

from Mary. All branches  
hed to the Mother Church  
Augusta was summoned to  
confessed her fault with  
and penitence, and was  
forgiven. But enough had  
show Mrs. Eddy that  
th the glory of the empire  
ansferred to New York,  
a wearing the diadem of  
sta must be destroyed, and  
fell into a fatal trap.

York followers of Mrs.  
h a medieval spirit of  
d taken up a collection of  
nd sent the offering to  
letters declaring that she  
ven with Christ. Grate-  
by this adulation, Mrs.  
ously sent the gold on to  
together with the letters  
sta said, had referred to  
s divine creatures. Mrs.  
aged. No deity will en-  
t. "You must not," she  
it your students to deify

Mrs. Eddy secretly dis-  
stees to excommunicate  
the letters appear in this  
rote to Augusta that she  
l control over the matter.  
was sent into outer dark-  
ing for the rest of her life,  
the church again. Mrs.  
olved that the institution  
d created should never,  
be ruled by an autocrat,  
passed from her to her  
ees at Boston.

nd came, it found her in  
xury, her house full of  
church filled with those  
almost idolatrous vena-  
ents striving mightily up  
ment to ward off the  
imal magnetism" which  
own mind, brought her  
Her only child was not  
not wanted; she was  
ne. And she died with-  
ag really loved, or been  
n the power of a sincere  
e whole course of her life.

Mrs. Eddy's career will be seen from Mr. Dakin's book to be one of the most extraordinary that has fallen to the lot of a woman in modern times. The fundamental principle of her book, "Science and Health," is incontestably based upon the Quimby theories as she learned them while a patient of Quimby, and later as she took them into her own work by absorption; but she has made extensive additions to his philosophies and has formulated many of her own theories which, taken all together, make as the author says, "a compilation of noble belief, fine ethical conception, and strange, dark superstition." There is no purpose in this review—nor is there any purpose in Mr. Dakin's book—to evaluate the system of Christian Science. The great volume of good that dwells in that religion goes back through Mrs. Eddy, Quimby, and the Frenchman, Poyen, from whom Quimby got his idea, to the Eternal Bosom of God. As far as God permits it to be efficacious, it is divine healing. There has been no discovery of new truth. What was there that is true was always with us. The mind will do much to keep the body well. But when the microbes of disease enter the body, it is well to send instantly for the physicians who, having learned the laws of health as they have been revealed through the centuries, are best equipped to guide the healing process where the malady is working physical disintegration. The prime error of Mrs. Eddy's system—and it is a very fatal error—is her central theory that the microbes, being matter, are not real and do not exist.

We now say again, in this closing word, that our Christian Science friends were acting from rash judgment when they organized a crusade against the libraries, bookstores, and newspapers to destroy this book, by all odds one of the most patient, scholarly, and authoritative biographies of the year: one of the most valuable in its historic essence, and one of the most fascinating as the portrait of an astounding woman.

We congratulate the Messrs. Scribner in publishing the book. Instead of boycotting it, those who have unduly permitted their feelings to be hurt should put a copy of it in every Christian Science home and encourage a universal reading of it. The truth will never hurt a good cause. Then, if any error is found in Mr. Dakin's work, there is an abundance of militant scholarship in the Christian Science ranks competent of revealing his faults and confuting his record. But the author who would undertake to refute the substantial story which is so dramatically unfolded in this book will have a task ahead which would appall Hercules.

S. H. C.

## THE NINTH DIPLODOCUS

IN receiving from Pittsburgh a model of the *Diplodocus Carnegiei*, the National Museum of Mexico is highly favored. It is the first duplicate to be made at the Carnegie Museum since 1913 and may forecast gifts to other Latin-American states. Between 1898, the year of its exhumation in Utah, and 1913, eight casts of the giant lizard with the long tail were dispatched to European nations. So popular was the skeleton that Andrew Carnegie, in his Founder's Day address of 1914, spoke of having received letters of thanks from "six or eight kings." To the royal manuscripts, Mrs. Carnegie and the Carnegie Corporation, the donors of the Mexican reproduction, may now add one from a president.

The gift to Mexico again directs attention to the rich collection of prehistoric mammoths at Carnegie Museum. No matter where in the world the copy of the skeleton of a *diplodocus* may be seen, it originated from the Pittsburgh source.

—PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are always ready to guard and defend it.

—DANIEL WEBSTER