

for general communal purposes, besides paying five per cent. building-rate for maintaining the synagogues in repair, and a burial-rate varying according to the price of his seat. All the receipts of each individual synagogue, after deducting these charges, which amount to about forty-five per cent., are disbursed in the maintenance of that particular synagogue. This United Synagogue is not the sole organization of the Jews in London, but it is the most important one. Its total revenues for 1892 were about £37,000. Its various charities are for the relief of the Jewish poor, for the burial of the dead, for the distribution of unleavened bread during Passover Week, and for prisons, hospitals, workhouses, and industrial schools. It also assists in the support of the college for the training of Jewish ministers. In addition to this United Synagogue, the Portuguese community has two synagogues. There is a large one in West London, and one in Upper Berkeley Street. The number of charitable institutions supported by the Jews is very large. "The Board of Guardians" is a vast congeries of charities of all kinds, dispensing annually more than £32,000. Among the various charities we notice especially the Jews' Free School, Spitalfields, which has always been a pet charity of the Rothschild family, and of which Lord Rothschild is now the President. It is said to be the largest and most wonderful school in the world, with 3,555 children on its register. It receives a Government grant of about £5,000; has an income from endowments of about £3,500, leaving a deficit of about £12,000 to be provided by the voluntary subscriptions of the Jewish community. We have read with much care the article from which we make these selections. Christians have yet many things to learn from the Jews. The system with which they care for their poor, and the fact that a Jew is seldom, if ever, found asking alms in a great city like London, and in New York only in circumstances of peculiar emergency like the present, are both interesting and suggestive.



Gleanings

—The Rev. Dr. James Mulchahey, senior assistant minister of Trinity Parish, this city, and the pastor of St. Paul's Chapel, has tendered his resignation.

—In the Epworth League there are nearly 12,000 chapters, and 850,000 members have been added in a little more than four and a half years.

—The Rev. Charles J. Wood, of Lock Haven, Pa., a frequent and valued contributor to The Outlook, has been elected Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Williamsport.

—The Christian Endeavor movement started the new year with nearly 29,000 societies and about a million and three-quarters of members. The growth during the last six months has been larger than ever before in the history of the movement.

—Prebendary Pulling, who died in England the other day, at the age of eighty-six years, was the last survivor of the small council of ecclesiastics who arranged the original publication of "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

—Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, the celebrated Oriental traveler, in a recent address before the Students' Missionary Conference at Keswick, England, gave the following testimony: "I am a convert to missions through seeing missions and the need of them."

—President William Henry Greene, of the Princeton Theological Seminary, has written a denial of the statement that two of the students of the Seminary have sought admission in the Roman Catholic Church. He says there is no truth in it whatever.

—The Rev. Dr. Arthur C. A. Hall was consecrated Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Vermont at Burlington last Friday. The consecrators were Bishops Neely, of Maine, Niles, of New Hampshire, and Lawrence, of Massachusetts. The Most Rev. John T. Lewis, D.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Ontario and Metropolitan, was present, with other clergymen. Bishop Coleman preached the sermon.

—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. William Cresswell Doane, first Bishop of the Diocese of Albany, was celebrated at Albany last Friday in All Saints' Cathedral. A sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Connecticut and presiding Bishop. Later a festival Te Deum was sung, and there followed presentation of addresses, to which the Bishop replied. In the evening a reception was given to Bishop and Mrs. Doane in the club-house of the Fort Orange Club.

—The Rev. Dr. Carroll Cutler, who for fifteen years was President of the Western Reserve University, died in Talladega,

Ala., lately. He remained at the head of the college during its transformation into the Adelbert College of Western Reserve University and for four years afterward, resigning his position in 1886. Dr. Cutler then became a professor in the theological department of Biddle University at Charlotte, N. C., a Presbyterian school for colored students. After remaining there for two years he accepted a similar position in Talladega College, at Talladega, Ala., which he retained up to the time of his death.

—The forty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city was celebrated on Friday night of last week in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Cleveland H. Dodge presided, and the speakers were the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, of the Church of the Ascension, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Collegiate Reformed Church. The annual report was read by General Secretary R. R. McBurney. He said that Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt had given an addition to the Railroad Branch in Madison Avenue, twice the size of the present building, and it would shortly be opened. In the Bowery Branch a great deal of assistance was given to men in destitute circumstances. They were allowed to sleep on chairs in the reading-room, and the entire building gave accommodation to 450 men each night. This branch also gave 32,800 free meals during the year.

—A correspondent writes: "In the city of Tampa, Fla., where a Spanish-speaking population of over 3,000 Cubans and Spaniards is to be found, the Rev. E. P. Herrick, pastor of the First Congregational Church, aided by Sr. G. Hernandez, an earnest Cuban, has established the Immanuel Mission. A neat and commodious chapel has been built and paid for. The Florida Ladies' Home Missionary Union has raised the funds. A Sunday-school of over one hundred pupils has been organized. Regular preaching services are held in the Spanish language. The first Hispano-American Christian Endeavor Society in the world was organized lately. It begins with thirty-five members, who are deeply interested. From twenty-five to thirty families are pledged to the enterprise. There is the first Cuban Evangelical Chapel erected in the world. We need books and papers. We need a teacher to begin a day-school, also a parsonage for our helper. We also need help to pay the salary of Mr. Hernandez, who, with his wife, is laboring successfully to bring his countrymen to the truth."



Ministerial Personals

CONGREGATIONAL

—W. G. Poor, of the Second Church of Chicopee, Mass., preached his farewell sermon on February 4.

—H. W. Dowding, of the Second Church of Wells, Me., has resigned, but the church declines to accept the resignation.

—G. W. Grover, of the Pilgrim Church of Nashua, Mass., has resigned.

—B. W. Lockhart has become pastor of the Franklin Street Church of Manchester, N. H.

—C. M. Lamson was installed as pastor of the First Church of Hartford, Conn., on February 7.

—R. J. Matthews, of Creston, Ill., accepts a call to Lebanon, Mo.

—Ira D. Stone, of the Chicago Seminary, accepts a call to Plainfield, Ill.

—W. L. Anderson accepts a call to the First Church of Exeter, N. H.

—F. T. Lee, of Muscatine, Ia., has received a call to the Douglas Park Church of Chicago, Ill.

—H. H. Leavitt was installed as pastor of the Broadway Church of Somerville, Mass., on January 25.

—Elbridge C. Whiton was installed as pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church of Minneapolis, Minn., on January 2.

PRESBYTERIAN

—Samuel Bowden, a retired minister, who was for thirty-five years pastor of the church at York, N. Y., died in New York City on January 23, at the age of seventy-two.

—C. D. Barrows, of the First Church of Oswego, N. Y., accepts a call to Corning.

—L. W. Barr has resigned the pastorate of the First Church of Bellaire, O.

—Charles F. Goss has received a call from the Avondale Church of Cincinnati, O.

—W. H. Bates has accepted a call from the Second Reformed Church of Rochester, N. Y.

OTHER CHURCHES

—P. F. Hall, of New York City, has become rector of St. Timothy's Church (P. E.), Catonsville, Md.

—G. W. Barhydt has become rector of Christ Church (P. E.), Westport, Conn.

—W. H. Sherwood, of the Church of the Mediator (P. E.), Edgewater-on-Hudson, N. J., accepts the rectorship of St. James's Church, Ridgefield.

—Lewis Brown, of St. Luke's Church (P. E.), accepts the rectorship of St. Thomas's Church, Battle Creek, Mich.

—C. D. Smith, for fifty years a Methodist preacher, died at the age of eighty-two, near Franklin, N. C., on January 30.

—Edward McMinn has resigned the pastorate of the Summit Avenue Baptist Church of Jersey City, N. J.

—J. K. Ewer, of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church of Concord, Mass., has received a call to the Union Church of Providence, R. I.

—George E. Leighton has received a call from the Universalist church at Westbrook, Me.

Books and Authors

The Standard Dictionary¹

The last few years have witnessed a notable increase in the number of dictionaries. In the good old days, that are not so very old, either, there were but two dictionaries in general use in the United States. If a man did not "follow Webster," he "followed Worcester." There were thus only two courts of appeal in cases lexicographical, and each disputant regarded his own court as supreme, not to say infallible. This happy simplicity no longer exists. First came the Webster's "International," to show how immensely superior a revision might be to the old, dearly beloved "Unabridged." Then came that splendid piece of book-making, the "Century Dictionary." For those who were content simply with the A B C's of their mother tongue, and were willing to bequeath the rest of the alphabet to their posterity, there also came along by imperceptible degrees that monumental mass of learning, "A New English Dictionary." There have also appeared the "Imperial," the "Encyclopedic," and "Stormonth," among English works. And now comes another candidate for public favor, "A Standard Dictionary of the English Language."

The latest dictionary ought always to be the best. It can, and must, take advantage of all the work that has gone into the making of other lexicons. The new dictionary must be to a large extent the result of comparing, criticising, and improving the older dictionaries. Almost every one has found incomplete or unsatisfactory definitions in his favorite dictionary. It is the business of the makers of a new dictionary to remedy these defects. The new dictionary can not only take advantage of the mistakes and the successes of the old, but it has the benefit of the lapse of time and the incidental changes in language and in the arts and sciences. A new dictionary, therefore, which is not in many ways an improvement on its predecessors has fallen short of its opportunities.

In the "Standard Dictionary" many of the good features of other dictionaries have been borrowed, but there is a sufficiency of new ideas. These are mainly directed toward simplification and convenience of reference. In the older dictionaries a confusing mass of etymological information and of obsolete meanings often follows the vocabulary word. The Standard has rightly inverted this order, placed the living, vital definition first, and put unusual or archaic meanings at the end, with brief etymology. For a dictionary dealing with the history of words this would be inappropriate; for a popular lexicon it is assuredly right, and this feature will save much time and vexation to busy people. Another good feature is the plan of classifying under a general group-name very comprehensive vocabularies, thus making reference and comparison easy. An instance of this is the elaborate list of Coins, embracing all important ancient and modern coins, with their value in American and English money; another instance is the list of varieties under the word Apple, including over three hundred names, with brief descriptions. An analogous feature, however, is not so commendable: that of giving a prefix or combining form—e. g., *amphi*—and "running in" scores of the combinations in a solid paragraph. This undoubtedly saves space and makes possible the Standard's unrivaled fullness of vocabulary, but it makes reference difficult and trying to eyesight, and gives a somewhat confused appearance to an otherwise handsome page. However, when one has finally run down the word, and found it "in the dictionary," having looked for it in vain in other dictionaries, the uppermost feeling is one of satisfaction.

Considering this dictionary in the light of the requirements of the average dictionary-user (who consults a dictionary for—1, spelling; 2, pronunciation; 3, definition), we find that there has been an attempt to forward the

cause of spelling reform. This is done mainly by a preference for the simpler forms of words which are currently spelled in two or more ways. Thus we have an indorsement of some forms recommended by Noah Webster, such as *honor*, *center*, *councilor*, etc., with a reversion to other forms rejected by him on grounds of analogy, such as *dulness*, *fulness*, *instalment*, etc. There has been no attempt to harmonize other similar words with these latter; the principle has been, generally, merely to recommend the simpler of the forms that have recognized currency, without regard to analogy. In some cases, however, innovations are introduced, as in *bimetalism*, *crum*; and in medical and chemical terms, as *cocain*, *sulfid*, etc. Thus the good work goes on of still further adding to the arbitrariness of English spelling. This is probably done with the hope of furthering the cause of phonetic spelling, which cause is further helped (or hindered?) by the introduction into the vocabulary of 3,500 words spelled according to the recommendation of the Philological Societies of England and America. Phonetic spelling is scientific, we admit, and English spelling is horribly unscientific; but we should not take any pleasure in reading a book that was full of such words as *lafabl*, *clenzd*, *gess*, *dubl*, *cum*, etc. Phonetic reform must come through proselyting the young, or through some wide co-operative adoption of the reform. The Standard, however, gives both the current and the recommended form, and its list of variants is remarkably full.

As to pronunciation, the new dictionary uses a "scientific alphabet" in respelling words. This alphabet has had the approval of numerous learned bodies, and with its delicate shades of pronunciation can undoubtedly be indicated with great nicety. It may be questioned, however, whether it was wise to introduce this alphabet, with its new characters and unusual diacritical marks, into a dictionary intended not primarily for philologists but for the people. The "people," when they see *creek* pronounced *crik* in the new dictionary, will probably for a time be confirmed in their mispronunciation; and when they find their "national game" pronounced *bês'bôl* they will be inclined to look for something easier; which they will not find when they discover that *either* is pronounced *idher*. But those who are already familiar with this alphabet, or who take the pains to become so, will find the book up to the latest standards of orthoepical taste, as for instance in the words *amateur*, *apparatus*, *advertisement*, *cost*, *literature*, etc.

The definitions are, as a rule, models of terse and perspicuous English. A comparison of the Standard's definitions with those of its principal predecessors shows an improvement in very many cases, either in the direction of greater clearness or of sharper distinctions. As an instance of the first-named quality, take this, picked at random from one of the larger dictionaries now on the market: "*Ampere*. The unit employed in measuring the strength of an electrical current. It is the current flowing in the unit of time, in a wire having unit resistance, one ohm, and between the two ends of which the unit difference of potentials, one volt, is maintained." And this from the Standard: "*Ampere*. The practical unit of electric-current strength; such a current as would be given with an electromotive force of one volt through a wire having a resistance of one ohm." And in the way of closer distinctions may be mentioned *Anarchist* 1 and 2, bringing out the difference between the violent and the philosophical Anarchist; also definition 8 of *bad*, in the sense of severe, as "a bad cold," a sense which all the other dictionaries have curiously overlooked. A good deal of space is devoted to careful and helpful definition of synonyms; an example may be seen under the word *class*.

That perplexing subject the compounding of words has received more scientific treatment than in any other dictionary. Whatever one may think of the practice of using the hyphen so freely as it is here employed, one cannot question the soundness of the principles on which its use is defended, nor fail to admire the consistency and the microscopic fidelity with which they are applied. For the first time, a dictionary is now printed in which words are

¹A Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Prepared under the Supervision of Isaac K. Funk, D.U., Editor-in-Chief; Francis A. March, L.L.D., Consulting Editor. In 2 Vols., \$15. Vol. I., A-L. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.