

and deals with the faith of the primitive and early Church, and with the testimony of the Gospels to the self-consciousness of Jesus as well as with the philosophic aspects of the theme. The philosophy which underlies the book is Hegelian. It treats the divinity of Jesus Christ as divinity in a true human personality: possible, because truth and righteousness are in man; necessary, if God is to make any true revelation of himself to humanity, because all revelation in nature and in sinful humanity is incomplete, imperfect, and, in some sense, false. We recall no modern treatise on the Incarnation more satisfactory in its scope and spirit than this, though there are several larger and, in some sense, more pretentious ones.

The author of *Twenty Years at Sea*, Mr. Frederic Stanhope Hill, has had a life of varied experiences, has gone through some really remarkable adventures, and tells his story with spirit and capital effect. He made his first voyage as a boy, and had command of a ship before he was twenty-one. Passing from the merchant service to the navy, he rose in time to the rank of commander, and served with great credit during the last war. In the latter half of this book he records some extremely interesting incidents of war-times, including a few of decided historical importance, particularly those relating to the blockade of the Mississippi, the passage of the forts, and the fights at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and Mobile Bay. In the earlier pages of the book Mr. Hill confessedly romances a little, but in the main his description of old-time voyages, of sailors' customs, of foreign ways, and of personal adventures is accurate. It is certainly thoroughly readable throughout. Boys will like the book immensely, though it is not intended exclusively for them. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

The book on *Sir Joshua Reynolds* by Mr. Claude Phillips is one of the most considerable contributions to the art-history literature of this season, already enriched by Michel's "Rembrandt." Mr. Phillips's treatment has the great merit, not only of being entertaining, but of being restricted in length. The reader is not wearied by a plethora of detail. It might be urged that the book could still be abridged without material injury. There are, nevertheless, many episodes therein concerning which there is by no means too much comment. These are Sir Joshua's relations with Angelica Kauffmann, with the foundation of the Royal Academy (whose first President he was), with Johnson and Goldsmith, with Benjamin West, Gainsborough, and Romney; above all, with the painter's own comment on contemporary art, and on his journeys to Flanders and Italy. While we believe that every element in his environment influenced Sir Joshua for good, underneath all lay a native serenity and individuality which breathes in his now classic canvases. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

Burckhardt's studies in Italian art and culture were long since published in almost guide-book terseness and convenience. It is a pleasure to note that for English readers that notable work, *The Renaissance in Italy*, by the late John Addington Symonds, has appeared in an abridged edition, edited by Mr. Symonds's friend, Colonel Pearson. To those who have not the time to take up the larger work as students, this shorter form is earnestly to be commended. We find in it little of the crudity which might be anticipated. To be sure, those who know well the ample volumes may grieve to find omitted in this abridgment much of the expansiveness on particular periods, but to the mass of non-students, who have not read "The Renaissance," "The Age of the Despots," etc., this book will be most welcome. Such readers have now no longer the excuse of many volumes to deter them from knowing a writer who, more than most, has familiarized us with the making and mellowing of Florence, the real Renaissance in Italy. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

The Temperance Movement and its Workers. By P. T. Winskill. (Blackie & Son, London, Glasgow, and New York. 3 Vols.) Mr. Winskill has put into these volumes the best work of a lifetime. He has not merely compiled an encyclopædia of the temperance movement; he has written one. Every biography—and there are hundreds if not thousands of them—bears the mark of personal, interested work. Gradgrind subordinates have been employed little if at all. Most of the biographies are exceptionally interesting. The author is fond of anecdotes, and tells good ones even where they have no relation to the temperance work of the man whose character he is bringing out. The volumes are profusely and admirably illustrated with portraits of the more distinguished fighters for temperance during the century's successful crusade. Those who are interested in the history of temperance work and the lives of temperance workers cannot secure anything else which will take the place of these volumes.

Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Thomas Chalmers (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston) gives very admirably, in a small compass,

the life of this extraordinary man. The reader will get from it, better perhaps than from some larger biographies, an impression of that unrestrained and sometimes ill-regulated forcefulness which constitute one of the chief elements of Dr. Chalmers's power. Just now the account of his method of treating the problem of poverty is both interesting and instructive.



Literary Notes

—Mr. LeGallienne's "Religion of a Literary Man" has just appeared in England.

—Mr. Boughton will be the illustrator of the Macmillan edition of Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."

—Colonel Higginson has nearly completed the manuscript of his "Military and Naval History of Massachusetts."

—The Duke of Buccleuch has lent some valuable miniatures to illustrate Lord Wolseley's forthcoming "Life of Marlborough."

—Mr. Bentley, the London publisher, has purchased and will print nearly a hundred letters from Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble.

—It is reported that the present Lord Tennyson will not be ready to publish the biography which he has written of his great father before next autumn.

—Dr. Tyler's "History of Amherst College" ends with 1871, when a half-century was completed. The author is now actively engaged on a continuation of his work.

—The outlay to date on "The Standard Dictionary," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company, has, the publishers state, been nearly \$500,000, the editors and specialists employed numbering nearly two hundred and fifty. The first volume is now ready.

—The "Athenæum" says that the first supplement to Mr. Sonnenschein's bibliography of current literature, "The Best Books," will be published early in 1894. It will comprise the more important literature of the years 1890-3, classified into sections, subsections, and paragraphs.

—A type facsimile of the first edition of Matthew Arnold's earliest piece of verse, the prize-poem entitled "Alaric at Rome," is about to appear. This new edition is private and will be limited to thirty copies. Of the original edition only four copies are known to exist, and the poem has never been reprinted.

—According to the "Bookman," it seems that one of the titled gentlemen who edit Mr. Astor's "Pall Mall Magazine" once made the astounding request of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich that there be contributed to the English periodical "a sonnet of a page and a half *Harper* size!" Mr. Aldrich prepared several answers which were not sent, but which, it is said, will be incorporated into his autobiography.

—Very rare books, now in a double sense, are Professor Tyn-dall's "Glaciers of the Alps" (1860) and his "Hours of Exercise in the Alps" (1871). For several years the author was unable to obtain a copy of the former. "I am told by a friend," he wrote to a certain bookseller, "that you have two copies of my book. The price is high, and this is in a way very gratifying to the author. And as, unfortunately, I have no copy myself, I shall be glad if you will send the books to me at the price named."

—Mr. William Hamilton Gibson, the artist, who is also a charming writer and talker, is to give a series of three lectures for children at the Manhattan Athletic Club Theater, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, in this city, on the afternoons of January 6, 10, and 13, at three o'clock, on "The Mysteries of Flowers." The lectures will take the form of familiar talks, with colored illustrations, and will be delivered for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association. Course tickets, \$2 each, may be obtained at the Athletic Club Theater, or at Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West Twenty-third Street.



Books Received

- A. S. BARNES & CO., NEW YORK
Paul, Kenneth. The New Minister. \$1.
THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK
Robinson, Charles S. Laudes Domini. Songs for the Sunday-School.
CLEVELAND PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK
St. Aubyn, Alan. To His Own Master.
Ricks, George. Object Lessons: How to Teach Them. First and Second Series. 90 cts. each.
GEORGE H. ELLIS, BOSTON
Mozoomdar, P. C. Heart-Beats. \$1.50.
ELM STREET PRINTING CO., CINCINNATI
Johnston, Rev. H. A. Moses and the Pentateuch. 50 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS, NEW YORK
Standard Dictionary of the English Language. Vol. I. A to L.
D. C. HEATH & CO., BOSTON
Atwood, George E. Complete Graded Arithmetic. Part First, 45 cts. Part Second, 85 cts.
LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., NEW YORK
Polk, William M. Leonidas Polk. 2 Vols. \$4.
UNIVERSALIST PUBLISHING HOUSE, BOSTON
Gunnison, Almon. Wayside and Fireside Rambles.

With Our Readers

Correspondence

Taxing Schools and Churches

To the Editors of The Outlook :

The Outlook for the week ending November 25 calls attention to the importance of the coming Constitutional Convention in New York State, and concludes by saying: "We have heretofore emphasized the importance of a clause prohibiting all appropriations of moneys to any institution under denominational control."

Why not go deeper still? There is college property valued at millions under denominational control, both in New York and in Ohio, never yet registered on any tax duplicate; and this notwithstanding the onerous tax levied on the home, which is by far the best educational institution in the world. It is the lesson conned beside the mother's knee, and not the later lesson learned in the school or the college, that holds the gray-haired man to his place and work in life. Why should the home be taxed and not the university? Can any one give a plausible reason for it? I judge not. Why not, then, insist that such property be put on the tax duplicate?

We may go still further without injustice. There are countless millions in church buildings that are untaxed. Why not tax these? The objection most relied upon is, that to tax is to destroy them. Well, there are some that ought to die, and the sooner the better. In a majority of the country villages in this State are three or four denominations struggling to maintain an existence. Either is living at a "poor, dying rate." Some are largely dependent on money given for missionary purposes; and, this, too, in the midst of a thriving population where wealth abounds, and where there is not a member of the church but would regard it as an insult to be accused of accepting charity. What would be thought of the persons who strive to maintain these rival organizations if they were to advocate the building of as many rival railways running through the town, with depots and officials to match? Every man of business sense would regard them as lunatics, for every such man knows that one well-equipped railway or church is better than three or four that are ill equipped.

This subject is worthy of serious consideration. Neither governments nor churches can afford to perpetrate or perpetuate any injustice. The eternal laws will vindicate themselves. There never yet was permanent gain through unjust measures. Time has its revenges, and the Power not ourselves always makes for righteousness.

A. B. C.

See our comment on editorial pages.—THE EDITORS.

Enforcement of Prohibitory Laws

To the Editors of The Outlook :

In reading the excellent letter about "The Saloon *per se*," in your issue of December 23, it was very disappointing to find the author at its close saying, "Very few, if any, States are ready for State-wide prohibition, but most of the States could make the dispensary plan a success." While I believe the dispensary system preferable to the open saloon, yet the fact remains that the States are no more ready for State-wide dispensaries than for State-wide prohibition. The situation, as far as readiness for the law is concerned, is about the same in South Carolina as in the prohibition States. In both, as a rule, willing obedience is rendered throughout the country districts, while, upon the other hand, in both, the large towns and cities are strongly opposing the law's enforcement. Witness the rebellious attitude of Greenville, Spartansburg, Charleston, etc., against South Carolina's dispensary law. Governor Tillman, in his report of the first four months' operation of the new law, declares that "almost all the people of Charleston are in league against the law, and are determined to overthrow it." Accordingly, he recommends that wine and beer selling be licensed under certain restrictions. This is the first step in retreat. The next, the removal

of burdensome restrictions, will soon naturally follow, and then the end, as in Iowa to-day, is apparently not far off. So the history of the dispensary system of South Carolina runs along the same channels of varied obedience and opposition to law as does that of the Western prohibition States. There has, however, been a difference between these States, as far as the attempt at law-enforcement is concerned; and whatever superiority the dispensary law has shown over prohibition laws is due, not to the "State-readiness for the dispensary," as your correspondent infers, but to the vigorous display of executive power in behalf of the law. Given the same favorable conditions—namely, men in official positions behind the laws who believe in their enforcement, and who will not perjure themselves by violation of their oath of office, even though public sentiment upheld them in it—and it could be said of each of the prohibition States, as your correspondent declares of South Carolina, "There is a State without saloons." This is forcibly illustrated by the account which he gives at the beginning of his article, describing the results in one Western city of the enforcement of prohibition laws. True, the Haddock murder aroused a public sentiment which demanded such action; but, with or without public sentiment, while a law is upon the statute-books all possible means should be used to secure its enforcement. This has been the attitude of Governor Tillman in South Carolina. It is in strong contrast with the positions of Governors Boies and Lewelling, of Iowa and Kansas, who have allowed open and flagrant violations of the prohibitory laws to exist, without attempting to secure their enforcement by the proper use of executive authority in compelling perjured local officials to perform their sworn duty. Here is the situation, briefly stated: In South Carolina the machinery of the law is in the hands of its friends; in the prohibition States it is in the hands of its enemies. Elect men to office who believe in the strict enforcement of those laws, and, instead of being ineffective, they will become fully as operative as, and more productive of good than, the dispensary system can possibly be. As I see it, there is but one method by which this can be successfully accomplished. That is, by all our voters who believe in the prohibitory policy cutting loose from the old parties, who are so thoroughly under the domination of the liquor traffic, and casting their ballots, as a unit, for the election to all offices of men whose belief in the enforcement of prohibitory laws is based upon a firm faith in the principle of prohibition itself.

J. H. B.

Island Heights, N. J.

The Danbury Hatters

To the Editors of The Outlook :

I notice in your issue of The Outlook for December 16, 1893, an editorial upon the "lockout" of the Danbury hatters. Judging from the article named, I thought perhaps a fuller explanation of the trouble might be acceptable. I am one of the "locked out" hatters, having been employed at "finishing" for the last nine years.

As to the profits in hat-manufacturing: the senior partner of a firm which is rated by Dun at \$200,000, in conversation with me about a year ago, said that he had been in business but sixteen years, and when entering was so poor that he was obliged to borrow the few hundred dollars invested. He has since been loud in protesting that he is unable to make money while employing union help. Several other firms might be mentioned who have done nearly or quite as well, and not one of them has been embarrassed by the recent financial depression. In regard to the Manufacturers' Association asking to be relieved from the more important union rules, I would state that the unions have granted more than half of the concessions asked by the manufacturers; more, I think I can safely say, than any other labor union would have been willing to grant. Even after all this, we are discharged. Now, the manufacturers say they expect every person who works for them in

the future to sign a printed agreement. They do not say what that agreement is, but enough has been learned of it to know that it would be repugnant to any intelligent, liberty-loving citizen of our great Nation. They also propose to employ children in large numbers. Another feature of the "lockout" is an attempt on the part of the manufacturers to induce the merchants to refuse credit to the hatters, thereby trying to starve the employees into submission to the will of a few. There are at present thirty hat-factories in the city. Eleven of them are still running, employing union help and using the union label; ten of these, though, are very small. One large factory is running, viz., that of Crofut & White, which has always employed union help. The nineteen factories which are closed are owned by members of the Hat-Manufacturers' Association, and employed about 85 or 90 per cent. of the hatters in the city. During the time (nearly four weeks) in which the hands have been "locked out," there has been no drunkenness and no violence. Under the agreement now broken by the manufacturers, all difficulties were settled by arbitration, work being continued uninterruptedly. A leading manufacturer was asked not long ago what would be the result if the merchants should attempt to arbitrate the present trouble. The answer was: "They would be told to mind their own business."

DANBURY HATTER.

"A New Judaism"

To the Editors of The Outlook :

In The Outlook for December 9, Anna L. Dawes gives the above name to that phase of religious thought that demands a literal interpretation of the precepts of Jesus. But do not the more thoughtful of this class of believers regard these precepts, not as a new moral code, but merely the illustrations necessary to make clear the practical carrying-out of the great principle of love which Jesus gave his life to expound? If so, not only should they be literally practiced, but, as the principle is always more exacting and far-reaching than its illustrative precept, many similar practices will be added to them by the true disciple of Jesus.

The true Judaist is rather he who clings to the old principle of self-defense, which found its sanction in such precepts as that of the Mosaic law, "An eye for an eye," etc., which Jesus abrogated. The reason for legal and military defense, whether of the individual or of a community of individuals, whether by the individual arm or by the arm of the law and the prison, is found, in the last analysis, to arise from the conviction that the property of the defendant is worth more than character.

A. S. P.

Fort Collins, Colo.

Notes and Queries

I was much interested in your recommendation of the Rev. R. F. Horton's "Revelation and the Bible," procured the book, and read it carefully. It solved some doubts and cleared up many dark places. 1. Can you recommend any commentary on the Bible as being written from a similar point of view, or that of liberal Christianity, and not primarily intended to establish certain orthodox dogmas? To be simple and suitable for use by a layman. 2. Would you recommend Driver's "Introduction to the Old Testament" in this connection? 3. Can you give name and publisher of an edition of the Pentateuch in ink of different colors to represent work of the different authors, which appeared last year? (Perhaps Ellis's, not Bacon's.)

N. C. R.

1. There is nothing of the kind, at least of modern character. 2. It is a learned work, rather unsuitable for any but a scholar. 3. We know of no such edition of the Pentateuch, but with colored pencils one might easily make one out of his English Bible by following the references given in Driver's "Introduction."

What is the best work on American banking?
M. K.

The clearest and most comprehensive book on American or any other banking is that by Professor Dunbar, of Harvard.

I desire the names of three or four good books of sermons, suitable for children from eight to fourteen.
J. W. C.

Buxton's "Short Sermons for Children" (\$1.05), Norton's "The King's Ferryboat"