

supreme achievement alone would have sufficed, the immortal "Epithalamion," whose concerted harmony has never been surpassed. Mr. Rhys's introduction is a sympathetic comment on Spenser's life and work, and the beautiful little book is the most successful reminder yet put forth of the lyrics of the poet's poet.

The Colonial Cavalier, by Maude Wilder Goodwin (Lovell, Coryell & Co., New York), is a delightful sketch of the Colonial Cavalier in his home, Church, State, and social relations. We are made acquainted with the whole man; we go with him through his love story and we see him as a husband; his trade, his friends, his foes, his amusements, his dress, are vividly brought into view. This little book of three hundred pages has condensed into most charming and interesting form a whole library of historical information. The reader feels that he is looking at a picture whose values are preserved, and into which nothing has been worked to produce effects, nor omitted for the sake of prettiness. The historical student will perhaps object that Mrs. Goodwin has not by some method identified her authorities, but the general reader will thank her for giving him a book which reveals in all his charm, with his vices and his virtues, that too little known gentleman, "The Colonial Cavalier."

Arthur O'Shaughnessy is a familiar name to a great many lovers of verse on this side the Atlantic, but the three or four volumes of poetry which bear that name are difficult to find and are not often met with on this side the ocean. It was a happy inspiration of Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton to bring together within moderate compass the materials which would afford an acquaintance with this gifted and lamented young poet. Under the title *Arthur O'Shaughnessy: His Life and His Work, with Selections from His Poems*, Mrs. Moulton has prepared a sympathetic and interesting account of O'Shaughnessy, and has made a very intelligent selection from his verse. The volume includes many of the poems which, like "The Fountain of Tears," are already widely known. It would be hard to overpraise the elegance and taste of the making of the book. It is a fine illustration of the high-class work which is being done by Messrs. Stone & Kimball (Chicago).

Character Studies, by Mr. Frederick Saunders (T. Whitaker, New York), is a collection of six papers upon Edward Irving, Mrs. Jameson, Washington Irving, Longfellow, Bryant, and Joseph Green Cogswell. There is much of interest in these personal reminiscences, told in all the manner of the "old school," a manner which well lends itself to such description. There are occasional slips, as, for instance, when Longfellow's eulogistic opinion of "Sacred and Legendary Art" is printed on page 42 and again on page 55. Sometimes, too, we are left in doubt as to the antecedent, as when we read, "In that paper the writer, whose acquaintance with Mr. Irving commenced a short time after his arrival in London." The papers on Longfellow, Bryant, and Washington Irving are of especial interest and charm. Mr. Saunders has a delightfully leisurely, old-time style.

Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston writes nothing into which he does not put his own personality. No Southern writer, moreover, has given us the flavor of the soil more distinctly. His plantation life and his sketches of negroes and poor whites are always done with a fidelity which is self-evident. His latest volume, *Little Ike Templin* (Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston), contains a number of stories for children characterized by the same qualities which give so much life, interest, and humor to the stories for older readers. These are all stories of Georgia life, and they will, therefore, awaken the curiosity and answer the questions of Northern children about a child-life which in many respects is very unlike their own.

From A. C. McClurg & Co. (Chicago) comes the delightful volume by Leander S. Keyser called *In Bird Land*. True, it is not very learned, but its information is always exact and reliable, and its very charm of not being exhaustive makes it all the more attractive to the general reader. If any one has taken pleasure in the bird-descriptions of Thoreau and Theuriet, John Burroughs and James Lane Allen, he will be pretty sure to find some satisfaction in a book dealing so frankly and so intelligently with bird curios, outings, plumage, melodies, roostings, courtships, nurseries, schools, work and play. The book is well indexed, and its practical worth is thus doubled.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who has used his eyes and his pen so effectively in descriptions of Western life, very appropriately introduces Mr. and Mrs. Wallihan, who have made a series of very interesting photographs of wild game, from life, under the title *Hoofs, Claws, and Antlers of the Rocky Mountains, by the Camera*. The photographers give an entertaining account of the conditions under which each photograph was taken; and the

photographs, which are very well mounted, bring before the eye the wild life of the Rocky Mountain region much more effectively than any description, however graphic. (Frank S. Thayer, Denver, Colo.)



Literary Notes

—Mr. John Rae, the author of several books on economic questions, has written a new biography of Adam Smith.

—M. Sacher Masoch, the author of so many original and artistic Jewish tales, is united to the Hebrews by no tie of creed.

—Mr. George Meredith's forthcoming story, which will first appear in "Scribner's Magazine," will be entitled "An Amazing Marriage."

—Mr. Frederic Harrison's new volume, "The Meaning of History," is a collection of essays designed to stimulate the systematic study of general history.

—Herr Paul Göhne's "Three Months in a Workshop" has been translated into English. It relates the experiences of a theological student as a factory hand.

—The pleasant discovery has just been made at Galashiels, Scotland, of over a hundred letters written by Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Craig, the banker. The letters were discovered in a box filled with the archives of the old Leith Bank.

—It is rumored that Sir Theodore Martin may write the life of Froude. It is to be deplored that Sir Theodore did not become Thackeray's biographer, a task for which his long friendship with the author of "Pendennis" so well qualified him.

—The Rev. S. R. Crockett, the author of "The Stickit Minister," says that "Pilgrim's Progress" was the only imaginative book which he was permitted to read in his early days. He adds: "I used to be fond of acting scenes from it with a cousin of mine who sometimes came to play with me. He always wanted to be one of the respectable characters; but I invariably chose Apollyon, and threw darts from hell with such force and precision as to make my victim howl."

—The new novel of "Gabriel Setoun" (Mr. Hepburn) is to be called "Sunshine and Ha'ar," and, like "BarnCraig," has to do with Fifeshire. It is reported that the village scenes are those of Mr. Hepburn's native Wemyss. He may well say, "A prophet is not without honor," etc., since the Wemyss woman remarked of his last book, "Gabriel Setoun indeed! Let him no show his face in Weems. Fine do I ken wha he means by Jellowjaws!"

—A collection of "Dublin Verses" is announced for early publication in London. The verses are by members of Trinity College, selected and edited by Mr. H. A. Hinkson, late scholar of Trinity College, Dublin. Among the contributors are Messrs. Aubrey de Vere, Sir Stephen de Vere, W. H. Lecky, Edward Dowden, R. Y. Tyrrell, A. P. Graves, T. W. Rolleston, John Todhunter, Douglas Hyde, George Savage-Armstrong, and Oscar Wilde. Many hitherto unpublished poems will appear in this volume.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co., in co-operation with Messrs. J. M. Dent & Co., will publish a series of monthly volumes, very tastefully printed and bound, and devoted to the English lyric poets. Mr. Ernest Rhys will act as editor, and the first volume, with excellent judgment, under the title of "The Prelude to Poetry," will contain the prose comments of poets upon their own art, including, of course, the well-known Apology of Sidney, and the equally well-known Essays of Shelley, Dryden, Coleridge, and others.

—Speaking of the earliest writers in the "Atlantic Monthly," the Boston "Transcript" says:

Of those who wrote, in this vicinity, for the very first volume of the "Atlantic Monthly" (1857-58) there seem to remain only—in order of age—J. Elliot Cabot, Lucretia P. Hale, T. W. Higginson, J. T. Trowbridge, and C. E. Norton. All these are younger by several years than Lowell, who was, moreover, much the youngest of his group. The second volume of the "Atlantic" added Edward E. Hale, and the third volume Julia Ward Howe and Harriet Prescott Spofford. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney began in the fourth volume; Aldrich and Howells did not come in until the fifth, and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps began in the sixth. These are now the Nestors or historical leaders of our Boston literature.

—The son of Arsène Houssaye will sit with the Immortals. The eminent critic, historian, and soldier, M. Henry Houssaye, has been elected a member of the French Academy. His predilection has been for the study of Greek literature and art. Among his works are lives of Alcibiades, Apelles, Aspasia, Cleopatra, and Theodora. He has also written an authoritative history of the war of 1870-71. He received the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his distinguished services as officer in that war. At the recent election poor M. Zola did not obtain a single vote.

[For list of Books Received see page 1053]

The Religious World

A Priest to Presbyterians A novel scene was recently witnessed in Union Theological Seminary, when the Rev. Alex. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, addressed the members of the Homiletic Society on "Methods of Preaching." It is said that this is the first time in the history of any Protestant Divinity School in this country that a Roman Catholic priest has addressed the students. Father Doyle was cordially welcomed by Professor Briggs, who spoke kindly of the work of the great preaching order of the Paulist Fathers. In his opening remarks Father Doyle spoke of the pleasure which he had in meeting the students of the Seminary, and said that he rejoiced that his was the pleasure to pass over the bridge of religious toleration and join with them in Christian unity. In speaking of methods of preaching, he uttered words which we think of sufficient interest to our readers to be given in full.

What Father Doyle Said "With us, to train a student for the life of the missionary, a rigid discipline of six years is necessary. It means daily rising at five o'clock, with two half-hours of meditation in silent prayer every day, to make the truth of religion more vivid; constant examination of conscience, that the mirror of the soul may be kept bright; a yearly retreat of eight days in solitude without any conversation with any one; and three years of study of philosophy, dogmatic theology, etc., to cultivate our practical judgment of sin and its remedies. With this training, the missionary is well prepared to go out on the road. A painstaking scrutiny of the Catholic methods at certain periods would lead one to think that the Church relegated preaching to a secondary place. I admit that there were times when there was a great deal of display and very little preaching. But such methods have always, in the long run, resulted in a decay of the faith. A priest is taught, since he is not so much an apostle to the gentile as to the Gentile, to love the people, as the surest and most direct way to their heart. It is a fatal error to confine our ministry to the higher classes of society and to think that the simple people ought to be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table provided for the educated classes. And, furthermore, would you acquire an unlimited sway over the people, would you be their idol, their uncrowned king, then lay aside your love of riches and the luxuries of life and go down and live among them. Be poor as they are poor; give your money to charities; take the coat from your back and give it to the tramp that asks for shelter; divide your last cent with your humble neighbor. Do this, and then speak and act, and you will be beloved, blessed, and worshiped."

What the American Board Has Done Dr. H. H. Jessup, of Syria, at the annual meeting of the American Board in Madison, Wis., October 11, enumerated the missionary achievements of Christian missions in the Turkish Empire. His address is so significant that we quote the heads in full. Echoing the words of the editor of "The Church at Home and Abroad," we ask, "Is there any organization upon the earth which has a nobler record for the highest welfare of mankind?" The points of Dr. Jessup's address are as follows:

- I. The American Board founded the first evangelical missions of modern times in western Asia.
- II. It organized the first reformed evangelical church in Syria since the days of the Apostles.
- III. It established the first efficient printing-press in the Turkish Empire, from which has issued 500,000,000 pages in the Arabic language, of which many millions have been pages of God's Word.
- IV. It founded in Beirut the first day-school for girls ever opened in the Turkish Empire.
- V. It followed this up with the first girls' boarding-school, under the care of Dr. and Mrs. De Forest, and to-day the whole Turkish Empire is dotted with boarding and day schools for the young.
- VI. It opened the first boarding-school in the Empire for boys in 1837.
- VII. It established the first two colleges upon Turkish soil—the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, under the presidency of Dr. Daniel Bliss, and the Robert College in Constantinople, under the presidency of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, both of which were begun in 1863.
- VIII. It founded the first theological seminary for training a native ministry, under the care of that sainted missionary, Rev. S. H. Calhoun.
- IX. Its missionaries, Dr. Eli Smith and Dr. Cornelius Van Dyck, with the

co-operation of the American Bible Society, gave to the Arabic-speaking world the first correct and classical translation of the Bible in that language.

X. Its missionary physicians introduced for the first time the practice of medicine and surgery in accordance with the principles of modern medical science.

XI. Its missionaries were largely instrumental in introducing, for the first time, to Syria and to the Turkish Empire, many of the facilities and advantages of modern civilization. Through them entered steam printing-presses, petroleum oil, sewing-machines, photography, clocks, windmills, American agricultural implements, and the electric telegraph.

XII. The missionaries of the American Board have been prominently identified with the early progress of modern exploration of the Holy Land. Dr. Eli Smith was the co-laborer of Dr. Edward Robinson, and Dr. William M. Thomson has given to the world his classic volume on "The Land and the Book."

XIII. The Board's missionaries have ministered to the people during repeated visitations of pestilence, and have passed through six different outbreaks of domestic and foreign war, relieving the suffering and distracted population in times of famine and bloodshed.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued its suggestion of topics for the Week of Prayer. The list is about the same as usual, and perhaps as good as any that could be selected. It suggests that sermons on January 6 be on Isaiah xl., 31; and on January 13 on 1 Corinthians xv., 58. The general order of suggestions for prayer is as follows:

- Monday, 7th. Confession of Sin. Praise and Thanksgiving.
- Tuesday, 8th. Prayer for the Holy Ghost.
- Wednesday, 9th. Prayer for National Righteousness, etc.
- Thursday, 10th. Prayer for Foreign Missions and Missionaries.
- Friday, 11th. Prayer for all forms of Home Missionary work.
- Saturday, 12th. Prayer for the Young, especially in Schools and Colleges.

We observe that the movement in favor of substituting the first week in Lent for the one beginning with the first Sunday in January is rapidly increasing, and that many churches are preparing lists of subjects for their own use better adapted to their individual needs than any general list could be. On the whole, however, we doubt if any better general selection of subjects could be proposed than the one offered by the Alliance; but we do believe that the Week of Prayer would be far more valuable, and that its observance would be far more general, if the first week in Lent were adopted. Slowly but surely the churches are taking the matter into their own hands, and we prophesy that it will not be many years before that week is generally observed.

In the December number of the "Missionary Review of the World" Dr. Pierson speaks his mind concerning the Parliament of Religions. No one who knows Dr. Pierson will need to be informed concerning his opinions on this subject. He declares that the Parliament was a mistake in its inadequate presentation and representation of Christianity; that it was a mistake in the false impressions left on hundreds who attended it; that it was a mistake because it established a bad precedent; that it was a mistake because it exalted some parties into an undue and undeserved prominence, and actually helped them to propagate their false faiths; that it was a mistake in substituting laxity for liberality; and that the crowning mistake was the fatal blunder of at least implying that salvation is not in Christ alone. The article impresses us as a shrewd piece of special pleading. It is supported by abundant quotations on one side. If the testimony from the other side could be taken, we imagine that the verdict would be sadly against the author of this article. Undoubtedly, certain faiths were misrepresented; it is also possible that many men were exalted into undue prominence; but that the permanent influence of the Parliament will be a blessing we have not the slightest question.

Individual Communion-Cups Much is being spoken and written about individual communion-cups, and still the tendency grows in favor of the innovation. Several strong churches, both East and West, have already adopted the new plan. From many sources, however, protests are beginning to be heard. We are told that it is an unworthy concession to class prejudice; that it empties the sacrament of all its solemnity; that it would be just as well to substitute milk for wine, and so on. The force of these criticisms we do not appreciate. The movement has its inspiration altogether in the desire to reduce the possibilities of contagion—it is rather in the interest of physical health. Neither is there any force in the