

degree, he often gives a different impression. He speaks of them as being full and perfect. But if the Jewish revelation was so, the Christian revelation would seem to have been superfluous.

A few other matters call for the briefest word. From Mr. Brace's chapter on "The Jews and the Egyptians" it would appear that his Old Testament studies have been meagre in comparison with his studies of other religions. Either he has no acquaintance with the course of such criticism as is represented by Kuenen and Wellhausen and Reuss and Robertson Smith, or he does not consider it as worth a passing word of refutation. We read of Moses as if he were a clearly defined historic character, and as if the Pentateuch, if not written by him, were fairly representative of his morals and religion. Hebrew monotheism is set down as an inheritance from Egypt, and not a gradual acquisition, attaining no consistency till many centuries after the time of Moses. Yet he quotes the extremely interesting and significant prophecy of Micah (720 B. C.): "Every people will walk in the name of his God, and we will walk in the name of Jahveh for ever," implying clearly that, even to a prophet so advanced and spiritual, Jahveh was not the only God. In the mention of Enoch (p. 48) there is no suggestion of the possibility, suggested by his 365 years, that he was a solar myth; and to say that the doctrine of a future life "comes forth clear and distinct in Job, the Psalms of David (*sic*), and the Prophets," is to go counter to the whole tendency of recent criticism, of which Warburton's 'Divine Legation of Moses' was a blundering anticipation. It is the more strange that Mr. Brace finds the resurrection of the body clearly set forth in Job xix., 25-27, because he quotes from the Revised Version, which makes the force of the passage tolerably plain, viz., that before Job dies, however his body be wasted by disease, he will see his Redeemer—*Goel*, *i. e.*, Vindicator—on the earth. The author of Job is spoken of as if he were a patriarch of the times in which the story has its setting, and not a writer probably as late as 600 B. C. It is not correctly said that "Schraeder derives the name Jahveh from the Assyrian god Jahon [*sic*, a misprint for Jahou], and Renan, in his 'History of Israel,' follows him." Renan allows the possibility of truth in Schraeder's derivation, but inclines strongly to the opinion that Jahveh was a local god of the region about Sinai or a provincial god of Palestine, and he regards him as a dreadful falling-off from the primitive Elohim to whom prophecy returned.

One of the strangest of Mr. Brace's freaks is his forgetfulness of the Christian doctrine of the devil. Several times he attacks the dualism of the Zoroastrian religion without, apparently, the ghost of a suspicion that Christianity in its historical development has always been a dualistic faith. To say that "such a faith cannot feed the human soul, and dies out at last," is to criticise Christianity severely as well as Parseeism. What is dying out is apparently the dualism, leaving the general faith unharmed, though that has had an able advocate of late in Dr. Edwin A. Abbott, author of the article on the Gospels in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' On page 125, Tennyson's "Higher Pantheism" is quoted as one of his early poems. The volume in which it first appeared was 'The Holy Grail, and Other Poems,' published in 1869, when the poem was of recent date.

But Mr. Brace's book might lack much more than it does of carefulness and it would still be at least a beautiful anthology, well calculated to foster that sympathy of religions which

is a steadily increasing element in our modern life.

Life and Times of Ephraim Cutler. Prepared from his Journals and Correspondence by his daughter, Julia Perkins Cutler, with biographical sketches of Jervis Cutler and William Parker Cutler. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1890.

THIS biography is a chapter in the early history of Ohio. Ephraim Cutler was the son of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, one of the principal promoters of the Ohio Company, and naturally sought his fortunes with the early emigrants. He was born at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, and bred by his grandparents at Killingly, Conn., and on their death went to Ohio with his wife and children. He was then twenty-eight years old. His reminiscences of these early years contain trifling anecdotes of the Revolutionary times, and some illustrations of the character of the Puritan communities, but little of any personal interest. The story really begins with the hard journey overland to the Western settlements, on which he lost two children and suffered severely from illness; and from this point the picture of the pioneer life becomes full of detail, and the more instructive inasmuch as there is no attempt to do anything but set down a plain record of facts. He began immediately the work of felling trees and planting corn, cutting roads, surveying, exploring, and the rough, hard labor of an energetic and public-spirited settler. His father's influence, who was then a Representative at Washington, procured him some official appointments in the Territory, and he soon made an impression upon the people among whom he was to pass his life, as a capable and trustworthy man. He was neither brilliant nor ambitious, but merely ready to serve and conscientious in his work. His own account of the difficulty he had in overcoming his diffidence, and in feeling himself a man of weight and influence, is on its face sufficient proof that he was no more than a man of sound and vigorous sense trying to do his duty.

His public service was really considerable in the end. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and officially interested in education at an earlier time; but his first conspicuous service was in the convention that framed the State Constitution. He was opposed to the project of Statehood, and consequently in a minority, but he succeeded in winning over his opponents on several important points; and in particular the judiciary article, which established a circuit system, the prohibition of slavery, which was adopted against the advice of Jefferson and after considerable opposition, on the ground that it would discourage Southern emigration, and the articles upon religion, education, and the schools, were all from him. He was not upon the popular side in politics, and had little further employment in them until after a score of years, when he served again in the House and Senate. During this second period he carried two most important measures after great effort. The first was to make effective that article of the Constitution which directed the establishment of schools "for ever" by the State, but which had been a dead letter up to the time that Mr. Cutler introduced his public-school legislation; the second was a reform of land taxation, by which the system of an assessment at cash value on actual view was substituted for that of an assessment by dividing all land into three classes, each of which paid a tax the same per acre for all parcels within the class. In both of these instances he deserved great

credit for overcoming the peculiarly obstructive opposition of those who raised the cry that every man should pay for his own children's education, and, in the other case, of those richer and more populous counties which profited enormously by the old class system of land values. The reform of taxation, which touched also upon other sources of taxes besides land, was practically his individual work, and it required considerable administrative ability to draft the scheme of officials and duties which the new legislation made necessary. He was also in later years a mover in the improvement of the roads and introduction of railroads, and for thirty years was an active trustee of the Ohio University at Athens.

Together with these public interests, he carried on his own business of farming, setting up mills, founding new towns, driving his own cattle to market, and helping and advising the new settlers. He assisted, it is said, at least 200 families in acquiring their new homes, conveying them the land, and waiting their convenience for payment, besides being a generous friend in other ways. He lived this laborious and useful life until 1853, when he died, at the age of eighty-six, in consequence of an accident received in riding horseback. The pages of his journal are strewn with kindly notices of others of the first settlers and leading men of the community, whose hard lives and simple strength of character belong to the same school.

The volume concludes with brief accounts, first, of his brother Jervis, in whom the natural ability of the Cutler family showed itself in less noteworthy ways, and finally took the form of engraving, a profession which he followed in Tennessee and Indiana; and secondly, of his son William Parker, who, though hampered by ill health, won prominence in politics, was a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and afterwards was employed in the building and extension of railroads, notably in the Hocking Valley. He died in 1889. A curiosity of the volume is found in the notes kept by Mr. Cutler of the sayings and doings of the secret Republican caucus in Washington in '62-'63, in which the temper of the time towards Lincoln is strikingly illustrated. An appendix contains some speeches and historical papers.

The English Novel in the Time of Shakespeare.

By J. J. Jusserand. Translated from the French by Elizabeth Lee. Revised and enlarged by the author. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1890.

THE subject of this volume is the English story before it became the novel of De Foe and Richardson. The author goes back to 'Beowulf,' and describes also the Norman-French tales, the old English romances, and generally all the primitive forms of story-telling before he takes up the main part of his matter in the chapters on Lyly and his imitators, Sir Philip Sidney and the 'Arcadia,' and the Elizabethan novels. He treats of these origins of the novel in a popular and at the same time a scholarly fashion, filling his pages with large extracts from the texts and with ample and curious illustrations out of old books. He discriminates between the romantic tales and the realistic sketches of Green, gives a sufficient account of Lodge, and a very full analysis of Nash's prose work, in whose 'Jack Wilton' he finds the most promising and complete foreshadowing of the novel as it was to become, and pays sufficient attention to the literary history of his subject to speak of the Spanish origin of Euphuism and the "picaresque" tale, to show how "Arcadianism"

differed from Euphuism, and to narrate the fortunes of "Grobianism." The whole is entertaining, and lays open to the general reader the character and contents of many books not easily accessible and not worth much attention except from the professional student. Finally, M. Jusserand describes the "heroical" romances of the seventeenth century, imported from France, and the reaction against them, touches on the work of the "matchless Orinda," the Duchess of Newcastle, and Mrs. Behn, and concludes by giving an excellent impression of the literary atmosphere that fed the dramas of Dryden and his companion playwrights, the little masters of mere extravagance. Throughout the volume one sees the signs and prophecies (mostly in the form of prodigies) of the novel, its infertile beginnings, experiments leading nowhere. To bring philosophy down from the clouds was not seemingly a harder task than to subject imagination to the yoke of this life.

The point of view taken by the author, which is our modern novel, gives an air of extraordinary crudeness and stupidity to the tales of the early writers. It seem inexplicable that, after Sidney's 'Defense of Poesie,' English prose was so long in finding its canons, and that, with the strong sense of reality in the English race, the "heroical" novel should have held its own, and have imposed upon Dryden the mountain-labors of his absurdities. But these, and other curiosities of the intellectual development of literature, its retardation, its incredible conservatism, its foolish fashions, are well set forth by M. Jusserand, who, however, is more sensible of the meritorious and attractive in these early writers than of the qualities we have hinted at. Among the more interesting cuts, besides some excellent portraits, we notice the interior of the Swan Theatre from the drawing of 1596, recently discovered in the Utrecht Library, and the map of the "tendre" country out of Scudéry's 'Clélie.'

Henry M. Stanley: His Life, Travels and Explorations. By the Rev. Henry W. Little. London: Chapman & Hall; Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1890. Pp. xv, 456, 8vo.

THIS is not so much a biography as an account of the various enterprises in which Mr. Stanley has been engaged. The chapters upon the Abyssinian and Ashantee wars, for instance, give brief but interesting accounts of their causes, the country marched through, and the striking events of the campaigns. In addition to the narrative of the personal adventures of

his hero in tracing the Congo to its mouth, Mr. Little relates at some length the political history of the Congo State. There is also much information about Central Africa, the people, their language, customs, the climate, and the scenery. Although recent events in the Sudan and the work of Emin Pasha in the Equatorial Province are sufficiently dwelt upon to explain the necessity of an expedition for his rescue, the author has the good taste to treat of this very briefly, evidently not desiring in any way to forestall Mr. Stanley's own book.

Mr. Little is no mere compiler, but writes intelligently and with some personal experience of Africa. The first part of his work is better than the last, which shows many signs of haste in its preparation. His style is picturesque, though at times too ornate, and his tone is more that of a panegyrist than of a sober historian. The book, nevertheless, has a value as a trustworthy record of important events in the development of Equatorial Africa.

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- Baker, Both. Mystery Evans. Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.
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- Boynnton, H. The World's Greatest Conflict. Boston: D. Lothrop Co.
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- De Funzelmann, G. W. Electricity in Modern Life. Scribner & Welford. \$1.25.
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- Die Politik des Unbewussten. Leipzig: Renger.
- Durham, W. Evolution, Antiquity of Man, Bacteria, etc. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
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- Fawcett, E. Fabian Dimitry. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

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- Giovanni Pico della Mirandola. London: David Nutt.
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- Gray, J. Electrical Influence Machines. D. Van Nostrand Co.
- Greene, Rev. T. The Greenville Baptist Church in Leicester, Mass.: Worcester: C. F. Lawrence & Co.
- Hackel, E. The True Grasses. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
- Hale, H. Chinook Jargon. Scribner & Welford. \$1.20.
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- Hawley, J. G. The Law of Arrest. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co.
- Heimburg, W. Lucie's Mistake. Worthington Co.
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- Lanza, Clara. A Modern Marriage. John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.
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- Lyon, S. For a Mess of Pottage. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
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- Macleod, H. D. Theory of Credit. Longmans, Green & Co.
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- Robinson, F. W. Our Erring Brother of Church and Chapel. F. F. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.
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