

Literary

Memoirs of Frederick A. P. Barnard. Tenth President of Columbia College. By John Fulton. Mrs. Barnard collected and arranged the material for this volume before her death, and it has been edited according to her wishes. She desired that Dr. Barnard's work as an educator should be illustrated from his own writings rather than written about. It is not to be forgotten in the present magnificent development of the university that Dr. Barnard's steady progress and powerful influence in the direction of higher education in Columbia College made this development possible. He was in hearty sympathy with the movement which took the institution out of the narrow sphere of a college of liberal arts into the large and comprehensive university; he favored the higher education of women which has found expression in the college which bears his name; and he did more for an all-around style of education than any one of his contemporaries. The memoir is needlessly minute, but it is full of interesting reading. It will be of great value to all friends of education, and the many friends and pupils of President Barnard will not regret that so much space has been given to details that are interesting to every alumnus of Columbia College. A fine portrait faces the title-page. Macmillan and Co.

A History of the Councils of the Church. From Original Documents. By the Right Rev. Charles Joseph Hefele, D. D. Vol. V. This is the last and final volume of Hefele's great work which will be translated from the German into English. It covers the period from A. D. 626 to the close of the second council of Nicæa, A. D. 787. The controversy respecting Monothelitism, and the branding of it as a heresy by the Sixth Œcumenical Council, are graphically portrayed. In regard to the anathemas pronounced on Pope Honorius by the council, Hefele expresses the adroit opinion that the council, though severe, was just on the whole, since, while "he thought in an orthodox sense," he failed "to express the orthodox thought," and by erroneous statements, "actually helped to promote the heresy." The canons enumerated furnish interesting reading. Much space is given to the dispute over the use of images in worship, which was finally sanctioned by the Second Council of Nicæa. Here the author, while evidently aiming to give true history, is not free from the bias of his church. The volume is to be greatly commended. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

An Ethical Movement. A Volume of Lectures. By W. L. Sheldon. The author aims to improve human life and society by the practical application of an ethical scheme which has no base to support it. Since the hearts of people are set on this life, he dismisses all thoughts of a future life, ignores God, and rejects all "external Authority." He accepts an "ethical Christ," who, however, has become antiquated, and from whom we must now advance by learning from the Stoics. To be religious is to "surrender the will to sacred ideals," and "Duty is the command of the Highest Self." Man is a law unto

himself. The one fatal objection to this scheme of ethics is that it presents neither a true ground of obligation nor a sufficient motive for right conduct, and must, therefore, fail in its efforts for good. Christianity alone supplies the spiritual light and power for the true moral life of man. Macmillan and Co.

History of Christian Doctrine. By George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D. This volume is one of "The International Theological Library," which is in process of publication under the editorship of Drs. C. A. Briggs and Steward D. F. Salmond.

Dr. Fisher brings rare qualifications to this work. He gives ample proof of thorough scholarship. Many of the old doctrines are here restated with a freshness, lucidity and elegance of style which make it a very readable book. But it is evidently written in the interest of the new theology which the editors represent. "Scripture," "Christian Experience" and "The Intellect" are said to be the "three factors" which "should be conjoined in the framing of theological doctrines." The great theologians of modern times, whose systems of doctrine voice the belief of the

great body of Christians, receive scant notice, while extensive attention is paid to the views of a few erratic scholars who do not represent the belief of any branch of the evangelical church. Charles Scribner's Sons.

The Epic of the Fall of Man. By S. Humphreys Gurteen, M.A., L.L.D. In this most interesting volume Dr. Gurteen presents a comparative study of Caedmon's poem The Fall of Man, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Dante's Inferno. A historical sketch of the revival of Anglo-Saxon learning in England is followed by an essay

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Upon the advantages of the study of Anglo-Saxon which is a valuable contribution to educational literature. A sketch of the life and times of Cædmon and of the Junian Manuscript follows, and then the reader arrives at the main part of the book. The analysis of *The Fall of Man* and the comparison of the three great poems occupy the greater part of the book, which is closed with a translation of Cædmon's *Fall of Man* from the original Anglo-Saxon. The curious illustrations which enrich the volume are taken from facsimiles in the possession of the London Society of Antiquaries. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

For King or Country. A Story of the American Revolution. By James Barnes. George and William Frothingham were the twin sons of David Frothingham, who, with his wife, were dead. His brother Daniel, living in England, adopted William, while George remained in America. When the Revolutionary war broke out George volunteered, and William entered the British army. The twins were absolutely alike, and went through many adventures, being constantly mistaken for each other. Finally, William became converted to the patriot side, and the brothers were together once more. It is a story for boys, whether young or old: full of adventure and movement. The description of the old "Sugar House" prison in New York and of the secret patriot societies in the city while under British rule—both historical—are of especial interest. Harper and Brothers.

Mark Twain's Joan of Arc. Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc. By the *Sieur Louis de Comte, Her Page and Secretary.* Translated from the French by Jean François Alden. By putting the present biography into the form of fiction, making it appear to be a narrative written by a faithful servitor, the author has been able to show, better than could have been done in any other way, the personal charm and sweet, maidenly character of the famous heroine. The book is divided into three parts: "In Domremy," treating of Joan's childhood and telling of her inspiration; "In Court and Camp," telling of her career as a general; and "Trial and Martyrdom," being a pathetic and personal account of this sad period of her life, especially valuable because the reader knows there is no fiction here, at least. F. V. Du Mond visited the scenes intimately associated with the action of the story, and his illustrations show careful study of the manners and customs of the time. The book contains much additional material which was not published serially in *Harper's Magazine*, where the *Recollections* first appeared. Harper and Brothers.

Lights and Shadows of Church Life, by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D., published in this country by A. S. Barnes and Co., is a review of Christendom during the first six centuries of the Christian era. The author shows himself a thorough student of his subject, and manifests the grace and clearness of style with which readers of his former works are familiar. Dr. Stoughton is eighty-seven years of age, a noted Congregational divine, honored by his Nonconformist brethren, and by a large circle of Episcopal clergymen, who appreciate his great learning, his

affable disposition and noble character. The book is one of great value, trustworthy beyond shadow of a question, and while exceedingly informing, is intensely interesting.

Buddhism. Its History and Literature. By T. W. Rhys Davids, LL. D., Ph. D. Many years of laborious investigation entitle the author to speak with authority on the subject of Buddhism. In the six lectures contained in this volume, he has given us a graphic account of the religious theories of India, the life of the Buddha, and of the nature, history and literature of Buddhism. We heartily commend the book to those who may desire a concise knowledge of this ancient system. From some of the author's views we dissent, and disapprove entirely his religious and ethical philosophy. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have commenced the publication of a series of small volumes containing short stories of England, Ireland, etc., by English authors. Charles Reade, Wilkie Collins and others appear in the first volume, which contains stories about England, and Samuel Lover, Jane Barlow, William Carleton and others fill the second. The selection is good, and the books are attractive.

Macmillan and Co. have published in this country an edition of Daudet's *Tartarin of Tarascon* upon cream-laid paper, with illustrations by Montegut, De Mynbach, Picard and Rossi, which make the book seem more amusing than ever. J. M. Dent and Co. publish the book in London.

Richard Harding Davis has gathered in a volume five of his stories which have recently appeared in periodical literature, and given it the title of the first—*Cinderella, and Other Stories*. The book is among the latest issues of Charles Scribner's Sons.

The writer of the story, "The Lost Vacation," in the *New York Observer* of April 23, Mrs. E. S. Phelps, is better known by her pen name, Leigh North. Apart from any name, the merit of the story would commend it.

Madelon is the latest book by Mary E. Wilkins. It is a New England love story, sad and startling in its progress, and tragic in its conclusion. Harper and Brothers.