional view respecting the Pentateuch than in these two papers, though even in them we notice a defect, which seems to us to characterize most conservative writing on this subject—namely, the indication that more time and strength have been put into the study of the higher critics for the purpose of replying to them than into the study of the Bible itself for the purpose of ascertaining what is its structure and who are the authors of its various writings. We wish we had room to transfer to our pages Dr. Green's skillful satire of the documentary hypothesis in the analysis which he has made of the parable of the prodigal son, which he divides into two imaginary documents written by different authors, who had more or less a different design in their writing.

To the series of volumes of "International Humour," of which we have before spoken, is now added *The Humour of America*, edited by Mr. James Barr. The selection must have been difficult with so great a mass of material to draw from. Every one will think of good things not here that might be here, but there are not very many that one would wish away. Of the older writers, "John Phoenix," Artemus Ward, J. G. Saxe, Gaylord Clark, "Orpheus C. Kerr," Irving, Lowell, Mrs. Stowe, Halpine, Shillaber, Holmes, Hawthorne, J. C. Neal, J. K. Paulding, are represented; of the younger humorists, Mark Twain (who might be called the dean of the school), Bill Nye, Burdette, Stockton, Bret Harte, Dudley Warner, Aldrich, G. W. Peck, Joel Chandler Harris, W. L. Alden, Eugene Field, "M. Quad," and others. On the whole, the younger generation holds its own very well with its predecessors. Perhaps variety has been sought after a little too fervently in the collection, but the general result is satisfactory enough. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Despite the oft-repeated plea of the realists that all the stories have been told, and that no one cares for plot or romance in our prosaic time, behold how the number of writers of the novel of romance, adventure, and history increases! Stevenson, Conan Doyle, Quiller-Couch, S. J. Weyman, S. R. Crockett, Barrie (in his "Little Minister," at least), head a long list of lesser lights. To this list must now be added the name of Anthony Hope (heretofore, to us at least, unknown). In *The Prisoner of Zenda* we have a quite impossible and altogether fascinating story. Granted, that is to say, the impossible coincidence on which the whole plot rests, then everything is conceivable and consistent. Most readers of fiction will be willing, for once in a way, to let their imaginations leap the first ditch for the sake of the pleasant canter beyond. The plot is too original and audacious to be spoiled for the reader by outlining it. The author is a born story-teller, and has, moreover, a very pretty wit of his own. (Henry Holt & Co., New York.)

That communion of saints which we believe to be the real "lost link" in the Church's creed is the actualization of the brotherhood of man till oppression, pauperism, and crime even, have become well-nigh an impossibility; when that communion arrives, it will be time to consider its protraction into the other world and into the bosom of God. Meanwhile the idea is in danger of being a superstition if not a mockery. Thoughts of

¹E. & J. B. Young & Co., New York. \$1.50.

²The Century Company, New York. \$1.75.

³The Parish Choir, Boston. \$1.50.

this sort come to us when we take up such publications as *The Communion of Saints: A Lost Link in the Chain of the Church's Creed*, by the Rev. J. Wyllis Rede, M.A., with an Introduction by Lord Halifax. If one had never heard of Mr. Rede, he could in a moment infer the nature of a book introduced by a leader of the ritualistic party in England. The book is pious, well meant, and a good little book of its kind. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York.)

It has been many a day since we have taken up a religious book that has so much "stuff" to the page in it as *The Church of England and Recent Religious Thought*, by Charles A. Whittuck, M.A. (Macmillan & Co., New York.) It is emphatically a book that repays perusal. It is out of the question to give our readers a just and complete idea of the scope of this book without yielding to it more space than we have at disposal. Mr. Whittuck writes without bias, in a perspicuous style, and with a thorough and philosophic view of the history of religious thought in England during the last half-century. His own position may be described by the term "Broad-High Churchman"—that is, he has not the neology of the "Lux Mundi" school, nor the humanitarian impulses of the "Broad" school, but is a traditional Anglican with a liberal temper and a philosophical mind.

Bishop Westcott shows in the latest volume of his sermons that he is alive to the spirit of our times and to the crying needs of the people. He, more than most theologians, is translating creed into deed, and is awaking his clergy in the diocese of Durham to the social work of the Church. He is at the same time somewhat cautious in his statements and carefully orthodox. His position is an admirable one. He says: "For us each amelioration of man's circumstances is a translation of a fragment of our creed into action, and not the self-shaped effort of a kindly nature." *The Incarnation and Common Life* is the title of the volume from which we quote this, and we are strongly tempted to cite more. It is an inspiring book, conservative in method and ripe in thought. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

The student of art and of its history will find a rather brilliant and scholarly work in Mr. Bernhard Berenson's *The Venetian Painters of the Renaissance, with an Index of Their Works*. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.) The author says frankly that he believes that the Venetian painters succeeded in giving the fullest and completest expression that art has received. Mr. Berenson has an attractive style, and his generalizations are of extreme cleverness and interest. This is a convenient book to have at hand when one is reading Ruskin, and the traveler also will find it useful for his purposes.

A useful booklet, giving the historical evidences of the resurrection of Jesus Christ, is *Fact or Fiction in the New Testament Narratives of the Resurrection*, published by the Universalist Publishing House, and written by the Rev. G. M. Harmon, Professor of Biblical Theology in Tufts Divinity School.



Literary Notes

—A new edition of Maarten Maartens's "The Greater Glory" is already demanded.

—Mr. Barrie's "The Little Minister" has now reached its thirty ninth thousand.

—Mr. Harry Furniss's position on "Punch" as illustrator of "The Diary of Toby, M.P.," has been taken by Mr. E. T. Reed, a son of the member for Cardiff.

—The Rev. Richard Owen, a grandson of Sir Richard, has finished his biography of the great Professor. It will be published in two volumes, with a number of portraits and illustrations.

—Mr. Quiller-Couch says that "Esther Waters," by Mr. George Moore, is the most important novel which has been published in England for two years, and to find a book to compare with it we must go back to "Tess of the D'Urbervilles."

—"St. Paul's" is the name of the newest English monthly magazine. In shape and appearance it resembles "The Sketch," but its matter concerns church affairs mostly. The editor is Mr. Tighe Hopkins.

—Mr. Du Maurier's ability to illustrate his own stories is emulated by one of our own authors, Miss Alice French, otherwise Octave Thanet, in so far as the camera is concerned. A novel thus illustrated by her is to appear in the "Midland Monthly," the new Iowa magazine.

—Mr. W. E. Henley, the English critic and man of letters, who has been the editor of the "National Observer" for nearly six years, has retired from the conduct of that journal, and is succeeded by Mr. J. E. Vincent, late of the "Times," who will con-

trol the paper in the advocacy of Tory Democracy as understood by Lord Dunraven.

—Mr. Stanley Weyman's "Under the Red Robe" (which has just appeared here) is being published serially in the "London Illustrated News." The drawings by Mr. Caton Woodville are admirable. "My Lady Rotha" is appearing in the New York "Sun." "The Man in Black," Mr. Weyman's new book, though on the English market but a few days, has already gone into a second edition.

—The cover for the new English review, "The Yellow Book," is done by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley. For the first issue Messrs. Henry James and Hubert Crackanthorpe contribute stories, Messrs. Gosse, Symons, and Le Gallienne poems, and Mr. Arthur Waugh a critical article. For later issues it is rumored that there will be a story, the work in collaboration of John Oliver Hobbes and George Moore.

—In the Lenox Library, New York City, is a copy of the oldest Bible ever printed, Gutenberg's so-called Mazarin Bible. It was only two months ago that the unfortunate conflagration occurred at Mayence, resulting in the destruction of the printer's house. Though his first presses were probably constructed at Strassburg, they were put up in this house. A statue of the inventor stood in the courtyard.

—The workrooms of French writers seem to be either plain and severe or gorgeous and crowded. Those who incline to the first tendency are Daudet, Dumas, Coppée, and Sardou, while the second comprises Zola, Goncourt, Meilhac, and Pierre Loti. The last named carries his love for Orientalism so far as to appear in Eastern dress when in the seclusion of his wonderful house in the Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

—Thirty and more years ago, in the old graveyard at Dowth, Ireland, the late John Boyle O'Reilly carved with a nail his initials on a stone of the wall next the Boyne. Afterwards, in a letter to an Irish friend, he mentioned this circumstance, adding: "I should like to be buried just under that spot, and, please God, perhaps I may be." His burial was not to be in Ireland, but his friends have had that rough stone brought to this country, and it will be placed over his grave at Holyhead, Mass.

—In speaking of Pittenger's "Interwoven Gospels and Gospel Commentary" lately, we should have noted the fact that the text is that of the American version of the New Testament, edited by the late President Hitchcock, which is recognized in this country as the best translation of the best Greek text yet given to the world. The readings and renderings preferred by the American revisers are incorporated into the text, instead of being relegated to an appendix, as in the English version.

—Count Tolstoi's forthcoming book on the recent Franco-Russian junketings will utilize that episodic ebullition as illustrating a patriotism which, the Count holds, is inconsistent with Christianity. Yet he praises us Americans for possessing a "national self-love," and tells this story in connection with it: "I one day wrote an article on America and the Americans, in which I did not particularly overload the latter with flattery. Nevertheless, I sent the MS. over the ocean, thinking it would be accepted by any paper as eagerly as my other productions. Not a bit of it. The translator took it to fourteen different editors without getting it accepted, and finally it had to be sent to England."

—An English scholar, to whom the cheering news was imparted that the "New English Dictionary," which has been appearing in parts for several years, had actually finished with the letter C, wrote to Dr. Murray as follows:

Wherever the English speech has spread,
And the Union Jack flies free,
The news will be gratefully, proudly read
That you've conquer'd your A B C!
But I fear it will come
As a shock to some
That the sad result must be
That you're taking to dabble and dawdle and doze,
To dullness and dumps, and (worse than those)
To danger and drink,
And—shocking to think—
To words that begin with a d—!

—Possibly under the influence of the new reviews, the French weekly journals of high class have maintained a steady advance of late. "L'Illustration" is better than ever before; so is "Les Annales," published both in illustrated and non-illustrated editions. To the last number of "Les Annales" there were contributions from Francisque Sarcey, Hugues Le Roux, André Theuriet, Madame Adam, and other well-known writers. As to the "Revue Hebdomadaire" of the "Journal des Débats," or, as the publishers call it, the "Hebdo Débats," it is as brilliant as might be expected, while the weekly "Figaro" supplements are more readable than ever. As has been well said in this connection, these papers are universally welcome, since "chacun a deux pays, le sien et puis la France."

[For list of Books Received see page 727]

With Our Readers

Correspondence

The Currency Question

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

Referring to your article on your first page of this week's issue of *The Outlook* on the President's veto message of the Silver Bill, you state that the President virtually treats the law on the redemption of silver certificates as if the option rested with the holder of the certificate whether he would receive pay in gold or silver. You also recognize the fact that the Government has declared in the law that its policy is to keep the two metals constituting its money on a parity.

Is it not perfectly clear to you—certainly it is to every financial man—that if the executive officers of the Government were to refuse to pay its demand notes in gold, supposing they were called upon to do so, that there would be no resource left to the holders of those notes but the value (according to the world's market price of silver) that there is in a silver dollar, which is now less than fifty cents in the standard money of the commercial world? This being the case, with the Government's policy declared that it would only redeem its silver certificates in silver (for it would have to make a settled rule in this matter), would it not, again, be very clear that, so far as this part of our money is concerned—namely, the certificates which the Government had thus discredited—there would immediately be a separation in the values of the gold currency and the silver currency, and that the result would certainly transpire that either one or the other of the metallic tokens would cease to circulate as money and would become merchandise? You certainly have recognized this inevitable consequence in previous statements which you have made. Would it, in other words, be possible for our Government to have two distinct valuations in its circulating money, one worth a dollar in gold according to the money standard of the commercial world, and another worth fifty cents according to the same standard? If it is true that the Government cannot maintain two separate valuations in its circulating medium, how could its executive officers refuse to pay in the standard money of the commercial world without violating the settled and declared policy of preserving a parity between its gold and silver?

It resolves itself into this, then, practically—as the President says—that the policy of the Government in preserving an equal currency value can be maintained only by furnishing the holder of the note with the metal he asks for. The option rests with the Government, indeed, but the Government's will must be its own only to make it the note-holder's will, unless the country is prepared to meet with a terrible disaster by the Government discrediting its own notes.

Bimetallism is not really possible in our country alone; it can be accomplished only through an agreed convention of the nations of the commercial world; any attempt to do it by ourselves would leave us with silver alone as money. We should, then, be practically Mexicanized.

Finally, the statement is made in your editorial, to which I refer, that not one of the \$350,000,000 of silver certificates outstanding has ever been redeemed in gold by the Treasury Department. The very fact of the truth of so sweeping a statement would naturally suggest that methods of exchange at the Treasury provide, virtually, for redemption by other than direct application.

The several Sub-Treasuries of the country are located in the large centers, and are members of the bank clearing-houses. The settlements of clearing-house differences are made daily, and the balances, if any are due, by the Sub-Treasuries to the banks, from day to day, are settled either in gold or gold certificates, or, if wished by the banks, in legal-tender paper. The banks that make these settlements at the clearing-houses are the city banks, but every country bank has its city bank depository, so that if a person in the country or

in the city for any reason desires to exchange bills for gold, he does so with his bank, and not with the Sub-Treasury, nor with the Treasury at Washington. This much more convenient system for an individual supply of gold, if needed or wished, obviates the necessity of one's going either short or long distances to Treasury depositories to procure gold for Government paper or legal tender. This certainly explains why the Treasury Department does not directly enter into the retail redemption of its paper issues. The banks and the Sub-Treasuries carry on their mutual exchanges by drafts or certified checks as a matter of convenience.

But suppose that there were good reasons for doubting either the ability or disposition of the Government to redeem any part of its paper issues in gold, does your editorial writer suppose that the holder of the doubtful paper would delay in his attempts to secure its redemption? It is perfectly true that a silver dollar, or its representative certificate, is equal to the gold dollar in money value, so long as the Government interposes its pledge to keep all classes of its paper on a parity with gold; but it would be equally true that, if the Government were to repudiate its pledge, then the silver dollar and its representative paper would be worth only the commercial value of the silver bullion in that dollar, which, at present writing, is about fifty cents the world over; in which case the cheaper money would circulate and gold would be hoarded or sold at its market value payable in silver dollars. It can thus be clearly seen that, were such Government repudiation a fact, we should have monometallism with a vengeance, but it would be silver monometallism, and with such a fearful contraction of our currency by the sudden and wholesale withdrawal of gold and gold paper from circulation, and as the basis of our credits, as to cause a panic such as the world never knew. The fact remains that no legislation by a single nation can give international value to silver beyond its commercial value; and this country must maintain a currency which shall pass at par in all the exchanges of the commercial world. Don't you think so?

INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

The simple answer to this is that the United States Government will not give, either directly or indirectly, at the Sub-Treasuries or the Treasury, through the banks or to the individual, a gold dollar for a silver certificate. And yet the silver certificate will buy a gold dollar's worth of goods in any market in the United States. Why are they equal? Not because the Government will give gold for silver—for it does not and will not—but because they are receivable for taxes, and that fact makes them practically receivable at par for all other debts and goods.—THE EDITORS.

Tastes Differ

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

Will you have the goodness to inaugurate one more reform?

I have just spent a solid hour in cutting the leaves of Caird's "Evolution of Religion" (2 vols.). Considering the nerve expenditure by way of indignation and disgust at this fraud upon my time and patience, that hour is worth at least three good working hours. What right have the Macmillans, those princes of book-makers, to this extra pay for their wares? I paid the full market price for their books; then, before I can even look at my purchase, I am mulcted of an hour of my time, and an indefinite amount of my good temper. There ought to be a law enabling me to hand the publishers of such unfinished books a bill for my labor!

I come home just fifteen minutes before dinner; there lies the new magazine or the new book for which I have been waiting so long. I seize it eagerly, only to find that it is sealed tighter than the book in Revelation. My paper-cutter is in the study on the fourth floor; my pocket-knife, too sharp, incontinently runs a gore half-way down the first page; I slow up,



take pains; dinner is announced; I am just half-way through. I rise, covered with white dust and shreds of paper, a soured, disgruntled, but not wiser man. In that fifteen minutes, wasted upon a senseless mechanical process, I could possibly have seen all I cared for in the magazine, or could have turned to the key-chapter of the book. At least I could have run through the preface and the index, thus making an end of some books, and completing the skirmishing for the more serious attack upon other books.

Gentlemen publishers, what is your machinery for if not to hand your book open and ready for your hungry readers? One would care little for a dinner if compelled to spend an ante-prandial twenty minutes or half-hour in getting the jackets off the potatoes, the peas out of the pod, and the trimmings off the chops!

Albany, N. Y.

JAMES H. ECOB.

And yet there are thousands of readers who object as strongly to smooth-cut leaves as our good friend Dr. Ecob does to the uncut leaves. These people consider the cutting of the leaves of a new book to be a distinct luxury and pleasure. It is an old dispute; and as publishers are, in the long run, governed by the wishes of their readers, perhaps in time every purchaser will be offered his choice between the cut and uncut editions. Some publishers, we believe, already pursue this plan.—THE EDITORS.

From Central New York

To the Editors of *The Outlook*:

That might mean any one of several places. We will call it Syracuse, where a lively one hundred thousand, or more, wrestle vigorously with the pressing problems of social, moral, and spiritual life. Out West it would be called a "live town." It deserves the name. Several trunk-line railroads, six hundred well patronized saloons, and not less than sixty churches, give scope for activity.

The railroads will run in any case, and the saloons show no signs of closing their doors—

Hood's Is the Grandest

Raised from a Weak and Low Condition

"I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the grandest discovery yet made, and it fulfills even more than you claim for it. My wife has been sick for the past four years. For three years she was so bad that she was unable to do any of her household work. We had good physicians, but she did not recover her health. She was suffering from Bright's Disease and

Lameness in the Back

Her tongue was covered with blisters; had no appetite, and was very weak and low with general debility. I insisted on her taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and she has been improving ever since. She has taken five bottles, and is so well that for three months she

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

has done her household work, and we have seven children." AUG. SCHREINER, Allentown, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

not even for a "day of rest." Readers of The Outlook will care more for the work of the churches. The strongest advocate of Church unity would hardly say that an average parish of 1,667 was too small, if that was the average. There are, as always, very large and very small parishes in Syracuse. The Catholics have at least ten churches, Irish, French, German, Polish, etc., etc.

Among Protestants, Dr. Spalding takes high rank as pastor of one of the ten Presbyterian churches of the city. He has a large, cultured, and wealthy congregation. Dr. Packard is *facile primus* among the six Congregational churches. He has an inheritance of strength in former pastorates. It is sometimes said to be hard to follow such men as Dr. M. E. Strieby, the Rev. S. R. Dimmock, Dr. A. F. Beard, and the lamented Dr. E. A. Lawrence, but who would prefer to follow four failures rather than these men of rank?

Dr. Packard, in Plymouth, and the Rev. H. N. Kinney, in Good Will, are solving the problem of the Sunday evening service. Plymouth has a "Men's Sunday Evening Service Club" of sixty members, divided into seven committees—e. g., on Programme, Music, Finance, Socials, New Members, Invitations, Ushering—each to serve one month. Expenses are met by one dollar annual membership fees. The house is full. Seats are all free. The service of song is prominent. A vital topic is presented, usually by the pastor, in a twenty minutes' address. Invitation-cards are left in the principal hotels and boarding-houses. The interest awakened is cheering and growing. Pastor Kinney packs Good Will Church on a similar plan. Men looking for successful methods can find something to think of here.

The fifteen Methodist, four Baptist, ten Lutheran, three Jewish, six Episcopalian, one Unitarian, one Universalist, two Protestant, and one Wesleyan Methodist churches, if they let down their nets on the right side of the ship, ought to inclose a Sunday multitude of fishes. In the good time coming combination will cover the same ground at less cost and larger results. Syracuse believes in Gospel salt, as well as in its own excellent quality of chloride of sodium. C.

Notes and Queries

1. Please explain Matt. xxiv., where Christ speaks first of the destruction of Jerusalem, then of his final coming, stating, "This generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled." 2. Does the Higher Criticism believe in a personal Devil, hell-fire, etc.? 3. What is the exact meaning of Isa. vii., 14-16? 4. What is the explanation of the Egyptians, Assyrians, etc., having lost knowledge of the true God? 5. How long is man supposed to have been upon the earth before these nations arose? P. M. B.

1. It refers, not to "his final coming," but to his advent as head and guide of the new or Christian age, historically dating from the end of the old or Mosaic age, when the Temple was destroyed. The sun, moon, and stars, here, as in the Old Testament, figure as symbols of the political and religious lights of the Jewish State. 2. The Higher Criticism does not undertake to decide such questions, but rather questions of the structure, authorship, and date of the Biblical writings. 3. The meaning is that before a child to be born of a woman married at that time should reach years of discretion, calamities would come upon the kingdom and neighboring States. The country would be ravaged by invaders, so that the inhabitants would be reduced to the diet of shepherds—"butter and honey." 4. There is no evidence that they had once possessed and lost it. 5. From fifty to one hundred thousand years at least.

Have you ever drawn the line between God's foreknowledge and predestination? If so, where can I find it? If God knew before he created man that he would sin, then by creating him didn't he predestine him to be lost? P. F.

The most thorough treatment with which we are acquainted on this subject is "The Foreknowledge of God," by L. D. McCabe. In our judgment, foreknowledge and predestination cannot be philosophically dissociated. What God absolutely knew he must be assumed to have predetermined. There are two bases from which philosophy may take its starting-point: (1) The absolute free will of

man, with which one may consistently hold a directing and overruling providence of God; or (2) the absolute supremacy of law, in which case man's freedom is apparent only, not real. We believe that the real and absolute free will of man must be the starting-point for any true philosophy, but that will exercised within limitations, fixed by natural, that is divine, laws; in other words, the foreknowledge of God is relative, not absolute.

1. Kindly give me a list of passages in proof of the doctrine of a probation beyond the grave. I have never been able, since I first began to think upon the subject, to reconcile the doctrine of eternal punishment with the idea of a God who loves us as a father loves his children; who so loved us that he gave his only Son to die for us. 2. Also, can you tell me where I can find a sermon of the Rev. William Burdett Wright's upon Christ's Resurrection? QUESTIONER.

1. The Scriptures do not teach the doctrine explicitly. It is inferred from certain passages, such as Matt. xii., 31, 32 (according to St. Augustine); 1 Pet. iii., 19-iv., 6, in connection with such as Col. i., 20; Phil. ii., 10, 11. From the same passages, also, are drawn contrary inferences. The strength of the doctrine lies in the unlikelihood of the opposite doctrine, that character, with its capacities of modification and change, is arbitrarily set and fixed by death, whether early or late, and that redemption from sin by divine grace is strictly limited to the unequal opportunities of this world. 2. We do not know. Mr. Wright's address is Buffalo, N. Y., and he will doubtless willingly inform you.

Please tell to what extent the Shakers and other advocates of celibacy carry their creed. Do they advocate universal celibacy, or only to be observed by certain numbers? Would not a general acceptance of their creed result finally in an extinction of the race? From whence do they imagine they have the authority, and what are their general aim and purpose? R.

They regard it as not for mankind generally, but for those who, in virtue of divine grace, are able to lead a higher life in the single state. Scriptural warrant is supposed to be found in such texts as Matt. xix., 11, 12; 1 Cor. vii., 1, 7. As for the so-called Shakers, their proper designation is "The United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," which they believe has already taken place in the person of "Mother" Ann Lee, the foundress of the sect in the eighteenth century.

1. In your issue for May 21, 1892, is an article in reply to a criticism of your Easter message, published in the Easter number of the paper. Where can I get a book which treats 1 Cor. xv. in the spirit of that Easter creed? 2. Do you think the death of the body, as we call it, would have taken place painlessly even though Adam had not fallen? J. M. S.

1. Such a book is "Beyond the Shadow" (Thomas Whittaker, New York). 2. In most cases death is painless now; it is the precursors of death that are painful. Pain results

not only from imperfect goodness, or sin, but also from imperfect knowledge or imperfect power. So an innocent race might also be exposed to the discipline of pain.

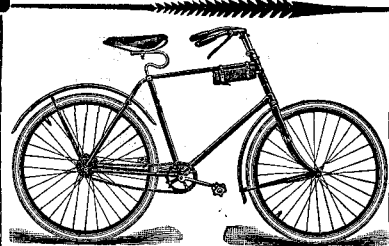
1. How do commentators explain Matt. xxvii., 52, 53? I heard a minister say that Christ's was the only real resurrection. 2. How can the two verses be harmonized? If the graves opened when the earth did quake and "the bodies of the saints which slept, arose," how can I understand what follows—"and came out of the graves after his resurrection"? E. W. W.

1. The passage is doubtless a legendary addition to the narrative. 2. To harmonize it one may suppose, according to verse 53, that apparitions of these saints were seen after Jesus's resurrection, and that the statement in verse 52 was the explanation of them that was adopted.

"C. E. O." asks for a poem commencing, "A man said unto his angel." The poem is by Miss Guiney, and was published in the "Independent" (New York) of December 10, 1891. If "C. E. O." has not access to the paper, I will send him a copy of the poem if he will send me his address. E. B. HARGER.

Oxford, Conn.

If the reader who asks for leaflets and information relative to free pews will write to the Rev. William C. Winslow, 525 Beacon Street, Boston, Secretary of the Free Church Society, I think he will get what he wishes. H. G. J.



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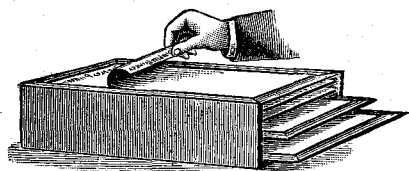
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The Business World

"The Barometer of Trade"

The late Jay Gould is reported to have said that "the iron market is the barometer of trade," and the slow awakening of this great industry may be taken as an earnest that many manufacturers using raw material are also awakening. Though the railways, ordinarily heavy customers, are now without exception practicing a rigid economy, iron sales from first hands are less than 20 per cent. smaller than a year ago, while the past six months shows a real increase in manufacturing activity. Last October there were reported in blast only 114 furnaces, with a capacity of nearly 74,000 tons a week; now we have 144 furnaces, with a capacity of over 126,000 tons. In the iron industry the South has become of special interest. During the decade preceding 1890 it is estimated that the output of the Tennessee mines increased nearly five times, and that of those in Alabama over thirteen times. If this increase be at all maintained, together with the reduction in rates on Southern railways, the competition with the Pittsburg region will become intenser than before, and make us more than ever the leading iron-producing nation of the world. Yet as, for the latter half of 1893, our production was only at the rate of 5,000,000 tons a year, we shall need all the late advance to keep us ahead of Great Britain, whose product last year was only slightly behind ours. Germany now produces about three-quarters as much as England, and France a little more than a quarter as much.

The Crops

From some sections of the country the crop news is slightly better than last week, but a great area has already been destroyed, the Missouri State report declaring that winter wheat has been injured twenty-five per cent. and oats forty-five. Fortunately, the season is not so far advanced but that farmers will have ample time to plow up the young grain-growth frosted in the ground and plant anew, thus not reducing the acreage. It is hoped that this setback will not greatly affect the earnings of granger roads. Replying to a request from the Senate as to the available wheat supply, Mr. Sterling Morton, the Secretary of Agriculture, finds, under the exact terms of the resolution, a shortage of fifty million bushels. Volunteering another statement, however, he presents the available amount for export from March 1 to July 1, 1894, as sixty-seven million bushels. According to him, any discrepancy between the amount of supply and the quantity distributed is due to an underestimate of the farmers' reserve stock a year ago. Last week Mr. Robinson, the Department's statistician, reported that on April 1 the condition of winter wheat averaged between 86 and 87 per cent. for the whole country—nearly 10 per cent. ahead of last year. State averages are: Ohio, 90; Kentucky, 83; Michigan, the same; Indiana, 90; Illinois, 87; Missouri, 88; Nebraska, 85; Kansas, 72; and California, 87. Unfortunately for the present value of these figures, the damage to the crops was done after the opening of this month. As traders have apparently been becoming reconciled to a sixty-cent basis for wheat, the present might be taken as a full price; its pathos lies in the fact that in any other year seventy cents would be thought a fairly low figure.

Business Failures

The causes of 1893's failures in business are thus analyzed in the pamphlet recently put forth by the Bradstreet Company: Incompetence, 2,546; inexperience, 940; lack of capital, 5,194; unwise credits, 726; failures of others, 446; extravagance, 198; neglect, 481; competition, 191; disaster, 3,463; speculation, 181; and fraud, 1,142. The graduated decline in moral values will be noted. The failures were 15,508 in number, and the liabilities amount to \$382,153,676, an increase of 50 per cent. in number over those in 1892. The total number of firms and individuals doing business in 1893 was 1,059,806. For the first quarter of the current year there have been nearly four thousand failures, an increase of 29 per cent. over the first three months of 1893, and with an in-

crease in liabilities of 26 per cent. (the largest recorded for any similar period), and in total assets of 33 per cent., also the largest like aggregate on record. This last statement, showing a greater increase than in liabilities, is the logical result of panic times, which always bring about the embarrassment, if not the failure, of concerns with large assets, but which are unable to command ready money.

A New Canal

Commerce demands the shortest possible channels, and plenty of capital is awaiting safe investment which it could find in a work of such permanent and far-reaching importance as would be the project just proposed, to build a ship-canal across the Maryland and Delaware Peninsula, which is about a hundred miles wide at the line suggested, where the character of the soil and country would make the work easiest, and where the cost would not exceed twenty million dollars. Baltimore, of course, would be chiefly benefited, and then Chicago, since the distance from that great center to Baltimore is, according to General Agnus, a hundred miles less than to any other seaport.

Financial Conditions

The call-loan branch of the New York City money market shows no change, the bulk of bankers' balances being still loaned at 1 per cent., though there have been some advances on that rate. Time money commands 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ for ninety days to four months, and 3 per cent. for four to eight months. The demand is excellent for mercantile paper of the highest class, but the supply is scarce and has scant prospect for betterment. Three per cent. is paid for the best names for sixty to ninety day indorsed bills receivable, 3½ to 4 per cent. for four months' commission-house names, and 4½ to 5 per cent. for fair single names having from four to six months to run. The gold movement has been accentuated by the shipment on Saturday last from New York and Boston of over four million dollars. The market in stocks and bonds, despite a certain upward tendency, has been spiritless enough, finding some cause in the March report of railway gross earnings, which shows, not only no improvement from the record of preceding months, but, instead, a constant ratio of decrease. Both in amount and ratio, losses continue heavy; according to the "Chronicle" their aggregate being 13.05 per cent., against 12.54 per cent. in February and 12.25 per cent. in January. However, the quarter has shown some six points increase on an average of stock quotations.

England and India

The situation abroad has been somewhat bettered by the comparatively firm tone for silver in the London market. Bullion-dealers aver that this is in large measure the result of an improved demand for that metal for the East and of the hardly adequate supply. The Bank of England minimum remains at 2 per cent. The Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate from 8 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Bengal from 9 to 8 per cent. Despite the large Government balances in the Presidency treasuries, money is becoming a trifle easier in India. A moderate return movement of gold to that country has also begun. In this connection it is interesting to note that in February and March, shipments of gold from China to London were nearly two and a half million dollars, while in March alone a million and a half came from India.

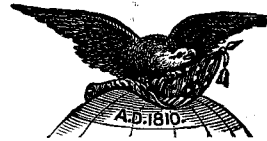
Bank Reports

Perhaps the most salient fact in the abstract just issued of all the National bank reports is that between the Comptroller's statements, December 19 and February 28, the net gold holdings of the banks, influenced by subscriptions to the new Government bonds, decreased over four millions, while the silver holdings increased more than double that sum; and on the latter date 65 per cent. more silver currency was held in National banks throughout the country than at the same time last year, in the banks of New York City alone these holdings being quadrupled. Last week's statement of that city's banks shows that, as regards funds, its institu-

tions continue in the same plethoric situation. There was a gain of over two million cash last week, and an expansion of \$6,500,000 in loans. The recent Cherokee bond transaction may have influenced this latter item. Deposits are over nine millions higher; the increase in reserve is \$33,000, and the surplus reserve is now \$80,831,000. Only a fraction of the week's gold export figures in the bank statement. Our shipments this year now aggregate \$12,500,000.

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About People

—Lord Rosebery's first ecclesiastical nomination is that of the Rev. T. W. Leigh to the Deanery of Hereford. The new Dean once passed four years in this country on a Georgian plantation, the property of his wife. While there he spent most of his time endeavoring to evangelize the negroes.

—If Prince Bismarck is a trader in lumber and alcohol, the German Emperor is a genuine wine-grower. His vineyards are at Hochheim, Erbach, and Hattenheim. It was a case of his famous Steinberger Cabinet, costing in Germany about six dollars a quart, which the Kaiser sent to the old ex-Chancellor.

—Alexander G. Cattell, who has just died, will be remembered not so much for his service from 1866 to 1871 in the United States Senate as for his work in London as financial agent of our Government. He it was who suggested to a syndicate of English bankers a plan for paying the Geneva award of fifteen millions, which plan was afterwards adopted by both Powers, and the amount was successfully transmitted through Mr. Cattell's hands.

—Madame Blaze de Bury, who has just died at the age of eighty, and who had one of the most famous salons in Paris, was not French by birth. Her maiden name was Marie Pauline Stuart, and she was the daughter of William Stuart, an officer in the English army. In Paris she became a great energizer of intellectual and moral endeavors, especially that one which was started by the Vicomte de Vogüé and is now being carried on by M. Desjardins and the Protestant pastor, M. Charles Wagner.

—Sir Harry Parkes, the British Envoy to China, whose biography by the Orientalist, Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, has just been published, must not be confounded with that "Australian Gladstone," Sir Henry Parkes, originally an operative on Lord Leigh's estate in the Midlands of England, but who has risen to be several times the Prime Minister of New South Wales. Nor must Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, who holds an important position in the British Museum, be confounded with his brother, the erudite Mr. Reginald Lane-Poole, the author of "Wyclif and the Reformation" and "A History of Mediaeval Thought."

—The late John Graham, the famous lawyer, whose life was crowded with success in the criminal courts of New York City, was no less distinct in the individuality of his person than in his mental powers. He was short and stout, with apparently no neck, and with a chest measuring fifty inches. He has been known to raise a weight of twelve hundred pounds, while quite lately he could hold out a fifty-six-pound dumb-bell and, with a pencil held in the same hand, write his name on the wall. His apparel was always of one style—that of the dandies of fifty years ago. He wore extra-length box-coats, snuff color in summer and blue in winter, while his trousers had a

stripe down the outside seam. His shoes were always of patent leather with brown tops and pearl buttons, and he affected low-cut shirts with Byron collars. But the greatest eccentricity was his wig of Scotch-red hair, under which, however, was a head as big as General Butler's.

—The eminence, duration, and continuity of Mr. Gladstone's public life make him unique among statesmen. Those who have come nearest to him in these circumstances are John Quincy Adams, whose political career lasted fifty-four years; Henry Clay, nearly fifty years; Lord John Russell, fifty-three years; Lord Palmerston, fifty-eight years; Thiers and Bismarck, each forty-eight years. Mr. Gladstone has four times held the Premiership, Lord John Russell twice, and Lord Palmerston twice; but as regards long and unbroken tenure as Prime Minister, the Iron Chancellor of Germany distances all records of modern times, even Richelieu having been Premier but eighteen years.

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"COLLIER" (St. Louis).	"SALEM" (Salem, Mass.)
"CORNELL" (Buffalo).	"SHIPMAN" (Chicago).
"DAVIS-CHAMBERS" (Pittsburgh).	"SOUTHERN" (St. Louis and Chicago).
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Bits of Fun

Visitor—My son writes well, but wants a large field. What would you recommend? Editor—Mule and ten acres.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

"Did Maud tell you the truth when you asked her her age?" "Yes." "What did she say?" "She said it was none of my business."—*Yankee Blade*.

"There are several young men in the car," remarked Mrs. Holdstrap with some feeling, "but they can hardly be classed among the rising generation."—*Boston Transcript*.

"I hear your son has become an actor; how is he getting on?" "Very well indeed. He began as a corpse, and now he has already advanced to the rôle of a ghost."—*Fliegende Blätter*.

Tommy—Maw, may I have Jimmy Briggs over to our house to play Saturday? Mrs. Figg—No, you make too much noise. You'd better go down to his house and play.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Mrs. Earle—Your daughter has been studying painting, has she not? Mrs. Lamoyne—Yes; you should see some of the sunsets she paints. There never was anything like them!—*New York Observer*.

Jerrold said to an ardent young gentleman who burned with a desire to see himself in print, "Be advised by me, young man—don't take down the shutters before there is something in the window."

She—What lovely verses! What is the title? He—"Come Back to Me." She—Have they been published? He—Well, ahem! the stupid editors have not seen the beauty of my work. They seem to have taken the title literally.—*Fliegende Blätter*.

"I am sensible of the honor you do me, Mr. Spoonamore, in the proposal of marriage you have just made," said the young woman, with a slight curl of the lip, "but circumstances over which I have no control will compel me to decline the honor." "What are those circumstances, Miss Grimshaw?" fiercely demanded the young man. "Your circumstances, Mr. Spoonamore."—*Chicago Tribune*.

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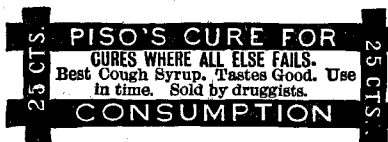


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