

marred by his complete break with the past. But when has it been given to a man, not a ruler, nor a great thinker, nor, in the usual sense, a genius, to so direct and shape the future of a great people? This book is easily, and it ought to be widely, read. It is suggestive of much thought very pertinent to the present time.



We spoke last week of the great value of Mr. Carroll D. Wright's "Industrial Resources of the United States," which is published in the "Chautauqua Reading Circle Literature Series." With it are published four volumes of this series which maintain throughout a high standard of excellence. Indeed, the five volumes together make up a little popular library in economics, history, literature, and science. Professor E. W. Scripture's *Thinking, Feeling, and Doing* is, he tells us, "the first book on the new, or experimental, psychology written in the English language." It is written in a simple and sometimes unconventional style, and both in subject and treatment is really fascinating. The illustrations and experiments are made clear beyond question. To learn how rapidly a pugilist thinks and strikes, to measure the time of a fencer's thrust, to study scientifically the will-power and the action of each of the senses, to recognize the illusions of sight and hearing and smell, to test the relative strength of memory, thought, and suggestion—such are a few of the subjects touched upon. One lays down the book feeling that a doorway has been opened into a new world of science with unknown possibilities. Equally attractive to the general reader is Professor Frederick Starr's *Some First Steps in Human Progress*. The title is admirably chosen, as it does not tie the author down to hampering limits of method. The book is a popular study of anthropology in especially interesting phases. Fire-making, food-getting, hunting, weapons, dress and ornament, gesture and speech, writing, tales and traditions, marriage and family, religion—these are some of the "first steps." It may be truly said that there is not a dull page in the book; indeed, we know no book on the general subject which combines so well popular interest with scientific accuracy. *Initial Studies in American Letters* has been prepared by Professor Henry A. Beers, of Yale. It has spirit and color, is broad and sound in its literary criticism, and has been so constructed as to avoid superfluous detail and dry-as-dust methods. By treating the subject with reference to periods, eras, and groups of writers, flexibility and scope in critical expression are obtained. Anything less like the ordinary text-book on literature could not be imagined. The final volume in the series is Professor H. P. Judson's *Growth of the American Nation*, a clear, brief sketch which follows in the main a topical plan. The necessary compression makes the work a trifle less readable than its companion volumes, but it is prepared with good sense of proportion and is written lucidly. (Flood & Vincent, Meadville, Pa.)

*The Keynote*, by Albert Griffin, is an appeal from a Republican standpoint for the free coinage of silver. The author shows that a safe currency cannot be based on the extension of banking credits, unless there is a great extension of the legal-tender currency back of them. Already, he points out, the amount of money in the country is not only insignificant compared with the amount of debt, but is even much less than the obligations of the banks to the depositors. During times of confidence the banks lend as much as they can, and when a panic is impending they call in loans for self-preservation, thus violently contracting the currency for the rest of the country. This fluctuating currency, based on bank credits, Mr. Griffin would restrict by positive legislation. Upon this point, however, he is much less clear and forcible than when urging that the country must not increase its dependence upon the banks. The banks, he says, are primarily money-owners and money-lenders, and therefore are interested in having the currency scarce and dear and the rate of interest high. All other branches of business, Mr. Griffin urges, are interested in having currency abundant and the rate of interest low. For this reason he believes it to be simply suicidal for the public to accept the guidance of the bankers in currency legislation. For the sake of the country's prosperity and for the sake of an honest payment of past obligations the country needs more legal-tender money and the restoration of normal prices. To provide such money he demands the restoration of silver to the currency by coining it at the old ratio of 16 or 15½ to 1. Most of his arguments on this point are, of course, those which international bimetalists have made familiar, but in one matter Mr. Griffin sides with the monometallists. He believes it extremely unlikely that creditor nations will unite with us in re-establishing bimetalism. He urges that the Nation ought to act independently, and claims that even if our gold money shall gradually leave us, this country

will be far better off with a sufficient supply of silver money than with an insufficient supply of gold money. He looks to the Republican party for the legislation desired. The volume is published by S. L. Griffin & Co., Philadelphia.

*Israel Among the Nations: A Study of the Jews and Anti-Semitism*. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated by Frances Hellman. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.) If we do not deceive ourselves, the Jews have recently manifested an unusual degree of what we were about to call *racial aggressiveness*, only we are now reminded by Leroy-Beaulieu and others that the Jews are not in reality a race at the present, any more than in the time of David, when the nation was made up of all sorts of people—Kenites, Hittites, Amorites, etc. Circumcision, diet, and the Ghetto are responsible for the marked physical characteristics. Leroy-Beaulieu wishes to allay the fears of those, especially Europeans, who are disquieted at the influx of refugees from Russia, Poland, and Galicia. He points out that Jewish Nihilism, Anarchism, and the hostility shown by the Jews to established governments have arisen from special conditions that either have already ceased or will soon cease to operate. The business methods by which the Jews can always drive all other competitors out of the markets of the world, as witnessed by the change of merchants' signs on our Broadway during the last twenty years, is surely a matter by itself. The French author gives his reasons for believing that we need fear no ultimate complete domination of the Hebrews, for they are abandoning their religion, which is their real bond of union, and are being amalgamated with the other nations. Indeed, it has been openly maintained that the Mastai, the family of the late Pope Pius IX., were Jews. This book attacks the problem in a judicial spirit and with a surprising array of learning. The author shows how it occurs that the Jew always remains a man without a country. But that cannot longer last, for liberalism is relentlessly and irresistibly breaking down the barriers that surround the Jew and render him the representative of a peculiar people.

We read with abating interest *The Oxford Church Movement*, by the late Rev. G. Wakeling. The author knew all the facts, but he lived in the midst of them and he could not see beyond them. He couldn't see the wood because of the trees. More is the pity! Beyond occasional anecdotes, none sharp-pointed, the book results in little beyond a list of clergy and churches concerned in the improvement of the manner of public worship. The ritual movement is most markedly emphasized in Mr. Wakeling's chapters. Now, ceremonial may be an excellent and edifying matter in place, but, like breeding and good manners, the more you talk about the subject the less of the reality you have. We could wish that the author had looked beneath the surface of events and distinguished the transitory results of the Oxford Movement from the permanent underflowing current which still continues to sweep through Protestant Christendom. As we have intimated, this book furnishes a complete list of the churches in England where a high ceremonial may be witnessed, but in justice it must be added that generally in connection with churches of this description will be found all sorts of agencies for social amelioration. Thus, while Mr. Wakeling has produced what may be regarded as a *catalogue raisonné* of the matters we have mentioned, it also may not be without its usefulness for a wider circle, as a record and a guide-book. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

It has been said that one ought to exercise discretion in the choice of his father and mother. We might point out, with entire reverence, that Jesus selected his ancestors from the beginning of the human race and educated them carefully. The history of Israel, as it is related in the Old Testament, is a narrative of the education of Israel to make the race fit to produce the Messiah. An important step in that educational process is the Babylonian exile. From the epoch of the Exile the history of Israel draws together into a focus at the birth of Christ. The period *From the Exile to the Advent* has been narrated in the series of "Handbooks for Bible Classes" by the Rev. William Fairweather. Mr. Fairweather possesses a historical instinct, as may be seen in his pointing out the analogy of the ancient relation of the Israelitish kingdom with Chaldea and Egypt to modern Bulgaria with the Slavs and Teutons. The period from the Babylonish captivity to the reign of Herod the Great is probably the golden age of Jewish history. The New Testament cannot be understood without some knowledge of this important period. Mr. Fairweather is somewhat conservative, but not narrow. Controverted points he has properly avoided discussing. On the whole, we can commend this as a safe book for Bible-class study. We are pleased to be able to add that it has an index. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)

It is the fashion to contrive for essays in fiction titles that nobody can guess the meaning of. A case in point is the book

before us, a batch of Oxford University stories, with the label *The Youth of Parnassus*. Now, if Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith had written "The Youth from Parnassus," that might have furnished some room for us to guess the riddle of his title; for though our knowledge of the geography of Indiana be not yet complete, we might have invoked the succor of a gazetteer, and have learned thereby of the existence of Parnassus City. The moral of the titular tale is that youths should not come from raw Indiana and Methodism unto the cultured center of Oxford, England; because culture is sure to ruin the youths' natural taste, so that they can no longer abide the one or the other—to wit, Indiana and Methodism. The rest of the stories are clever in conception and in dialogue, for Mr. Smith has a pretty wit of his own. He gently makes fun of almost everything that we cherish or enjoy. Fortunately for its own peace of mind, the proletariat will probably not read Mr. Smith's entertaining stories. (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

The second volume of Weizsacker's *Apostolic Age of the Christian Church* (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York) completes the work. He considers in successive chapters the churches at Jerusalem, Rome, and Ephesus, and under the latter treats at some length the Apocalypse, which he regards as a composite work emanating from the school of John, but not written by him. The fourth Gospel he "counts among the memorials of the first rank belonging to the apostolic or post-apostolic church," but as not written by the Apostle John himself. Apparently, however, he regards the Gospel as in its spirit dominated by and proceeding from the Apostle. A fifth book is devoted to a consideration of the meetings, services, constitution, and liturgical development of the early Church. In a previous review of the first volume of this work we have pointed out what seem to us its limitations and imperfections; especially the tendency of the writer to make his own subjective ideas the standard by which to determine historical and critical questions. If, however, due allowance is made for this imperfection, his work will be found of very considerable value.

Boston people will not soon forget the eccentric but kind-hearted predecessor of the late Charles L. Brace, of New York, whose work has done so much for the rescue of street waifs. *Charles Francis Barnard: A Sketch of His Life and Work*, by Francis Tiffany, will perpetuate and make more widely known the work and character of the kind-hearted but eccentric pastor of the Warren Street Chapel in Boston. Mr. Barnard understood children as few men have, and the work that he did in Boston has a lasting memorial in the lives of many who are at this day honorable and upright citizens. Mr. Barnard understood that the church is not a pen for saints, but a school of Christian culture, and his work was distinctly humane in the best meaning of the word. Mr. Tiffany, with deep sympathy, has sketched the life and character of this man, not omitting the sadness of his latter days. As we honor the man whose life is here in part related, so we welcome the plain and kindly memorial of it that has been written. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.)

The pessimistic novel will always have its delighted readers, possibly because, as La Rochefoucauld says, "In the adversity of our best friends we always find something which is not wholly displeasing to us." At any rate, in imaginary woe there is a luxurious sensation, real if indefensible. Those who enjoy the woes of others, particularly of fictitious persons, may revel in *A Pitiless Passion*, which is not by Miss Braddon, nor by Mrs. Henry Wood, nor by Ouida, but by Ella Macmahon. All through the tale is charmingly distressing, and it ends in direful tragedy. After the manner of its class, the story's immorality teaches the moral, and the moral is, "The wages of sin is death." (Macmillan & Co., New York.)

We desire to call attention to an unusually excellent little work in the way of apologetics, *Christian Evidences*, by the late Dr. E. G. Robinson. It is evidently intended as a manual and class-book, and for that purpose we know of nothing better. While brief, it is clear and is something more than an outline. The style is condensed and full of matter without being turgid; also, it is free from the nonsense commonly found in elementary class-books of this description. In a word, it is the work of a scholar of broad sympathies and loyalty to the truth. (Silver, Burdett & Co., New York.)

*Joseph the Dreamer*, by Robert Bird, is an attempt to set forth in modern language, and with such accessories as archaeology and imagination will afford, the well-known story of the Biblical hero. The story itself offers an ample field for brilliant scenery and picturesque situations, which the author after his fashion has seized upon. The chief fault of the book is that it

is too long for the readers to whom it would cater, namely, the little children. It might, however, serve for collateral reading in a Bible class. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.)



## Literary Notes

—Mr. William Edward Norris, the popular novelist, personally prefers his second story, "Mademoiselle de Mersac," to any book which he has since written.

—Mr. Samuel Rutherford Crockett, the novelist, declares that for many years he has never missed a sunrise, and that he is usually at work by five o'clock in the morning.

—Mr. Marion Crawford's prolific literary work finds a parallel in that of M. Jules Viaud ("Pierre Loti"). The latter's new novel will be called "Ramondcho." The scene is laid in the Basque Mountains.

—Mr. Jerome K. Jerome has been speaking disrespectfully of the dead languages. He says that "a knowledge of the dead languages has generally been found to hamper a man in every walk of life except schoolmastering, which is the perpetuation of the follies of our ancestors."

—Mr. Quiller-Couch, whose "Delectable Duchy" has delighted every one, made his reputation in 1887 by "Dead Man's Rock." The book's successors have been "A Tale of Troy Town," "The Splendid Spur," "Noughts and Crosses," "I Saw Three Ships," and "The Blue Pavilions."

—A. J. Graham & Co., of New York, publish in a little volume "Metaphors, Similes, and Other Characteristic Sayings of Henry Ward Beecher," compiled from discourses reported by T. J. Ellinwood. Mr. Beecher's style especially lends itself to such excerpts, and this book will be found both stimulating to the preacher and interesting to take up for ten minutes at any time by the lay reader.

—The seventh and concluding volume of the Duc d'Aumale's "Histoire des Princes de Condé" is ready for publication. The work has occupied its distinguished author more than thirty years, and in its earliest stages made him much trouble, the first volume being seized by the police, as Louis Napoleon was jealous of the influence of the Orleans princes.

—The "Saturday Review" calls the new Poet Laureate of Great Britain "an estimable little bardling," and declares that Lord Salisbury, in making the appointment, has fitted the fool's cap on his own head for all time. The "Review" adds:

The office of Laureate was felt by Tennyson himself to be as much an anachronism as the office of Court fool, and he did not hesitate in private to condemn it, and to express his sense of the ignominy of the position. He considered the requirements of the office a degradation, and, though he intensely admired Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, he held the position unwillingly, and hoped it might some day be allowed to lapse.

—The Cambridge Press, having finished its share of work on the Revised Version of the Apocrypha, is now undertaking a large edition of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament, which will take many years to complete. In this edition the readings of all extant Greek uncial manuscripts and fragments will be given, as well as the evidence of the Old Latin, Egyptian, Syro-Hexaplar, and Armenian Versions, and also quotations from Philo, Josephus, and the Early Fathers. The Cambridge editors will be the Rev. A. E. Brooke, of King's College, and Mr. N. McLean, of Christ's College. It is expected that the first volume will be ready in five years.

—It is now announced that Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker is not the translator, but is the assistant editor, of the reprint of the rare and celebrated "Jesuit Relations," to be published by the Burrows Brothers Company, of Cleveland. The translation is being made by Mr. John C. Covert, a man well fitted for this work on account of his skill in the Romance languages and his former work in Canadian French. Mr. R. G. Thwaites, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, is editor-in-chief. In reviewing Mr. Thwaites's recent edition of Wither's "Chronicles of Border Warfare," in the "American Historical Review," Mr. Roosevelt speaks in high terms of Mr. Thwaites's ability.

—Count Tolstoi has a plan for a serial publication which he would like to have printed in Russian, English, French, and German. He has been receiving from wealthy people offers of money to be used for the benefit of mankind, and he has also received much literary material for the same purpose, or, as he expresses it, to promote the "interior religious perfection of each individual." He suggests that the money and literature be combined in an international serial publication which will set forth "the real aim of man's life," will also show "the discord of our life with this aim," and will indicate "the means of making the one agree with the other." He thinks a good title for the series would be "Regeneration."

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