

Jonathan Edwards. By Alexander V. G. Allen, D.D., Professor in the Episcopal Theological School, in Cambridge, Mass. *Wilbur Fisk.* By George Prentice, D.D., Professor in Wesleyan University. *Dr. Muhlenberg.* By William Wilberforce Newton, D.D. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25 per volume.) The three volumes named above make the strong and promising beginning of the new series of "American Religious Leaders," recently announced by the Riverside Press. The opening number, *Jonathan Edwards*, is every way worthy of its position. It is written with knowledge and ability, and a clear perception of what is really significant and important in the life and work of President Edwards. It bears on its face as few books nowadays do its justification. The two standard volumes on which we have to rely for our knowledge of Edwards are Tracy's "Great Awakening" and the Life by Sereno Dwight. Neither of these comes up to the standard of modern critical biography, and both are dull and hard reading. Professor Allen brings to the work graces of style, ample learning, deft workmanship, and a genuine enthusiasm. He has rescued the subject from dullness and imparted to it a high degree of popular as well as substantial interest. This was not an altogether easy task, for the conventional Jonathan Edwards is not a popular hero, and it is only to the few that he is known as he really was. Professor Allen is, however, equal to his task and shows his biographic skill in keeping before his readers the great points of Edwards's power as a man and of his work. Here is one of his many effective passages (p. 126):

"He was the greatest preacher of his age. It is only at rare intervals that a man endowed with such power appears. His effectiveness did not lie in voice and gesture. He was accustomed to lean, it is said, upon one arm, fastening his eyes upon some distant point in the meeting-house. But beneath the quiet manner were the fires of a volcano. His gravity of character, his profundity of spiritual insight, his intense realism, as if the ideal were the only real, his burning devotion, his vivid imagination, his masterful will—these entered into his sermons. He was almost too great a man to let loose upon other men in their ordinary condition. He was like some organ of vast capacity, whose strongest stops or combinations should never have been drawn."

Through the driest portion of his work Professor Allen sustains the reader's interest by the clear and acute analysis of Edwards's theology and philosophy, lighting up his path as he advances by illustrative and comparative criticism which never fails to show the reader where he is. This method holds through the entire volume, and is applied with great success in bringing up to the level of popular apprehension the winning as well as the grand elements of the life. It is much to Mr. Allen's praise that the bold, adventurous and progressive side of Edwards's character as an innovator in philosophy, theology and in matters concerning practical, religious life and church policy have not escaped his notice. In this way he succeeds in portraying Edwards in a character, which the ordinary view of him would lead no one to suspect, but which was really his great characteristic as the father of modern revivalistic, aggressive and emotional Christianity, whether existing as organized or unorganized Methodism. As to the harder phases of Edwards's theology we have little to find fault with in our author's presentation. From a philosophical point of view, it is all that can be desired. Looking at Edwards more in the rhetorical light, it is possible that Professor Allen does not appreciate what Professor Fisher happily called the orientalism of his mind. This we may be sure, combined with his Dante-like imagination and his reading of the Prophets, will account for a good deal that strikes us as inhuman. The "Inferno" delivered in the form of sermons would make much the same impression. It is rather strange that an author who knows so well what the wife of Edwards was and her ideal relations with her husband has omitted in his book that gem of New England literature, Edwards's portrait of Sarah Pierrepont. —It is a long way from Jonathan Edwards to *Wilbur Fisk*, the subject of the next number in the series named above. Wilbur Fisk has his monument in Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. He stood nearer to us than Edwards; and Professor Prentice had little more to do in the volume before us than to gather from those who knew him the impressions which have not yet faded from their minds. He has given us the picture of a faithful and fruitful life. In the Christian ministry, as a Temperance reformer and as an anti-slave,

every worker, Wilbur Fisk is a name long to be remembered. His widest and most lasting work was in connection with education. He pioneered the Methodist Church into the new and elevated position it now holds as to denominational education. The Methodist Church as a founder of schools and colleges brings the world to a new leaf in its history, which was largely put into the book of events by Wilbur Fisk. Mr. Prentice gives us the history in a brief and succinct manner and with no more exaggeration than is pardonable in such a Life. —The Rev. William Wilberforce Newton is a man of large heart, and he has thrown it all into the sketch of *Dr. Muhlenberg*, which makes the third number in the Riverside series of "American Religious Leaders." The book is not a Life. Dr. Muhlenberg's Life has been written once for all by Anne Ayers. Dr. Newton brings out in this sketch the qualities in the man and the points in his life which entitle him to his position among American Religious Leaders. He does this with an admirable enthusiasm which kindles the reader's interest for the work as much as for the man. Indeed, it is easy to see that Dr. Newton writes *con amore*, not wholly in love of Dr. Muhlenberg, but quite as much in the love of what Dr. Muhlenberg represents to him. He says of him very truly:

"He touched liberalism with one hand and institutionalism with the other hand. He founded the first church hospital. He established the free church system by the experiment in the Church of the Holy Communion, in New York City. He developed the first order of Protestant Deaconesses. He anticipated the problems of Socialism in his efforts to establish St. Johnland; and he lives again in the present age, since his dream of an inter-ecclesiastical congress has become a realized fact, whose knockings at the door of the House of Bishops in Chicago have given to American Christendom the Bishops' Manifesto upon Christian Unity."

This passage gives the key-note of the book which Dr. Newton has contributed to the series before us, and will sufficiently disclose to our readers the excellent point and enthusiasm of his work. —We have alluded above to the standard Life of Dr. Muhlenberg. A new edition lies before us, *The Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg, Doctor in Divinity.* By Anne Ayers. Fourth Edition. (Thomas Whittaker. \$2.00.) The first edition of this Life at its appearance about ten years ago was immediately recognized not only as the Life of the late Dr. Muhlenberg, but as a permanent addition to standard Christian biography. Dr. Muhlenberg had chosen his own biographer and had once told her that she stood nearer to him and knew more of his thoughts and of his inner life than any other living person. The first edition published by the loving and faithful "Sister Anne" could hardly be improved. A few additions and emendations have had to be made from time to time; but the author notifies her readers that in the present fourth edition the work has reached its final form, and that the work is to stand as it is now without abridgment or alteration.

The Suppression of Consumption. By Dr. Hambleton Hodges, (47 Lafayette Place, N. Y.), is the first in a series of "fact and theory papers." It is well that the two words are associated, if by theory is meant hypothesis. This treatise has some facts. It presents the evidence that lack of ventilation, dusty occupations and various other causes tend to produce consumption. It shows that the disease is not so dependent on climate or soil as some think. It gives some good reasons for not assuming the bacillus tuberculosis to be "The Cause" in a sense that it should be singled out as altogether accounting for the disease. It properly magnifies the importance of chest development and the hygienic methods of treating consumption or of preventing it. But it too lightly casts aside the influence of heredity. And it subjects everything else to the hypothesis that the disease is due to reduction of breathing capacity so that the lungs "lose their power of adjustment to their external conditions, and subsequently become unable to effect the whole amount of those interchanges that constitute their ordinary function." All important as lung capacity is, the explanation is too narrow. Yet the essay is very readable, and no one can peruse it without benefit. It properly magnifies the importance of definite exercise, position and lung capacity, and has many points that commend it to the reader. —*Evolution and Disease*, by J. Bland Sutton (Scribner & Welford, New York), is the fifth in the Contemporary Science Series and a most valuable book. The author with singular skill marshals the various facts illustrative of his subject and

uses them to illustrate and enforce their own technical investigations. The effects of use and disuse in changing forms, the vestiges of analogs which bind together classes, the effects of bifurcation and reversion, and the laws of transmission of defects are carefully traced. We have been especially interested in the chapter on the Causes of Disease and in his lucid and somewhat original discussion of the office of the leucocytes or white corpuscles of the blood in dealing with micro-organisms. Thus we see how conservative Nature is of life and health, how resistful it is of disease. "The more these questions are studied the more we perceive that the outbreak of infectious diseases depends not so much upon the presence of micro-organisms as upon the existence of suitable conditions." He also says "that the history of micro-organisms shows clearly enough that pathogenic bacteria have been slowly evolved from non-pathogenic forms and have slowly acquired the power of flourishing upon living bodies when the environment is suitable. The book is a valuable addition in the comprehensive study of theistic evolution."

—*Philosophy in Homœopathy*. By C. S. Mack, M. D. (Gross & Delbridge, Chicago, 1890.) We have examined this book without reference to a discussion of the relative claims of different sects of medicine. The object of the essay is to substitute reason for "experience, education and evidence." "Drugs are curative by reason of their dynamic properties." The author claims deductive methods instead of inductive as those on which practice should be based. By a deductive reasoning process (p. 318) under guidance of *similia similibus curantur* he would fix upon a curative remedy. And this is called philosophy and deductive proof. Throughout the book words found in logic are used with surprising inappropriateness. Most people will prefer to use quinine to interrupt a chill because it does it, rather than to look up a medicine under guidance of either *similia* or *contraria*—*Handicuffs for Alcoholism*. Published by the author, Rev. George Zurcher. (Buffal. Plains, Erie Co., N. Y.) This is a brief treatise by a Catholic priest who easily shows that his Church favors temperance and gives many good reasons for abstaining from alcoholic beverages. Its great defect is that its scientific part is mostly ideal. It has such statements as these: "Carbon is the poison in alcohol." "It accumulates carbon in the system." "Carbon is the cause of fever. Carbonic acid and fever poison are substantially alike." We wish that its good advice could be separated from its incorrect chemical statements.

The Art of Authorship. Compiled and edited by George Bainton. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.) If any young person suffering from *cacothetic scribendi* buy this book, hoping to gain from it the golden recipe for originality of thought and purity, strength and brilliance of style, he will surely be disappointed. In fact, no book can convey, and no person can consciously acquire, the secret of successful authorship. Young writers, and older ones who have not grown too self-satisfied to be receptive, may, however, profit in a professional way by noting the methods of more successful turners of the *stylus*. Mr. Bainton names his book *The Art of Authorship*; but the contents belie the title, for the chief element of authorship is scarcely mentioned. Construction is of more importance than style in certain fields of literary art. For instance, a well considered and cleverly constructed story fairly told, as regards style, is of more value than any commonplace nothing set in the frame of a good style. For instance, Mr. Rider Haggard's style is as poor as style can well be, and yet his story-telling power is excellent for the kind of stories he chooses to tell. If some of our stylists possessed his inventive and narrative gifts, or, in other words, if most of our novelists were not more concerned about style than about substance we should have better novels. Nearly the whole of *The Art of Authorship* is taken up with a discussion of style. The book is not Mr. Bainton's work, but consists of personal (and in a degree autobiographical) literary notes by some distinguished literary persons and by many who are not especially distinguished. Mr. Bainton wrote letters to the authors in question, begging them for their views and experience touching the formation of style in authorship; and these pages are the answers received by him. The most vivid impression left on the reader's mind must come of the fact that in nearly every instance where one of these contributing authors has occupied more than a page or two of Mr. Bainton's book he or she is one of the little ones. Your unsuccessful writer

is almost always a great egotist and never permits the grass to grow under his pen when himself is his subject. As a rule the writers of unquestionably high rank have been able to respond briefly, clearly and directly, within the space of a page (or two at most), giving just what Mr. Bainton desired and no more. The smaller fry, evidently regarding the chance to air themselves as too good a thing to be lost, have scattered the egotistical personal pronoun over a half-dozen, or more, pages. If we could do it without offense (and were we to do it we should mean no offense) we would call particular attention to the contrast between the air and tone assumed by certain second and third rate American writers and the easy, direct and curt politeness of the leaders of American letters. Mr. Lowell, Mr. Higginson, Mr. Howells, Mr. Stedman, Mr. George William Curtis, Mr. R. H. Stoddard and Mr. C. D. Warner condense their answers to one or two pages, several of them to much less than one page, while (but here we must not give names) others who have never written any genuinely successful work fill from four to eight pages. Among the English contributors the same contrast is observable, but not in so notable a degree. The most distinguished ones are those who have fewest personal confessions to make and the least to say on the subject of acquiring a model style. If this feature of Mr. Bainton's book were studied by our budding literators (and if the lesson it contains were taken to heart) there would be more hope for them; for the blighting force of egotism is nowhere so deadly as in the heart of a young author. What detracts most from Mr. Bainton's part of his book is the lack of critical discrimination. His notes at the head of each writer's contribution, while often enough they are well considered, are frequently misleading and calculated to prejudice the young mind unfairly, either in favor of a weak writer or against a strong one. What we most wonder at in this connection is that Mr. Bainton did not leave out at least half of these writers; they are men and women somewhat known as authors, it is true, but they have won no place that distinguishes them as in any way masters. The permanent value of a work like this depends largely upon the position occupied by the contributors in the estimation of sound critics. One thing continually suggested itself while we were reading *The Art of Authorship*. Mr. Bainton must have put in a large number of these contributions as mere padding to bring his volume up to a salable size. The shift was not a very clever one, since the padding is so much in excess of the slight frame of valuable material.

U. S. An Index to the United States of America, compiled by Malcomb Townsend (D. Lothrop Company, Boston, \$1.50), is a handbook of general ready reference which is designed to give special attention to the "curious" in American history. It is wide in its scope, compact, rich in illustrative detail, and gives the substantial facts as to a great number of inquiries which are constantly raised and for the most part left unanswered for the want of such a reference manual as the present. — *Clips and Chunks for Every Fireside. Wit, Wisdom and Pathos*. By Charles F. Deems, D.D., LL.D. (Hunt & Eaton, \$2.50.) The pastor of the Church of the Strangers, in this city, is the author of this contribution to the popular literature of the Home Circle. Dr. Deems describes the book in the title-page, and Chauncey M. Depew re-echoes the multifarious Doctor in the appreciative introduction he contributes. Dr. Deems has been writing and publishing for more than fifty years. The present volume is a collection "of his booklets and magazine articles brought together, with some new and timely matter." — *Letters to Goliath of Gas, Better Known in Modern Times as Robert G. Ingersoll*. By John Lelleyett, of the Nashville Bar. (Publishing House of the M. E. Church, South, Nashville, Tenn. 75 cents, cloth.) The latest contribution to the anti-Ingersoll literature seems to have been called out by the controversy in the *North American Review* two or three years ago. The author is hardly as courteous as Dr. Field, but he is a good deal more humorous and makes the redoubtable Colonel ridiculous in his first sentence. Mr. Ingersoll certainly cannot complain when a campaign of ridicule is set up against him. Mr. Lelleyett's little book would be stronger without the closing chapter on modern miracles. — *A Few Thoughts for a Young Man*. (John B. Alden. 50 cents.) This is Horace Mann's well-known lecture before the Boston Mercantile Library Association. Tho delivered more than forty years ago it remains fresh, pungent and

wholesome as ever. — *The Life of Abraham*. By Charles Anderson Scott. (Scribner & Welford, 25 cents.) This is the most recent addition to the "Bible Class Primers," edited by Professor Salmond, D.D., of Aberdeen. It is a delightful pocket edition of a commentary—nutty, pertinent, sometimes perhaps a trifle over-ingenious, as in the suggestion that the call to Abraham to sacrifice Isaac was designed to enlighten his conscience as to the immorality of human sacrifice. Altogether these commentaries are the kernel of the matter in a nut-shell.

Cyclopedia of Universal History. By John Clark Ridpath, LL.D. Illustrated. (Cincinnati: The Jones Brothers Publishing Co.) In four large volumes Dr. Ridpath has presented a comprehensive view of the world's history from the earliest historic times down to the present day. Vol. I begins with a sketch of the character of the Ancient Egyptians and ends with the conquests of Alexander the Great. Vol. II opens with an account of the Roman people, their character and achievements, and closes with the results of the crusades. Vol. III takes up the history of the free cities of the Middle Ages and brings the account of European movements down to the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo. Vol. IV opens with the capture of Mexico and traces American and old-world history down to the present time. The work is a colossal one, and bears evidence of long and conscientious labor. It has not been Dr. Ridpath's purpose to write a history in scientific lines. His book is for the people, and yet we do not hesitate to say that so far as we have been able to examine it the work is done with discrimination, judgment and accuracy. The great body of the world's history is here with sufficient detail to make it perfectly comprehensible and interesting to the mass of intelligent readers. The style is clear and in the main good, and the illustrations are better than are usually found in works of the kind. Altho as a matter of course this history is largely encyclopedic, Dr. Ridpath has not hesitated to impress it with the stamp of his own personal conclusions, and this gives it a certain value aside from its mere chronicle of facts. It will be found interesting reading for advanced students, as well as for the general reader. We would call especial attention to the admirable clearness and brevity of statement with which phases of religious, literary and scientific progress are sketched along with the more picturesque and obvious features of the world's changes. As a popular history of mankind this work should be in a handy place for reference in every library. It is admirably indexed and furnished with maps and charts, notes of reference and explanation and numerous illustrations. The volumes tho large are not too large to be easily handled, and the print is excellent. Dr. Ridpath has done a work well worth doing and has done it well.

Marie Antoinette and the End of the Old Régime. By Imbert de Saint-Amand. *The Wife of the First Consul*. By the same. *The Happy Days of the Empress Marie Louise*. By the same. The three volumes named above, translated by Thomas Sergeant Perry, and published handsomely in convenient 16mo size (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.25 per volume), are bright moments in the dark and tragic history which surrounds them. They are only moments, but do not, therefore, lack a certain completeness as a whole; and in the separate parts, each volume being made the nucleus of some critical period in the life of one of the brilliant princesses who, beginning with the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, occupied the throne of France. The French originals of these volumes have made their author, M. Imbert de Saint-Amand, one of the most popular writers in France. He has chosen his subjects and defined them with the skill of an artist. From a literary even more than from a historic or biographic point of view, it was a happy inspiration which led him to fix on these bright moments in the lives of these brilliant women and make of them sketches all the more vivid and telling for the dark drapery which, tho not introduced into his canvas, hangs sensibly around them. The sketches, like the times to which they relate, are immensely dramatic. M. Saint Amand writes with a vivid pen. He has filled himself with the history and the life of the times and possesses the art of making them live in his pages. We follow with painful interest the tragic vanity of the diamond necklace story. Never before have the pageantrics of the young princess Marie Louise's betrothal and wedding been described as in these graphic pages. Never before was the dark tragedy of the Duke d'Enghien re-enacted

with such realistic veracity. M. Saint-Amand has absorbed the facts of every scene he attempts to describe and gives them out with the precision of history and touched with the glow and warmth of personal biography. His books are capital reading, and so far as we can discover, remain as vivacious as idiomatic, and as pointed in Mr. Perry's translation as in the original French. The three volumes required to complete the series may be expected soon.

Evolution, Antiquity of Man, Bacteria By Brown Durham, F. R. S. (Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. 60 cents.) This is one of a series entitled, "Science in Plain Language." It considers natural selection, the origin of species, and evolution, including that of man. Protoplasm, with sub-chapters on the origin of life, bacteria and disease germs. A third chapter relates to the color of flowers and animals. The fourth chapter deals with movements in plants, in which sleep and carnivorous habits are noted. As the object of the little book is simply to present, in a concise form, all that is taught in more elaborate works, it would not be in place to say much here of the character of the teachings or the value of the lessons taught. It is, however, but fair to say that many of the supposed facts on which the scientific pillars rest have been shown to be no facts, and many of the interpretations given to acknowledged facts have come to be generally regarded as wide of the mark. The collector of the matter for the book has not had the discriminative power which might have made the work stronger, by leaving out questionable points. The "pathetic incident" of a valuable life "sacrificed to science" in the case of Lord Bacon, is drawn in here as if it were a thrilling story. An old man of 65, worn out by four or five years of overwork in the effort to keep himself from going down into what one in the high society in which he moved would term the verge of starvation; and dies from stuffing a few handfuls of snow into the body of a chicken, in order to see if cold would not arrest putrefaction. If the reader will only remember that this is the work of an advocate rather than an editor, and make the allowance which such a position demands, the little book will be found valuable as containing about all that can be said in favor of the subjects of which it treats. It is a first-class substitute for more elaborate treatises.

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. VIII. *As You Like It*. (J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. \$4.00.) As the completion of this great work in our lifetime or in the lifetime of the accomplished editor is too much to be hoped for, we rejoice in every new morsel as one benediction more from the gods. This volume completes the eighth in the series. It is done on the same plan which has been followed in the seven previous volumes. The text is *literatim et punctuatim* that of the first folio. The *Variorum* contains the readings of every considerable edition down to the present time. In the commentary are assembled as many and as much of the best expositions as the author could summon to his aid. More extended critical discussions are reserved for the Appendix. The special feature which has interested us in this volume is the appendix on Jacques. Like each volume which has preceded it this volume is, for the play treated in it, a library in itself. The only thing to be regretted is that no life can be long enough to cover with such work, even that select number of the Shakespearean whole for which every Shakespearean student would welcome such a *Variorum*. — The latest addition to Mr. K. Deighton's Shakespeare is *The Merchant of Venice*. (Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.) It shows the same characteristics noted by us in the previous volume, a good text, brief notes, rich in illustrative criticisms and comparisons drawn from English literature, ample and explicit enough to afford as much assistance as a fairly educated student should require. The introductory analysis of the play is excellent, and the general "get up" is in Macmillan's best style.

The Credentials of the Gospel. (Hunt & Eaton. \$1.00.) This is the title given by the Rev. Prof. Joseph Agar Beet of Wesleyan College, Richmond, to the "Nineteenth Fernley Lecture," on the "Reason of the Christian Hope" expanded in publication to an octavo of 199 pages. The author's argument starts with an appeal to an innate moral standard as its basis. He affirms the universal existence of this moral standard in the mind, and its absolute authority tho its judgments are not always correct, and that by this

standard the Gospel must be judged even "the teaching of Jesus is no exception." There is certainly room for some clearer definition here. We should like to know by what standard we are to ascertain whether our moral judgments are correct. The author says they are not always so by any means, but that when "given with confidence, as is often the case, they are absolutely binding upon us." Does the author mean to say that "confidence" is the sign we are to follow, or does he mean to say that a peremptory moral decision is to be obeyed at all events, right or wrong? This is a perplexing situation in which to leave such a matter. In Section VIII the argument is put in a somewhat different form. The Gospel is there presented as valid not because it is approved by an inner sense but because it is the "only conceivable explanation of innumerable phenomena" and "explains the facts of human life." This is strong and well stated. The lecture really turns on this conception. It is a suggestive and cogent exposition of this line of argument which may be commended to our readers with confidence as well worth their time and pains.

Is the Papacy in Prophecy? By the Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Los Angeles, Cal. (Pacific Press Publishing Co., Oakland, Cal. 75 cents.) The author of this treatise appears to have come, on his own original line of thinking, to the conclusion as to progressive revelation, published by H. Grattan Guinness. He finds the Papacy in Prophecy only as he finds an apostate Church in the history of Christianity. The beast of Rev. xiii, 11-18, coming up out of the earth, having two horns like a lamb, and speaking as a dragon, he declares can have only one analog on the earth, "a constitutional form of government, as represented in its chief head, the United States of America." — *Patmos: The History of the Kingdom of Heaven, The True Church of Christ.* The Rev. E. R. McGregor, A.M. (John Burns Co., St. Louis, \$1.00), finds the Papacy plainly enough in the Apocalypse and the prediction of its downfall. He traces through it the course of modern history and finds the clue in a "principle of analogy lying at the foundation of the interpretation of the visions of the Apostle John." — *A Memoir of the Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D.D.* By the Rev. A. H. Caughey, Ph.D. (Dispatch Publishing Co., Erie, Penn.) Dr. Eaton was pastor for a third of a century of the Presbyterian church of Franklin, Penn. The present volume is a tribute of respect, affection and grateful recollection.

Some Books for the Young. T. Nelson & Sons have sent us three small volumes of interest to the young folks. *Jack and His Ostrich* is a story of South Africa by E. Stredder. Facing the title page is a taking frontispiece, the picture of a little boy perched astride the back of an ostrich in full plumage, going at a "slashing gait" across a sandy plain with palms in the distance. The story will be found entertaining and instructive with its back ground of African life and its unusual experiences. — *Madge Hilton*, by Agnes C. Maitland, will please the girls, provided the girls have not developed a taste for the sensational; and we hope they have not. It is a story of English school life, giving the trials and triumphs that may come to good and bad girls, with a clear purpose to show how the right way is in the long run the happy way. — *Dora's Doll's House*, by the Honorable Mrs. Greene, tells the story of a naughty little girl who had many deliciously disastrous adventures. It is a book to delight bright, healthy-minded children, and it will do them good to read it. There is not a dull page in the book.

The White Mountains. A Guide to Their Interpretation. By Julius H. Ward. (D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.) This work reminds us of the late Starr King's "White Hills," with the literary allusions omitted. Mr. Ward writes with more of the enthusiasm of the mountaineer in him, tho he can hardly hope to surpass Mr. King in his love of Nature and quick eye for her varying moods. He is, however, one of her chosen sons to whom the secrets of mountain, forest and sky are whispered. He possesses also the gift of imparting what he has seen and felt to others. His book is a graceful and delightful companion in the mountains. It makes no claim to be a guide book. — *Illustrated Guide of Geneva.* (World Travel Gazette, 321 Broadway.) This modest but compact and convenient little guide to Geneva is published by the "Association of Commerce" to show the objects of interest in the chief city of the Swiss. It has a

good map, with the places of interest marked, and is copiously illustrated with forty-five drawings by E. Jeammaire.

The Negro in Maryland. A Study of the Institution of Slavery. By Jeffrey R. Brackett, Ph.D. (N. Murray, Publication Agent, Johns Hopkins University.) This publication is Extra Volume VI of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Herbert B. Adams, editor. It is primarily a thorough and scholarly study of slavery as it existed in Maryland down through the ante-bellum times. Really it is much more than this, being by its scope and breadth entitled to the dignity of at least a sketch of the general history of Negro slavery in modern times, with some glimpses of slavery as it existed in Europe and with a distinct chapter on "Indian Slaves and White Servants." The essay is an exhaustive study of the laws, customs and general attitude of the people of Maryland relating to slaves, slavery, manumission, and the free Negro. It is the latest addition to the admirable original studies of American history of which Johns Hopkins has already published so many.

Witch, Warlock, and Magician. A handsome volume of historical sketches of magic and witchcraft in England and Scotland (G. W. Bouton, \$4.00), comes to us from the pen of the Rev. W. H. Davenport Adams, a well seasoned veteran in the art of popular book-making. This product of his pen is literary in form rather than scientific, and intended to entertain the reader rather than to exhaust a difficult and recondite subject. Of the philosophy of the matter it has little except that which comes under the hypothesis of illusion or delusion. To science it confesses no obligations, and leaves the whole subject of occult wisdom and mysterious phenomena precisely where they were left in the literature of the ages which believed in them with abundant wonder, and in solemn awe of the Divine command: "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." On this basis, and read as an entertaining sketch of the "witch, warlock and magician" in Scotch and English literature, Mr. Adams has produced an interesting and successful book.

Dorothy Ardern. By J. M. Callwell (London: Thomas Nelson & Sons. \$1.50.) If a realist had been giving a name to this story he would have called it "Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire," for poor Dorothy has this unfortunate experience when she dresses herself and her little brother as two peasant girls, and the twain make their way out of France and away from Catholic persecution, but reach England just in time to fall into the thickest of persecution there, at the time when Monmouth is making his ill-fated rabble march toward the throne he claims. The romance is well sustained, and in many places the narrative is brilliantly vigorous. Dorothy is drawn with skill, and the atmosphere of the times is preserved with the effect of historical truth. It is a good, strong, absorbing story wrought out successfully from beginning to end, avoiding tediousness and yet preserving a full flow of narration with plenty of incident and swift domestic action. Without being great it is thoroughly interesting.

Index to the Four Volumes of Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians. (A. D. 1450-1880). By Mrs. Edmund R. Wodehouse. (Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.) We have followed the progress of Sir George Grove's great and standard dictionary with close attention and great satisfaction. It is all in all not only up to the highest ideal standard, but from a practical point of view usable and useful. It contains, however, hidden away in its elaborate articles, information on a vast number of topics no one to which can be had in the title under which it is given. To unlock these treasures and show the student the way to these concealed merits of the work is the object of this present index, of which we need only say that it greatly enhances the usability of the general work.

Three Lectures on the Science of Language and its Place in General Education. By F. Max Müller. (The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago. 75 cents.) These are the lectures delivered at the Oxford University Extension Meeting in 1889. They were published in *The Open Court*, which holds the author's exclusive authorization. It is in these lectures that Max Müller maintains "that language forms an impassable barrier between man and beast."

The Scovill & Adams Co. have issued, a second edition, revised and enlarged, of the *Photographic Instructor*, a handy and complete guide to the use of the camera.

Professor Ehrmann has taken advantage of this second edition to rewrite certain parts of the treatise and to add whatever of value has been discovered in the art of photography within the past two or three years. Students and amateurs will find this a book of great value to them. Price, \$1 00.

We have before us Vol. II of *The Final Report of the State Geologist of New Jersey*, with the catalog of minerals found in the State, the catalog of plants, and tables of the number and distribution of plants enumerated.