

THE

Old and New Testament Student

VOL. IX.

DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 6

IT seems an easy thing for a student to say to himself, "I will *study* the Bible." But let him proceed to the doing of it and, if he is faithful and conscientious, he soon finds that he has undertaken a task which might almost be called stupendous. A primary and fundamental requisite of his equipment for that endeavor is *courage*. He will need it in the choice of a method—a method that shall be his own and call forth his best powers. He will need it in his determination to cut loose from all dependence on helps, to save him from the thoughtless acceptance of other men's conclusions, from the distrust of his own powers, and from the adoption of traditional opinions because they *are* traditional. He will need it, after he has stepped forth upon his independent path, to pursue that course resolutely through the thickets and tangled underbrush of the way, the drudgery and weariness of elementary studies which often bear but indirectly on the main effort. For all this and more of the same kind, a true, devoted student of the Bible preëminently must have courage.

IF this rare trait of character has been thus developed in the beginnings of his work on the Scriptures, there need be no fear that the student will fail to possess and manifest it in the *holding* of his conclusions. It requires a far more vigorous exercise of courage in these days to form an independent judgment than it does to maintain it when formed. We, upon whom the ends of the ages have come, are the heirs also of the learning and traditions of the ages. It is this latter inheritance which must be resolutely worked through and

worked over into the metal of one's own conviction. Strenuous is the endeavor ; weary, the toil. There is the stress ; there, the oft-failing struggle. But, once it is accomplished, the sense of relief, the consciousness of victory, the possession of clear vision, of independent decision—these are the satisfactions worthy the storm and strife. Too often is the emphasis misplaced when we remark upon the courage of some scholar in uttering his independent convictions. Let us rather admire the courage that is to be seen in that secret purpose, that earlier decision, that silent but heroic endeavor which carried him successfully through the self-opened path of investigation. No one can courageously maintain his convictions about God's truth until he has had the courage resolutely to break out his own path in their formation.

THE work of "the American Institute of Sacred Literature" has fairly begun. The four departments, viz., those of (1) the Correspondence School, (2) the Summer Schools, (3) Special Courses, and (4) Examinations, are already organized and in operation. The connection of the *STUDENT* with the Institute, while entirely unofficial, will be very close. The interests of the journal and those of the Institute lie in the same direction. It is confidently believed that the constituency of the *STUDENT* will feel drawn toward this new undertaking. Is it too much to ask each one who reads this paragraph to consider two or three questions? Whether, for example, (1) there is not some one of the correspondence courses in Hebrew, New Testament Greek, the ancient versions, the Cognate languages, the English Old Testament, or the English New Testament, in which he might work with pleasure and profit? Or, (2) whether there is not material enough and interest enough in the particular locality in which he lives to lead to the organization of a "Local Board" which should lead to a summer institute in the summer of 1890 for the study of the Bible in its original languages or in English? Or, (3) whether through him or his influence there might not be organized during the coming winter an "Institute Bible Club" for the thorough study of some subject or some book? Or, (4) whether he would not propose to the adult classes of the Sunday School to which he belongs (for, of course, he is a

member of a Sunday School) that, in December, 1890, at the close of the work in Luke (the entire year being given to the study of this book), they take the examination in Luke which will be offered to the whole Sunday School world by the Institute of Sacred Literature, an examination which will be of two or three grades, and for the passing of which there will be given a certificate, issued by men who, it may fairly be said, represent the biblical scholarship of America?

In one or another, or perhaps in all of these ways, will not the readers of the *STUDENT* aid and be aided by the new Institute?

IN a recent issue of one of the weekly religious papers appeared a report of a lecture upon the book of Amos. The following note is prefixed:—"The 893d lecture in the consecutive study of the Bible by George Dana Boardman, D.D." The fact is worthy of thoughtful attention, that a clergyman has been willing faithfully and persistently to pursue such a course of study himself and to lead a body of thoughtful, religious people with him into such fields. Both are to be congratulated and the example is worthy to be followed. Worthy of commendation, also, is the practice, here exemplified, of taking an entire book of the Bible as the subject of a single religious discourse. This matter has been more than once alluded to in the columns of the *STUDENT* and a similar undertaking urged upon all preachers. Such biblical preaching is both fresh and stimulating in itself, while it also cultivates a habit of thought and expression in the preacher that will give him increasing power and pungency in all his pulpit and pastoral activity.

IN this connection, as a sign of the times, it is worth while to call attention to a programme, lying before us, of the work of a Pastoral Union in one of our large cities. Out of eleven subjects for essays and discussions, seven are directly concerned with the Bible and biblical subjects. Such matters are considered as "The Hittite Empire," "How many Psalms are Davidic?" "The New Era in Bible Study," "Review of Ladd's 'What is the Bible?'" "Fulfillment of Prophecy."

This may fairly be regarded as an example of the trend of study among the ministry, which is turning with more and more increasing attention and thought to biblical problems. There is hope in this fact;—hope for theological studies, hope for the personal life of the preacher, for his pulpit and pastoral activity, hope for the people and the world. For more earnest and scientific study of the Scriptures means all this and—how much more than this!

ONE cannot compare the present status of English-Bible study in college with that of three or four years ago without being struck with the wonderful advance which has been made in respect to both amount and character. It is too early, as yet, to know the exact facts, for in many colleges classes are just beginning to organize. We shall not go far wrong in saying that at least three men are engaged in the work this year where in 1886 one man had undertaken it. In some institutions the increase in numbers is still greater. But this is not the more important aspect of the case. A kind of work is being done to-day which was hardly thought possible three years ago. The superficial handling of a few much abused texts has been found to be insufficient. College men will no longer endure such work. They have asked for a consecutive treatment of an important period, or of a fundamental question. They have, in other words, asked for a treatment of the Bible which will lift it, from the degraded position which it has hitherto been allowed to occupy, to a place as least as high as that which is accorded profane literature. That the Bible has not been studied in college, that the colleges have turned out so many skeptics, is due to the absurd, the weak, the childish character of the instruction sought to be furnished. College students are thinking men, not puling infants. Many of them want meat; some of them may be satisfied with milk; none of them will accept what a fair trial has shown to be "unsubstantial."

NOTES FROM THE EAST.*

By Professor JOHN P. PETERS, Ph.D.,

Niffer, Turkey.

I am so depressed by the dismal condition of Turkey and its population at the present day that it is difficult for me not to write a missionary paper instead of one of archæological or biblical interest. However, the utter desolation of the present sets forth all the more forcibly the glories of the past.

I landed in Alexandretta December 8th, and pressed forward rapidly to join the remainder of my companions and the caravan in Aleppo, and start for Baghdad, the natural headquarters for operations in Mesopotamia. The first signs of ancient civilization which we encountered were on the great plain of Antioch. From El-Hammam, on the eastern edge of the plain, famous hot springs of antiquity, but now a miserable mud village, we counted eighteen mounds, all sites of ancient mounds or temples. This plain extends from Antioch on the south to Marash on the north, in a direction from southwest to northeast. It is divided in the middle by a low watershed. The soil is of almost boundless fertility, and the Orontes and other streams afford abundant means of irrigation. In Bible times it must have supported a teeming population. It was the natural line of march for an Assyrian army crossing the Euphrates at Birejik, or Carchemish, and advancing on Palestine or Egypt. Zinjirli (Sandjilik of Kiepert's map), where the Germans have been conducting excavations, lies in the northern half of this plain, above the before-mentioned low watershed, which divides it into two unequal parts. As you doubtless already know, the Germans discovered here rude so-called Hittite sculptures, and Phœnician and Assyrian inscriptions. So far as I know this is the only work of excavation undertaken in this great plain, and I could but groan with vexation to think of the immense wealth of unknown history hidden perhaps forever in the many mounds scattered everywhere about us.

* Dated April 8, 1889.

From Hammam our road lay through an unspeakably barren region, mere heaps of rocks, sometimes rising into hills, and sometimes sown broadcast, with here and there an oasis of visible soil. How the horses kept their footing on some of the tracks over heaps of loose stones and boulders, polished by use, and rendered still more slippery by a rain, would be a mystery to any one who has not ridden Turkish horses over Turkish roads. The central point of this region is *Jebel Sima'an*, or *Simon's Mountain*, quite a high peak, visible far beyond Aleppo on the east. It is named after *Simon Stylites*, although not the actual mountain of his folly, and to him are due the ruins of monasteries, churches, cells and tombs which abound in those regions. According to the regular practice of the country, which has even turned the tomb of *Polycarp* at *Smyrna* into a Mohammedan shrine, there is now a *ziaret* on the summit of *Jebel Sima'an*. This is the region whither the hermits and self-torturers of the degenerating Christian ages resorted, and a region better adapted to that abnormal and forbidding development of religion could not have been found in any land that I have ever seen. Not a tree, not a blade of grass, only huge masses of loose rock hurled about in a monotonously weird confusion. The ruins of this part of the country are very numerous, and the region is largely unexplored.

Toward the east these immense, hopelessly sterile stone fields gradually change into a rocky, or perhaps better, stony plateau, on which lies the city of Aleppo. Excepting *Smyrna* I have seen no city in Asiatic Turkey where life beats with so strong a pulse, but from an archæological stand-point the only object of interest is the citadel. This is built on a great artificial stone mound or hill, dating from the most remote antiquity, but repaired at more recent periods, so that much of the work now visible may be comparatively modern. It is visible for very many miles in every direction.

It was the afternoon of Thursday, the 13th of December, when we left Aleppo in a rain storm, and started for Baghdad via the Euphrates valley. Our first Sunday was spent at *Meskeneh*, Turkish barracks on the Euphrates, the highest point to which the steamboats of the enterprising *Midhat Pasha* succeeded in navigating that stream. Our second Sunday was spent at *Deir*, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants, and

a military station of some importance. Our third Sunday was spent at the long extended village of Anah, the beginning of Babylonia, so far as climate and the like are concerned, where one first finds palm trees in abundance. Our fourth Sunday was spent at Kala'at Feluja, in Mesopotamia, where a bridge of boats was built across the Euphrates a few years since. Tuesday afternoon, January 8th, we entered what is called in our official permission "the glorious city of Bagdad."

The Euphrates valley is the natural route for an army marching from Babylon to the Mediterranean. Had the objective point of such a march been northern Syria, the route would have been throughout the same as ours, while if Palestine or Egypt had been aimed at, it would have followed the Euphrates valley upward to Deir, I suppose, and then crossed a small part of the desert toward Damascus. When David extended his conquests to the Euphrates, or when Nebuchadnezzar's great armies invaded Palestine and Egypt, the line of the river was, I presume, thickly settled, although the ruins which are visible between Aleppo and Kala'at Feluja are almost entirely of later origin. But if the number of the people has diminished, wealth disappeared, and forests and gardens become barren wastes, the life and customs of the common people have remained to a large extent unchanged, and the traveler by caravan to-day travels in much the same manner as travelers did in the days when the merchants of Babylon used to carry wonderful silk goods to the court at Jerusalem, or as when Jewish pilgrims journeyed to and fro between the Holy City and the land to which their fathers had been carried captive. The fertility and the possibilities of the Euphrates valley were a constant source of amazement to me no less than were the utter neglect of the land and the almost hopeless impoverishment and degradation of the people throughout the greater part of it. There are no trees north of Anah, but only tamarisk jungle. The villages are built sometimes of mud, more often of reeds and tamarisk boughs, or else they are camps of rough black tents, banked by brush on three sides, and open to heat and cold on the fourth. How the greater portion of the inhabitants endure the cold I cannot comprehend. There was often frost at night, and on several occasions the puddles and small ponds remained frozen until nine or ten o'clock in the morning. We suffered

severely from this cold, much more, owing to the condition of our life, than we had ever suffered at home. Caravans are in the habit of starting often long before daybreak, in order to come to rest as long before sunset as possible, otherwise they cannot procure food or fuel, or attend to the numerous small matters needful to man and beast after a hard day's journey. We used to start at any time from two o'clock to five or six, and the first few hours, until half-past seven or eight, were always hours of suffering. After this time the temperature was delightful, with the exception of two or three cloudy and rainy days, and at noon the sun was almost too hot. This is the winter climate which people now, and I suppose from time immemorial have endured without sufficient fire or clothing. Camel's dung, tamarisk brush or camelthorn, where they exist, and, in the neighborhood of Hit, bitumen, are the materials of which they make their scanty fires. But it is camel's dung which constitutes the main fuel of the people. You find it everywhere, stowed away for use in sacks, and called coal. In Bible times there was perhaps more wood throughout the whole Turkish empire than at present, but along the Euphrates valley I presume that wood was never abundant, and the scant and insufficient use of fuel which one finds to-day existed in the days when Ezra undertook the journey to Jerusalem. The same conditions also existed, I imagine, in the matter of housing and clothing. While we were suffering from the cold protected by the heaviest clothing we could wear, the natives were exposed to it half naked, and indeed we sometimes saw the children out of doors entirely naked.

But I find that I am spinning out my observations to an inordinate length, and telling, as I fear, nothing that is new or worth the hearing. Only two things I will add. One is that I have been constantly more and more impressed with the unchangeableness of the country, and the valuable commentary which the present affords upon the past. This has been forcibly illustrated during the progress of our excavations at Niffer, or as it is here pronounced Nufar, ancient Nipur, and said by the Talmud to be the Calneh of the book of Genesis. In a number of instances objects which were inexplicable to us have been explained by the workmen, who recognized in them things familiar in their every day use.

The other is the curious difference of type observable along the Euphrates, and also among the tribes of southern Mesopotamia. At Anah the faces seem to be Semitic, of a fine and rather delicate type, while the people of the region immediately to the south, and more particularly the people of Hit, seemed to belong to an entirely different race. Similarly the Affek Arabs, among whom we now are, and the Montefik, further to the south, among whom I have just made a little journey, seemed to me strikingly different. The former are Semitic, but among the latter the noses seem inclined to turn up rather than down, the faces to be broader, and the heads rounder. What explanation to give to these facts, if facts they really are, I hardly know.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH PSALM: AN EXPOSITORY SKETCH.

By GEORGE S. GOODSPEED,

Yale University, New Haven.

This Psalm divides naturally into two parts. No one could fail to notice the division. The first six verses sing themselves along like the stately flow of a broad river. The four following resound like the voice of a trumpet among the mountains. The first section declares the universal dominion of Jehovah in the world and proclaims the character requisite in those who shall gather to worship him. In the second, the gates of some ancient city or building are bidden to lift themselves high to admit one who is the King of Glory, Jehovah of Hosts, Israel's God. It is a natural conjecture, then, made by Ewald, that here have been united under one title the fragments of two Davidic Psalms. Stray snatches of sacred song come floating down the tide of tradition and by zealous, watchful fishers have been caught in the net of the Psalter; then, pieced together with more or less skill, and crowned with a single title, have been mounted in the song collection for

the edification of the church—and often to the wonder and despair of the critical student who searches vainly for the link which joins the two in one. Whether the twenty-fourth Psalm is thus composite will always be an open question with some, dependent on the weight of evidence in favor of one or another connecting idea proposed as the thought in the psalmist's mind which lifted him over the chasm between verses six and seven.

It is strange, however, we may remark in passing that the new critics forget that abrupt transitions are not so surprising in poetry, especially in that of the East. They plead all the peculiarities and irregularities of lyric song where these are needed to defend their conjectures and demand strict logical sequences when any poor psalm cries out against the rack or the dissecting table.

Tradition has connected our psalm with a notable event in the history of David. Its significance is greatly heightened when it is studied in its historical connection. The occasion and the song fit into one another like a jewel gleaming more brightly in its golden setting.

David, king of all Israel, has conquered the one hostile stronghold in all his land, the city of the Jebusites, Jerusalem. He makes it the capital of his kingdom. It must also become the religious center of the nation. The ark of God rests in the house of Abinidab and preparations are made to remove it to a sanctuary prepared for it in the capital city. The first attempt ends disastrously in the death of Uzzah. The ark is left in the house of Obed Edom for three months. Again preparations are made for its removal, at this time on a grand scale as well as more strictly in accordance with the divine law. A splendid company of singers, musicians, soldiers, priests and levites, together with multitudes of the people, and led by King David himself, descend to the place where the ark lies and bring it in triumph to Jerusalem. The levites bear it on their shoulders, preceded by the singers and followed by the musicians with the glad people gathering about them, in solemn, stately procession, with song and psalm and sacred dance, until the emblem of the divine presence is deposited in the tabernacle. Now, either on this occasion this psalm was sung or it was afterward composed by one who threw into it all his joyful recollections of that memorable scene.

Studied from this historical point of view, the psalm possesses a unity and an impressiveness characteristic of almost no other song in the Psalter. Let us in imagination follow the course of the procession as it starts from the home of the Gittite, and find in the historical setting and geographical circumstances help toward the understanding of the poetical order of thought. As they slowly advanced over hill and valley of that then beautiful and fertile land, as each higher elevation disclosed broader reaches of waving forests and spreading harvests, as away off to the west the sparkle of the waters of the Great Sea gleamed in their eyes, and to the east the silvery Jordan bore its waters in swift descent from the Lake of Tiberias, how fitting that they who carried the ark of God, beholding all this scene should sing

"Jehovah's is the earth and its fullness,
The world and its dwellers,
For he hath founded it upon the seas
And established it upon the rivers."

This bright assurance of Jehovah's possession of the whole earth bathes the entire psalm in its radiance. It is the inspiration of the true Israel all along the nation's history. Happy is any man in whose life that thing is a practical, living truth. If the earth is the Lord's, the world and its inhabitants—then, somehow or other, in spite of doubts and fears and falls, in spite of sin and sorrow, nay, even by means of them, there will come forth good, only good at last. He shall be satisfied and if to Him all shall be well, what earnest, faithful, struggling soul may not cherish immortal hope?

And now in their upward course there appeared before them the frowning heights of the city, and highest of all, the place of the Tabernacle—the Holy Hill. The very thought of the universal dominion of Jehovah, enhancing the consciousness of his personal glory and dignity, made them realize the need of purity and righteousness in his worshipers. Behind them lay the dark remembrance of Uzzah smitten of God for his impiety. Before them towered the hill of the Lord. We can almost see the awe-struck company halt before the overwhelming thought until, their hearts burning within them, they take up the song:—

“ Who shall ascend into the hill of Jehovah ?
 And who shall stand in his holy place ?
 He that hath clean hands and a pure heart,
 Who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity,
 And hath not sworn deceitfully ;
 He shall receive a blessing from Jehovah,
 And righteousness from the God of his salvation.”

Then follow two lines which are somewhat obscure. They seem to be in answer to the personal inquiry which was pressing on their hearts, which weighs down all true, aspiring souls—“Are *we* pure enough to stand before the Lord? Dare we ascend his holy hill?” They reply with a consciousness of integrity:—

This is the nation of them that seek after Him,
 That seek Thy face, even Jacob.

Though Jacob dare not assert itself to be in all respects the realization of the ideal which it has conceived suitable for a worshiper of Jehovah, yet it feels that unquenchable yearning above all other nations of the earth to enter into communion with Him—“to seek thy face, O God.”

Again has the singer risen above all temporal and local bonds and spoken forth words of universal human import. The very wideness of Jehovah's dominion may enhance the awfulness of his holiness in the thought of a sinful soul. As face answers to face, so, in the light of the divine purity, shines the lofty ideal of human rectitude. Yes, and the more terribly clear is the vision of human weakness and folly. Our own favorite goodnesses which we so fondly cherish grow very small and very dark when the divine model of human character and life is set down beside them. Still, despair is not the key-note of life. It is not instantaneous resemblance, but instant search and constant endeavor after Him that Jehovah desires. It is not some hard, mechanical purity or cleanliness that God loves. So far as men, in spite of soiling and marring, have their faces toward the light,—though it be Jacob, even Jacob, yet Jacob after Bethel, the Jacob that seeks the Lord,—so far do they partake of that fine, high character, which God reveals and bestows.

Little by little as they slowly advance, have the towers and battlements of the city risen before them until they now stand before the ancient gates of the fortress. Its walls are lined with the joyful citizens and at the entrance stands a company of singers and priests to receive the emblem of a new religion, the symbol of the conquering Jehovah. Then in responsive choruses from without and within, the psalm rings out its salute and its challenge:—

“Lift up your heads, O ye gates,
And be ye lifted up, ye ancient doors,
That the King of Glory may come in.”

As though the entrance was not lofty enough to equal the dignity of the royal personage who was about to enter.

“Who, then, is the King of Glory?”

The old city of Jebus must know who thus boldly demands entrance into the walls which have received Melchisedek.

“Jehovah the strong, the champion,
Jehovah, the champion in battle.”

“Lift up your heads, O ye gates,
Yea, lift them up, ye ancient doors,
That the King of Glory may come in.”

Not yet is the warder satisfied:

“Who, then, is the King of Glory?”

And the response comes crashing overwhelmingly in upon him:

“Jehovah of Hosts;
He is the King of Glory.”

The challenger is silenced and He that sitteth upon the cherubim advances to occupy, as rightful King, His holy city.

In thus making the psalm a reminiscence of the upward journey on that remarkable day—“the greatest day in David’s life,” says Stanley—we gain a clearer conception of the unity of it while the scene itself lends a dignity to the lyric, making it the poetical transcript of an important passage in the history of Israel.

We are brought also to a point whence we may look forward with clearness to the typical significance of this poem.

Evidently it has a messianic character. The bringing of the ark of Jehovah to its rest in the Holy City is an event pointing onward, prefiguring the final coming of one, who is the antitype of the Ark, into the Heavenly Zion. But here an interpretation meets us which has to-day almost universal acceptance. It is that the Psalm, especially its latter half, is a prediction of the ascension of the Christ into heaven. This view was first maintained by the Fathers. It has been accepted by the English Church, which reads this psalm on Ascension Day. Even so critical a scholar as Prof. Briggs, in his *Messianic Prophecy*, seems to favor it. But, as Dr. Delitzsch suggests, such a reference as this violates all true exegesis as well as the analogy of Old and New Testament ideas. No one but those who were determined to find the Ascension in this Psalm would ever have forced it to give this interpretation.

As an Old Testament teaching, it is plainly an Advent Hymn corresponding to the prophecy of Isaiah, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight." He who is the Lord of the world cometh into his earthly sanctuary to dwell with men. The gates, not of Heaven, but of any earthly dwelling-place or city, are too lowly to be equal to the lofty dignity of the King of the Earth. Not angelic hosts but human beings question the right of this King of Glory until they are made aware that Jehovah of the Hosts of Heaven is standing at their gates.

After all, man's drawing near to God means God's drawing near to man. Talk as you will of the progress of the species, that only is real progress which is toward God and we move toward God only as we enter more and more into his revelation of himself. Here lies the only hope of purity for man. To the voice crying unceasingly for "clean hands and a pure heart," comes the loud and clear response, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, that the King of Glory may come in." In his entrance into the temple of the human life, he brings purification and peace into its inner sanctuary. The coming of the Christ is the glorification of humanity.

In the New Testament circle of ideas the second advent is prefigured by the first. The New Testament Zion, the

Heavenly Jerusalem, is the Church. When Jesus said, "the hour cometh, when neither in this mountain nor in Jerusalem shall ye worship the Father," he brought to nought the local worship of God, but only because he was come to earth to establish a spiritual, universal worship by dwelling in the midst of his church. So that the true fulfillment of this prophecy is found in the inspired words of the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews, "Ye are come to Mount Zion, unto the city of the Living God, the heavenly Jerusalem," which is heaven brought to earth in the abiding presence of Jesus the Christ with his people, the Temple of the Lord. And it shall receive its full-rounded completeness when the Christ shall finally appear, and they who attend him shall cry at the portals of his earthly temple, "*Lift up your heads, O ye gates*"—and saints within long expecting shall reply, "*Who then is this, the King of Glory?*" and without waiting for a reply fling wide the doors and together the whole company, the general assembly and church of the first-born in heaven and earth shall take up the strain, "*Jesus Christ, he is the Lord of Hosts, he is the King of Glory.*"

THE STUDY OF THE COGNATES.

By Professor GEORGE H. SCHODDE, Ph.D.,

Capitol University, Columbus, Ohio.

It is almost a work of supererogation to point out the necessity and benefits for the student of Hebrew of an acquaintance with the dialects organically connected by family relation with the language of the Old Testament. The fact that the Old Testament men in America are in constantly increasing numbers engaging in this attractive work is evidence sufficient that this necessity and utility are clearly understood. The study stands in the closest possible connection with that method of investigation which in the records of modern science has been the most fruitful of far-reaching results, namely, the comparative. It is an application to Old Testament philology of that method which not only in the natural sciences,

but also in the mental and moral, has contributed most to their best advancement, although its one-sided abuse has also sometimes been the cause of immature and unwise hypotheses.

To this principle of sound method must in the case of Hebrew be added also the fact that the meagre and limited literature of the language refuses to supply the student with all the material and data which he needs for an intelligent understanding of the sacred tongue. To only a limited extent is a deeper understanding than the mechanical possible on the basis of the Hebrew alone. In both grammar and lexicon much must remain unsolved without the aid of the sister tongues. Even in those grammars which aim to explain the Hebrew on the basis of its own data merely, as is done by Ewald, the principles and philosophy given of the origin and character of the language are almost altogether based upon the study of the cognates. The current myth that practically Hebrew has no syntax can find credence only where an ignorance of the Arabic makes an insight into this syntax an impossibility.

Naturally a student will begin his work in the cognates with the mastery of that dialect which is represented in the Old Testament itself, namely, the Aramaic, formerly and incorrectly called Chaldee. This is all the more in place because it is that sister tongue which is most closely connected with the Hebrew itself, and shows some important facts of divergence and difference equally as well as do some of the other cognates. Thus considerations both of practical utility and of method favor this beginning. Fortunately the student is enabled to do this work thoroughly because he is supplied with as good tools as he has for the Hebrew itself. The publication in the Baer-Delitzsch series of a critical Massoretic text of Ezra and Daniel furnished the basis for the preparation of a reliable grammar of Biblical Aramaic, which work was performed a half dozen years ago by the scholarly editor and reviser of Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar, Professor Kautzsch, now in Halle occupying the chair of Gesenius. In completeness and thoroughness this grammar is fully up to those of any of the cognates. About all the Hebrew lexicons cover the Biblical Aramaic also, and the researches in the latter have kept pace with those in the former department. The

Aramaic grammar in the *Porta Orientalium Linguarum* series has not yet appeared in a revised form under the present management of Professor Strack and in the shape in which it last appeared in 1872 as the second edition by the founder of the series, the late Professor Petermann, it is entirely antiquated and should not be used.

Historically the next in order would be the later forms of the Aramaic as found in the Targums, the Talmuds and the Midraschim. Formerly this field was much more thoroughly cultivated by Christian scholars than were the other cognates; but from the days of the Buxtorfs down to those of Delitzsch, not only no advance was made, but there had even been retrogression. Our own day and date is witnessing a promising revival of interest in post-Biblical Hebrew, although this interest springs rather from the practical problems of Jewish mission work than from the conviction of the philological importance of later Hebrew for that of the biblical period. In the *Porta* series, the editor, in conjunction with Professor Siegfried, of Jena, has published in German a grammar, literature, chrestomathy and glossary of the Neo-Hebraic tongue; and Merx, of Heidelberg, has in the same series issued a most valuable *Chrestomathia Targumica*. Dr. Levy has just completed the publication in four large volumes of a Talmudic dictionary, having issued one on the Targums some fifteen years ago, both of these being most valuable works. Wünsche has been translating a large number of Midrashim and is now engaged in publishing a version of the Jerusalem Talmud, while other aids exist in abundance, among them several grammars written in Hebrew, such as "The Language of the Mishna," by Weiss.

Notwithstanding these helps the work in this field would scarcely repay the student, unless he were already proficient in a number of other cognates. The non-biblical language most valuable for the Hebrew is without doubt the Arabic, it being, from a philological point of view, head and shoulders above all the rest. It is so, principally because on the whole it has retained more fully than any other dialect the features and characteristics which, according to sound linguistic inquiry, must have formed part of the original and primitive Semitic tongue, out of which they all grew, and hence furnishes materially the best basis for an intelligent

understanding not only of the Hebrew but of Semitic philology in general. It is from this point of view that what is probably the best of philosophical grammars of the Hebrew, that of Olshausen, has been prepared, an independent condensation of which can be found in Bickell's excellent manual, to be had also in an English translation. The Arabic is entitled to this primacy from the further consideration that it has developed the possibilities of the Semitic languages as such far more extensively than has any of the others. The only possible exception here is to be made in favor of certain kinds of constructions and sentences which the Ethiopic, under the educational impulse of Greek models and masters, developed with even greater affluence than did the Arabic. The vast wealth of Arabic literature can all the more truly establish its claim. The fact that as a literary language it came upon the stage of history more than two thousand years after the Hebrew does not invalidate the right to preëminence, for the retention of the original features of a language does not depend upon the number of centuries it has passed through, but upon conservatism of the speakers. Only modern Arabic has on the whole reached that stage of phonetic decay which we have reasons to believe existed in the Hebrew, already at its earliest literary stage. Thus, for instance, the loss of the third vowel in the imperfect forms, found throughout the Old Testament, is characteristic of modern Arabic as over against the classical.

The aids for the study of Arabic are of course many. The beginner will do well to take either Lansing's Manual, or Socin's Grammar in the *Porta* series. Of the latter a second edition is about to appear, both in German and English. As handy a dictionary as can be secured is the Arabic-French one published by the Jesuit fathers at Beyroot. There are a number of splendid Arabic chrestomathies with the necessary glossaries, such as Arnold's. A complete lexicon, such as Freytag's or Lane's, is naturally a large affair, as the Arabic vocabulary is about ten times as large as the Hebrew. The Arabic-English grammar of the recently deceased Professor Wright is still the best of those written on a larger and philosophical plan, chiefly because it is largely based on the native Arabic grammarians, who must be studied if an entirely satisfactory knowledge of the genius and grammar of the language,

particularly its syntax, is to be gained. But this work, as well as the study of the native lexicographers, must be left to the specialist, the ordinary student of the tongue being of necessity forced to be satisfied in this regard with information from secondary sources.

The transition from Aramaic to Arabic is much more difficult and less natural, but a good deal more profitable, than that from Aramaic to Syriac. In reality the Aramaic and Syriac are but two branches of one language, a western and an eastern, the most striking difference at first glance consisting in the difference of alphabets, consonants, vowels and other reading signs. In grammatical points they present about the same phenomena, differing from each other in this respect in degree only, but not in kind. Still the material with which the Syriac scholar operates is quite different from that of the Aramaic, the latter being almost entirely a Jewish literature, the former a Christian. Both are of more value lexicographically than grammatically, and in the latter respect more in the line of change in sound and letters than in that of the origin and character of forms, or in regard to syntax. Nestle's Syriac grammar in the *Porta* series, just now in a new second edition, is the best introductory manual. A handy Syriac dictionary is still a desideratum. Good chrestomathies with glossaries are those of Rödiger and Kirsch. In general the Syriac has not been as thoroughly studied from the philological point of view as has the Arabic, the chief reason being probably that the great interests of its literature are theological and historical, or at any rate they have been utilized mainly in that direction. The best larger grammar is that of Nöldeke.

The African branch of the southern section of the Semitic family is the Abyssinian. It is related closely to the Arabic, yet has many individual features as well as many that connect it with the northern branch. The literature is entirely Christian and ecclesiastical. Dillmann's larger grammar in German and large lexicon in Latin are as scientific and thorough expositions of this tongue as could be asked. Praetorius has recently in the *Porta* series issued in German and Latin an excellent Ethiopic grammar, which is by no means an extract from Dillmann, but the fruit of independent research, and

should under all circumstances be the first work put into the hand of the beginner.

Over against the other dialects Assyrian has the preëminence of being also materially a valuable source of information for the Old Testament student, and not only from the side of language. The chronology, history, literature, etc., of the Old Testament have received wonderful help from this source. Grammatically Assyrian cannot be said to have made valuable additions to our knowledge of Hebrew or of the Semitic languages in general, but from the point of lexicography the contributions have been good, and promise, after carefully sifting what has been found, to be still better. The great difficulty in studying this language is the acquisition of the signs. Lyon's grammar, as also the new one of Delitzsch in the *Porta* series, furnish the texts in transliteration, and the new Assyrian library in four volumes edited by Schrader gives the most important texts in both transliteration and translation. By these means the student's path into this attractive field has been greatly smoothed.

AN OUTLINE PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS.

By Professor GEORGE B. STEVENS, D.D.,

Yale University, New Haven.

[REMARK.—The following plan is intended merely as an introduction to the questions and topics to be studied in connection with the Epistle with references to some of the most important aids to the study. It is adapted to one beginning the critical study of the book and contemplates an examination of the most important points. It does not aim to impart any instruction beyond indicating topics for study and directing the student to sources of information concerning them. In a word, it aims to show what needs to be done by one who would understand Paul's greatest doctrinal epistle.]

I. PRELIMINARY STUDIES.

(1) Read the whole epistle through carefully at a single sitting with a view to deciding (a) for what *class* of readers—Jewish or Gentile—it was written, (b) what was Paul's *purpose* in writing it. (2) How does the view taken of (a) affect that to be taken of (b)? (3) Seek any hints in the epistle or elsewhere in the New Testament that may throw light upon the founding of the Roman church. (4) What was its relation to the apostle? (5) Is the epistle properly called a "system of theology" or a "treatise"? (6) Does any reason appear in the study of the foregoing questions why the apostle should have written so elaborate and doctrinal a letter to the Roman church?

After answers, as definite as possible, have been reached by the student's own inquiry, he should consult one or more Introductions to the epistle, such as Gloag's (*Int. to Paul. Eps.*), Weiss' (*Int. to New Test.*), or those prefixed to the commentaries of Meyer or Godet.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE EPISTLE.

(1) Determine the *central thought* of the epistle and divide it into its (a) *doctrinal* and (b) *practical* sections. (2) Analyze carefully the treatment of this leading thought, defining how Paul treats it (a) *negatively* and (b) *positively*. (3) Taking the

portion of the epistle that establishes its central thought *negatively*, note how he does this in application (a) to the *Gentiles* and (b) to the *Jews*. (4) Taking the *positive* proof of his main thesis, distinguish (a) the general introduction of the truth to be proved, (b) the Old Testament proof of it, (c) statements of consequences, and (d) the bearing upon the theme of any further expositions of doctrine or discussion of objections. (5) Determine the purpose of chs. 9-11, and their relation to the epistle as a whole, and analyze and paraphrase their contents. (6) Note the scope of the practical and hortatory portion of the epistle.

III. EXEGESIS.

(1) Observing the analysis of the course of thought that has been made, study and make a minute analysis of the course of thought in each division *as a whole*. (2) Note points that are obscure and reserve them for special examination. (3) Carefully define all important words, such as *faith, righteousness, justify, redemption, propitiation*, consulting for the purpose, if using the Greek text, Thayer's or Cremer's Lexicon; if the study is on the basis of the English, such treatises as Godet's and Beet's commentaries may be consulted with profit. (4) Examine with special care the *connections of thought* as established by such words as *but, for, therefore, etc.* (5) Study the bearing of all Old Testament passages quoted or referred to, comparing Paul's employment of them with the force which they have in the Old Testament setting, and seeking the *point of connection* between the original force and the New Testament use.

IV. BIBLICAL THEOLOGY OF THE EPISTLE.

[REMARK.—Two examples only of this method of study are given in connection with important topics in the epistle.]

I. Teaching of the epistle respecting *Sin*. (a) Its forms and development in the Gentile world (1: 18-32), (b) in the Jewish world (2: 1-3: 20). (c) Sin's origin (esp. 5: 12 sq.) and consequences (1) in this life, (2) in life to come. (d) The relation of the law to sin (esp. ch. 7) and its development into conscious transgression. (e) Incompatibility of sin with the Christian life (esp. ch. 6).

II. Teaching respecting *Redemption*. (a) Its origin, how related to the nature of God? (b) How related to the divine righteousness (3: 25, 26)? (c) By what acts of Christ accomplished? (d) How appropriated by man? (e) Its consequences in the individual life (esp. ch. 8) and in the moral life as related to others (see esp. the practical portion and collate its principal maxims for religious life).

V. SPECIAL TOPICS.

[REMARK.—These and kindred topics are suitable for essays or for such definitions and outlines as could be expanded into essays.]

1. Paul's theistic argument.
2. The description of the state of the Gentile world (ch. 1) compared with the testimony of secular history.
3. Paul's use of the Old Testament.
4. The doctrine of civil government in ch. 13.
5. Paul's treatment of "weak brethren" (ch. 14).
6. The bearing of ch. 7 upon the manner of the apostle's conversion.
7. The forms of argument and modes of thought which the epistle illustrates.

[I append a very brief list of commentaries with a few words of characterization : 1. Boise (J. R.); brief philological annotations (Am. Bap. Pub. Soc., Chicago). 2. Abbott (Lyman); stimulating and helpful, with supplementary essays (A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y.). 3. Beet (J. A.); practical and readable (Hodder & Stoughton, London). 4. Stuart (Moses); an interesting critical exposition (W. F. Draper, Andover, Mass.). 5. Godet; thorough, scholarly, and, in the main, intelligible to those who do not read Greek (Funk & Wagnalls, N. Y.). 6. Meyer; minute, critical, technical, and exhaustive, with very full and valuable supplementary notes by President Timothy Dwight (Funk & Wagnalls, N. Y.).]

THE POSTEXILIC HISTORY OF ISRAEL. VI.

By Professor WILLIS J. BEECHER, D.D.,

Auburn, N. Y.

THE LAW IN THE TIMES OF EZRA AND NEHEMIAH.

No one disputes that Ezra and men associated with him had something very important to do with the existence of the Hexateuch, in its present form. Postbiblical tradition testifies very abundantly to this, making Ezra the second giver of the law, and counting his work on the law inferior only to that of Moses. The New Testament and Ecclesiasticus are indeed silent concerning this tradition, but the books of Ezra and Nehemiah confirm it. See Ezra 7:6, 10, 11, 12, 21, 14, 23, 25, 26; 10:3; Neh. 8:1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 18; 9:3, 13, 14, 26, 29, 34; 10:29, 30, 35, 37 (28, 29, 34, 36); 12:26, 36, 44; 13:1, 3.

But what was the actual work done on the Hexateuch by Ezra and his associates? Did they simply preserve authenticated copies, and call attention to the laws, and procure the enforcement of them? Or did they themselves originally write most of the Priestcode, and compile the Hexateuch as a whole? Or is the truth somewhere between these extremes? To answer these questions is to solve the whole problem of Hexateuchal criticism. At present we have only to do with that part of the answer which is found in the direct statements made in the accounts of the work of Ezra and Nehemiah.

No one disputes that, according to the accounts, these two men possessed in written form the legislation which they promulgated and enforced. This might be proved, if necessary, by the passages just cited, and by Neh. 8:3, 5, 15.

No one disputes that the men of Nehemiah's great convocation were in possession of the historical statements contained in the Hexateuch and in the books of Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the order in which these books now contain them.*

* Neh. 9:6-8 summarizes from Genesis, 9-20 from Exodus and Numbers, 20-22 from Numbers and Deuteronomy, 23-25 from Joshua, 26-31 from Judges, Samuel, and 1 Kings, and 32-35 from 2 Kings.

No one disputes that the narrative of the times of Ezra and Nehemiah represents that the Hexateuchal legislation as a whole was then in existence. If proof is demanded for this fact, it will be abundantly found in the earlier and later parts of this article.

No one disputes that this narrative refers the legislation of which it speaks very prominently to Moses, and thus claims that it was, in the main, in existence from the times of Moses.* This is limited, however, by the fact that these men sometimes also ascribe to "the prophets" the authoritative precepts to which they appeal.† Apparently, they regard Moses as the first and greatest of the law-bringing prophets, having authority because he is "the man of God," Ezra 3:2. This point will presently receive further attention.

This testimony is very explicit. If it is simply true and historical it settles the question. How are we to regard it? Is it trustworthy history? or incompetent history? or fiction? Is there any theory of the matter that can be reconciled with the idea that the Priestcode was mainly written in the times of Ezra and Nehemiah?

1. The hypothesis that these men greatly changed and supplemented the ancient writings which they edited does not seem to me, at the outset, violently improbable. Even the hypothesis of changes and additions so great that the attributing of the laws to Moses is rather by figure of speech than in actual fact, does not seem to me so absurd as to be utterly

* "We have not kept the commandments, etc., which thou didst command Moses thy servant. Remember, I pray, the word which thou didst command Moses thy servant, saying," Neh. 1:7, 8.

"And upon Mount Sinai thou camest down, and spakest with them from heaven, . . . and didst command to them commandments and statutes and law, by the hand of thy servant Moses," Neh. 9:13, 14.

"And they found written in the law which Jehovah commanded by the hand of Moses that the sons of Israel should dwell in the booths . . . and they dwelt in the booths; for thus the sons of Israel had not done, from the days of Joshua the son of Nun unto that day," Neh. 8:14, 17.

See also Ezra 7:6; Neh. 8:1; 10:29; 13:1, and cf. Ezra 3:2; 6:18, and the fact that these accounts speak of the history continuously from the times of Moses.

† "For we have forsaken thy commandments which thou didst command by the hand of thy servants the prophets, saying: The land . . . is an impure land," etc., Ezra 9:11.

"They cast thy law behind their back, and slew thy prophets," Neh. 9:26.

"And thou didst testify with them by thy Spirit, by the hand of thy prophets," 9:30.

unworthy of investigation. Neither of these hypotheses necessarily amounts to a charge of untruthfulness or of pious fraud as against the record we have. But the presumption is against both the hypotheses, and both must be rejected unless sustained by sufficient proof; and the second is exceedingly improbable, because contrary to the usual phenomena of human history.

2. On examining the accounts of Ezra and Nehemiah, we should expect to find one class of phenomena in case the Hexateuchal legislation was then really ancient, and a different class of phenomena in case they themselves had just originated much of this legislation, baptizing it by an ancient name. It may be, therefore, that such an examination will indicate in which way we ought to interpret the testimony.

If the Hexateuch was then not less ancient than the other pre-exilic sacred writings they possessed, we should expect that these men, in the use they make of it, would not very sharply distinguish it from the other writings. On the other hand, if they themselves had just compiled the Hexateuch into a code, for the purpose of giving character to the Judaism of their times, the new law-book would be, in their minds, sharply distinct from all other writings. As a matter of fact, they betray no consciousness of any such distinction; in the use they make of the sacred writings, the Hexateuch and the other books simply run together, with no drawing of any border line. We find here no such distinction between the law and the prophets, or between Moses and the prophets, as appears in the Jewish and Christian fathers of the later times, or even in the New Testament, or Josephus, or Ecclesiasticus.

If the Hexateuch was really ancient, in their times, we might expect to find them appealing to it in common with the other ancient sacred writings, for authority for the laws they were endeavoring to enforce; if it was a new law-book, just prepared by themselves, and having sacred sanction, we should expect to find that they had included in it all that they regarded as necessary for the times, so that their appeal would be almost exclusively to the new law-book, and not much to the other Scriptures. Actually, they appeal to the other Scriptures about as much as to the Hexateuch. Indeed, the institutions they foster are, to a very large extent, those not mentioned in the Hexateuch, but mentioned in the other

books; notably in the books that treat of the times of David and Solomon.

If the Hexateuchal legislation was then really ancient, we should expect that, when they came to enforce it, they would supplement it by such specifications and additional regulations as the changed condition of the times required; on the other hand, if it was a law-book prepared by themselves, we should expect that they would put all such specifications and new regulations into the law-book itself, and would on no account admit any other legislation than that of the law-book. In fact, the accounts represent that they made new regulations in regard to almost every legal point they touched.

By way of illustrating these principles, let us examine a few of the phenomena.

Their mode of quoting the older Scriptures.—Their habit of intermingling the Hexateuch, in their citations, with the other books, has already been illustrated by the fact that they appeal to the prophets as well as to Moses, and by the fact that the historical recapitulation in Neh. 9 passes on, without a break, from the history recorded in the first six books of the Bible to that contained in the following books. It might be further illustrated by most of the instances that are cited for other purposes in the remainder of this paper. For the present, we confine our notice to one illustration—that found in Neh. 1: 5-11. In this passage are five citations from Deuteronomy, and three from Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple, intermingled in the following order: 1: 5 cites Deut. 10: 17, and 7: 9; 1: 6 cites 2 Chron. 6: 40, cf. 7: 15; 1 Kgs. 8: 29, 52; 1: 7 cites a current Pentateuchal phrase; 1: 8, 9 is a resumé of Deut. 4: 25-31, or Deut. 28: 64 and 30: 1-5, modified by 1 Kgs. 8: 46-50, especially 48, or 2 Chron. 6: 36-39, especially 38; 1: 10 cites Deut. 9: 26; 1: 11 cites 1 Kgs. 8: 50.

Sacred persons.—In the times of Ezra and Nehemiah, we find the high priest, priests, and Levites, substantially as in the Hexateuch, if we allow the accounts in Deuteronomy and Joshua to supplement those of the Priestcode. Otherwise, "the priests, the sons of Aaron," of Exodus and Leviticus are greatly unlike the postexilic priests, being very few in number, and the close blood relatives of the high priest. But the Gibeonites of the Hexateuch (Josh. 9: 27) have disappeared, and in their stead we have Nethinim, and perhaps other tem-

ple servants, in a service that is said to date back to David's time, Ezra 8:20 et al. We further have "captains of the priests and Levites," Ezra 8:29; 10:5; and singers and gatekeepers, Ezra 7:7, 24; Neh. 7:1, et al., none of them anywhere mentioned in the Hexateuch. It is quite incredible that the usage described in the Priestcode would have differed so from the usage then existing, if the Priestcode had then only just been produced.

The one sanctuary and the sacred year.—In Ezra 7:15; Neh. 1:9, etc., the history of these times recognizes the Pentateuchal doctrine of a central sanctuary. In Neh. 10:34 (33) are mentioned the continual burnt offering, the new moons, the sabbaths, and the appointed feasts. In these and other ways the sacred year of the Pentateuch is sufficiently, though not very fully, recognized. The sabbath is mentioned many times in Neh. 9:14; 10:32 (31) seq.; 13:15 seq., traffic on that day being the especial practice rebuked; this renders it significant that traffic does not appear among the many specifications of sabbath-breaking that are given in the Hexateuch. Such specifications are numerous; if they had been prepared in the times of Nehemiah, and for these times, they certainly would not have omitted the one point that peculiarly fits these times.

The feast of Tabernacles.—Probably it is fair to assume that the first day of the seventh month, Neh. 8:1, 2, was observed as the "memorial of blowing of trumpets," Lev. 23:24; Num. 29:1, though the account in Nehemiah says nothing of this. But the reading of the law on this day, 1-8, and the gathering of the second day, with its study of the law, 13, are both extra-Hexateuchal. In the absence of information, we may assume that the day of Atonement was celebrated on the tenth day, according to Lev. 23:27; Num. 29:7-11. The narrative in Nehemiah specifically informs us that the feast of Tabernacles was kept the seven days required by the law, with the "solemn assembly" on the eighth day; and that the people dwelt in booths according to the law.* But the proclamation to go out into the mountain country and gather branches, Neh. 8:15, is not in the Hexateuch, but is an innovation of Nehe-

* "The sons of Israel shall dwell in booths," etc., Neh. 8:14, is cited, with slight verbal changes, from Lev. 23:42. Some of the trees specified in Neh. 8:15, though not all, are those specified in Lev. 23:40.

miah's, as are also some of the other details that are mentioned. And in Neh. 8:17, we are definitely informed that this celebration of the feast differed from any that had ever previously been held.* It should further be noticed that the sending of portions as a festival custom appears only in Neh. 8:10, 12; Esth. 9:19, 22, and possibly 2 Chron. 31:19. There is no hint of it in the Hexateuch, though there may possibly be in 1 Sam. 1:4, 5.

The public reading of the book of the law.—Such reading, at the feast of Tabernacles, Neh. 8:18, and perhaps 13:1, was according to Deut. 31:10-13, provided we assume that the first year of Nehemiah was "the year of release," at "the end of seven years." In Neh. 8:2, 3, the reading is in the public assembly (*qahal*), and before women as well as men, as required by the precept in Deuteronomy. The portion said to have been read, Neh. 13:1, is from Deuteronomy; very likely, the same is true of the reading of 8:1 seq., since the weeping there spoken of would very naturally attend the threats made in Deuteronomy. The precept concerning the dwelling in booths, Neh. 8:14, is, of course, not from Deuteronomy, but that was brought to light, not by the public reading in the congregation, but by special instruction given to certain selected persons, 8:13. On the whole it seems probable that the directions given in Deuteronomy were followed, as far as they went; but the account in Nehemiah mentions many particulars not provided for in Deuteronomy: the reading on the first day of the month, the special instruction on the second day, the reading at the fast, the twenty-fourth day, 9:3, and the whole ritual of the reading, including the "tower of wood," the priests on either hand, the standing of the people, the blessing by the reader, the response by the people, the explaining by the Levites, 8:4-9. If the Priest-code had then just been written, largely for the purpose of supplementing Deuteronomy by giving details of ritual, is it likely that it would be thus silent in regard to all these regulations?

* "For from the days of Jeshua the son of Nun unto that day, the sons of Israel had not done thus." The word *ken*, thus, is made emphatic by being thrown out of its natural place. It is very strange that some have understood this sentence as affirming that they had never before dwelt in booths at the feast; the affirmation clearly is that they had never before *so* managed the matter of the booths as they did at this time; and this implies the previous existence of the custom.

Sacred services.—In Neh. 10: 33-40; Ezra 7: 16, 17; 8: 28, 35; 9: 4, 5; 10: 19, et al., are mentioned the shewbread, the burnt offering, the sin offering, the trespass offering, the meal offering, the drink offering, the tithes, the first fruits, the firstlings, free will offerings of more than one sort, the fact that the priests and the sacred vessels are holy to Jehovah, and, in fine, so full a list of the Pentateuchal sacred services as to justify us in inferring that the whole Pentateuchal system of worship was in operation. But the variations mentioned are very considerable, and that though the whole space given to these matters extends only to a few sentences. "The evening meal offering" is spoken of in Ezra 9: 4, 5 in a way that can hardly be paralleled in the Pentateuch. In Neh. 10: 35 seq., several details are added to the Pentateuchal precepts in regard to tithes and first fruits, and a new precept given for bringing these "unto the chambers." The yearly poll-tax of one-third of a shekel for temple expenses, Neh. 10: 33 (32), is new, being an entirely different thing from the half shekel tax of Ex. 30: 11 seq.; 38: 25 seq., which was paid once for all, and was used for building, and not for current expenses. The wood offering, and the casting of lots for it, Neh. 10: 35 (34), are entirely new.

These differences of detail would be significant, even if they stood alone. But in addition to these is the fact that the public religious services on which most stress is laid, in the times of Ezra and Nehemiah, are of a kind that do not appear at all in the Hexateuch. The solemn entering into oath of Neh. 10: 30 (29) might indirectly find precedent in Deut. 29: 11 seq., though nothing of the kind is indicated by either the circumstances or the phraseology. But the sealing of Neh. 10: 1, 2 (9: 38; 10: 1), as a public religious act, has no parallel in the Hexateuch. Prominent among the religious services of the times of Ezra and Nehemiah is public fasting, with wearing of sackcloth, and earth upon the head, Ezra 8: 23; Neh. 9: 1; nothing of the kind is required in the Pentateuchal legislation. Similar statements might be made in regard to public prayer, and in regard to the responsive services connected with the reading of the law, Neh. 8 and 9, e. g. And the one religious service more prominent in these accounts than any other is choral singing and music, Ezra 10: 24; Neh. 10: 29, 40 (28, 39); 11: 22, 23; 12: 27, 28, 29, 36, 42-47; 13: 5,

10; no service of song of this sort is provided for in the Pentateuchal ritual, though song is often mentioned in the early history, and even choral singing (see Ex. 15 : 20, 21) is known. Indeed, the song service of Nehemiah's time is specifically referred to the times of David and Asaph, Neh. 11 : 17, 22 ; 12 : 24, 35, 36, 45, 46.

And yet the Priestcode is a book of ritualistic details. Is it likely that men wrote this book for the purpose of regulating the ritual of their times, and yet omitted from it all these important matters in the ritual of their times?

Usury, the redemption of Israelites sold to foreigners, and the year of release.—On the supposition that the first year of Nehemiah was the year of release, and perhaps even without this supposition, what is said in Neh. 5, and in Neh. 10 : 32 (31), fits well enough the precepts given in Ex. 23 : 11 ; 22 : 25-27 ; Lev. 25 ; Deut. 15 : 1-11, etc. There are some resemblances of phraseology which seem to show that reference to these passages in the Pentateuch was intended. But even in this case, the precept used is to be found in the other sacred books, as well as in the Hexateuch.

Separation from the peoples of the countries.—In this central reform of the times of Ezra and Nehemiah, the two prominent points are the exclusion of foreigners from the *qahal*, or national assembly, and the refusal of intermarriage.

The exclusion from the assembly (see Neh. 13 : 1-3, citing Deut. 23 : 3-6, and see also Neh. 2 : 20, et al.) may fairly be said to be based on the precept in Deuteronomy, as interpreted by the general tenor of the Pentateuchal legislation, with its requirement that Israel should be a people set apart to Jehovah.

The case is somewhat different regarding the marriages with foreign women. When this offence is spoken of briefly, in Ezra and Nehemiah, it is simply described as taking foreign wives, Ezra 10 : 2, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 44 ; Neh. 13 : 27. But marriages with foreign women are not, in these terms, forbidden in the Hexateuch, while they are disapproved in 1 Kgs. 11 : 1, 8, and probably in Prov. 2 : 16 ; 5 : 20 ; 6 : 24 ; 7 : 5 ; 20 : 16 ; 23 : 27 ; 27 : 13. Moreover, 1 Kgs. 11 : 1, 8 is definitely cited in Neh. 13 : 26. In the passages in Ezra and Nehemiah where the offence is further defined, the appeal is to the prophets, as well as to the law, Ezra 9 : 11 ; 10 : 3 ; Neh. 10 :

29-31 (28-30). The phraseology cited is partly from the Hexateuch, and partly from the other Scriptures, Ezra 9: 1, 2, 10-12, etc. The Hexateuchal precepts appealed to originally cover only the case of the Canaanite tribes, and apply to the other peoples to whom Ezra and Nehemiah apply them, only when interpreted by the other Scriptures, or by Ezra and Nehemiah themselves. See Deut. 7: 1-4; Ex. 34: 16; Josh. 23: 12; 1 Kgs. 11: 1, 2. Surely, if the Hexateuchal laws had just been re-edited, and part of them just written, they would have been made to fit the cases in hand, and would not have needed to be extended by usage and interpretation, in order to make them apply to those cases. This consideration has all the more force, when we find that the Hexateuch provides no penalty or remedy for the offence, but leaves that to be done by Ezra and Nehemiah themselves.

It cannot be necessary to pursue the argument farther. Evidently, the books of Ezra and Nehemiah represent the whole body of the Hexateuchal legislation as ancient when Ezra and Nehemiah lived. Distinctly, they regard these men, not as the originators of that legislation, but as students, promulgators, and possibly revisers of it.

SAMUEL, SAUL, DAVID AND SOLOMON.

(Inductive Bible Studies, Third Series; Copyrighted, 1889.)

Prepared by William R. Harper, Yale University.

STUDY XXI.—THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.*

- Remarks:** 1. The great monument of Solomon's time was the temple. Much that has been written concerning it is of uncertain value. While it would, upon the whole, be unprofitable to give the subject the time which would be required to master it, it would be a great mistake, in the study of this period, not to obtain at least a general knowledge of it.
2. The treatment here presented is that of the Rev. Jesse L. Hurlbut, D.D., Plainfield, New Jersey, published in connection with a former series of Inductive Studies.

First Step: The Development of the Temple Idea.

1. The germ of the Temple was the *Altar*, the earliest institution of worship, Gen. 4: 3, 4; 8: 20. This was regarded as the meeting-place between God and man, with an offering to express atonement for sinners. Wherever the patriarchs encamped, they built an altar of rough, unhewn stones, Gen. 12: 6-8; 26: 25. This material was employed for the altar throughout Israelite history, Exod. 20: 24, 25. The stone was piled up to give it form, but the true altar was the earth within it.
2. An advance was made when special sanctity was assigned to a *locality*, as Bethel, "the house of God," Gen. 13: 3, 4; 28: 18-22; 35: 1-3, 6, 14, 15.
3. Both ideas, of a meeting-place with God, and of a dwelling-place for God, were united in the *Tabernacle*; one in the altar, the other in the Holy of holies, Exod. 25: 8. The name of this structure was "the tent of meeting," Exod. 29: 42-45; 33: 7 (R. V.), i. e., the tent where men met with God. Cf. the modern "meeting-house."
4. After the Tabernacle found a permanent home at Shiloh, it took on by degrees more of the temple-form. The name "temple" first appears in 1 Sam. 1: 9. A substantial building with posts, rooms around it for priests (1 Sam. 3: 3), gates (1 Sam. 4: 13, see margin R. V.), gradually took the place of (more probably, were built around) the ancient tent.
5. The rise of Judah's power under David, and the concentration of worship at Jerusalem, led to the plan of a solid and enduring building. Notice the stages of purpose in 2 Sam. 6: 1-12; 7: 1-13. A fuller account in 1 Chron. 15-17. The arrangements were made during the close of David's reign, and a store of materials prepared, 1 Chron. 28: 11-19; 29: 2-8.

Second Step: The Purpose of the Temple.

1. To furnish a fitting place for the public worship of God. The services kept Jehovah prominently before the people, and perpetuated and promoted religion. See Ps. 84.

* The literature on this topic is voluminous; the reader may consult with profit (1) the article on *The Temple* in Smith's Bible Dictionary; (2) the various commentaries *in loc.*; (3) Geikie's *Hours with the Bible*, Vol. III, chap. xvi; (4) Stanley's *History of the Jewish Church*, 2d series, chap. xxvii.

2. To symbolize the presence of God among his people. Hence the house, with its holy place, and holy of holies. Other nations had their idols. Israel had its house wherein no image stood, Exod. 20: 3, 4; Lev. 26: 11, 12; 2 Chron. 6: 1, 2.
3. To present in symbols the great truths of redemption. These were expressed by the altar and the sacrifices, Lev. 1: 1-5; 2 Chron. 7: 1-14; Heb. 9: 22. Much of the epistle to the Hebrews is intended to show the relation between the services of the Old Covenant and the salvation under the new.
4. To strengthen the bond of union among the tribes. For this purpose there was but one Temple and one altar for all the Hebrew world, and all rival shrines were forbidden, Deut. 12: 8-14; Josh. 22: 10-27. Three times in each year the people gathered from all Israel for worship, Deut. 16: 16. Notice the effect of this on the nation, 1 Kgs. 12: 26-28.

Third Step: The Building of the Temple.

1. **The Place:** Its earliest mention is in Gen. 22: 1, 2, 14, though the identity is not certain. Purchased by David, 2 Sam. 24: 17-25; 1 Chron. 21: 18-30; 22: 1. Chosen as the location of the Temple, 2 Chron. 3: 1. It is believed that the native rock directly under the Dome of the Rock, miscalled the Mosque of Omar, is the spot where the altar of the Temple stood.
2. **The Foundation:** In order to provide a place, the summit of the mountain was extended on the southern side overlooking the declivity called Ophel. The platform thus constructed looked down 270 feet (according to Josephus, 450 feet to the valley of the Kedron). Under it were arched chambers, and great cisterns containing ten million gallons of water. This reservoir was filled by underground aqueducts from Solomon's Pool near Bethlehem. It supplied the Temple, and during sieges, the city. A reference to this may be in Ps. 46: 1-5.
3. **The Materials:** These were (1) stone, from quarries still to be seen, north of the city. (2) Cedar, with which the House was covered, and of which partitions and roofs were made. See 2 Chron. 2: 3-9; 1 Kgs. 6: 8-10. (3) Gold and silver, for decorations, 1 Chron. 22: 14; 29: 4; variously estimated at from 500 million to 5,000 million dollars, according to different valuations of the talent. Obtained by David from the plunder of conquered nations. (4) Brass (perhaps should read *copper*). See the catalogue of brazen utensils and ornaments in 1 Kgs. 7: 15-47.
4. **The Construction:** Time occupied, see 1 Kgs. 6: 1, 38. Dedicated eight months after its completion, 1 Kgs. 8: 1, 2. Built without sound of hammer or chisel, perhaps out of respect for the ancient law, 1 Kgs. 6: 7; Deut. 27: 5, 6. Excavations show that a trench was hewn out of the native rock, in which the lowest course of stone was laid. No chips of stone, or fragments, are found near it, showing that the hewing was done elsewhere.

Fourth Step: The Plan of the Temple.

1. **Sources of Information:** (1) The two accounts of the building in 1 Kgs. 5-8, and 2 Chron. 3-7. These should be studied carefully. (2) The account of the Tabernacle in Exod. 25-40. Most of the known dimensions of the Temple were twice those of the Tabernacle, and the general plan was the same. Each will help us to reconstruct the other, where figures are not given. (3) Ezekiel's vision of the temple, Ezek. 40-46. Uncertain whether

he describes Solomon's or Zerubbabel's Temple, yet the information is of value. (4) Allusions to the Temple after its building, as in 2 Kgs. 11:5-16; 12:9; 16:10-18; 25:13-17; and the parallel passages in 2 Chron. (5) The account of the later Temple (Herod's) as gathered from the references in the New Testament, the tract Middoth in the Mishna, and the description by Josephus, who, however, wrote from memory twenty years after its destruction. (6) Recent investigations, especially those under the auspices of the Palestinian Exploration Fund, which have corroborated some opinions, and absolutely refuted others.

2. **The Court:** This was an unroofed quadrangle, surrounded by a wall, corresponding to the court of the Tabernacle, Exod. 27:9-18. Dimensions unknown, but stated by Josephus to be about 500 feet square, or one-half those of the court of the Gentiles in Herod's Temple. The wall on the eastern side was known in the New Testament period as Solomon's Porch, John 10:23; Acts 3:11; and probably stood as the modern one does, on the ancient foundation. See allusions to this court in 1 Kgs. 8:64; 2 Chron. 20:5; 24:21. It was divided into two parts, outer and inner, 1 Kgs. 6:36; 2 Chron. 4:9; like the court of Israel and court of the priests in the later Temple. The inner court was higher, and the more sacred, Joel 2:17. In the courts were (1) *the altar*, built of rough stone, and covered with plates of brass or copper. Its dimensions, 2 Chron. 4:1. (2) *The Tank* or "sea," made of brass (copper?) and standing on twelve brazen oxen, 2 Chron. 4:2-5. (3) *Ten lavers*, movable water-carriers on wheels, used for washing the sacrifices, 2 Chron. 4:6. Described minutely in 1 Kgs. 7:27-39. (4) As some hold, *a grove of trees*, probably in the outer court, Ps. 52:8; 92:12-14.
3. **The Porch:** This was the front or vestibule of the house. It was a tower of stone, covered probably with cedar, nearly 200 feet high, in several stories, and containing rooms for various uses, 2 Chron. 3:4. Its inside measurements were 20 cubits wide, 10 cubits deep and 120 cubits high. Two remarkable pillars, perhaps named after their makers, stood in the entrance. See 1 Kgs. 7:15-22.

Fifth Step: Plan of the Temple (continued).

1. **The Holy Place:** Passing through the Porch, one comes to the *Holy Place*, called in 2 Chron. 3:5, "the greater house." Dimensions (1 Kgs. 6:17), 40 x 20 cubits. [We may regard the cubit as about 1 foot 8 inches long.] It was in length and breadth twice the dimensions of the same room in the Tabernacle. But we notice several variations from the pattern of the Tabernacle: (1) In place of the golden candlestick, were ten candlesticks or lamp-stands, 2 Chron. 4:7. (2) In place of the table of shew-bread, were ten tables, 2 Chron. 4:8. At each end of the room were double doors, probably in addition to the veil, 1 Kgs. 6:31-33. All of these were changed in the later temple, which followed more closely the plan of the Tabernacle. In the Holy Place stood also the altar of incense, 1 Kgs. 7:48; 2 Chron. 4:19.
2. **The Holy of Holies:** Beyond the Holy Place was the *Holy of Holies*, called in 1 Kgs. 6:16 "the oracle." This was a cube of 20 cubits in each dimension, 2 Chron. 3:8. It contained two gigantic cherubim of wood, covered with gold, 2 Chron. 3:10-13. Also the ark of the covenant and its contents, 2 Chron. 5:4-10. For a description of the ark see Exod. 25:10-22. In

the later Temple this room was entirely empty (except for a marble stone on the floor, on which the blood was sprinkled on the Day of Atonement), as the ark was lost in the destruction of the city by Nebuchadnezzar.

3. **The Chambers**: Around the temple building, but separate from it, and on independent walls, were rooms for the priests, occupied during each priest's fortnight of service through the year. They were in three stories; the upper stories larger than the lower, on account of different thickness in the wall, 1 Kgs. 6:5-10; Jer. 36:10; Ezek. 40:45, 46; 42:1-6.

Sixth Step: The History of Solomon's Temple.

The following are the leading events in the history of the Temple:

1. The dedication, 2 Chron. 5:1-6:22.
2. The regard for the Temple, Ps. 27:4; 43:1-4; 84:1; 132:1-5.
3. Its treasury plundered, under Rehoboam. This involved the loss of all the wealth gathered by David, 2 Chron. 12:9-11.
4. The repairs under Joash, 2 Kgs. 12:4-15.
5. Desecration by Ahaz, 2 Kgs. 16:10-19.
6. Reconsecration by Hezekiah, 2 Chron. 29:1-36.
7. Desecration by Manasseh, 2 Chron. 33:1-18.
8. Purification and repair by Josiah, 2 Chron. 34:1-13, 29-33.
9. Final destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, 2 Chron. 36:11-21; Jer. 52:12-23.

STUDY XXII.—THE HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL.*

Remarks: 1. Before concluding our work, it is important that we form some definite conception of the "Books of Samuel" as a whole. Inasmuch as we have studied their contents, we are in a position to do this work without much difficulty.

2. The work to be done may technically be called the *higher criticism* of the Books of Samuel, as over against the lower or textual criticism of those books. The fact that this term has been misunderstood and abused is no good reason why we should drop it.
3. We are not to be troubled if we find that the material of these books has been taken from several sources. We shall surely find this to be the case. The question of inspiration is in no way affected by the fact.

First Step: Name, Contents.

1. Consider the *name* of the books, and (1) ascertain the name employed in the Septuagint, (2) the reason why the books are so called, whether (a) because Samuel was the author, or (b) because he was the chief actor; (3) how can the latter view be true, when, as a matter of fact, Samuel has nothing to do with the events of the Second Book?
2. Make a very hasty review of the contents of the Books under the following divisions:

* The best treatment accessible in English will be found as usual in Kirkpatrick's commentary. Other and, in some respects, fuller aid may be obtained from article on *Samuel* in Smith's Bible Dictionary; Lange's *Samuel* (Chas. Scribner's Sons).

- 1) Samuel's early life, 1: 1-4: 1a.
- 2) A period of national disaster, 4: 1b-7: 1.
- 3) Samuel's work as judge, 7: 2-17.
- 4) The first king appointed, 8-10.
- 5) The reign of Saul till his rejection, 11-15.
- 6) The decline of Saul; the rise of David, 16-31.
- 7) Reign of David over Judah, 2 Sam. 1-4.
- 8) The period of David's growth, 5-9.
- 9) David's fall and punishment, 10-20.
- 10) Various appendices, 21-24.

Second Step: Characteristic Features of these Books.

1. If you read Hebrew, decide whether the linguistic features betoken an early or late authorship; is the language pure, classic, or full of late words, forms, and idioms?
2. Recall the material of the books and decide whether the style was (1) living, fresh, vivid; or dull, heavy, monotonous; (2) simple, or involved; (3) minute, or general; (4) historical or legendary.
3. Read 1 Sam. 9: 9; 17: 12, 14, 15; 27: 6, and consider the evidence furnished by the books themselves that they are a redaction of material gathered from various sources. Compare the Books of Kings in reference to the same question.
4. With your eye on the brief synopsis given above, think through the books, and try to determine whether there seems to be a unity in them from the point of view of the compiler.
5. Compare (1) 7: 15-17 with 8: 1 seq. and 12: 2 seq.; (2) 9: 1-10, 16 with 8; and 10: 17-27; (3) 18: 5 with 18: 13-16; (4) 1 Sam. 31: 4 with 2 Sam. 1: 9, 10, etc., and reconcile these apparent contradictions with the view that the books are a unit.
6. Compare the Books of Samuel with those of Kings and Chronicles in reference to the existence of chronological statements, and explain why so few, comparatively, are found in Samuel.
7. Compare, for example, (1) 1 Sam. 14: 47, 48 with ch. 15; (2) 2 Sam. 21-24; and note the absence of *chronological* order.
8. Compare (1) the separation of 21: 1-14 and ch. 24; (2) 21: 15-22 and 23: 8-39, and note the absence of *logical* arrangement.
9. Note the religious and theocratic character of the books everywhere apparent.
10. Note, finally the very large prophetic element in the Books.

Third Step: Sources, Date, Authorship.

1. Consider the following as probable sources of the material and try to determine what material came from each particular source:
 - 1) Prophetic records of Samuel, Nathan and Gad (cf. 1 Chron. 29: 29; 1 Sam. 19: 18; 22: 5; 2 Sam. 24: 11; 2 Chron. 29: 25; 2 Sam. 7: 2 seq.; 12: 25; 1 Kgs. 1: 8 seq.; 2 Sam. 12: 1 seq.). Is not this the more probable in view of the prevailing prophetic element in the books and of the fact that later history constantly refers to prophetic writers?
 - 2) State chronicles of David (1 Chron. 27: 24), statistical and annalistic in character.
 - 3) The charter of Samuel (1 Sam. 10: 25).

- 4) National poetical literature, for example, the Book of Jasher (2 Sam. 1 : 18).
- 5) Oral tradition, which, as all antiquity testifies, was a common method of transmitting even the most important literary material.
2. Consider, now, the date at which the Books assumed substantially their present form :
 - 1) What evidence is furnished by the language ?
 - 2) What evidence is furnished by such expressions and allusions as are found in 2 Sam. 13 : 18 ; 1 Sam. 9 : 9 ; 5 : 5 ; 6 : 18 ; 27 : 6 ; 30 : 25 ; 2 Sam. 4 : 3 ; 6 : 8 ; 18 : 18 ?
 - 3) What evidence is furnished by 2 Sam. 5 : 5 ; in the Sept. 2 Sam. 8 : 7 ; 14 : 27 ; 1 Sam. 27 : 6 ?
 - 4) What is the evidence furnished by the writer's attitude toward the offering of sacrifices in various places, 1 Sam. 7 : 5 seq. ; 9 : 13 ; 10 : 3 ; 14 : 35 ; 2 Sam. 24 : 18-25 ?
3. Consider the views which are held concerning the authorship or construction of the Books.

Remark : There is no space here for a presentation of even an outline of these views. The student is referred to the commentaries and articles in Bible dictionaries.

*Fourth Step : Parallel Accounts in Chronicles.**

1. Make a rapid comparison, either independently, or by aid of an analysis furnished in some commentary, of the Books of Samuel and that part of Chronicles which traverses the same ground, and note down
 - (1) The material contained in Samuel, but not in Chronicles, e. g.,
 - (a) David's reign at Hebron ; war with Saul's house (2 Sam. 1-4).
 - (b) David's adultery and its punishment, 2 Sam. 11, 12.
 - (c) The history of Absalom's rebellion (2 Sam. 13 : 20).
 - (d) Execution of Saul's sons (2 Sam. 21 : 1-14).
 - (e) David's thanksgiving and last words (2 Sam. 22 ; 23 : 1-7).
 - (2) The events narrated in Chronicles, but not in Samuel, e. g.,
 - (a) Catalogue of warriors (1 Chron. 12).
 - (b) Details of the removal of ark to Jerusalem (1 Chron. 13 : 1-5 ; 15 ; 16).
 - (c) Preparations for building Temple (1 Chron. 22).
 - (d) Organization of Priests, Levites, army, etc. (1 Chron. 23-27).
 - (e) Assembly of the people at Solomon's accession (1 Chron. 28 ; 29).
2. Upon the basis of these facts, try to classify the points of difference between the two books, the things which each makes prominent, which each omits.
3. Upon the basis of these facts try to determine whether the author of one of these books was, perhaps, a *prophet*, the author of the other a *priest*. Which was the work of the prophet, which of the priest ?
4. Now endeavor to ascertain the great underlying purpose of each writer,—the purpose, which (1) led him to insert one kind of material, and omit another kind ; (2) led to a different presentation by each of the same material.
5. Formulate the results of this investigation under the head of Relation of the Books of Chronicles to the Books of Samuel.

* See especially Kirkpatrick, *Second Samuel*, Introduction, chap. 3.

*Fifth Step: Relation of the Samuel History to Old Testament History in General.**

1. Consider, in general, the preparatory character of the entire Old Testament dispensation and that for which it was preparatory.
2. Consider the chief elements included in this preparation, viz.,
 - (1) The training and development of the nation, Israel.
 - (2) The growth and development of the Messianic idea.
 - (3) "God's progressive revelation of himself."
3. Consider the relations of the Books of Samuel to the first of these elements, the training of Israel.
 - (1) The period of Israelitish history immediately preceding.
 - (2) The period introduced at this time.
 - (3) The period which follows the one here introduced.
4. Consider, in a general way, the Messianic idea during this period.
5. Consider the revelation made by God of himself during this period, as seen in
 - (1) The building of the temple.
 - (2) The institution of the prophetic order.
 - (3) The advance in the closer relation of man to God, as illustrated especially in David's Psalms.

STUDY XXIII.—ISRAELITISH CIVILIZATION BEFORE THE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

- Remarks:** 1. Israel first became a nation under David; until that time there was little or no opportunity for the development of national feeling, or civilization. The question arises, What was the condition of things at the time of Solomon's death?
2. The subject was in part covered by Study XX., which had to do with Solomon's reign. Only a small portion of this, however, need be repeated.
 3. This "study" is in substance the same as that prepared by Professor Willis J. Beecher, D.D., Auburn, N. Y., and published as one of a preceding series.

First Step: Political Organization.

1. **Elders:** (1) From 1 Sam. 4: 3; 30: 26; 11: 3; 16: 4 and other texts we learn that in Israel *the elders* were a class invested with great power, and that there were elders for a particular city, for a tribe, and for the nation as a whole; (2) no information exists as to how a man became elder, whether (a) by age, (b) by inherited nobility, (c) by some kind of election, or (d) by the fact of being a prominent citizen; (3) from 1 Sam. 11: 3; 16: 4; 4: 3; 15: 30; 2 Sam. 17: 4, 15, etc., we learn that the elders had to do not only with affairs of local government, but, as well, of matters of national importance; (4) from 1 Sam. 8: 4; 10: 17; 2 Sam. 2: 4; 3: 17; 5: 3; 19: 9-11, etc., we learn that the people and the elders appointed and deposed kings, subject to divine interference.
2. **Civil Divisions:** There were two: (1) that into tribes and families, cf. 1 Sam. 10: 20, 21; (2) that into thousands, hundreds, fifties, which, though most frequently mentioned in connection with the army, was nevertheless also a civil division, cf. 1 Sam. 17: 18; 2 Sam. 18: 1, 4 with 1 Sam. 10: 19-21; 23: 23.

* See, especially, Kirkpatrick, 2 Samuel, Introduction chap. 5, of which the treatment here suggested is an analysis.

3. **Captains:** (1) In most cases, 1 Sam. 12:9; 14:50; 17:18, 55; 2 Sam. 2:8, etc., the "captain" (Hebrew *sar*) is a military officer; (2) in other cases, however, 1 Chron. 15:5, 6, 22; 24:5, 6, etc., where the word is translated "chief," "master," "governor," "prince," "ruler," it is applied to men who had charge of the music, of business affairs and of civil affairs; (3) from 2 Sam. 4:2 (cf. 1 Sam. 22:2); 1 Chron. 12:21, 28, 34; 11:6, 21; 2 Sam. 23:19, etc., we learn that the captains differed from the elders in being either chiefs of free companies, who had been accepted by the king, or in being under appointment from the king.
4. **The National Assembly:** (1) From Num. 20:10; Josh. 8:35; Judg. 20:1, 2; 21:5, 8; 1 Kgs. 8:14, 22, etc., we learn of a national assembly (*qahal*) in which the people, or more especially the elders and princes (*nesiim*) assembled for the transaction of national business; (2) the gatherings in 1 Sam. 17:47; 2 Sam. 20:14 were not strictly "national assemblies"; (3) it is to be noted that in these assemblies the captains were prominent, the government, probably, being thus represented.

Second Step: Military Affairs.

The information is somewhat scattered and indefinite:

1. **Equipment of a Warrior:** (1) Read the story of David and Goliath (1 Sam. 17) and indicate, as best you can, the dress of a warrior; (2) supplement this by reading, by aid of a concordance, various texts on the words "shield," "helmet," "coat of mail," "sword," "spear," "bow," "arrow," "sling."
2. **Cavalry and Chariots:** (1) Read the law on the subject, Deut. 17:16; (2) Is there any record of the employment of cavalry and chariots in David's times? (3) Read 1 Kgs. 10:26; 2 Chron. 1:14, and note the changes which are in Solomon's times introduced.
3. **Other Details:** (1) Read 1 Sam. 11:7, 8 in reference to the raising of large armies; (2) 1 Chron. 27:1-15 in reference to David's national guard; (3) 2 Sam. 23:8-39; 1 Chron. 11:10-47, roll of David's heroes; (4) 2 Sam. 8:18; 15:18; 20:7, 23; 1 Kgs. 1:38, 44, etc., David's "Cherethites and Pelethites."

Third Step: Architecture and Commerce.

1. Read (1) 1 Sam. 22:6 and note the primitive character of the scene; (2) 2 Sam. 5:9-12; 7:1, 2; 11:2, and note the facts relating to the royal residence.
2. Review the leading features of Solomon's temple, the king's house, the house of the forest of Lebanon, the house of Pharaoh's daughter, Tadmor, the store-cities, and draw an inference as to the condition of architecture and in Solomon's times.
3. Read the accounts given in 1 Kgs. 10:12-21; 2 Chron. 9:11-20 of the fine wood-work, the targets and shields, the ivory throne, the gold vessels, etc., and draw an inference as to the stage of advancement of the decorative art.
4. Study (1) 1 Kgs. 10:15; 2 Chron. 9:14 in reference to "traders" in general; (2) 1 Kgs. 10:28, 29; 2 Chron. 1:16, 17; 9:28, in reference to Solomon's horse and chariot trade; (3) 1 Kgs. 5:6, 8-12; 9:11-14; 2 Chron. 2:8-16; 8:2, in reference to trade with Phoenicia for building materials and skilled labor; (4) 1 Kgs. 9:25-28; 10:11, 12, 22, in reference to voyages, Tarshish-ships; (5) 1 Kgs. 9:18; 2 Chron. 8:4, in reference to an overland trade.

Fourth Step: Population; Common Life.

1. In reference to the density of *population* consider (1) the 300,000 and the 30,000 of 1 Sam. 11:8; (2) the 30,000 of 13:5; (3) the 210,000 of 15:4; (4) the 800,000 and 500,000, with the 1,100,000 and 470,000 of 2 Sam. 24:9; 1 Chron. 21:5.
2. In reference to the credibility of these numbers, consider (1) that these regions then had a larger area of good soil, and less of barren rock, than now; (2) that the Philistine force mentioned in (2) above may have been partly allies from great distances; (3) that the "thousands" may sometimes have been "thousands" of organization instead of being strictly numerical, and that a large proportion of the thousands may not have been full; (4) that discrepancies may perhaps be accounted for by varying modes of enumeration, rather than by supposing false numbers; (5) that there are probably some cases of error in the transmission of numbers.
3. In reference to *common life*, consider (1) 1 Sam. 16:20; 17:17, 18; 25:11, 18; 2 Sam. 16:1, 2; 17:27-29 as to what constituted good living; (2) 1 Sam. 25:11-36; 2 Sam. 13:23, 28, as to what were apparently secular feasts; (3) 1 Sam. 9:12, 13, 22-24; 16:2, 3; 20:6, on the local sacrificial feasts; (4) 1 Sam. 1:9, etc.; 2 Sam. 6:17-19; 1 Chron. 16:1-3; 29:21, 22a, on the peace-offering to Jehovah; (5) the texts, taken from a concordance, which contain the words "wine," "strong drink," for the use of wine and strong drink in this period; (6) 1 Chron. 29:3-9, etc., on the accumulation of wealth.

Fifth Step: Administration of Government.

1. Under *executive management*, consider (1) 2 Sam. 8:15-18 (cf. 20:23-26; also 1 Kgs. 4:1-6) in its bearing upon the administration of the Kingdom of Israel under David; (2) the terms: (a) recorder (2 Kgs. 18:18, 37; 2 Chron. 34:8); (b) scribe (cf. 2 Kgs. 12:10; 18:18); (c) tribute or levy (20:24); (3) additional information to be obtained from 1 Chron. 27:25-34.
2. Under the *administration of justice*, consider (1) Ruth 4:12, on the formality of procedure in civil cases; (2) 1 Kgs. 2:25, 34, 46 on the summary treatment of offenders; (3) 2 Sam. 3:27; 14:6, 7, 11 on the existence of the law of blood-revenge; (4) 2 Sam. 15:2-4, on the right of appeal to the king; (5) whether these cases and others which may be cited are in agreement or disagreement with the Pentateuchal laws.

Sixth Step: Customs and Manners; Music; Poetry; Writing.

1. **Customs and Manners:** Consider (1) 2 Sam. 13:1-22, on the arrangements of the royal household, employments of those belonging to the royal family, simplicity of the royal establishment; (2) 2 Sam. 13:23-29, on the character of the festivities of the princes; (3) 2 Sam. 14:1-24, on the possibility and manner of approach to the king; (4) 2 Sam. 15:1-6, on the simplicity and details of the royal functions; (5) the contrast with this of Solomon's surroundings (see Study XX.).
2. **Music:** Consider 1 Sam. 10:5; 18:6-8; 2 Sam. 23:1; 6:5; Amos 6:5; 1 Chron. 13:8; 15:16, 19, 22, 24; 16:5, 6, 42; 23:5; 25:1-31; 2 Chron. 7:6; 29:27, 30, in reference to the condition of the art of music.
3. **Poetry:** Consider in reference to the existence and character of the art of poetry (1) 1 Sam. 2:1-10, 27-36; 2 Sam. 1:17-27; 3:33, 34; 22; 23:1-7;

- (2) the titles to the Psalms; (3) the passages in reference to music (see above); (4) 1 Chron. 16: 7-36; Luke 20: 42-44; Acts 1: 16, 20: 2: 25-31, 34; 4: 25, 26; Rom. 4: 6-8; Heb. 4: 7.
4. **Writing:** Consider (1) the possibility of the poetic, musical, architectural, historical, priestly, and prophetic activity of these times existing without the art of writing; (2) 1 Sam. 21: 13; 2 Sam. 11: 14, 15; 2 Chron. 2: 11; 1 Chron. 27: 24; 23: 27; 24: 6; 29: 29; 1 Sam. 10: 25, etc.

STUDY XXIV.—THE PROPHETIC ELEMENT CONNECTED WITH SAMUEL, DAVID AND SOLOMON.

- Remarks:** 1. It is appropriate to close this series of "studies" with a brief resumé of the material which it furnishes in the line of prophecy.
2. The work attempted must, of necessity, be only a general classifying of the most important points, under a few heads.
3. For a full discussion of the material, the reader is referred to Briggs, *Messianic Prophecy*; Orelli, *Old Testament Prophecy*; Elliott, *Old Testament Prophecy*.

First Step: Texts upon Prophecy.

1. Let us read those detached verses in the Books of Samuel, which have to do with the question of prophecy. These texts are 1 Sam. 2: 27; 3: 10; 9: 9; 10: 5, 6-12; 14: 42; 19: 19, 20, 23; 28: 6; 30: 7.
2. Examine them a second time, with a view to seeing what light they throw upon the following questions:
 - (1) What different words are used to describe the prophet? (Prophet, seer, man of God?)
 - (2) How did the prophet receive the divine revelation? (Dream, vision, word of mouth, enlightened spiritual discernment?)
 - (3) What information is furnished about the order of the prophets, and prophetic schools?

Second Step: Prophecies.

1. Make a fresh study of *Hannah's Hymn*, 1 Sam. 2: 1-10, under the following heads:
 - (1) Discover the particular circumstances under which the Hymn is said to have been delivered.
 - (2) Study the thought of each verse, and then combine the verses into sections as follows:
 - (a) vs. 1-3. The character of Jehovah,—holy, incomparable.
 - (b) vs. 4-8. The power of Jehovah in the world.
 - (c) vs. 9, 10. His treatment of the wicked and the righteous.
 - (3) Consider now whether the Hymn contains any reference to the supposed occasion of its writing, viz., *Samuel*.
 - (4) Explain how, fifty years before the anointing of a king in Israel, there could be so definite a reference to a king as is contained in v. 10.
 - (5) Consider whether this reference to a king may not be of a prophetic character, and the whole Hymn find its connection with Samuel in view of his work in founding the monarchy.

- (6) Notice, finally, the climax of the poem: *The Lord shall judge the ends of the earth, that he may* (this is the correct rendering) *give strength unto his king and exalt the horn of his anointed.*
2. Study again 1 Sam. 2: 35, 36:
- (1) Recall the circumstances, viz., the religious condition of things, the lives of Eli's sons.
 - (2) Read the prophecy and note its general meaning: destruction of Eli's house, raising up of another family.
 - (3) Gather from 1 Sam. 14: 3; 21: 2; 22: 9; 22: 20-23; 1 Kgs. 2: 27, the facts concerning the subsequent history of Eli's house.
 - (4) Take up (a) the strong argument in favor of interpreting the passage of *Samuel*, based upon the connection of the preceding and following chapters; and (b) the objections founded on the difficulty of applying to Samuel such terms as "sure house," "walk before mine anointed forever." "priest."
 - (5) Consider the interpretation which would find the fulfilment in Zadok's line, and through this in the Messiah.

Third Step: Prophecies (continued.)

1. Study 2 Sam. 7: 11-16 (1 Chron. 17: 10-14):
 - (1) Examine closely the circumstances leading up to the prophecy.
 - (2) Compare the parallel passages in Sam. and Chron.
 - (3) Decide upon the meaning of each verse, e. g.,
 - v. 11. Shalt thou build a house for me? Rather I will build a house for thee.
 - v. 12. When thou art dead I will establish thy seed after thee.
 - v. 13. He shall build a house for me; I will establish his throne forever.
 - v. 14. I will be his father, and he shall be my son; if necessary I will punish him; but
 - v. 15. I will never leave him, as I left Saul.
 - v. 16. Thy house, thy throne shall be established forever.
 - (4) Now select the great ideas contained in the passage, and those which especially characterize it.
 - (5) In conclusion, determine whether it was fulfilled in Solomon, in the whole royal line of David, including the Messiah, or in the Messiah alone.
2. Study 2 Sam. 23: 1-7, the last words of David:
 - (1) Understand that before these words were uttered the Psalms which David wrote must have been sung.
 - (2) Examine the long, repetitious, yet very interesting introduction in vs. 1-3a.
 - (3) Study the *character* of the righteous ruler as described in vs. 3b, 4.
 - (4) What is the thought of v. 5? "Is not my house so with God, in view of the everlasting covenant, etc.?"
 - (5) Formulate, on the other hand, God's relation to the wicked, vs. 6, 7.
 - (6) Select, now, the great ideas of the passage, as they stand related to the Davidic dynasty.

Fourth Step: The Prophetic Order.

Certain aspects of this subject, in view of Samuel's connection with it, deserve study at this juncture:

1. What, after all, was the relation of Samuel to the order?

2. Consider the number and character of the prophecies and prophets before this period.
3. What were the "Schools of the Prophets?" (1) The localities in which they were held; (2) the subjects studied; (3) the teachers' methods; (4) the character of the students; (5) their means of subsistence; (6) the periods of history in which they flourished; (7) their influence upon Israelitish history.

Fifth Step: The Work of the Prophet.

Only some of the more important aspects of the question may be noticed:

1. The various methods of communication to the prophets, e. g., (1) dream, (2) vision, (3) enlightened spiritual discernment.
2. The particular periods in the history of prophecy in which each of these methods was most prominent.
3. Their relative character; which the highest? which the lowest?
4. The methods employed by the prophet in conveying his message to the people.
5. The work of false prophets in Israel: (1) its extent; (2) its character.
6. Were there prophets outside of Israel? In what respect did their work differ from that of Israel?
7. The place of the work of the prophets in the divine plan of redemption.

Sixth Step: Prophecy.

Consider a few of the questions relating to prophecy:

1. What is it? Are you satisfied with the definition "religious instruction"?
2. What is the origin of prophecy?
3. Distinguish between prophecy and prediction; or are they synonymous?
4. Distinguish also between a prophecy which is *directly* prophetic, and one which is *typically* prophetic.
5. How could men, in the Old Testament times, distinguish false from true prophecy?
6. May some predictions be supposed to have been made from a study of history, past and present, and instinctively, as it were?
7. What is the evidence of the fact that the prophecies had a supernatural origin?

Remark.—It is not expected that at this stage of the work, the ordinary student will be able to answer to himself all the questions here indicated. They are intended rather to stimulate thought and to prepare the mind in a measure for a consideration of the material which will be obtained later.

Concluding Remark: In this series of studies, much valuable material has been omitted, because the original plan demanded a limitation of the amount to be used. It is believed, however, that enough has been furnished, if it has been properly mastered, to give a broad and, in the main, accurate idea of the history and the literature of the period of Samuel, Saul, David, and Solomon.

* See articles in Bible Dictionaries; also *The Schools of the Sons of the Prophets*, by Ira M. Price, Ph.D., THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT, Vol. VIII, pp. 244-249.

BIBLE STUDY IN THE FAR WEST.

By Rev. THOMAS F. DAY,

American Fork, Utah.

It is often asserted that the Christian minister in the far West cannot possibly maintain critical habits of study, or attain excellence as a preacher, because of the peculiar conditions under which he labors. That serious difficulties are in the way, all must admit. The theological graduate who goes west to "grow up with the country," finds the country already well advanced on lines that call for repression. Sin is riotous. His attitude must be that of uncompromising protest. If the people around him are not hostile to his work, they are at least prevaillingly out of sympathy with it. His warfare is a double one. He must strive to infuse a purer moral tone into the life of the community; and he must consciously beat back the influences that assail his own spirituality. The danger is that he will lose both intellectual and spiritual vigor without realizing it. His surroundings are unfavorable to studious habits. Unless he strongly fortifies himself with native resolution, he will insensibly decline in the matter of preparation for the pulpit. After exhausting his reserve fund, the chances are that he will drivel.

Again, the frontier preacher is at a disadvantage by reason of his isolation. He is deprived of those quickening human companionships which are both a gauge and a stimulus to effort. His appliances for study, perhaps, are few. "The hundred best books" are for the most part on the shelves of another; and that other is too far off to be a convenient lender. The choice new books are known to him only through the echoes of a chance review. The "invaluable work" which "no clergyman can afford to be without" (see the latest advertisement), he cannot afford to buy! But the *one* best book is already his; and, despite what the advertisements say, he can afford to go without a great many other books, if he but make good use of this.

No matter how isolated the western preacher may be, or how limited his critical apparatus, or how dull and uninspiring his environment, it is possible for him to devote *some* of his time to conscientious and critical study of the Scriptures in their original tongues. The contention is not that it is always easy, but that it is possible. Moreover, this is the price he must pay, if he would promote thoughtfulness in his people, and keep his own thoughts from becoming stale and trivial. The secret of growth, freshness, usefulness, other things being equal, is with him who studies. Let his privations be what they may, his is not a case that calls for pity, if to his other graces he adds the grace of daily communion with the Holy Spirit speaking through the Greek and Hebrew Scriptures.

The trouble with most western pastors is, that they have gotten behind, and it seems impossible ever to catch up. Their Hebrew has become "mislaid"; they are sadly in arrears with "Westcott and Hort." Worse still, their enthusiasm is gone. The fires need rekindling. The desideratum is not *time* so much as *stimulus*. And the largest praise is due the "Correspondence School of Hebrew" for the friendly hand held out to those who have thus lost their grip and become discouraged. The present interest in Hebrew study in the Territory of Utah is directly traceable to its influence. The Utah Hebrew Club was organized in the fall of 1888, with ten members; of these five were pupils in the Correspondence

School. One of the objects aimed at in the formation of this club was the establishment of a local Summer School of Hebrew. By request a brief statement is here given of the results thus far accomplished.

So quiet and unpretentious a movement deserves no notice at all, except perhaps as showing what may be done in the way of self-help by Bible students remote from centers of instruction. Really, three persons of one mind in this matter will constitute a progressive and prosperous Bible school. And there were *five* students enrolled in the Summer School of Hebrew that was held in the Presbyterian church at American Fork, Utah, July 22-August 10, 1889. Of this number, two were ladies—one a missionary teacher, and the other a pastor's wife. Both had been pupils in Prof. Harper's Correspondence School. The other three were ministers, of whom one is a recent graduate of McCormick Theological Seminary, and the remaining two are home missionaries of long residence in Utah. One of the ministers had done some work previously by correspondence. The graduate above mentioned was prevented by ill-health from taking Hebrew in the seminary.

Plans previously made, and which could not be changed, prevented some from attending the school, whose interest and sympathy were at the same time cordially expressed. The enthusiasm of those who came ensured the success of the enterprise from the start. A beginners' class was formed, which covered the ground of the first twenty-five lessons in Harper's Introductory Hebrew Method. The reviewers' class completed the book. An hour before breakfast each day was devoted to sight reading in First Samuel. All of the Hebrew word lists were memorized. The work was characterized by painstaking zeal, and the appetite for Hebrew grew perceptibly.

A small beginning truly! but not on that account to be despised. The plan of holding a similar school next year met with favor. Several new members have recently joined the club. Prof. E. L. Curtis, of the chair of Hebrew in McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, promises to come and lend assistance in the conduct of the school next year; and the prospect of a considerably increased attendance is every way encouraging.

That the critical study of the Bible in the original will exert a wholesome influence upon the more popular study of the English Bible, requires no demonstration. It is proper, however, in this connection to refer briefly to a plan of systematic study of the English Bible which has been in operation for three or four years among the members of the Presbytery of Utah. Thus far, owing to the pressure of other work, only one week each year has been devoted to united study. In former years the prophecies of Isaiah and Hosea, the Gospel of John and the Epistle to the Hebrews have been studied with more or less care, in whole or in part. This year the time was given to Haggai and Zechariah, and First Peter. Next year exclusive attention will be given to some portion of the Old Testament. The average attendance at these meetings is between thirty and forty. Some of the teachers make a journey of two hundred miles—half of that distance by stage—in order to attend. New and better methods are applied from year to year. At the same time the work is done with a true missionary fervor, and with an intensely practical aim. Ministers and teachers alike come to this place of study, after a hard year's fight with a system of grossest error, in order to fill their quivers with fresh arrows wherewith to reach "the heart of the King's enemies" (Ps. 45 : 5).

SOME RECENT EXPOSITORY LITERATURE.

Biblical exposition is not becoming a lost art. On the contrary it is becoming a recovered possession of our time. Crowded out of its rightful place for a season by the theological method of looking at the Bible, its star is again to be seen in the sky and in the ascendant. The old days of exposition, when puritan divines expanded the sacred text into tomes and played havoc with the principles of interpretation in the interests of present and temporary application, can never return. It is not desirable that they should. Their memory is kept green in the occasional grotesque effusions of some enthusiastic evangelists and sensational preachers. But as a living force this expository method is not to be found. It committed suicide—dying of an aggravated and inordinate affection for itself, pushing its performance to an extreme so extravagantly absurd, that common sense stepped forward and hurled it out of sight, enthroning abstract theology or meek commonplace in its stead.

But exposition has had a new birth into new conditions. The rise of modern exegesis and the development of the principles of grammatico-historical interpretation made a new library of commentaries necessary, and now they have come in to guide and foster the awakening desire of men for the expository handling of the Scriptures. In these circumstances a sudden growth of this kind of literature is observed. The books are so numerous as to make it difficult to keep up with them. It is purposed, at this time, to call attention to a few of these among the many and to draw out their distinctive characteristics.

Prominent among these works is a series of volumes appearing under the general title of "The Expositor's Bible." Of the general method and scope of this series readers of this journal have already been informed. Some of the volumes have been singularly excellent—others have been lamentably poor. Perhaps the lowest point has been touched in the two volumes of Prof. W. G. Blaikie on the Books of Samuel, which are not up to the mark in matters of exegesis and interpretation, and not seldom sacrifice the Scripture thought to the passion for hortatory and applicative material. The author is a scholarly man and a forcible writer. But he belongs to the old school, as his other writings, valuable and useful of their kind, clearly show.

The volume on Galatians* by Prof. Findlay, of Headingley College, stands well up among the other volumes. Were it not for the singularly high standard which this series maintains, this volume would call for particular commendation. Considering the subject with which it deals, it is, indeed, excellently planned. The book of Galatians is a theological pamphlet with its fundamental and permanent principles appearing in the forms of a temporary occasion. The expositor of its teachings must be one who can disentangle the thread of living thought from the outworn dress. He must feel these great truths with something of the earnestness of the apostle himself and be able to communicate them with fiery intensity of language. In all this Prof. Findlay seems noticeably fitted to his theme. If anything there is too much intensity—too sudden and violent turns from careful exegesis to vehement expression. The language sounds sometimes harsh and unpleasant. The impressions given, while not, indeed, wrong, are more striking

* THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS. By the Rev. Professor G. C. Findlay, B.A. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. Pp. 461. \$1.50.

and vivid than are warranted. Not only so, but the manifest result of so constant and unyielding a strain of enthusiasm, poured forth on each and every division and paragraph of his theme is, at last, to weaken attention and dissipate effectiveness. We feel, also, that the expositor has not infrequently wasted time and thought on matters of exegesis, fine points, which are not worth the expositor's or reader's prolonged attention. May it not also be suggested, though with hesitation, that the general impression is, on the whole, sacrificed to the particular thoughts? These are the chief matters of criticism in a work which by its spirit and energy, its careful and scholarly exegesis, and its vivid, striking turns of expression will prove a stimulus and a source of information to many biblical students.

An entirely different train of reflection and criticism is set in motion by the volume on the Epistles of St. John,* by Bishop Alexander, well known for his poetical gifts, who has written a brilliant and devout series of lectures on the Psalms. The volume is really a commentary which emphasizes the expository element. It has a unique character. Its usefulness will lie in its suggestiveness on particular topics rather than in its general availability as a thorough treatment of the Scripture in hand. The discourses are brief; they are partly introductory to the subject, partly discussions of particular texts, partly reflections on subjects rising out of the study of the material. Professing to be expository, the work is really topical. It is an interesting example of what some preachers do when they want to expound, but are so bound by old training and habit that exposition is only another name for discussion of some suggestive theme which the passage contains. No one can fail to be helped by the comments of this eloquent and forcible writer upon what the apostle says,—but just *what he says* comes in only by implication and suggestion. Given a careful study of the epistles preliminary to this book and it is a helpful and stimulating comment on these writings. It isolates and develops salient thoughts. The *course* of thought is nowhere followed out and emphasized. It is to be said that St. John is not a clear reasoner and his connections of thought are intuitive rather than logical. It is true, also, that he burns with a few great thoughts, which are constantly set in new light, rather than presents a constant succession of new images and ideas. With these deductions allowed, it still remains that we have in this volume not properly an exposition, but a brilliant study of St. John's thought.

In coming to Revelation,† which is handled by Professor Milligan, one is at first struck with what seems to be an incongruous and unhappy choice. This Scripture needs a poet to interpret its glowing imagery, and here we listen to the most sober, scholarly and sensible of Scotchmen. But on second thought the judgment is reversed. To be sure Revelation has suffered from dry and dusty literalists. But the book has been handled far more ruthlessly by poetical and wild dreamers. The ideal commentator, who combines the best elements of the two extremes, must be still prayed for. Meanwhile the present writer is eminently fair and judicious in what he has done in this volume. He offers a somewhat new element in his method. In each discourse the Scripture material is not supposed to be all before the reader's eye or in his mind from the beginning. In every lecture upon a long section of Scripture, the author starts with a brief passage for exposition, explains and expounds it, and then into the body of his discourse inserts another section of the Scripture, and so on until each chapter or passage with which in that lecture he is occupied has been traversed. This course seems

* THE EPISTLES OF ST. JOHN: TWENTY-ONE DISCOURSES, WITH GREEK TEXT, COMPARATIVE VERSIONS, NOTES. By William Alexander, D.C.L. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. \$1.50.

† THE BOOK OF REVELATION. By William Milligan, D.D. New York: the same. Pp. 392. \$1.50.

to be almost necessary in so varied and shifting a scene as the Book of Revelation exhibits, and it offers manifest advantages for the treatment of other books because it re-awakens and holds the reader's thought to the passage in hand. This is no small gain where large portions have to be massed for expository purposes. On the other hand it breaks up the course of thought, each particular passage forming a kind of barrier to cut off any way of approach from what has been left behind. The practical outcome, also, is to prevent any recapitulation of the subject of discourse or any opportunity to present as a whole the single impression made by the entire chapter or section. As to the substance of the exposition of Dr. Milligan it is not necessary to write at length. It is to be noted, however, that the element of application to present life and experience is almost wholly wanting. Hence the volume will instruct the mind more than it will please and edify the heart. And as such it is seriously deficient in spite of its scholarly and reasonable exegesis.

Of all these volumes the palm must be given to that by Dr. Dods, of Glasgow, on First Corinthians.* For a happy union of the practical and the scientific it is distinguished above all. Long passages are treated with so great a respect for the apostle's thought and so marvelous a capacity for fitting every detail of it into the picture, as well with so firm a grasp of its bearings upon practical life and a strong way of putting these edificatory and stimulating thoughts, that the interest is sustained while the meaning and scope of the Scripture is fully apprehended. Still there is felt here, also, the lack of that most important element—the unified impression of the whole epistle. If in Paul's letter there was no great ruling idea, purpose, conception, teaching, or whatever other word may be used to express what we are after, then this book is thoroughly complete. Good reasons might be given for that view. But, *a priori*, the epistle should contain a single thought. That was the way Paul's mind worked. He ramified a single conception. He developed a simple practical teaching. What that was in this case, if there was any, Dr. Dods does not intimate.

It may be that the tone of these reflections has been unreasonably critical. It must be remembered, however, that the attention here has been fixed upon one thing—the expository element in these volumes. While none of them has been fully satisfactory in this respect, warm testimony should be given, were this the time and place, to the wise choice of the men to write these several volumes as well as to the uniform excellence of their writing, the exceedingly high standard of attainment, reached in some cases and aimed at in all, and the union of reverence and scholarship displayed in the exegetical treatment of the Scripture. The American publishers are to be thanked and the American readers to be congratulated, that such books can be obtained at a price within the reach of all.

* THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS. By Marcus Dods, D.D. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. Pp. 399. \$1.50.

Synopsis of Important Articles.

The Apostle John.*—It is difficult to express one's idea of this apostle because of the singular spiritual elevation of his character—that element which made him dear to his Master. He was the son of Zebedee and Salome, probably younger than his brother James. Salome, whose nature was an enthusiastically religious one, doubtless exercised much influence over his development. He was not a learned man. His writings show it, for had he been trained in the schools and not by contact with nature and man we would never have had the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse. He was a disciple of the Baptist and tells us many things that could have come only from a sympathetic eye-witness of his work. Then he became a disciple of Jesus who at once took him to His heart "because he so leaned on Him and clung to Him." The other disciples seem to have seen how appropriate this relation was and never murmur at it. After the death of Christ he is found at Jerusalem as one of the pillars of the church, apparently not yet having comprehended the entirely independent character of Christianity. Tradition tells us that he long lived at Ephesus and there was buried. In his character is noticed (1) his idealistic nature. He belongs less to the age in which he lived than to the ages that followed him. He sees Jesus with the eye of intuition, his thought clothes itself in general terms. (2) He was contemplative rather than energetic. Yet he was not supine. His feelings flowed deep and strong and expressed themselves sometimes in passionate vehemence of devotion to Christ and indignation against His enemies. (3) He was gentle, womanly, though not timid or effeminate. (4) His nature was preëminently receptive. This is why he was drawn to Jesus and Jesus to him; why he has revealed the heart of Jesus most fully. (5) On this trait of character depend others—his simplicity, sublimity, pathos—all rising out of his absorption of devotion to Christ. These are some of the features of character in the man, from whose thoughts and representation of Christ the deeper and more living theology for which we are anxiously longing, will spring.

A deeply clear and beautiful picture which will hardly bear reduction to the miniature here given.

Polytheism in Primitive Israel.† The use of the term *Elohim* in Gen. 1, is a proof that there was a time when those who then applied it to the one God of Israel, had in the past employed it in its natural meaning of "gods." Other passages indicate it, e. g. "let us make man." The Canaanites are found to use the plural "gods" for the singular, "god" and the Israelites adopted their language. When the term "El" began to be avoided by writers, "elohim" took its place, but though used of the national God, the term implies polytheism in those who used it. That the earliest users of it were affected with some elements of polytheism is seen in the teraphim-worship, and the worship of the high places which died out in Judah first owing to the centralizing of worship at Jerusalem. The frequent lapses of the nation into idolatry show that the old national habits of polytheism still remained. Though there were monotheistic elements in the

* By Rev. Professor William Milligan, D.D., in *The Expositor*, Nov. 1889, pp. 321-341.

† By Rev. Professor A. H. Sayce, in *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, Oct., 1889, pp. 25-36.

Semitic mind and religion, they never developed into monotheism, except where the holy prophets of Israel proclaimed the divine message. Natural causes prepared the way by breaking down the old polytheism. The gods of the Canaanites were identified with the national God of Israel; the unity of the political life in the king led to the unifying of the religious life in the one God. The female divinities of the Semite were absorbed in the male consort. Then the time came when the revelation was given: Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord."

This paper, attractive and clear-cut as are its arguments and helpful as its main position may be in explaining some phenomena of the Old Testament, is based on assumptions concerning the history of Israel which do not commend themselves to the majority of students.

The Blood of Jesus Christ; The New Testament Doctrine.* The literal way in which emphasis is laid upon the saving virtue of the blood of Jesus has led many to seek to erase it from New Testament teaching. But it cannot be erased; it belongs to the substance of the book. What does the New Testament mean by it? (1) Scripture says "the blood is the life." Blood is the token of that which is inmost, the life, the character. Hence the New Testament says that we are saved by the blood, i. e. the life, the character of Christ. (2) Blood is also a symbol of transmitted life. There is a power transmittible in God and a power of reception in man. The blood of God, i. e. his character, flows in our lives. We are saved by the blood of Christ when the transmitted nature of God enters into us and becomes part of our own nature through Jesus Christ. (3) It is not mere blood that is shed, which is precious, it is the self-denial and self-sacrifice typified in that blood. Thus the blood of Christ saves in that the life of Christ is laid down for us. But it is only as this life is in us that we are saved by it. We are not saved by "expiation," "substitution," "vicarious" sacrifice. These words are not in the New Testament. We are saved by One who brings the divine life down into the world: and we are saved when our own hearts and our own lives are open and his heart and his life are poured into ours.

This article exhibits what Matthew Arnold called "pouring a fresh stream of thought" about old and established formulas of theology. It seems that the writer, however, gives too little weight to the Old Testament sacrificial system in his explanation of the New Testament view of the Blood of Jesus Christ.

The Bible and Egyptology.†—The points of contact between the Bible and Egyptology on which recent excavations have thrown light are (1) the arrival of Abraham in Egypt, (2) the rise of Joseph, (3) the stay of the Israelites in the country, (4) the Exodus. It is generally agreed that the arrival of Abraham and the settlement of the Israelites occurred at a time when Egypt was governed not by native Pharaohs but by the *Hyksos*. It is highly probable that their invasion of Egypt is connected with the conquest of Lower Mesopotamia by the Elamites. The name of Apepi, Joseph's king, is repeatedly found on the monuments. His statues have been found at Bubastis, which was doubtless an important Hyksos settlement. "Goshen" has been located in the immediate vicinity. Apepi became involved in a war with the native prince, the result of which, not appearing, however, in his reign, was the expulsion of the Hyksos. Rameses II, was the oppressor of the Hebrews. His reign is known very fully to us. Pithom, his store city, has been discovered. Raamses remains unknown. At Naukratis, granaries, probably similar to those in these cities, have been discovered. We are still doubtful about the place of the Exodus. The name "Raamses," whence they started, must be regarded as describing a district. The view of Ebers and Daw-

* By Lyman Abbott, D.D., in *The Andover Review*, Dec., 1889.

† By Edward Naville, in *The Theological Monthly*, Sept., 1889, pp. 145-161.

son makes the Israelites pass south of the Bitter Lakes. The objection is that then they would have had to cross a range of mountains. The view of Lesseps is better, that the passage was north of these lakes. The slightly undulating desert, which has all the appearance of an ancient sea, witnessed that deliverance.

The article is difficult to abbreviate, and should be read as a whole by all students of the Bible,

Discovery and Revelation.†—Apart from what the mind furnishes to itself, there are three ways of gaining knowledge; by tradition, by discovery and by revelation. Which of these methods can account for the Bible? Take (1) the account of the creation. Using "tradition" in the sense of receiving knowledge from others, and taking it on their authority, this account could not have had such a source. Granting that the Chaldean account of creation resembles the Hebrew, we note (a) the Hebrew is the simplest; (b) the impression the Hebrew gives is totally different from that given by any other account. It was a revelation, therefore, to the people of Israel. Now could Moses have discovered it? If so, he was the wisest man, considering his times, that ever lived. His view of God and the idea of creation must have been revealed to him. (2) The same reasoning applies to the Legislation of Moses. It could not have been an outgrowth of the popular thought of the day. The people were never up to it. If Moses "discovered" it all, what surpassing wisdom! (3) Take Prophecy. Did the progressive prediction of the Christ come by tradition? Those who first conceived those ideas, could not have gotten them in that way. Nor could these predictions have come by discovery, for they see too far ahead. This growing idea, the increasing definitions of places and lineage must have been given by Revelation from first to last. The distinction is important between Revelation and Discovery. The Bible could not have come by Discovery as distinct from Revelation. But what if the two are identical: all Discovery being virtually Revelation? This is a favorite modern rationalistic idea. It makes the wise and holy thoughts of the wise men of China, India, Persia and elsewhere to come from Divine Revelation. On the contrary these ideas (1) were not regarded by these thinkers themselves as in any way a revelation; (2) they were not such as could not be reached by discovery; (3) God took no such pains to have them preserved as he took in relation to the Scriptures. Of course there was a divine providence in the matter, and some remains of a primitive revelation still lingered. But the true view of the matter is that God was training his own chosen people up to the introduction of the Gospel, while leaving these other nations, each in its own way, to find and demonstrate the necessity for a Christ and a Divinely instituted ministry.

This article, though somewhat bunglingly written, contains not a little fresh and instructive thinking.

The Doctrine of the Day of Jehovah Before Joel's Time.†—The idea contained in the phrase "Day of Jehovah" is found in the earlier times. In Exodus 32:34 we have the idea enunciated of a great "day of visitation" which it may well be thought, the men of Joel's time had in mind. The phrases "latter days," (Gen. 49:1; Numb. 24:14; Deut. 31:29 etc.) and "that day" (Deut. 31:17, 18) suggest a more or less definite period of time in the future corresponding in the character of its events to the "day" in Joel. It may be granted that these earlier passages are vague, but yet as, warning and promise, they were doubtless handed down, until, in the mouth of Joel they assumed the more definite character of the doctrine of the "day of Jehovah."

A careful and interesting study in the history of biblical theology.

* By Rev. W. D. Wilson, D.D., in *The Church Review*, Oct. 1889, pp. 1-23.

† By Prof. Willis J. Beecher, in *The Homiletic Review*, Nov. 1889, pp. 449-451.

General Notes and Notices.

THE PHILADELPHIA LOCAL BOARD OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SACRED LITERATURE.

Philadelphia has had the benefit for five years of Summer Schools given by the American Institute of Hebrew. That Institute recently expired by limitation, and out of it grew the American Institute of Sacred Literature, prepared for a much larger work. Philadelphia had to ask the question whether she was willing to give up the work of the Summer School. The new Institute would not hold Schools here on their own responsibility as the old one had done. If the school was to be continued, it must be under the joint direction of a local committee and the Institute.

Last June a number of meetings were held during the session of the School, and a committee was appointed to formulate a plan for permanent work, and to bring the matter before a representative body. This committee gave a dinner in October to those whom they thought likely to be especially interested in the new movement, and who were best qualified to carry it on successfully. The expression in favor of a permanent Summer School was unanimous. The committee who had the matter in charge nominated the following as Directors of the Philadelphia Local Board, and they were elected unanimously.

Rev. Dr. George D. Balsler, Rev. L. W. Batten, Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, Rev. Dr. C. W. Buoy, Mr. George H. Crozer, Rev. Dr. S. W. Dana, Rev. Dr. Chas. A. Dickey, Prof. J. Rendel Harris, Mr. Chas. C. Harrison, Rev. Prof. H. V. Hilprecht, Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, Rev. Dr. Henry E. Jacobs, Major W. H. Lambert, Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, Rev. Dr. W. N. McVickar, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, Hon. Robert E. Pattison, Rev. Dr. J. DeWolfe Perry, Rev. Dr. Henry G. Weston.

To these should be added Rev. Dr. Edward T. Bartlett, and Prof. W. R. Harper, who by virtue of their positions in the American Institute, are *ex officio* directors of this Board; and Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who was elected a director, at the first meeting of the Board.

This Board will carry on a two-fold work; (1) A Summer School, to be held at the University of Pennsylvania, beginning about the middle of June. At this School instruction of the best character will be offered in all the branches of Biblical study, stated in the prospectus of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, including the Old and New Testaments, in the original, and in English.

(2), A course of ten weekly studies in the English Bible to be conducted by Prof. W. R. Harper. The aim of this course is to give the best results of modern scholarship to those who are limited to the English Bible. In the summer clergymen, Sunday School teachers, and Bible classes are so scattered that only a small proportion can be gathered for special work. But these studies, coming in the winter, when all these people are easily accessible will, it is hoped, appeal to a very large number of earnest Bible students.

L. W. BATTEN.

Book Notices.

A Study of Religion.

A Study of Religion ; its Sources and Contents. By James Martineau, D.D., LL.D. 2 vols., pp. 392, 391. New York : Macmillan and Co. \$4.50.

These volumes, though by their title presumably coming within the scope of the STUDENT, in reality deal with matters which are outlying or rather which underlie its sphere. The "Study" of Religion here entered upon is a philosophical and metaphysical examination into the grounds of religious belief, not a study of Religion, as it has assumed concrete form among men. Of the inestimable value of the former line of research there can be no doubt. It underlies all objective and concrete investigation. It lays the subjective basis for all such studies. Dr. Martineau is a subtle reasoner, wielding a matchless style, limpid and sparkling, a keen defender of the religious element in the human soul, its presence, its power, its witness to God. One cannot help confessing to a feeling of disappointment that he did not also examine the other side, the objective facts ; that he did not make a study of "Religions" as well as of "Religion." With his philosophical mind and ample learning he could have produced a most helpful work. What is specially needed, now-a-days, is the treatment by a religious metaphysician of the elements of biblical religion as given in the Old Testament and the New—a study of the facts and their significance from the point of view of the universal religious element in man. Rightly handled, it would clear up many problems in biblical study, lay a basis for objective work, and furnish one of the strongest presentations of the uniqueness of the biblical revelation.

The Kingdom of God.

The Kingdom of God ; or, Christ's Teaching according to the Synoptical Gospels. By Alexander Balmain Bruce, D.D. Pp. 344. New York : Scribner and Welford. \$2.00.

The exegetical and theological writings of Prof. Bruce have begun to be not a few. Everything that he has written is valuable both because of its matter and because of its manner of presentation. This statement includes and is true of this work, his latest contribution to the study of New Testament thought. It consists of a study of the biblical theology of the Synoptical Gospels. The topics treated are such as these : "Christ's Idea of the Kingdom ;" "Christ's Attitude toward the Mosaic Law ;" "Christ's Doctrine of God and Man ;" "The Righteousness of the Kingdom ;" "The Death of Jesus and its Significance," etc. These chapters are preceded by a "critical introduction," which is certainly characterized by acute criticism and a degree of freedom in the handling of the Gospels which is surprising. This freedom is sometimes veiled by a curious circumlocution which might impose upon a careless reader, by which the opinions of some other writer are presented, enforced and made the basis of investigation while the author himself nowhere either disavows them or professes to accept them as his own. It is difficult, also, for the ordinary student to see how the historical character and trustworthiness of Luke's Gospel can be maintained on the critical basis which is accepted in this volume. Fortunately, however, these views do not seem to affect the presentation of the theology of Jesus Christ which forms the bulk of the work.

As to this the chief element of the book, it may be said that in the main it is thoroughly satisfactory. Dr. Bruce strongly antagonizes Weiss' conception of the close relationship of the work and teaching of Jesus to the Old Testament life and teaching. He maintains with an over-emphasis the uniqueness of Jesus, taking a position which, to many, will seem to make the Old Testament of small account for present life and teaching, certainly in its Messianic elements. Weiss is doubtless at fault in the arbitrary character of much of his interpretation, but as yet, from the historical point of view his presentation, of the life of Jesus Christ is unexcelled. Not the least of the excellences is the way in which he brings out our Lord's constant and close relation to the Old Testament life. Still, it will not hurt a student to be put on his guard against unqualified dependence on Weiss by this book of Prof. Bruce. Ministers will find their knowledge of the Gospels broadened and corrected by it. It is a stimulating work. The external form and style of it are worthy of all praise.

Systematic Theology and the Bible.

Dogmatic Theology. By William G. T. Shedd, D.D. 2 vols. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$7.00.

Christian Doctrine Harmonized and its Rationality Vindicated. By John Steinfort Kedney, D.D. 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Systematic Theology; a Compendium and Commonplace-book, designed for the use of Theological Students. By Augustus Hopkins Strong, D.D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$5.00.

Whither? A Theological Question for the Times. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.75.

These four works, dealing with questions of theology, have been rightly taken as signs of the times, as indications of the intense interest among thinking men of our day in matters of theological thought. From the standpoint of this journal, the standpoint of biblical study, it is worth while to consider and estimate them. What is their attitude toward the Bible? The first work is not in these respects entirely satisfactory. In the treatment of "Bibliology" occur statements like these: "Biblical history, chronology and geography differs (*sic*) from corresponding matter in uninspired literature, by being unmixed with error." This statement would not be generally regarded as true of chronology as all biblical interpreters admit. Again, in speaking of Satan's words to Eve and those of Job's friends it is said "those words were actually spoken and they are recorded with infallible accuracy." This is not in accord with the best orthodox exegesis which does not demand that the book of Job or the early chapters of Genesis be taken as literal history. The former doubtless is a dramatic poem and the latter may be poetical or symbolic. But apart from the matter bearing directly on the Scriptures, the use made of biblical material in the development and proof of doctrine is neither sufficiently full and distinct nor based on sound principles of interpretation. The old proof-text-collection-method is the prevailing one. Of Dr. Shedd's ability and strength in abstract theological reasoning there can be but one opinion. It is masterly. The Christian world cannot but be grateful to him for so convincing and so massive a defence of its ancient doctrines. If only there had been an adequate treatment of Scripture and Scripture material, the work would have been well nigh perfect. The second treatise is confessedly speculative not biblical. One might turn over dozens of pages without finding a single reference to such a work as the Bible. The author's treatment of Inspiration is not so clear as one could desire and more authority is given to the Chris-

tian consciousness in the determination of the truth than would be admitted by many. The statement is made, however, that "these writings differ so greatly from all other human productions as to require distinct explanation." In the third treatise no little space is given to the discussion of the Doctrine of Scripture. Error in the Bible is denied except as it may arise out of transcription and incorrect interpretation. Defects in culture and literary style seem to be acknowledged. Inspiration is "verbal as to its result but not verbal as to its method." As to the book of Job it is said, "It is not necessary to suppose that the poetical speeches of Job's friends were actually delivered in the words that have come down to us." In other parts of this work there is a very gratifying regard for biblical statements of truth and a manifest endeavor after a careful exegesis and interpretation. Of course the author is governed largely by dogmatic considerations in the treatment of texts and therefore his interpretations would not satisfy either the scientific exegete or the advocate of an opposing system. The fourth work is rather a pamphlet than a treatise. The atmosphere in which it moves is heated and controversial. Its position, however, is clear. Claiming that "Traditional Orthodoxy has been undermined and honeycombed by the recent biblical and historical studies" and that "the doctrine of the inerrancy of the Scriptures not only comes into conflict with the historical faith of the church but (it) is also in conflict with biblical criticism" and that the rigid advocates of verbal inspiration "cannot escape the evidence of errors in the Scriptures" and that "no more dangerous doctrine has ever come from the pen of men than that which asserts that 'a proved error in Scripture contradicts not only our doctrine (i. e. of inerrancy) but the Scripture claims and therefore its inspiration in making those claims,'" he pleads for what he regards as the true Westminster doctrine which bases the authority of Scripture on the internal evidence of its divinity and the witness of the Holy Spirit in the heart. "It is therefore the authority of God Himself, speaking through the Holy Spirit, by and with the Word to the heart, that determines that the writings are infallible as the inspired word of God." This position will be met in the spirit in which it is asserted and its arguments will be fiercely contested. Certainly one thing is imperatively demanded from every consideration—the liberty for Christian scholars fearlessly and faithfully to use the materials and methods of literary and historical criticism in the study of the Bible.

The Epistles of Paul.

Studies on the Epistles. By F. Godet, D.D., Translated by Annie Harwood Holmden. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. Price \$2.00.

The author's wealth of sound scholarship, his critical acumen and ripe judgment, his devout spirit and reverent sympathy with the inspired Word, are qualifications which in themselves would ensure valuable results. But when combined with a life-long training as an exegete, and with a remarkable capacity of expressing thought clearly and forcibly, we are entitled to expect a volume of more than ordinary importance. The present publication does not disappoint the reader's highest expectations. It deals only with the Pauline epistles, considering them in chronological order, and noting the apostle's attitude toward the problems that confronted the early church, and his spiritual conflicts with gnostic and Judaizing heresies. A fair idea of the scope of the volume and the method of treatment may be gathered from a statement of the contents of the several chapters. The epistles to the Thessalonians lead to a consideration of the excitement over the second advent among the Christians of Thessalonica; the epistle to the Galatians, the

conflict among them between the Law and the Gospel; the epistles to the Corinthians, the opposition to the apostle in their city and his ultimate triumph; the epistle to the Romans, the preaching of the Gospel in the Imperial City; the epistle to the Colossians, the first indications of gnosticism in Asia Minor; the message to the Gentile churches comes before us in the letter to the Ephesians; the first anti-slavery petition in that to Philemon; the thanks of an apostle in that to the Philippians; the last labor of a soldier of Christ in the pastoral epistles, and the message to the Judeo-Christians in the epistle to the Hebrews. The final chapter contains a general review of the Pauline writings. If we glance, for instance, at the chapter which treats the briefest of all the epistles, the letter to Philemon, we are at once instructed by the lucid exposition, and charmed by the exquisite skill which brings out every delicate shade of meaning, and makes the scene live before us as if we were spectators of the events. The same is true in a measure of all the chapters. The genuineness of the commonly accepted Pauline epistles is ably vindicated against the assaults of modern criticism. With the majority of modern scholars Dr. Godet regards the epistle to the Hebrews as addressed to Judeo-Christians, especially to those at Jerusalem, who were on the point of reverting to the old faith with its outward rites and ceremonial worship from which they had never more than half broken loose. He inclines to the belief that the real author may have been Silas. No one can rise from a reading of these admirable "Studies" without a clearer conception of the conditions under which the epistles were written, and consequently a better understanding of this important portion of the New Testament.

The Catholic Epistles.

An American Commentary on the New Testament. Edited by Alvah Hovey, D.D. The Epistle of James, by E. T. Winkler, D.D. The Epistles of Peter, by N. M. Williams, D.D. The Epistles of John, by H. A. Sawtelle, D.D. The Epistle of Jude, by N. M. Williams, D.D. 1 vol., 8vo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$2.00.

In this series of commentaries have appeared some works of permanent value, such as the volume of Dr. A. Hovey, on the Gospel of John, that of Dr. J. A. Broadus, on Matthew, that of Dr. W. N. Clarke, on Mark, and that of Prof. E. P. Gould, on the Epistles to the Corinthians. The present volume cannot be ranked with any one of these. The authors do not profess to be specialists in New Testament exegesis, and of course their work at its best could be little more than the exercise of good sense and the faculty of selection and condensation in the use of the writings of scholars and specialists upon these books of the New Testament. So far as this goes they have produced fairly good work. The commentary on James is the most scholarly. It contains the fullest and best introduction, in which element the book, as a whole, is noticeably deficient. The writer maintains that James was a true "brother" of the Lord. He presents some theories about Greek tenses which cannot be regarded as of much value. While the notes in general are good the treatment of the reference to Job (5 : 11) is inadequate, as he fails to notice the obvious objection that as Job appears to us in his words and actions he is far from "patient." The consideration of faith-healing (5 : 15) is excellent, one sentence throwing a flood of light on the passage: "the absoluteness of the promise displays the coloring of the age of miracles." The notes on Peter, by Dr. Williams, and on Jude, by the same author, are characterized by a vigor of expression which sometimes betrays the writer into extravagance. He is inclined to use his text as a convenient means for attacking such favorite foes as Romanism, pre-

millenarianism and agnosticism. Of course 1 Peter 3:18 ff., gives him an excellent opportunity for inveighing against the doctrine of a second probation, and he closes the notes on Jude with a suggestion that the warnings of this epistle can well be employed against those who are to-day maintaining "the principle that the Bible must be explained by one's spiritual consciousness." He also has a grudge against certain classes of ministers, and at 2 Peter, 2:16, says, "The ass (Balaam's) wastes no words, but—which is more than can be said of some preachers—speaks with directness and force." He refers to certain views of the marriage relation which "would sling domestic life into chaos." Still in spite of these infelicities and occasional vagaries, the commentary, if not scholarly and judicious, aims to cover all questions suggested by the epistles. The author would have produced a more acceptable work if he had not been so eager to spring at the throat of what he regards as present errors of Christian teaching and life. The work done on the Epistles of John calls for more unqualified commendation. The spirit is admirable. The difficult passages are treated soberly and with a firm hand. By an oversight Eusebius is cited as authority for the statement that Papias was a hearer of John the Apostle. Eusebius, however, claims that John the presbyter must have been the person referred to by Papias. The great lack in all this volume is any adequate use of the fundamental principle of historical interpretation.

The Incarnation.

The Incarnation as a Motive Power. By William Bright, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. New York: E. and J. B. Young and Co. Pp. xxvii, 283. Price \$1.75.

A series of sermons by an Oxford professor does not as a rule promise a rich and savory repast. It cannot be said in this case that the writer has produced a remarkable volume. The purpose of the collection however, is excellent, being expressed in the title page. Christianity as a life, it is claimed, cannot be separated from Christianity as a system of doctrine. Chief and central among these doctrines of the Gospel is the fact of the Incarnation. "Christian morality, which consists in doing what Christ has bidden, cannot but be grounded on the doctrine which tells us who Christ is. And thus throughout all Christian ages, the essence of Christian life is the absolute devotion of the soul to the Person of its divine and human Saviour, so that for the purposes of a belief which is to be not barren but fruitful—the Incarnation will mean *the Incarnate*." The idea is carried out into the several aspects of this doctrine in their bearing on the Christian life. The sermons are simple in language and practical in thought without presenting much that is new or stirring the heart. The discourse on "Christ's Presence amid theological studies" touches a very serious and difficult problem in the scholar's life—how to preserve a living faith and an active devotion in the midst of scientific investigations into Scripture and theological doctrine.

The Acts of the Apostles.

The Acts of the Apostles, being the Greek text as revised by Westcott and Hort, with explanatory notes. By Thomas E. Page, M.A. London and New York: Macmillan and Co. 12mo. Pp. 270.

This is a convenient little volume for the use of schools and of private students who desire to study the original text by the aid of brief explanatory notes. The author claims for his work little beyond clearness and simplicity. He seems to have gathered much useful material and to have covered the ground in a satisfactory way. A serious oversight is the omission of a map.

The Bible, the Word of God.

The Book Divine ; or, How do I Know the Bible is the Word of God? By Jacob Embury Price, D.D. New York: Hunt and Eaton. 75 cents.

Among the subjects considered in this series of lectures are the unity of the Bible, its harmony with history and with physical science, the prophetic element in the Scriptures, and the character of Jesus Christ. Prepared for a popular audience it claims only to be based on careful research and to possess clearness of statement. The writer is a liberal-minded and devout clergyman, and the book is one which can be put into the hands of young people with profit. We find the mistakes in detail that are to be expected in the work of one who has not made a special study of the many fields of investigation which he rapidly traverses, but they do not affect the main positions of his argument which is forcibly and vividly presented.

Some Commentaries on the Gospel of Luke.

The Pulpit Commentary: St. Luke. Exposition by Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, D.D. Homiletics by Rev. J. Marshall Lang, D.D., and others. Vol. I, chaps. 1-12. New York: A. D. F. Randolph and Co. \$2.00.

People's Commentary on the Gospel according to Luke. By Edwin W. Rice, D.D., with maps and original engravings. Philadelphia: The American Sunday School Union.

The scope and character of these two commentaries are clearly suggested in their respective titles. The former is for homiletic uses by the preacher. The latter is designed to supply the need for a compact popular work for Sunday school teachers and other intelligent students. Each seems to be adapted to its purpose. The exposition or exegetical notes, as they are in reality, given in the Pulpit Commentary are among the most helpful material to be found anywhere. Ample space is given to the discussion of difficult passages. Breadth, freedom and reverence and good sense as a general rule are characteristic of the remarks and comments. For a thorough student few works could be more useful. Dr. Rice's volume has certain special features of its own. The text appears at the foot of the page—a frank acknowledgement, doubtless, that the important element of the book is to be found in the comments. There is a scholarly introduction; the text is divided into brief sections for annotation; each section is closed by pointed and suggestive applications of the material. The book is made still more valuable by full page wood-cuts of Bible scenes made from original photographs. The teacher who possesses and studies this book will be well furnished for work.

The Gospel of John.

The Gospel according to St. John. [Hand-Books for Bible Classes.] By Rev. George Reith, M.A., New York: Scribner and Welford. 2 vols. Price \$1.60.

This commentary belongs to a series of Hand-books of which the average excellence is high. The series as a whole does not equal the Cambridge Bible for Schools though individual volumes in it may surpass corresponding volumes in the latter. The present work has peculiar features of its own which will commend it to some but fail to please others. Its strength is in exposition of the thought of this profound Gospel. Its summaries and analyses of chapters are fully and carefully made. The danger is sometimes not escaped of being too voluminous in explanation. In the notes paragraphs are few; the material is massed; the fine type makes consultation somewhat burdensome. It is difficult

to find just the passage and the comment one desires. A comparison made with the volume on John in the "Cambridge Bible for Schools" would bring out the fact that for the purposes for which both volumes are designed, the latter commentary is much more suitable. The "Bible-class" that could gain much help from Mr. Reith's extended and thoughtful comments would have to be far advanced in study. The simpler notes of the Cambridge Bible John would be found much nearer their comprehension. By this fact the intrinsic excellence of Mr. Reith's book is not denied. It is a scholarly and helpful aid to the advanced student of this Gospel. An elaborate Introduction of sixty-one pages is furnished. The absence of an index is to be lamented. Ministers will find the homiletic element in this commentary exceedingly useful while the devout and spiritual tone of the work will commend it to all.

Difficult Passages in the New Testament.

Notes on Difficult Passages of the New Testament. By Elias Riggs, D.D., LL.D., Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. Boston and Chicago: Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society. Pp. 259. \$1.00.

The opinions of a devout and thoughtful man upon difficult passages in the Scriptures are always of interest. Dr. Riggs is all this and more. He passes in review in their order the chief of such passages where the ordinary reader would find difficulty, and seeks to bring to bear upon their solution the best knowledge that he can offer. He is eminently candid and judicious in his comments—fairly stating the various opinions and briefly considering them while presenting his own view. Where a definite decision cannot be arrived at, he states fully the elements both of certainty and of doubt. Where no satisfactory view appears he frankly states the fact. Of course one cannot agree with him in all his conclusions, but his remarks in every case are worthy of consideration. It may be worth while to state some of his views. On "the Spirits in Prison" he finds no view which meets the facts in the case. The "Speaking with Tongues" both in Acts 2:4 and in the Epistle to the Corinthians he regards as speaking in a foreign language, in both cases a temporary endowment. The "Immanuel Prophecy" of Isaiah is considered as having its direct fulfillment in Jesus Christ. He prefers the old translation in Acts 26:28 "Almost thou persuadest," etc., and makes an excellent suggestion that the "almost" is a translation of the Hebrew particle having that meaning. This beautifully printed little volume ought to be widely known, since it would be of great service to thoughtful readers of the Bible in every line of life, while not without interest to the scholar.

The Hittites.

Old Heroes: the Hittites of the Bible. By Rev. J. N. Fradenburgh, Ph.D., D.D. New York: Hunt and Eaton. Price \$0.75.

This little volume is an attempt to popularize the investigations of specialists into this somewhat recondite and unsatisfactory question of the Hittite people and civilization. It is a praiseworthy endeavor. The larger part of the book is really taken up with descriptions of the peoples with whom the Hittites came into contact. This fact shows how meagre are the materials for gaining satisfactory information. The author quotes freely from the leading authorities on the subject and endeavors to make his presentation as vivid as possible. One may question whether the book will be sufficiently attractive to interest young people and others ignorant of the subject, or full and scholarly enough to claim the attention of those who are already somewhat acquainted with the field which is so hastily traversed.

The Sermon Bible.

The Sermon Bible. 1 Kings to Psalm 26; Psalm 37 to the Song of Solomon. 2 vols. New York: A. C. Armstrong and Son. 1889. Pp. 520, 476. Per vol. \$1.50.

This is undoubtedly one of the most useful publications of its kind. While such a book, containing outlines of sermons on particular passages, can be easily abused by idle men who unscrupulously appropriate its language and thought, it can also be of great service to one who studies it for method and not for matter. These volumes are also particularly valuable because of their wise selection of material. Very little that is poor and trashy finds place. The selections which cover the book of Ecclesiastes call for special mention because of their unique value to the biblical student. A continuous exposition of this book is given from a volume of Prof. Momerie who, though of recent reputation, is a singularly keen and stimulating thinker. The constant reference to other material bearing on the same topics adds to the value of this publication. The work is a very complete thing and its convenient shape, excellent make-up and moderate cost ought to gain for it a large sale among clergymen and students of the Bible.

Recent Biblical Criticism.

Jacob and Japheth: Bible Growth and Religion from Abraham to Daniel. Illustrated by Contemporary History. By the Author of "God in Creation," etc. New York: Thomas Whittaker. Price \$1.25.

This book is a praiseworthy polemic against the school of negative criticism represented by Renan. It is written in a rather warm tone and with strong emphasis. While all will not agree with the prospectus which accompanies the volume when it declares that "this book routs more learned lions from the lairs of Germany and France, than any other of our generation," it may be said that no one can fail to see that the writer is well acquainted with his subject. He is familiar with recent discussions, and battles manfully for the liberal-conservative positions. All can learn something: the timid will be encouraged; the wise will smile approvingly; the ignorant will be enlightened; the wearied and perplexed inquirers will be refreshed and stimulated; the "destructive critics" will duly squirm under the onslaught which is here made upon them—and the battle will go on.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF HEBREW.

A year ago prizes in books to the value of one hundred dollars were offered to those members of the Correspondence School who should send in the largest number of examination papers, with a grade of eight or more on a scale of ten, within the year ending November 30, 1889. These prizes are now awarded as follows:

1. Rev. GEORGE S. DUNCAN, Mooredale, Pa. \$25.00.
2. Rev. ALFRED OSBORNE, Markham, Ont. \$20.00.
3. Miss ELIZA E. HOWARD, Charlottesville, Va. \$15.00.
4. Rev. GEORGE S. ROLLINS, Wilmington, N. C. \$10.00.
5. Rev. ANTHONY HALL, Manchester, England. \$10.00.
6. Rev. W. D. AKERS, Maryville, Tenn. \$5.00.
7. Mr. S. S. CONGER, Princeton Theological Seminary, N. J. \$5.00.
8. Rev. R. D. BAMBRICK, Sydney Mines, C. B., N. S. \$5.00.
9. Rev. P. K. DAYFOOT, Strathroy, Ont. \$5.00.

That others who have done a large amount of work may have some acknowledgment of their efforts, the list is extended to include all who have sent in more than forty examination papers during the year. The names are arranged according to number of papers sent in:

Mr. S. D. Lathrop, Redfield, South Dakota; Rev. Wm. Stuart, Dromore West, Ireland; Mr. W. T. Brown, New Bedford, Mass.; Miss C. P. Dwight, Elmira, N. Y.; Rev. W. A. Dahlke, Reserve, N. Y.; Rev. A. P. Greenleaf, Battle Creek, Mich.; Rev. R. F. Norton, East Norwich, N. Y.; Miss Frances Blackburn, Oxford, England; Mr. W. S. Ross, Peekskill, N. Y.; Rev. J. G. Tanner, Houston, Texas; Rev. W. F. Markwick, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. G. F. Malnawaring, Paradise, N. S.; Rev. James Cosh, Balmain, New South Wales, Australia; Rev. James Rowe, Genoa Bluff, Iowa, a "Torontonian," Ontario, Can.; Rev. E. M. Wherry, D.D., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Maria Whitney, New York City; Rev. R. R. Watkins, Franklinville, N. Y.; Rev. S. O. Cutrice, Port Chester, N. Y.

The number who have completed just a course during the year is quite large.

The new members of the School since the last report (April Student) are as follows:

Rev. G. L. Alrich, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Yeiji Asada, Evanston, Ill.; Prof. J. D. Barr, Argyle, N. Y.; Mr. Geo. T. Berry, Peekskill, N. Y.; Rev. Prof. J. L. Bigger, Londonderry, Ireland; Mr. W. O. Black, Galesburg, Ill.; Rev. J. R. Bridges, Salem, Va.; Mr. D. J. Brimm, Columbia, S. C.; Rev. J. P. Brown, Portland, Oregon; Charlie J. Bruce, Valley, N. S.; Rev. T. P. Burgess, Charleston, S. C.; Rev. P. S. Campbell, Hamilton, Ont.; Rev. G. M. W. Carey, Ottawa, Ont.; Mrs. Grace M. Clark, Pasadena, Cal.; Rev. A. A. Cober, Milford, Ind.; Rev. G. M. Cox, Tuscarora, Ont.; Mrs. May L. Crawley, Frederickton, P. E. I.; Mr. H. E. Cushman, College Hill, Mass.; Rev. W. S. Danley, Lincoln, Ill.; Mrs. Della M. Dickson, Montclair, N. J.; Rev. W. F. Dowd, Dubba, Miss.; Mr. G. W. Draper, Garfield, Texas; Miss Harriet E. Eddy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. A. L. T. Ewert, Central City, Col.; Rev. C. Finster, Allendale, Mich.; Rev. W. J. Fisher, Van Buren, Pa.; Rev. J. B. Focht, Lewistown, Pa.; Rev. John C. Goddard, Salsbury, Conn.; Rev. W. F. S. Gordon, Brookfield, Mass.; Rev. R. A. Greene, Jenkintown, Pa.; Rev. S. T. Hallman, Augusta, Ga.; Rev. C. M. Harless, Pattonville, Texas; Mr. W. H. Hazard, West Chester, Pa.; Rev. S. C. Hodge, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Annie B. Jackson, North Adams, Mass.; Mr. F. W. Jackson, Newark, N. J.; Rev. M. T. Jefferis, West Chester, Pa.; Rev. Samuel Jennings, Nipper's Harbor, Newfoundland; Mr. J. Frank Kelly, Bialirstown, Iowa; Rev. J. S. Kolner, Conover, N. C.; Z. L. Leonard, M.D., New York City; Rev. G. L. Marble, Toledo, O.; Mr. W. E. Marden, Allentown, Pa.; Rev. M. M. McKay, Griffin, Ga.; Mr. J. H. McLaren, Bangor, Me.; Rev. John McQuold, Leavenworth, Kan.; Mr. J. B. Miller, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. C. H. Morgan, West Bay City, Mich.; Rev. J. N. Morris, Ghent, N. Y.; Rev. A. A. Morton, S. Portsmouth, R. I.; Rev. J. A. Newnham, Cote St. Antoine, Montreal, Que.; Rev. J. O'Neill, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. J. O. Paisley, Freeland, O.; Rev. F. S. Parkhurst, Canlsteo, N. Y.; Rev. C. F. Partridge, Brownsville, Vt.; Mr. Wm. Polk, Jr., Ronald, Va.; Rev. J. H. M. Pollard, Charleston, S. C.; Prof. M. Pugh, Waitsburg, Wash.; Mr. T. W. Pulham, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. M. W. Reece, North Royalton, O.; Rev. J. D. Reiniger, Dayton, O.; Rev. C. H. Reynolds, Falls Village, Conn.; Rev. W. D. Roberts, Boston, Mass.; Rev. W. T. Robinson, Crafton, Pa.; Rev. G. H. Rogers, M.D., Pendleton, Oregon; Rev. N. I. Rubinkam, Berlin, Germany; Prof. D. N. Severance, Healdsburg, Cal.; Mr. E. B. Shand, Windsor, N. S.; Mr. A. K. Staiger, Bloomfield, N. J.; Miss Rosa Stannus, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Alfred Thompson, Summerville, Oregon; Rev. W. M. Tufts, North Bedeque, P. E. I.; Mr. F. A. Vogt, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. H. H. Walte, Adams, N. Y.; Rev. W. C. Weaver, Circleville, Pa.; Prof. A. D. Woodworth, Merom, Ind.; Rev. A. C. Wright, Cushmaniachic, Mexico; Rev. J. W. A. Wright, Livingston, Ala.; Rev. C. T. Wyckoff, Kyoto, Japan.

Current Old Testament Literature.

American and Foreign Publications.

448. *Bruchstücke einer afrikanischen Bibelübersetzung in der pseudo-cyprianischen Schrift Exhortatio de paenitentia, neu bearbeitet.* Von C. Wunderer. Erlangen. \$0.55.
449. *The Holy Scriptures in Ireland one thousand years ago: Selections from the Wurtzburg Glosses.* By T. Olden. London: Christian Knowledge Society. 3s.
450. *The Gospel in the Book of Numbers.* By the Rev. Lewis R. Dunn, D.D. 12mo. New York: Hunt and Eaton. \$1.00.
451. *The People's Bible. Discourses upon the Holy Scripture.* By Joseph Parker, D.D. Volume XI, The Book of Job. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.
452. *Biblischer Commentar über das Alte Testament. III. Teil: Prophetische Bücher. I. Band: Commentar über das Buch Jesaja von Frz. Delitssch. 2. durchaus neubearbeitete Auflage.* \$5.90.
453. *Studien zur biblischen Theologie. Der Gottesname Adonaj u. seine Geschichte.* By G. H. Dalman. Berlin: Reuther, 1889. 2.80.
454. *The Hebrew Bible and Science; or, Digging in the Mine of Truth: the Word of God.* By W. C. Badger. London: Nisbet. 1s.
455. *Les Religions actuelles: leurs doctrines, leur évolution, leur histoire. Peuples sans religion; Félicisme; Brahmanisme; Bouddhisme; Parsisme; Judaïsme; Mahométisme; Christianisme; Sectes extravagantes.* Par J. Vinson. Paris: lib. Delahaye et Lecrosnier, 1889.
- Articles and Reviews.**
456. *Le Texte parisien de la Vulgate latine I.* By P. Martin, in *Le Muséon*, 4, 1889.
457. *Barilett and Peters' Scriptures, Hebrew and Christian, Vol. II.* Review by W. H. Green, in *The Presbyterian Review*, Oct., 1889.
458. *Westphal's Les Sources du Pentateuque.* Review by Francis Brown, in *The Presbyterian Review*, Oct., 1889.
459. *The Reason of the Mosaic Law.* By J. W. Keifer, in *The Lutheran Quarterly*, Oct., 1889.
460. *Deane's David.* Review by W. J. Beecher, in *Presbyterian Review*, Oct., 1889.
461. *The Book of Esther and the Palace of Ahasuerus.* By M. Dieulafoy. Translated from the *Revue des Etudes Juives* by Florence Osgood, in *The Bibliotheca Sacra*, Oct., 1889.
462. *The Poetical Books of the Old Testament. I.* By Rev. Chancellor Burwash, S.T.D., in *The Canadian Methodist Quarterly*, Oct., 1889.
463. *Heiligstedt's Präparation zu Hiob.* Review by Budde, in *Theol. Litzg.*, Oct. 19, 1889.
464. *Le système de M. StickeL relativement au cantique des cantiques.* By A. van Hoonacker, in *Le Muséon*, VIII, 3, 1889.
465. *Workman's Text of Jeremiah.* Review by H. P. Smith, in *Presbyterian Review*, Oct., 1889.
466. *Cheyne's Jeremiah.* Review by Budde, in *Theol. Litzg.*, Oct. 19, 1889.
467. *Deane's Daniel.* Review by T. W. Chambers, in *Presbyterian Review*, Oct., 1889.
468. *Revelation and Discovery.* By W. D. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., in *The Church Review*, Oct., 1889.
469. *Inspiration of the Biblical Writers. II.* By Rev. J. Graham, in *The Canadian Methodist Quarterly*, Oct., 1889.
470. *The Relation of the Bible to Mental Culture.* By Rev. W. Galbraith, Ph.B., in *The Canadian Methodist Quarterly*, Oct., 1889.
471. *Quelques Observations a propos de Chronologie biblique.* By A. Chevallier, in *l'Univ. Cath. N. S. T. I.*, Aug., 1889.
472. *Jewish Pseudigraphic Writings.* By W. J. Deane, in *The Theological Monthly*, Sept., 1889.
473. *La Réforme des études bibliques selon Maurice Vernes.* By A. Kuonen, in *Revue de l'hist. de religions*, juillet-août, 1889.
474. *Who is God? What is God? IV.* By Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., in *The Canadian Methodist Quarterly*, Oct., 1889.
475. *The Bible and Egyptology.* By Edward Naville, in *The Theological Monthly*, Sept., 1889.
476. *The Minister's Study of the Old Testament.* By Prof. G. F. Moore, in *The Andover Review*, Oct., 1889.

Current New Testament Literature.

American and Foreign Publications.

477. *The Kingdom of God: or, Christ's Teachings According to the Synoptical Gospels.* By Alexander Balmain Bruce, D.D. Pp. xvi, 344. New York: Scribner & Welford. \$2.50.
478. *Novum Testamentum e codice Vaticano 1209 nativi textus graeci primo omnium phototypice repraesentatum auspice Leone XIII.* Pont. Max. Iosepho Cozza-Luzi. Romae, 1889. (2 p. and Facsim. p. 1235-1518.) Nur 100 Exple gedr. 200 L.
479. *St. John's Gospel [Hand-books for Bible Classes].* By Rev. George Reith, M.A. New York: Scribner and Welford. 2 vols. \$1.60.
480. *Kephas, der Evangelist. Studien zur Evangelienfrage.* Von T. H. Mandel. Leipzig: Dörfling & Franke. 2. m.
481. *The Science of the Christ. An Advanced Statement of Christian Science. With an Interpretation of Genesis.* By Ursula N. Gesteefeld. Chicago, Ill.: Ursula N. Gesteefeld. \$3.00.

Articles and Reviews.

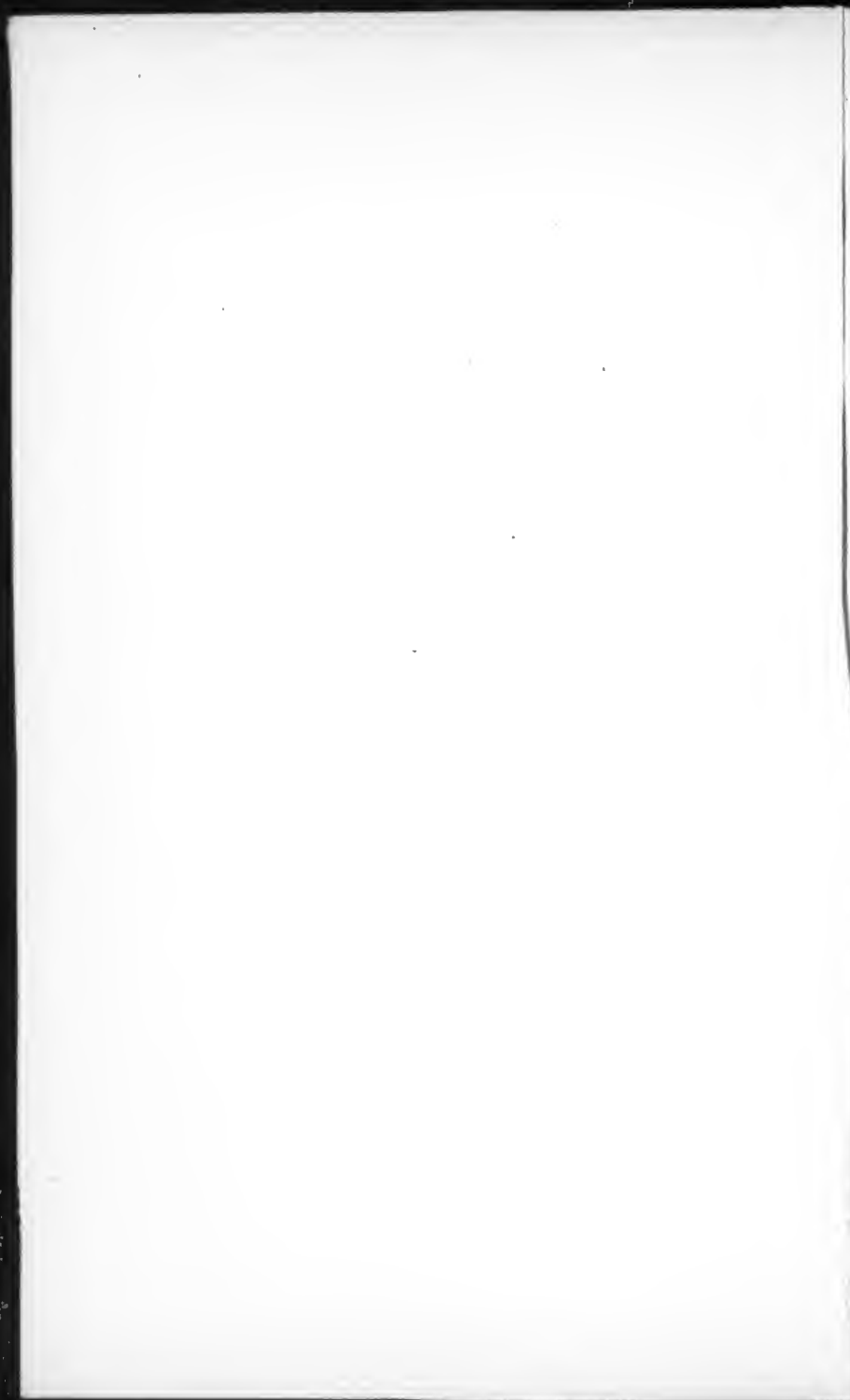
482. *The Cone and St. Gall Fragments of the Old Latin Version of the Gospels.* By H. J. White, in the Academy, Aug. 17, 1889.
483. *De l'Authenticité des évangiles prouvée par l'Etude critique du langage.* By F. Vigoroux, in Rev. d. quest. historiques, Oct., 1889.
484. *The Personality of Jesus.* [Correspondence]. In the Unitarian Review,
485. *Die Composition der Bergpredigt, Mt. 5-7. I.* By A. Frickart, in Theol. Ztschr. aus d. Schweiz., 4, 1889.
486. *Gwynn's Hippolytus on Mt. 24:15-22.* Review by Harnack, in Theol. Litzg., Oct. 19, 1889.
487. *Le quatrième évangile et l'école allégorique allemande* Par G. Chastand, in Revue de théol. et de philos., 5, 1889.
488. *Das Gebet des Herrn.* By Kind, sen., in Theol. Ztschr. aus d. Schweiz., 4, 1889.
489. *Vincent's Word-studies in the Writings of John.* Review by A. B. Bruce, in Presbyterian Review, Oct., 1889.
490. "Lovest thou Me?" Note by L. S. Potwin, in The Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 1889.
491. *L'Eglise et les Juifs à l'âge Apostolique.—La Réunion de Jérusalem.* By J. Thomas, in Rev. d. quest. hist., Oct., 1889.
492. *Die Briefe des Paulus seit fünfzig Jahren im Feuer der Kritik.* By Th. Zahn, in Ztschr. f. kirch. Wissensch. u. Leben., 9, 1889.
493. *Zur paulinischen Frage. IV. Zustimmung u. Widerspruch. V. Holtzen's Kritische Briefe. VI. Jüdisches u. Hellenistisches in den Hauptbriefen.* By R. Steck, in Protest. Kirchenztg. 1889, 36, 37, 39, 40, 42, 43.
494. *St. Paul's Eschatology. II.* By Rev. Job Shenton, in The Canadian Methodist Quarterly, Oct., 1889.
495. *Dods' First Corinthians.* Review by J. S. Riggs, in Presbyterian Review, Oct., 1889.
496. *Kultur und Christentum. Im Anschluss an 1 Kor. 1-4.* By Schwantes, in der Beweis des Glaubens, Sept., 1889.
497. *On the Rendering of 2 Tim. 3:16.* By Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D.D., in The Independent, Nov. 21, 1889.
498. *Beiträge zur Text Kritik der Peschita.* Von Dr. Alfred Rahlfis, in Ztschr. f. d. Alttest. Wiss., 9, 2, 1889.
499. *Dr. Macmillan and the Codex Vaticanus.* By William Everett, in The Bibliotheca Sacra, Oct., 1889.
500. *Most Recent New Testament Criticism: Zahn's Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Canons.* In The Independent, Nov. 21, 1889.
501. *The Theanthropic High Priest.* By Samuel T. Spear, D.D., in The Independent, Oct. 24, 1889.
502. *Die Person Jesu Christi und das Studium der Theologie.* By R. Kübel, in Der Beweis des Glaubens, Aug., 1889.

The Title-page, Table of Contents and Index of the present Volume will be supplied in connection with the January number.



GENERAL INDEX





GENERAL INDEX.

Age and Authorship of Ecclesiastes.....	244
American Old Testament Scholars: William Henry Green.....	8
Amiaud, Prof. Arthur, Death of.....	188
An Outline Plan for the Study of the Epistle to the Romans.....	341
Apocalypse, The Neronic Date, of, untenable.....	310
Babylonian Banking-Houses.....	27
Babylonian Flood-legend and the Hebrew Record of the Deluge.....	313
Ballantine, Prof. Wm. G., D. D., Judas Iscariot.....	100
Beecher, Prof. W. J., D. D., The Postexilic History of Israel	29, 90, 170, 224, 291, 344
Bible, The English.....	152
Bible and Egyptology, The.....	371
Bible Study in the Far West.....	365
Book Notices: <i>Abbot</i> , Critical Essays, 123; <i>Barry</i> , The Parables of the Old Testament, 61; A Bible Dictionary, 126; <i>Blaikie</i> , A Manual of Bible His- tory, 189; <i>Bright</i> , The Incarnation, 378; <i>Bruce</i> , The Kingdom of God, 374; <i>Burge</i> , Aryas, Semites, and Jews, 316; <i>Butler</i> , Bible Work, 316; <i>Cassel</i> , Commentary on Esther, 250; The Catholic Epistles, 377; <i>Dawson</i> , Modern Science in Bible Lands, 190; <i>Ellicott</i> , Commentary on First Corinthians, 314; <i>Fradenburgh</i> , Old Heroes, 380; <i>Godet</i> , Epistles of St. Paul, 376; <i>Grossman</i> , Some Chapters on Judaism, 124; <i>Hatch</i> , Essays in Biblical Greek, 125; <i>Hunter</i> , The Story of Daniel, 59; Jacob, and Japheth, 381; <i>Lightfoot</i> , Essays on "Supernatural Religion," 315; <i>Martineau</i> , A Study of Religion, 374; <i>Page</i> , The Acts of the Apostles, 378; <i>Plummer</i> , The Pastoral Epistles, 190; <i>Price</i> , The Book Divine, 379; Pulpit Com- mentary, St. Luke, 379; <i>Rawlinson</i> , Phœnicia, 125; <i>Reade</i> , Bible Char- acters, 126; <i>Reith</i> , The Gospel of John, 379; <i>Rice</i> , People's Commentary on Luke, 379; <i>Richey</i> , The Parables, 60; <i>Riggs</i> , Difficult Passages in the New Testament, 380; <i>Schaff</i> , Through Bible Lands, 59; The Sermon Bible, 381; <i>Skinner</i> , Historical Connection between the Old and New Testaments, 59; <i>Vincent</i> , Word-Studies in the Writings of John, 251; <i>Weiss</i> , Introduction to the New Testament, 250; <i>Weismann</i> , Essays on Hereditv, 314	

Carchemish, A Visit to.....	308
Cave's "The Inspiration of the Old Testament Inductively considered" ..	264
Chronology of Israel and Assyria in the Reign of Shalmaneser II.....	243
Conversion of St. Paul.....	311
Correspondence School of Hebrew.....	382
Creative Laws and the Scripture Revelation.....	245
Critical and Exegetical Notes: Errors in the Bible, 117; "Not to Destroy but to Fulfill," 120; Numbers 20: 7-12, 117; On the Number of the Babylonian Captives, 118; Text and Context: A Criticism on a Passage of Exposition in Dr. Briggs' "Messianic Prophecy" 248.	
Current New Testament Literature.....	63, 128, 192, 255, 319, 384
Current Old Testament Literature.....	62, 127, 191, 253, 317, 383
Day of Jehovah, The Doctrine of the.....	372
Day, Rev. Thos. F., Bible Study in the Far West.....	365
Devries, William Levering, The English Bible.....	152
Discovery and Revelation.....	372
Duplication of the Tetragrammaton in Isaiah 12: 2; 25: 4.....	219
Ecclesiastes, The Age and Authorship of.....	244
Ecclesiastes considered Psychologically.....	138
Editor, The "Yale Rationalism".....	52
Editorials: Value of Attacks on Christianity, 132; Belief not Traditional, 130; Grounds for Belief, Personal, 129; Why believe the Bible? 129; The Bible preeminently supernatural, 69; The Bible, studied scientifically, 195; The Bible, worthy to be studied in the best Method, 197; Bible-Study, the hope for the Church, 136; Conflict of Science and Religion, temporary, 135; Courage in Bible-Study, 321; Criticism of the Bible an aid to its better understanding, 259; Dangers in Critical Study, 260; The Editorial Policy, 2; English Bible-Study, 324; An Expository Preacher, 323; Recent Expository Literature, 134; The Fourth Gospel, 5; The International Congress of Orientalists, 261; Limitations of the Old Testament Prophets, 131; A new Organization, 257; The Old Testament, a light for the New, 65; Prophetic character of the Gospels, 66; Public reading of the Scriptures, 67; Questionable grounds of Inspiration, 68; Scientific Study, devout, 196; Scientific Study proves the Supernatural, 196; Scholarly Ministers, 323; The Semitic "Genius for Religion", 3; Septennial of THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT, 1; A Successful Teacher, 194; Summer Bible Study, 193; The Unique Character of Jesus, 7; Usefulness of the Talmud, 133; The Use of Commentaries, 66; The Wise Attitude toward "New" Knowledge, 262; The Word Inductive, 65; The Work of the American Institute of Sacred Literature, 322.	
Egyptological Study, The Value of.....	278
Errors in the Bible.....	117
Exegesis, Grammatical.....	198
Expository Preaching, The Epistle to Philemon as a Subject for.....	50
Expository Treatment of the Gospel of Mark, An.....	112
Galatians, 4: 1-5, A Study of.....	214
Gardiner, Prof. Frederic, D. D., The Description of Spiritual Phenomena under the figure of Natural Convulsions.....	162
— On the Duplication of the Tetragrammaton in Isaiah, 12: 2; 26: 4..	219
— The Use of the Words Priest, Sacrifice and Prophet in the New	

Testament.....	285
General Notes and Notices.....	121, 122, 188, 373
Glacial Period and Noah's Deluge.....	187
Goodspeed, G. S., The Twenty-fourth Psalm.....	329
Gospel Miracles and Historical Science.....	55
Grammatical Exegesis.....	198
Green, Wm. Henry, American Old Testament Scholars.....	8
Harper, Robert Francis, A Visit to Carchemish.....	308
Image and the Stone, The.....	115
Inductive Bible Studies: Samuel, Saul, David and Solomon. Samuel's Early Life.....	37
“ “ “ The Close of the Theocracy.....	41
“ “ “ Saul Appointed, Elected, and Established....	44
“ “ “ Saul's Reign until his Rejection.....	47
“ “ “ David Introduced and Banished.....	103
“ “ “ David's Outlaw-life.....	105, 107
“ “ “ Saul's Last Days.....	109
“ “ “ David's Reign over Judah and Jerusalem....	178
“ “ “ David's Reign.....	181
“ “ “ Absalom's Rebellion.....	183
“ “ “ David Restored; Some Appendices.....	185
“ “ “ The Psalms of David. Special Topics.....	233
“ “ “ The Psalms of David. First Period.....	236
“ “ “ The Psalms of David. Second Period.....	238
“ “ “ The Psalms of David. Third Period.....	240
“ “ “ Special Topics Connected with 2 Samuel 1-12.	298
“ “ “ Special Topics Connected with 2 Samuel 13-24	301
“ “ “ David and his Reign.....	302
“ “ “ The Times and Reign of Solomon.....	305
“ “ “ The Temple of Solomon.....	353
“ “ “ The Higher Criticism of the Books of Samuel.	356
“ “ “ Israelitish Civilization before the Division of the Kingdom.....	359
“ “ “ The Prophetic Element Connected with Sam- uel, David, and Solomon.....	362
Inspiration of the New Testament Writers.....	312
Israel, The Postexilic History of; The Seventy Years of the Exile, 29; The Seventy Years as a Literature-producing Period, 91; The Return under Zerubbabel, 170; From Zerubbabel to Ezra, 224; The Reform under Ezra and Nehemiah, 291; The Law in the Time of Ezra and Nehemiah, 344.	
Jesus Christ, The Blood of.....	371
Jesus of Nazareth.....	115
Jewish Literature of New Testament Times: The, Why should it be studied? 71; How should it be studied? 142	
Joel and Obadiah, Historical Situation in.....	56
Jehn, The Apostle.....	370
Judas Iscariot.....	100, 243
Lovest thou me?.....	187
Man of Sin, The.....	247

Matthew, 5: 17-20, Not to Destroy, but to Fulfill.....	119
Mark, An Expository Treatment of the Gospel of.....	112.
McCurdy, Prof. J. F., D. D., American Old Testament Scholars.....	8
Ministerial Priesthood, The.....	116
Moses, Legends concerning the Youth of.....	57
Notes from the East.....	325
Numbers, 20: 7-12.....	117
On the Number of the Babylonian Captives.....	118
Paul's Doctrine of the Old Testament.....	245
Parables of the Prodigal Son and Vineyard Laborers.....	55
Peshitto, The.....	85
Peters, Prof. John P. Ph. D., Notes from the East.....	325
Philemon, The Epistle to, as a Subject for Expository Preaching.....	50
Philological Argument for the Inspiration of the New Testament.....	312
Pinches, Theo. G., Babylonian Banking Houses.....	27
Polytheism in Primitive Israel.....	370
Porter, F. C., The Jewish Literature of New Testament Times: Why should it be Studied? 71; How should it be studied? 142	
Postexilic History of Israel: The Seventy Years of the Exile.....	29
" " " The Seventy Years as a Literature-producing Period.....	
" " " The Return under Zerubbabel.....	170
" " " From Zerubbabel to Ezra.....	224
" " " The Reform under Ezra and Nehemiah....	291
" " " The Law in the Times of Ezra and Nehemiah	344
Psalm XXIV.....	329
Psalm CX.....	210
Rich, Thomas Hill, Psalm CX.....	210
Rogers, Henry A., Cave's "The Inspiration of the Old Testament"....	264
Romans, An Outline Plan for the Study of the Epistle to the.....	341
Root, Edward T., What is meant by the Biblical "Hokma" or Wisdom?	24
— Ecclesiastes considered Psychologically.....	138
Schodde, George H., Ph. D., The Peshitto.....	86
— The Study of the Cognates.....	335
Some Recent Expository Literature.....	367
Sproull, W. O., A Study of Galatians, 4: 1-5.....	214
Stevens, George B., D. D., Weber on the Soteriology of the Talmud....	15, 79
— An Outline Plan for the Study of the Epistle to the Romans.....	341
Stevens, William Arnold, Grammatical Exegesis.....	198
Study of the Cognates, The.....	335
Synopses of Important Articles: Age and Authorship of Ecclesiastes, 244; The Apostle John, 370; The Babylonian Flood-legend and the Hebrew Record of the Deluge, 313; The Bible and Egyptology, 371; The Blood of Jesus Christ, the New Testament Doctrine, 371; The Chronology of Israel and Assyria in the Reign of Shalmaneser II., 243; Conversion of St. Paul, 311; The Creative Laws and the Scripture Revelation, 245; Discovery and Revelation, 372; A Discussion of some of the Trials and Judicial Proceedings mentioned in the New Testament, 58; The Doctrine of the Day of Jehovah before Joel's Time, 372; The First Temptation of Jesus,	

56; The Glacial Period and Noah's Deluge, 187; Gospel Miracles and Historical Science, 55; Historical Situation in Joel and Obadiah, 56; The Image and the Stone, 115; Inspiration of the New Testament Writers, 312; Jesus of Nazareth, 115; Judas Iscariot, 243; Legends concerning the Youth of Moses, 57; Lovest thou me? 187; The Man of Sin, 246; The Ministerial Priesthood, 116; The Neronic Date of the Apocalypse untenable; 310; Paul's Doctrine of the Old Testament, 245; The Philological Argument for the Inspiration of the New Testament, 312; Polytheism in Primitive Israel, 370; Two Parables, 55; What is a Revelation? 310.	
Trial and Judicial Proceedings mentioned in the New Testament.....	58
Twenty-fourth Psalm, The; An Expository Sketch.....	329
Use of the Words Priest, Sacrifice and Prophet in the New Testament... ..	285
Value of Egyptological Study, The.....	278
Visit to Carchemish, A.....	308
Weber on the Soteriology of the Talmud.....	15, 79
Weidner, Prof. R. F., Letters to a Young Pastor. III. On the Study of the Epistles of Paul.....	207
Wendel, F. C. H., Ph. D., The Value of Egyptological Study.....	278
What is meant by the Biblical "Hokma" or Wisdom?.....	24
What is a Revelation?.....	310
Yale Rationalism.....	52



THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT STUDENT

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Editor: WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D.,

PROFESSOR IN YALE UNIVERSITY; PRINCIPAL OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SACRED LITERATURE.

(The Editor is not responsible for the views expressed by contributors.)

VOL. IX.

DECEMBER, 1889.

No. 6.

I. EDITORIAL:

Courage necessary for Bible-study.—Displayed in breaking out new paths.—The Work of the American Institute of Sacred Literature.—A noteworthy Example of Expository Preaching.—Scholarly Ministers.—English-Bible study in Colleges..... 321-324

II. NOTES FROM THE EAST. By Professor John P. Peters, Ph.D..... 325-329

III. THE TWENTY-FOURTH PSALM: AN EXPOSITORY SKETCH. By George S. Goodspeed..... 329-335

IV. THE STUDY OF THE COGNATES. By Professor George H. Schodde, Ph.D..... 335-340

V. AN OUTLINE PLAN FOR THE STUDY OF THE EPISTLE TO THE ROMANS. By Professor George B. Stevens, Ph.D..... 341-343

VI. THE POSTEXILIC HISTORY OF ISRAEL. VI. By Professor Willis J. Beecher, D.D. 344-352

VII. THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON..... 353-359

VIII. THE HIGHER CRITICISM OF THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL..... 356-359

IX. ISRAELITISH CIVILIZATION BEFORE THE DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM..... 359-362

X. THE PROPHETIC ELEMENT CONNECTED WITH SAMUEL, DAVID AND SOLOMON..... 362-364

XI. BIBLE STUDY IN THE FAR WEST. By Rev. Thomas F. Day..... 365, 366

XII. SOME RECENT EXPOSITORY LITERATURE..... 367-369

XIII. SYNOPSIS OF IMPORTANT ARTICLES:
The Apostle John.—Polytheism in Primitive Israel.—The Blood of Jesus Christ.—The Bible and Egyptology.—Discovery and Revelation.—The Doctrine of the Day of Jehovah before Joel's Time..... 370-372

XIV. GENERAL NOTES AND NOTICES:
The Philadelphia Local Board of the American Institute of Sacred Literature..... 373

XV. BOOK NOTICES:
Martineau's Study of Religion.—Bruce's Kingdom of God.—Shedd's Dogmatic Theology.—Kedney's Christian Doctrine.—Strong's Systematic Theology.—Briggs' Whither?—Godet's Studies on the Epistles.—The Catholic Epistles.—Bright's The Incarnation.—Page's The Acts of the Apostles.—Price's The Book Divine.—Pulpit Commentary, St. Luke.—Rice's Luke.—Reith's The Gospel of John.—Riggs' Difficult Passages in the New Testament.—Fradenburgh's The Hittites.—The Sermon Bible.—Jacob and Japheth..... 374-381

XVI. CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF HEBREW..... 382

XVII. CURRENT OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE..... 383

XVIII. CURRENT NEW TESTAMENT LITERATURE..... 384

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Special rates to Clubs of 20 or more.

Foreign Subscriptions:—Great Britain, 7s. 6d.; Germany, M.7.50; France and other countries, 9fr.

All subscriptions are continued until notice to discontinue is received.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,

28 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK. P. O. BOX 1858.

London Agency: Trübner & Co., 57 and 59 Ludgate Hill.

All communications for the Editor should be addressed to New Haven, Conn.

Entered at the Post-office at New York, for mailing at second-class rates.

THE PATTERSON LITERARY INDEX;

REV. C. VENTON PATTERSON, A.M., Author and Inventor.

A New, Complete, and Perfect System of Reference to all Published Literature.

The Greatest "Mind-Relieving," "Labor-Saving" Invention ever Devised for Clergymen, Authors, Editors, Teachers, Lawyers, Physicians, and all Classes of Literary men.

This Index brings to the SANCTUM of every student a device that—by the ease, the accuracy, and rapidity with which it refers to all published and known literature on a subject—furnishes an aid which adequately supplies every possible help demanded for this purpose, and renders it an assistant of transcendent value to all literary persons.

This Index marks an epoch in the production of literary labor-saving inventions. It includes a combination of devices, which revolutionizes the methods of referring to literature heretofore known, and produces as marvelous results in the LITERARY WORLD, what it achieves for all classes of literary men, as the revolution effected in the COMMERCIAL and MECHANICAL WORLD, and the results achieved, by the use of electricity in the telegraph and telephone, and for medicinal, mechanical and illuminating purposes.

The Author's Claims for the LITERARY INDEX:

In a general way it may be said of its mechanical construction:

First. That it INCLUDES, in an improved form, all the valuable features in "Burr's Index," and the alphabetical subdivision devices of Schlicht's "Commercial Index," by a special contract with the inventor for the exclusive use of the same for a period of fourteen years, and that it EXCLUDES (1) the complicated and unscientific "novel" system of reference in Todd's celebrated "Index Rerum," and (2) also excludes the superfluous and burdensome labor—necessary alike in the system of Locke, Todd and Burr—of writing out the title of every new book, magazine, manuscript and other source of literature to which reference is made, and of writing it every time a reference is made, whether on a different or the same subject; a method involving so much time and labor as to lead a busy writer to shrink from and neglect the work, and to preclude the possibility of anything like general use by literary persons, while the Patterson system only requires, on an average, for this purpose, the insertion with a pen of five or six characters that are contained in a space about one-half inch long by three-eighths of an inch wide, and are so easily made that the writing required can be deliberately and accurately executed, after practice, in less than a minute.

Second. It consists of a large quarto volume of superior linen paper, bound in half Russia with data for reference to over 150,000 sources of literature, with a combination of skillful inventions for reference, consisting of (1) printed "readings" for subjects; (2) "topical devices in the edge," indicating the department in the index where the topical references will be found; (3) "side cuttings with syllabical devices" for opening to the page where the topic is indexed; (4) "alphabetical subdivisions," in groups and columns on each page, for alphabetical reference to a topic; (5) "ruled sections" for every possible "phase" of a topic, with sufficient space so that references may be made to all valuable articles in new books and current periodicals for a LIFETIME.

In its "mechanical" combination it has devices that may appear at first as complex, manifold, and multifaria as a watch, but in its "practical" workings it is as simple and easy to understand as the face of a watch, and it is just as easy (and in most cases just as quickly done) for a student to (1) open the Index (partly open) to the department where the subject desired is to be found; (2) then, by use of the side cuttings and syllabical devices, to force the Index wide open to the topic; (3) glance at the alphabetical subdivision section, and (4) at the ruled section containing the reference he desires, as it is for the same student to (1) open his hunting-case watch, (2) look at the location of the hour-hand, (3) then look at the

minute-hand, and (4) finally look at the location of the second-hand, and then determine the time in hours, minutes, and seconds.

WHAT COMPETENT JUDGES AND IMPARTIAL CRITICS SAY OF THE PATTERSON LITERARY INDEX.

"The Literary Index invented by Rev. C. V. Patterson seems to me to be by far superior to any other device intended to serve a similar purpose. It presents a very ingenious and trustworthy system of recording references to books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, and manuscripts. A careful examination of the plan has impressed me with a sense of the intelligent judgment and painstaking labor of the inventor in adjusting his system to the needs of literary men. Well-directed work wrought out the plan, and, better still, the plan will work.

"It is adapted to supersede any similar work, and ought to have a large sale."—Dean N. Lloyd Andrews, Ph. D., LL. D.

"I have examined, with great care, Patterson's Literary Index, and am satisfied from this examination that it is superior to any other device of the kind now before the public. It is clearly the result of long and patient labor, and cannot fail to be of very great value to the student, or to any one who wishes a ready index to the literature in which he is specially interested."—Professor S. Burnham, D. D.

"I have examined Patterson's Literary Index with much interest and pleasure. I am surprised at the amount of labor and the inventive power it indicates. As to its great usefulness, there can be no question.

"It must bring to the user the power of an almost infallible memory."—Professor Lucien M. Osborn, LL. D.

"An examination of Patterson's Literary index convinces me that it is the most thoroughly analyzed and comprehensive plan of literary reference yet devised."—President M. B. Anderson, LL. D.

"I have examined Patterson's Literary Index with admiration of the skill displayed in its construction. It seems to me indispensable to the critical student."—Ex-President Henry E. Robins, D. D.

"I very gladly bear testimony to the ingenuity and value of Mr. Patterson's Literary Index. It is without doubt the most complete and serviceable yet devised."—President Augustus H. Strong, D. D.

THE PRICE OF THE LITERARY INDEX IS \$7.50.

It is sold only by subscription. We will send an agent to call upon you and show you the Index, upon application; or, failing to do this, we will accept your subscription direct and ship you the book, transportation charges prepaid.

C. VENTON PATTERSON
PUB. CO.
COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.

(P. O. Box 1,555.)

Higher Institutions of Learning.

CONNECTICUT.

UPSON SEMINARY,

up in the hills of Litchfield County. Home School for Boys. Number limited. Keeps them all the year round. Fits for College or Business. Pleasant home for good boys. References: President Porter, Yale College; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. D. E. Gwynne, 25 Broad Street, New York. For other references or information, inquire of

Rev. HENRY UPSON, Principal,
New Preston, Ct.

Lakeview Hall, FOR YOUNG LADIES. LITCHFIELD, Conn.

Pupils admitted any time. Miss Sara J. Smith Principal; Mrs. R. M. Lathrop, Asst. Principal. Among references are Rt. Rev. John Williams, D.D., LL.D., Connecticut; Rev. Storrs O. Seymour; Rev. Joseph Twichell, D.D., Hartford, Connecticut; Hon. George M. Woodruff; Rev. Chas. Syrington, Litchfield, Conn.

Mrs. Cady's School for Young Ladies.

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut. Prepares for Smith and Wellesley, and admits to Vassar by Certificate. Circulars. Early application necessary.

Mystic Valley Institute.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING A GOOD SCHOOL SEND to Mystic Valley Institute, Mystic Bridge, Conn. 22d year. Home, health, best instruction.

J. K. BUCKLYN, A.M., LL.D., Principal.

ILLINOIS.

Union Academy, ANNA, ILL. SEVENTH YEAR.

A preparatory school of high grade, christian aims, modern methods. In the beautiful and beautiful hill country of Southern Illinois. Expenses \$103 to \$139.

Apply to Rev. W. W. FARIS, D.D.

EUREKA COLLEGE.

Eureka, Woodford County, Illinois. A school for the higher education of the young people of the Church. Both sexes admitted. Excellent Facilities. Expenses very moderate. Elegant boarding halls. Special inducements for young men preparing for the ministry. Send for Catalogue. Address,

CARL JOHANN, Pres.,
EUREKA, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Tuition and Books FREE

To one Student from each county, at Mt. Carroll Seminary, Carroll County, Ill.

Specially large discounts to daughters of Clergymen. "CREADS" free, giving particulars. Send for one.

KINDERGARTEN.

The 16th semi-annual training class of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association will open the second Monday in September. Tuition free. For full particulars, address THE CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION, 175 22d St., Chicago.

KENTUCKY.

SOUTHERN

Baptist Theological Seminary.

Session of eight months opens Oct. 1. Studies all elective; excepting Greek and Hebrew each may be completed in a single session. English Course usually two years; Full Course usually three years. The study of the English Bible receives very great attention. Tuition and room rent free. If help is needed towards paying board, address Rev. WM. H. WHITSITT, Louisville, Ky. For catalogues or other information address Rev. JOHN A. BROADUS, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE.

DOUGLASS SEMINARY for young ladies, WATERFORD, MAINE.

The 11th year opens Sept. 4. Terms moderate. Pupils admitted to Wellesley on our certificate.

Address, Miss H. E. DOUGLASS, Principal.

MARYLAND.

THE WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF BALTIMORE CITY,

BALTIMORE, Md.

An Institution of the highest grade for the liberal education of young women. Re-opens Sept. 19, 1889.

WM. H. HOPKINS, Ph.D., President.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, Md.
101st session commences Sept. 18th. Eight Departments and four Courses of Study. Buildings heated by steam. Terms moderate. For catalogues, address the President, THOMAS FELL, LL.D., Ph.D.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

Higher Institutions of Learning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY. ONE OF THE HALF-DOZEN best Classical and Academic Schools in New England. The payment of \$61 in advance will cover ordinary tuition, board, washing, room and heating for the fall term, beginning Aug. 28. Send for catalogue to

G. M. STEELE, Principal, Wilbraham, Mass.

STAMMERING corrected. Method original, true to nature. The principles apply equally well to the use of the voice in public speaking.—Refs. ALVAH HOVEY, D.D., Newton Centre, Mass. PHILIP L. MOXOM, First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass. Rev. ROLAND D. GRANT, Beverly, Mass.
Address, E. J. E. THORPE, Newton Centre, Mass.

MICHIGAN.

School of Chemistry and Pharmacy

in the University of Michigan. Training for service as an analytical or manufacturing chemist. The Register of Alumni, with the professional occupation of each, furnished on application.

ALBERT B. PRESCOTT, Ann Arbor, Mich.

NEW JERSEY.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, Bordentown, N. J.

For young ladies and children. Opens September 18. Location pleasant, healthful. Home School of refinement and culture. Address,

ALICE G. BRAISLIN, Burlington, N. J.

\$300 AT PROF. FLACK'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES

pays Board and Tuition in all branches, except Music and Art, for one school year. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Extensive grounds, high and shady, with beautiful views. 45 minutes from New York City. Opens September 25th. Reference to patrons and others.

ROBERT C. FLACK, A.M., Bound Brook, N. J.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE, HIGHTSTOWN, N. J. 15 in Faculty. Prepares for College, Teaching, Business. Thorough in German, French, Music, Art. Opens Sept. 11th.

H. E. SLAUGHT, A.M., Principal.

LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL,

LAWRENCEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

JOHN C. GREEN Foundation. Early application for admission is advisable. For catalogue and information, address

Rev. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Ph.D.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK.

The New York Collegiate Institute

FOR GIRLS—formerly "The Andabon," Primary, Academic and Collegiate departments. Special attention to Physical Training.

Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Principal
233 Lenox Ave., New York City.

THE MISSES WREAKS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Kindergarten. Circulars on application.
37 East 68th Street, New York City.

MRS. GALLAHER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

51 West Fifty-second Street, New York. Re-opens Oct. 8th. English branches, Science, Art. Every advantage in French, German, Greek and Latin. Wellesley graduate in charge of Primary.

ATTENTION,

that's one of the greatest aids to a perfect memory. You can't find a more unique plan for absolutely fixing the attention than **SHEDD'S NATURAL MEMORY METHOD.** Pamphlet free.

SCHOOL OF MEMORY TRAINING,

6 W. 14th St., N. Y. City.

IMPROVING —THE— MEMORY PICK

and facilitating the acquirement of knowledge by lectures and correspondence. Classes forming. "MEMORY and its Doctors," from Simonides to "Loisette," mailed for 25 cents (New Edition).

DR. PICK, 24 Union Square, N. Y. City.

MISS KATHERINE L. MALTYBY,

recently Principal of the Nassau Institute, will open her spacious and inviting residence, 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, in September, 1889, for the reception of Young Ladies who desire to spend a winter in the city in the enjoyment of its Art or Musical advantages; for students who will attend the sessions of day schools in Brooklyn; or for pupils who wish special instruction under her charge. Address for circular,

MISS MALTYBY, Principal,
160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S

Boarding and Day School for Girls, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, will re-open Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Dr. Warring's Military Institute

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Boys of all ages fitted for College or Business, \$500. Illustrated circular. Name this magazine.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Higher Institutions of Learning.

NEW YORK—Continued.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly taught by mail or personally. Situations procured all pupils when competent for circular. W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N. Y.

Hamilton Female Seminary.

A Boarding School of high grade. Thorough Courses in Music, Art, Literature and Science. There are three Courses of Study. First: THE FULL GRADUATING COURSE, which embraces all the important studies of a regular College Course. Second: THE ART COURSE, which includes the Modern Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. Third: THE MUSIC COURSE, for Music especially, and for any other branches desired. Suitable diplomas awarded to Graduates from either course. Re-opens Sept. 17. Aid to worthy pupils. For circular, address

M. M. GOODENOUGH, A. M., Hamilton, N. Y.

WELLS COLLEGE, FOR WOMEN, AURORA, N. Y.

FULL COLLEGIATE Course of Study. Location beautiful and healthful. Buildings elegant. A refined Christian home. Session begins Sept. 11, 1889. Send for catalogue.

E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

OHIO.

MT. AUBURN INSTITUTE, Cincinnati, O.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL for Young Ladies. H. THANE MILLER, President

Oxford College for Young Ladies, OXFORD, Ohio.

Famous classical and finishing school. Twenty-two teachers, 180 students. The *Alma Mater* of Mrs. President Harrison. Conservatory of Music and Art. Special care of health, manners and morals.

FAYE WALKER, President.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens September 11. Examinations for admission, September 10. New buildings and equipment greatly increase the facilities for instruction in all departments. Courses in Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, and Horticulture, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, and in General Science and Modern Languages, Special courses for Ladies. Tuition free. Fifty scholarships entitle the holders to free room-rent. For catalogue or other information, address, THE PRESIDENT, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

For Catalogue, or advice on preparation, address, Rev. J. EDGAR, Ph. D., Pres't, Chambersburg, Pa.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY.

Full Courses of study; \$270,000 Endowment; free scholarship; improved building; astronomical observatory; elective course of two years with laboratory work in chemistry. A COLLEGE for men; ACADEMY for youths; an INSTITUTE with superior advantages in Music and Art for young ladies. Fortieth year begins September 12th, 1889. For catalogue or information, address

Prof. G. G. GROFF, M. D., LL. D., Lewisburg, Pa.

TOWNSEND'S COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATOR.

For Fathers, Mothers and Daughters! that do not get to go to College.

For Sons that do go to College or School.

All Education Reduced Down By SEVEN WORDS.



No Bonds or obligations with penalties to sign in purchasing this system.

DIRECTIONS.

On top of first inside page star line, write any question, idea, thought, relation or position, from House-keeping up to the Presidency of the United States; answer in lead pencil writing the seven questioners whose definitions are on opposite side cover of above book casing, and consider yourself worth the equivalent of \$100,000 in its possession. Six applications of the wonderful system go with each copy.

Fourteen Copyrights applied for and obtained.

The Wherewithal Mfg. Pub. Company, GIRARD BUILDING, Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE.

A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus complete. Fellowships (value \$450) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History and Biology. For Program address as above.

"DO NOT STAMMER."

Refer to John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General; Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., LL. D.; Prof. Harrison Allen, M. D.; Prof. J. G. F. McElroy, Univ. of Penn.; and Mr. Henry C. Gibson, First Nat. Bank of Phila. Send for 64-page pamphlet to

E. S. JOHNSTON'S INSTITUTE, N. E. Cor. 11th and Spring Garden Streets, Phila.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIRGINIA.

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY, STAUNTON,
Virginia. Term begins Sept. 4, 1889. Unsurpassed
location, grounds and appointments. Full corps of
teachers. For catalogus, apply to
Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

TENNESSEE,

Correspondence Bible College.

Full course and diploma by mail, \$12 a year in advance,
or 3 months' time. This school extended its work into
43 States, Territories and Provinces last year. It en-
rolls College Presidents, Teachers, Physicians, Lawyers,
Preachers, Young Men preparing to preach, Christian
Women. Now is the time to begin. *Save your spare
moments; do and be something in the world.* Address,
with stamp, ASHLEY S. JOHNSON, M.A., Pres.,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.

WISCONSIN.

WAYLAND ACADEMY,

Beaver Dam, Wis., fits young men and women for
College, business and professional schools. Climate
and surroundings suited to hard work. Send for
copy of Greetings.

Office:
Churchman
Building,
47
Lafayette
Place,
New York.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS,
Stained Glass for Dwellings.
CHARLES BOOTH,

Memorials & Furnishings.
In Wood, Metal and Stone, etc.
CHARLES F. HOGEMAN.

CHURCH DECORATION
And Decoration for Dwellings.
OTTO GAERTNER.

WORKS, ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.
115 Gower St., London, W. C., Eng.
PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

**GOD ENTERED IN CREATION AND
IN REDEMPTION,**

WITH NEW INTRODUCTION,

Called "A grand little volume; every way compact
with research, vigorous thought and profound truths;
a remarkable book; contains the germ of a hundred
volumes."

Contents of Part First:

Christianity not Evolved from Ghosts and Hero-
Worship;
God in Creation and in Worship;
Legends about God and Creation;
Legends about Satan and Evil Spirits;
Deluge Legends and Pagan Deification;

Part Second:

Legends and Expectations of a Coming Saviour;
The First Sabbath and Primitive Worship;
Immortality in Legends and Longings;
The Lamb's Blain for Man's Redemption;
The Spiritual Kingdom a Realm of Ransomed Souls;
Conclusion.

The two parts in one 12mo. Vol. of 270
pages neatly bound in Cloth \$1.25,

Or each part separately and new introduction, 60
cents postpaid. Address,

E. C. PRESBYTER,
2 & 3 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Care of THOS. WHITTAKER, Publisher.

**HOSPITAL
REMEDIES**

THE Favorite Prescrip-
tions of the Brightest
Medical Minds in the
world, as used by them
in the Hospitals of Lon-
don, Paris, Berlin and
Vienna.

**ONE
MEDICINE
FOR
ONE
DISEASE.**

- No. 1—Cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrhal Deafness.**
- No. 2—Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption.** An incomparable remedy—restores wasted tissues and gives a new lease of life.
- No. 3—Rheumatism, Gout.**
- No. 4—Liver & Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Brights Disease.** A favorite slaughter-field for the quack, who has ruined more stomachs than alcohol. Use a remedy sanctioned in high places.
- No. 5—Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Malaria, Neuralgia.**
- No. 6—Female Weakness, Irregularities, Whites.** A golden remedy.
- No. 7—A Perfect Tonic,** which gives Health, Form and Fullness, Clear Complexion, Good Color and lots of it.
- No. 8—Nervous Debility, Loss of Power, Impotence.** A genuine remedy for an unfortunate condition.

**RELIABLE
AGENTS
WANTED.**

Every bottle guaranteed to cure its special disease, if CURABLE, and to give permanent relief ALWAYS. Circulars describing these remedies sent free on application. HOSPITAL REMEDY COMPANY Toronto, Canada.

**WASTE
EMBROIDERY SILKS**

Factory Ends at half-price; one ounce in a box. All good silk and good colors. Sent by mail on receipt of 40 cents; 100 crazy stitches in each package. Latest and best book on Art Needlework, only 10 cents. A beautiful assortment chenille and arransic; 15 new shades in each for 60 cents. Send postal note or stamps to

THE BRAINER & ARMSTRONG SPOOL SILK CO.
625 Broadway, New York, or 621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
For the names and addresses of 10 ladies interested in Art Needlework we will send one book free.

TOPICAL SCRAP-BOOK SYSTEM.



SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR, containing views of ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell, Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Phillips Brooks, and many others. Hundreds of eminent literary persons commend this system as the best. Many thousands have been sold. Price.—The volumes are put at the *marvelously low price of 75c.* each, all charges prepaid; 5 per cent. discount on 6 volumes, 10 per cent. on 12.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUB. CO.,
Cooper Union, New York. (P. O. Box 1,858.)

Books for the Holidays.

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY.

Its Construction, Development, Management and Appliances. With 225 illustrations, 13 maps; 19 charts, many being colored; and a full index. Bound in half leather. 8vo. \$6.00 net.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION BY JUDGE THOS. M. COOLEY. <i>Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission.</i>	THE FREIGHT CAR SERVICE. <i>By Theodore Voorhees.</i>
THE BUILDING OF A RAILWAY. <i>By Thomas Curtis Clarke.</i>	THE PREVENTION OF RAILWAY STRIKES. <i>By Charles Francis Adams.</i>
FEATS OF RAILWAY ENGINEERING. <i>By John Bogart.</i>	HOW TO FEED A RAILWAY. <i>By Benjamin Norton.</i>
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES AND CARS. <i>By M. N. Forney.</i>	THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. <i>By Thomas L. James.</i>
RAILWAY MANAGEMENT. <i>By Gen. E. P. Alexander.</i>	THE RAILWAY IN ITS BUSINESS RELATIONS. <i>By Arthur T. Hadley.</i>
SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVEL. <i>By H. G. Prout.</i>	EVERY-DAY LIFE OF RAILROAD MEN. <i>By B. B. Adams, Jr.</i>
RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAVEL. <i>By General Horace Porter.</i>	STATISTICAL RAILWAY STUDIES. <i>By Fletcher W. Hewes.</i>

"This is, beyond all compare, the greatest American work on railways. It is difficult to devise a question on railway construction or management for which the answer may not be found in this book. It is a great book and remarkably handsome besides."—*N. Y. Herald.*

"One of the most interesting and valuable gift books of the season."—*N. Y. Nation.*

Aspects of the Earth.

A Popular Account of Some Familiar Geological Phenomena. By N. S. SHALER, Professor of Geology at Harvard. With 100 illustrations. 8vo, \$4.00

The general reader will find here an interesting and graphic account of those phenomena of the earth's surface—earthquakes, cyclones, volcanoes, rivers, forests, caverns, etc.—which most directly affect human life.

"The curiously close inter-relation between natural science and the progress and development of man is impressively shown in this great work."—*Boston Traveller.*

Among Cannibals.

An account of Four Years' Travels in Australia and of Camp Life with the Aborigines of Queensland. By CARL LUMHOLTZ. With over 100 illustrations. 8vo, \$5.00.

"Mr. Lumholtz selected for his study a 'race just entering upon the Stone Age, that is without even a tolerable supply of stone implements, without agriculture without clothing of any kind, without religion, a miserable wandering race, living always from hand to mouth. His book is made up of an extraordinary narrative and a series of brilliant pictures."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

THE VIKING AGE.

The Early History, Manners, and Customs of the Ancestors of the English-Speaking Nations. Illustrated from the Antiquities Discovered in Mounds, Cairns and Bogs, as well as from the Ancient Sagas and Eddas. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. With 1400 Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo, \$7.50

"In these two volumes we see the ancient Norseman in his habit as he lived—in peace and war, at home and in his incursions into far distant lands. We follow him from the cradle to the grave. The work is certain to attract great attention."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"These luxuriously printed and profusely illustrated volumes undoubtedly embody the fullest and most detailed account of our Norse ancestors extant. It is an extensive and important work."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Strange True Stories of Louisiana.

By GEORGE W. CABLE. In an original and artistic binding. Square, 12mo, illustrated, \$2.00.

Mr. Cable's tales have a thread of common interest, and reveal many delightful glimpses of the French Creole civilization of the last and the present century. They are romantic in color and tender in feeling. The illustrations are very curious.

English Lands,

Letters and Kings. By DONALD G. MITCHELL. 12mo, \$1.50.

"A most charming book for lovers of the purest and best literature."—*Hartford Post.*

"The whole book is characterized by a graceful daintiness that removes the study of English literature from drudgery, and makes it a charming recreation."—*Boston Journal.*

* * * For Sale by all Booksellers, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the Publishers.

The Poetry of Tennyson.

By HENRY VAN DYKE, D.D. 13mo, \$1.50

Dr. Van Dyke's volume contains the completest study that has yet been made of the Poet Laureate's works and influence. The discussion carries the author naturally into the larger field suggested by the relation of poetry to life. The book is of special interest in its analysis of the part which the Bible plays in Tennyson's poems.

A COLLECTION OF

Letters of Dickens.

Uniform with "Letters of Thackeray." 16mo. \$1.25.

"A fascinating collection, one which should be cherished by every lover of Dickens. To have this author's works and not his letters should be nominated a literary sin."—*Boston Times.*

Charles Scribner's Sons, 743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

THE JOHNSON Revolving Book Cases

—WITH—
INDEPENDENT ADJUSTABLE SHELVES.

Patented December 23, 1879.



Size No. 2, for two tiers of books.

Height, 32 ins. Weight, 60 lbs. Weight boxed, 105 lbs.
Price, \$12.00.

These Book Cases, though designed for every person who owns and reads books, are especially useful for Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians, Students, and all who have occasion to handle reference books.

ALL CLASSES OF READERS are aware that the value of reference books depends upon the frequency of employing them, and that the frequency of employing them depends largely upon the convenience of getting at and handling them.

These Book Cases are made to hold one, two, three, or four tiers of books, and are so well represented by the illustrations that a further description is unnecessary, save to suggest some of their

ADVANTAGES.

1. Being made entirely of iron, they can never SHRINK, WARP, CRACK, SPLIT, NOR GET OUT OF ORDER.
2. Though made of iron, they are not heavy, yet are CAPACIOUS and STRONG.
3. They are constructed in such a manner that THEY CAN NEVER WEAR OUT.
4. They occupy LESS SPACE than any other book-cases. In fact, they are the most compact book-cases in the world, as they contain more books in a given space than any other device. They are minimum in size, and maximum in capacity.
5. They rotate with such perfect freedom, that it is easier to bring the Dictionary into

proper position by revolving the case (full of books) than by turning the Dictionary on the case.

6. They are highly finished, beautifully decorated, and an ornament in any room, office, library or parlor.

7. Each shelf is made of one piece of metal, and by means of a setscrew is securely fastened to a revolving iron cylinder, which is centered and supported on an iron post set into the base—the cylinder surrounding and rotating around the post its entire length.

8. EACH SHELF IS INDEPENDENT OF ALL THE REST, AND IS ADJUSTABLE up and down the cylinder to adapt the several apartments to BOOKS OF VARIOUS SIZES.

TESTIMONIALS.

Send for descriptive catalogue containing numerous testimonials and the liberal discount we make to clergymen and subscribers to THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT.

Prices and Description of the Johnson Revolving Book Cases.

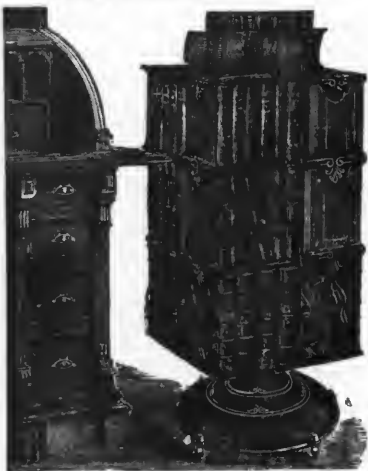
16 in. square for books not more than 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

Finished in Black with Gilt Ornamentation.

No.		Height.	Weight.	Weight Boxed.	Price.
1.	For Table, to hold 1 tier of books.	14 ins.	36 lbs.	58 lbs.	\$10.
2x.	For Table, to hold 2 tiers of books.	25 "	50 "	82 "	12.
2.	For Floor, to hold 2 tiers of books.	32 "	60 "	105 "	12.
3.	For Floor, to hold 3 tiers of books.	42 "	76 "	115 "	15.
4.	For Floor, to hold 4 tiers of books.	52 "	93 "	140 "	18.

The best size for general use is No. 3.

THESE BOOK CASES will be shipped on receipt of price. In ordering be particular to specify by number. They will be suitably packed (for which no charge will be made) so as to ensure safe transportation, and are GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED, and to GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.



Size No. 3, for three tiers of books.

Height, 42 ins. Weight, 76 lbs. Weight boxed, 115 lbs.
Price, \$15.00.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.,

28 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK. P. O. BOX 1858.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS.

Church Umbrella Stands

OF

INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

Send for full Catalogue.

CORDLEY & HAYES,

Sole Agents,

173 & 175 Duane Street, NEW YORK.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

LEGS AND ARMS

WITH RUBBER FEET AND HANDS.

Although a man may meet with the misfortune of having both his legs severed from his body, he is not necessarily helpless. By having artificial legs applied, with rubber feet attached, he can be restored to his usefulness.

The engraving is from an instantaneous photograph of a man ascending a ladder; he has two artificial legs substituting his natural ones, which were crushed by a railroad accident and amputated. With his rubber feet he can ascend or descend a ladder, balance himself on the rungs, and have his hands at liberty. He can walk and mingle with persons without betraying his loss; in fact, he is restored to his former self for all practical purposes.

With the old methods of complicated ankle joints these results could not be so thoroughly attained.

Over nine thousand in practical use, scattered in all parts of the world. Many of these have been supplied without presenting themselves to us, simply by sending measurements on a copyright formula which any one can easily fill out. The press, eminent surgeons, and competent judges in many parts of the world, have commended the rubber foot and hand for their remarkable advantages.

Awarded the highest prizes at every competitive exhibition.

Indorsed and purchased by the U. S. Government. A treatise of 400 pages and copyright formula sent free.

A. A. MARKS,
701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.



THE NATIONALIST MAGAZINE,

9 HAMILTON PLACE, ROOM 11, BOSTON, MASS.

Devoted to the nationalization of Industry, and the Promotion of the Brotherhood of Humanity.

The official organ of the Nationalist Movement. Articles for THE NATIONALIST are by best writers and thinkers.

Subscription price \$1 per year in advance.—Single numbers 10 cents.

UNITY.

Senior Editor: JENKIN LLOYD JONES.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Richard Bartram,
J. Vila Blake,
Charles F. Dole,
John R. Eiffinger,
Emil G. Hirsch,
Frederick L. Hosmer,
William C. Gannett,
Ellen T. Leonard,
John C. Learned,

Emma E. Marean,
R. Heber Newtown,
William M. Salter,
Minor J. Savage,
Marion D. Shuster,
Henry M. Simmons,
James G. Townsend,
Kate Gannett Wells,
Celia P. Woolly.

UNITY, is a weekly religious journal of thirty-two columns, each column being about equal to a page of this magazine. It aims to give each week a fresh, able and liberal sermon, with editorials, contributed articles, and correspondence, affording, as far as possible, a general survey of the progress of rational religious thought and work, from week to week. It believes that religion should be friendly to science, and that it is indebted to its triumph. It seeks to make religion a part of and essential to all human helpings. It would make Rationalism reverent and Reverence rational. It is in search of the unities of universal religion that reaches from the Catholic Church to the Ethical Culture Society, that includes the perennial elements in Christendom, Judaism and all other forms and names that have purified, sweetened and ennobled life.

Weekly: \$1.00 per year.—Single copy 5 cents.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers, 175 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A SPLENDID CHANCE

To see the Latest Designed and the Best Engraved
and Lithographed

Marriage Certificates

which have yet been produced.

AS GOOD AS PRANG'S BEST AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST.

Better than any others yet made at a lower price than the inferior
Certificates are sold for. Every dealer who has seen
them pronounces them

“THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.”

Upon receipt of Fifteen Cents, to pay the postage, we will send you a complete
line of samples for inspection, subject to return by mail if not desired
at regular prices.

SEND YOUR ORDER TO-DAY FOR SAMPLES ON THESE CONDITIONS.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING COMPANY,

COOPER UNION.

NEW YORK.

(P. O. Box 1,858.)

"LEAPING INTO PUBLIC FAVOR."



THE NEW COSMOPOLITAN has been received with evidences of public favor such as have never been accorded to but one other magazine. It meets appreciation with renewed effort, and with the October issue the number of pages is increased to 128 (an addition of 24 pages, making it equal in size to Scribner's, while the price—\$2.40 a year—remains unchanged), to make room for a complete illustrated story in each number. Editorial extracts given below, and taken at random from the press of every part of the country, show that it is not subscribers alone who so kindly welcome THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE CHEAPEST ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY IN THE WORLD. TRY IT FOR A YEAR.

It will be a liberal education to every member of the household. It will make the nights pass pleasantly. It will give you more for the money than you can obtain in any other form.

Do you want a first-class Magazine, giving annually 1,536 pages by the ablest writers and cleverest artists—as readable a Magazine as money can make—a Magazine that makes a specialty of live subjects?

At its price, THE COSMOPOLITAN is the brightest, most varied, and best edited of the magazines.—*New York Times*.

There is a charm and fascination about THE COSMOPOLITAN that every one feels, and which like all charms, defies analysis. The appearance of the magazine is so attractive, the type so clear, the illustrations so beautiful. And with this the articles are full of breezy thought and pleasant suggestion. It wins favor for itself even before opening, by its attractive cover and color design—an attraction that deepens by dipping still further into its contents. The department of Social Problems, by Dr. Hale, is so vital, so full of strong suggestion and truth, that its appearance lends great distinction to the periodical presenting it.—*Boston Traveller*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN for August comes to us with a rich, full and varied list of contents. THE COSMOPOLITAN now ranks foremost among the illustrated monthlies, and in this number there are no less than eleven richly illustrated articles.—*Lynchburg Daily Republican*, Va.

This periodical, under its new management, has become one of the foremost magazines of the country. The August number is especially bright and interesting, and its excellent typography, its beautiful illustrations, and admirable make-up, contribute in no small measure to the reader's pleasure.—*Washington Post*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN for August is one of the most attractive magazines ever issued anywhere. Filled with the most delightful reading matter of splendid variety, its illustrations are not only profuse, but rich, and in all its appointments it is simply luxurious. One feels like handling it daintily, so choice and elegant is it in its general get-up.—*Erie Dispatch*, Pa.

THE COSMOPOLITAN has shown itself to be one of the most enterprising and interesting of our magazines, and must secure wide popularity.—*Christian Register*, Boston.

THE COSMOPOLITAN is an illustrated monthly which has only to be seen to be appreciated.—*Kansas City Commercial*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN is full of interesting and instructive articles. This monthly is growing in favor with every new number.—*The Item*, Mansfield, Pa.

THE COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE has of late made great strides into public favor.—*Republican Journal*, Belfast, Me.

This illustrated monthly of late has been climbing right up among the best publications of its kind.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*.

There is not an unreadable article in THE COSMOPOLITAN. Since this magazine came to New York it has become infused with the journalistic spirit, and its pages are made up of what in journalistic parlance is called "lively reading."—*N. Y. Critic*.

The contents of the August COSMOPOLITAN have all something to recommend them to the reader's attention. Each of the contributions is notable in its own way, and will furnish thoughtful and entertaining reading for every reader.—*Boston Times*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN has a close touch with popular feelings and enterprises, so that its pages reflect current life in a decisive and interesting manner.—*Boston Journal*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN occupies a field not exactly filled by any other monthly publication, and its low price has always seemed remarkable in view of the quantity, variety, and excellent literary quality of its offerings.—*Providence Journal*.

There are many fine articles in prose and verse, and the magazine deserves a high rank.—*Massachusetts Ploughman*, Boston.

The June number of THE COSMOPOLITAN is of a character thoroughly to sustain the reputation of this excellent monthly. The illustrations are exceptionally fine. They are executed with warmth and naturalness as well as with great artistic excellence.—*Boston Commonwealth*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN comes to the book table crisp and bright as a freshly plucked June rose.—*Toledo Journal*.

THE COSMOPOLITAN is full of interest. The new management of this excellent journal gives decided evidence that it will not be content with maintaining its former standard of excellence.—*The Eagle*, Butler, Pa.



The Cosmopolitan Magazine Company,
363 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

ANDOVER PUBLICATIONS.

TEXT-BOOKS.

- BATEMAN'S QUESTIONS ON KUHNER'S ELEMENTARY GREEK GRAMMAR.** Paper 40 cents.
- BUTTMANN.** Grammar of the New Testament Greek. Prof. J. Henry Thayer's Translation. \$2.75.
- CARY, Prof. George L.** Introduction to the Greek of the New Testament. 75 cents.
- HEBREW AND ENGLISH PSALTER.** In Parallelism. \$1.00.
- DOEDERLEIN'S HANDBOOK OF LATIN SYNONYMS.** With an index of Greek words. \$1.25.
- GARDNER, Prof. Frederick.** Harmony of the Gospels in Greek. Tischendorf's Text. \$2.50.
- Harmony of the Gospels in English. 1.75
- Life of Our Lord (Diatessaron). In the words of Gospels, arranged for continuous reading. 80 cents.
- Principles of Textual Criticism. 75 cents.
- JONES.** Elementary Hebrew Grammar. \$1.50.
- MITCHELL, Prof. E. C.** Principles of Hebrew Grammar. Paper, 15 cents.
- SHEDD, Prof. Wm. G. T.** Discourses and Essays. \$1.25.
- Theremin's Rhetoric. Eloquence a Virtue. \$1.00
- Guericke's Ancient Church History. \$2.75
- Guericke's Mediaeval Church History. \$1.25.
- VIBBERT, W. H.** A Guide to Reading Hebrew. \$1.00.
- WINER.** Grammar of the Idiom of the New Testament. Prof. J. Henry Thayer's Translation. \$4.00.
- WRIGHT, Prof. G. F.** Logic of Christian Evidences. \$1.50.
- Studies in Science and Religion. \$1.50.

COMMENTARIES.

- ELICOTT, Bishop C. J.** on Galatians. \$1.25.
- Ephesians, \$1.25; Thessalonians, \$1.25.
- Phil., Col., and Philemon. \$1.75.
- The Pastoral Epistles. \$1.75.
- The Whole Set in two Vols., \$6.75.**
- FIRST CORINTHIANS.** Just published. \$2.75.
- HENDERSON, Dr. E.,** on the Minor Prophets. \$3.00.
- Jeremiah and Lamentations. \$2.25.
- Ezekiel. \$1.75.
- LIGHTFOOT, Dr. J. B.,** on Galatians. With dissertations. \$3.00.
- MURPHY, Prof. Jas. G.,** on Genesis, \$3.00; Exodus, \$2.50
- Exodus. S. S. Edition. Crown 8vo. \$1.25.
- Leviticus, \$2.25; Psalms, \$3.50.
- Book of Daniel. 16mo, \$1.25.
- FEROWNE, J. J. Stewart,** on the Psalms. 2 vols., \$6.75.
- STUART, Prof. Moses,** on Romans, \$1.75; Hebrews, \$1.75.
- Proverbs, \$1.50; Ecclesiastes, \$1.25; Miscellanies, \$1.25.

THE BOOK OF ENOCH, translated from the Ethiopic. with notes. By Prof. GEORGE H. SCHODDE. \$1.75.

THE BOOK OF ESTHER. A New Translation. With notes, maps and illustrations. By the LOWELL HEBREW CLUB. Edited by Rev. J. W. Haley. \$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- AUGUSTINE'S Confessions.** Prof. Shedd's Edition, \$1.25.
- CHALYBÆUS'S** History of Speculative Philosophy, from Kant to Hegel. \$1.50.
- ELICOTT, Bishop C. J.** Life of Christ. \$1.50.
- ERSKINE'S** Internal Evidence. 60 cents.
- GROTIUS** on the Satisfaction of Christ. With Notes and an Historical Introduction by Prof. F. H. Foster. \$1.50.
- HALEY, J. W.** Alleged Discrepancies of the Bible. \$1.25.
- The Hereafter of Sin. 75 cents.
- HARRIS, Prof; Samuel.** Kingdom of Christ on Earth. Twelve Lectures delivered at Andover. \$1.50.
- HAVEN'S** Studies in Philosophy and Theology. \$1.50.
- HILL, Dr. Thomas.** Natural Sources of Theology. Paper, 60 cents; cloth, 80 cents.
- HYMNS AND CHOIRS.** By Profs. PARK AND PHELPS and Rev. Dr. FURBER. \$1.25.
- IMMER.** Hermeneutics of the New Testament. Prof. A. H. Newman, translator. \$1.50.
- KELLY'S** Proverbs of All Nations Compared, etc, \$1.25.
- KENNEDY'S** Life of Christ (Messianic Prophecy), \$1.25.
- MCCURDY, Prof. James F.** Aryo-Semitic Speech. \$2.00.
- MONOD, Adolphe.** Discourses on St. Paul. 90 cents.
- MORRISON.** The Proofs of Christ's Resurrection, from a Lawyer's Standpoint. Revised edition. \$1.25.
- PARK, Prof. E. A.** Discourses on some Theological Doctrines as Related to the Religious Character. \$2.50.
- POND, Dr. Enoch.** Pastoral Theology. \$1.25.
- REUBLT.** The Scripture Doctrine of the Person of Christ. Based on the German of Gess. \$1.50.
- RUSSELL, Prof. William.** Pulpit Elocution. \$1.25.
- SMYTH, Prof. E. C.,** Value of the Study of Church History in Ministerial Education. Paper, 25 cents.
- SWAIN, Leonard, D. D.** God's Ownership of the Sea. Paper, 25 cents.
- TAYLOR, Dr. Samuel H.** Classical Study. Its Value. Illustrated by selections from eminent scholars. \$1.50.
- THAYER.** The Hebrews and the Red Sea. By ALEXANDER WHEELLOOK THAYER. With a map, 16mo, 80 cents.
- THEOLOGIA GERMANICA.** Ed. Prof. C. E. Stow. \$1.25.
- TYLER, Prof. W. S.** Theology of the Greek Poets, \$1.50.
- WHATELY, Archbishop.** Essays, viz.: Difficulties in the Writings of St. Paul, \$1.50; Peculiarities of the Christian Religion, etc., \$1.50; Historic Doubts Concerning Napoleon. Cloth, 40 cents.

*.*Send for a full descriptive Catalogue,

W. F. DRAPER, Publisher, Andover, Mass.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED
in Bible study should read our
memory primer.

Send a stamp for it *to-day.*

MEMORY CO., 4 West 14th St., N. Y. City.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

BAXTER C. SWAN,

MANUFACTURER OF
Church, Hall, and
LODGE FURNITURE,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Pews and Chapel Seatings, Pulpits,
Pulpit Chairs, Communion and Altar
Tables, S. S. Teachers' Desks &c.

Write for information to
244 & 246 South Second Street,
PHILAD'A, PA., U. S. A.



GREEK, HEBREW AND SEMITIC TEXT BOOKS.

AN INTRODUCTORY NEW TESTAMENT GREEK METHOD.

By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph. D., and REVERE F. WEIDNER, D.D. 8 vo., \$2.50 net.

CONTENTS: I. Fifty inductive Lessons, based on the Gospel of St. John. II.—1. A Critical Text of the Gospel of St. John. 2. A literal Translation of John, 1-4. 3. A Vocabulary of the Gospels and Epistles of St. John. 4. Lists of words occurring most frequently.—III. Elements of New Testament Greek Grammar.

"I thoroughly believe in the inductive method which has shaped the work and anticipate for it large usefulness and success. It is carefully edited and printed, and supplies an evident lack among the rudimentary text-books for the study of the Greek Testament."—Prof. J. H. TRAYER, Harvard University.

"A book likely to be widely popular with those who desire to know Greek enough to read the New Testament and would come directly at it. The method has two notable features which all teachers of the classics—and of languages generally—would do well to mark—the mastering of word-lists which comprise the ordinary vocabulary, and the memorizing of passages of the original text."—Prof. SAMUEL R. WIMANS, Princeton, N. J.

ELEMENTS OF HEBREW.

By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D. Eighth edition. Revised and indexed. 8vo., \$2.00 net.

An Elementary Grammar of the Hebrew Language, by an Inductive Method. Comprising systematic statements of the principles of Hebrew Orthography and Etymology, according to the latest and most scientific authorities, deduced from examples quoted in the work; with a practically exhaustive discussion and classification of the Hebrew Vowel-sounds.

INTRODUCTORY HEBREW METHOD AND MANUAL.

By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D. Fourth edition. 12mo., \$2.00 net.

A Text-Book for Beginners in Hebrew, by an Inductive method. Containing the text of Genesis, I. to VIII.; with notes, referring to the author's "Elements of Hebrew," Exercises for Translation, Grammar Lessons covering the Principles of Orthography and Etymology, and Lists of the most frequently occurring Hebrew words.

ELEMENTS OF HEBREW SYNTAX.

By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D. 8vo., \$2.00 net.

A presentation of the Principles of Hebrew Syntax, by an Inductive Method.

The method of presentation includes (1) a citation and translation of examples teaching a given principle; (2) a statement of the principle; (3) the addition of details and exceptions in smaller type; (4) a list of references (in the order of the Hebrew Bible) for further study.

HEBREW VOCABULARIES.

By WILLIAM R. HARPER, Ph.D. (In preparation.)

AN ARAMAIC METHOD.

By CHARLES RUFUS BROWN. PART I. Text, Notes and Vocabulary. 12mo., \$1.75 net. PART II. Grammar. 12mo., \$1.00 net.

Including brief statements of the principles of Aramaic Orthography, Etymology and Syntax. The method pursued is comparative and inductive. For the convenience of those using Harper's Elements of Hebrew, the arrangement has been adopted as far as possible from that work.

AN ASSYRIAN MANUAL.

By DAVID G. LYON, Ph.D. 8vo., \$4.00 net.

The manual contains a list of syllabic signs in most common use, a selection of some of the most important historical texts, transliterated in English letters, some pages of Cuneiform Texts, Paradigms, Comments and Glossary.

AN ARABIC MANUAL.

By JOHN G. LANSING, D.D. 8vo., \$2.00 net.

Containing the Letters; Vowels; Signs; Accent; Pause; Syllable; The Articles; Pronouns; different classes of Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Adverbs, with a table of the most common of these; Numerals; the Verb, with its Measures, Permutations, Assimilations, Forms, Voices, States, Moods, Persons, etc., Trilateral and Quadlateral, Strong and Weak, Inflections by Persons, Voices and Moods, Derived Forms, The Weak Verbs and other Verbs, with explanations, and Paradigms; The Noun, Kinds, Derivation, Classification, Verbal Adjectives, Declensions, etc., with examples under all sections.

*** Correspondence is earnestly solicited concerning copies for examination and introduction.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers,

743-745 Broadway, New York.

15 Large Royal Octavo Volumes.



13,000 Pages, 50,000 Titles.

THE INTERNATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA was published four years ago, to furnish a complete, comprehensive, ready reference cyclopaedia, at the lowest cost consistent with good paper, good type, good binding, and good editing. It is fulfilling the object of its publication.

No other cyclopaedia approaching it in size is sold at so low a price. It has 15 volumes, with 50,000 titles, and is able to meet all requirements.

No other cyclopaedia to-day so generally contains the latest information and statistics. Yet its cost is moderate, and terms of payment easy. Correspondence solicited.

Salesmen wanted. Address, **SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers, 753 & 755 Broadway, New York.**

FREE! CATALOGUE
 USEFUL AND MERITARIOUS ARTICLES
 ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
 FOR THE HOUSEHOLD
 Address: **TUBO COOKER CO.,**
 SUBURB OF CHICAGO, Park Ridge, Ill.



GOITRE, OR THICK NECK.
 I have a Positive, Speedy, Cleanly Harmless and almost Inexpensive Cure. Come or Write to me at 28 Arlington Court, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
 It is no Iodine Smear. Care made Permanent.
Dr. J. CASKEY.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Our **"TRUE APOLLO RING"**
 Is the thinnest ground Razor made, and needs but little stropping. If you want to own and use the best Razor it is possible to make, send us an order for this one at **\$2.00.**
 WIDTHS. 1/2 & 3/4 in.
 We carry a great variety of Razors, but have selected this one as the most desirable we or any one can offer. This is a **ROYAL RAZOR**, believe us. Sent by mail. Postage paid.
ALLING & LODGE, MADISON, IND.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

ARIZONA CURIOSITIES, Illustrated list, Indian and Stone-age Relics, free.
THE SUNDAY QUESTION, Moral and Scientific Companion.—Monthly, 25c. year; Ads 1c. word. Address, **BOX 20, FLORENCE, ARIZONA.**
 PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

KIRKPATRICK'S SAMUEL.--Vols. I & II.

Covering the Sunday School Lessons from July to December, 1889.

In the July OLD and NEW TESTAMENT STUDENT Prof. WILLIAM R. HARPER, in foot note on page 38 says:

"The 'studies' will follow Kirkpatrick's *Samuel* closely, because (1) it is necessary to have some common basis for work; (2) no better presentation of the material of *Samuel* has yet been made in English."

PRICE PER VOLUME,
90c. Net, Postpaid.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUB. CO.,
 28 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.

CALIGRAPH

MEDAL AWARDED!
GREATEST SPEED ON RECORD!!

T. W. Osborne, winner of international contest at Toronto, wrote on the Caligraph Writing Machine 630 words in five minutes, thus gaining for The Caligraph the championship of the world.

30,000
in
Daily Use.



For printed matter, etc., address

THE AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New York Branch, 237 Broadway.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Typewriter Headquarters

Unprejudiced authority on Writing Machines:
Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and largest
handlers of all makes, at lowest prices, in
the world. Two entire floors devoted to
selling, renting and exchanging

TYPEWRITERS
of all descriptions instruments
shipped with privileges of ex-
amination. Exchanging
a specialty. Three large
illustrated catalogues
free. Typewriter
Supplies. Attach-
ments and Nov-
elties for all
machines.
Do not
fail to
write us

70 BROADWAY,
N. Y. CITY.

14 LA SALLE ST
CHICAGO.



PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTI-DYSPEPTINE.

The most successful and certain cure for DYSPEPTIC, INDIGESTION, NAUSEA, CONSTIPATION and SICK HEADACHE. Insist on your Druggist getting it for you, or send \$1 to the manufacturers.

The PRIVATE FORMULA CO., Lebanon, Ohio.

WALL PAPER Selected by mail. New styles. perfect, full length. Handsome (olds 12c. a roll. Eastres etc. Damasks 15c. Heavy Embossed Golds 35c. Send 10c. for postage, stating papers wanted, and we will send to any address in U. S., samples with borders to match.

A. L. DIAMANT & CO., 1206 Market St., Phila., Pa.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

Indispensable to Clergymen



Combines the simplicity of the Hektograph without its great disadvantages, viz: waste, washing, etc.

The Simplex Duplicator.

The Simplest and Cheapest RELIABLE Duplicator extant.

150 to 200 Copies from One Original Writing—
(Original written with any ordinary pen).
50 to 100 Copies from Type written Original.
No washing, no inking roller, no stencil, no dotted lines.

The only really satisfactory process for duplicating Shorthand.

A negative is obtained on the plate by laying original face downward on same. The copies are obtained by laying plain sheet paper in rapid succession on the negative. After the desired number of copies is obtained, the pad is replaced in the cabinet, and in a few hours the negative has vanished and the plate is ready for use again.

Special Sizes for Clergymen, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Headquarters for all manifolding devices.

Mimeograph and Cyclostyle, \$12.00 each; Copy-graph, \$10.00.

ALL SUPPLIES ON HAND.—SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

C. BENSINGER & CO.,

37 CHURCH STREET,

NEW YORK.

NEW BOOKS.

SUPREME THINGS. By Rev. E. F. Burr, D.D., LL. D., author of "Celestial Empires," "Ecce Cœlum," etc. 12mo. Cloth, 430 pp., \$1.75.

Very suggestive, original, and striking: it reviews the great things of the kingdom, the Supreme Book, Supreme Law, Supreme Day, etc.

STUDIES IN LUKE'S GOSPEL. By Rev. C. S. Robinson, DD., LL. D. 12mo. 314 pp. Cloth, \$1.25. Stout paper, with cloth back, 50c. Bright, interesting, and helpful.

For International Lessons from Jan. to July, 1890.

SCRIPTURE SELECTIONS for Christmas, Easter, and Times of Affliction. By Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D. Double Small Pica. 8vo. 148 pp. Limp cloth, \$1. Grained leather, qt., \$1.75.

A copious collection, a convenient manual, in large, broad-faced type, for the use of clergymen. A handsome, desirable Christmas present for one's pastor.

American Tract Society,

150 Nassau St., & 304 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK.

Send **Entertainment Bureau**, Council Bluffs, Iowa, for free sample of the only monthly of the kind, outlining Entertainments for Churches, Societies and Homes. Also Publishers of "Old District School," "Temple of Fame," etc.

PHOTO OUTFIT complete. No chemicals or apparatus required. A child can operate it. **By Mail, 20 Cents.**

E. VAN SCHAAK, 61½ Patchen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

"This is one of the few periodicals that in spite of restriction to a special field, pleases the general reader quite as much as the historian and antiquarian."—N. Y. Independent.

THE * MAGAZINE * OF * AMERICAN * HISTORY.

The July Number, 1889, opened the Twenty-second Volume.

Subscription Price, \$5 a Year in Advance.

THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY is a brilliant, ably edited, and richly illustrated monthly periodical, which may be found in almost every cultivated home throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

It is the only magazine devoted exclusively to history and the literature, antiquities, and curiosities of history that covers the whole American field. It is conducted in a spirited and popular manner, and it is printed with such care and taste that it is a pleasure to turn its elegant pages.

It addresses itself to readers of all ages and creeds, furnishing information of permanent and priceless value, not only in original articles, prepared by the best living writers, but through its Original Documents, Reprints, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, Historic and Social Jottings, Book Reviews, and other notable departments.

The attractions which the publishers of the MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY have prepared for their readers for the current year are manifold, and of the most novel, varied and charming character. In accordance with the long since established custom of this periodical announcements are not usually made in advance of the appearance of successive monthly numbers. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: "The accomplished Editor has demonstrated that variety and entertainment and a bright and pleasing style may accompany the presentation of historical material of interest to readers of to-day, as well as of untold value to the future historian."

PUBLIC OPINION CONCERNING IT.

"THE MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY is a perpetual delight both to the student and the general reader, for it grows in value and interest with each new issue."—*Ottawa Free-Trader*.

"This periodical is one of the most valuable undertakings in American journalism."—*The Churchman*, July 7, 1888.

"We delight in this review, there are such choice chapters of American History told so vividly."—*Zion's Herald*, July 30, 1888.

"The distinguished ability with which it is conducted has made it an indispensable visitor to the table of authors and scholars, as well as a popular favorite."—*Boston Home Journal*.

"There are many readers who would enjoy it more than a novel. We repeat with emphasis everything we have said in the past commending this magazine, and add that it is one of the best periodicals we know of for reading aloud in the family circle or to a literary society."—*Christian Intelligencer*.

"Few magazines would be missed so much as this elegantly-contrived, excellently-written one, dealing with topics that connect the new with the old."—*Hartford Post*.

"Mrs. Lamb never publishes an uninteresting number of this periodical, which she edits with the greatest care."—*New York Times*.

"We consider this magazine one of the best we receive. In point of mechanical execution it is by all odds the best. It occupies its field alone, and so well does it do so that there is no need for any other to help in its work."—*Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, June 17, 1888.

"This periodical has never been in a more successful condition than at the present time. It is what the people like, and appeals to all who have an interest in historical subjects."—*Boston Herald*.

"Its articles are of decided and timely interest."—*Utica Herald*

"This excellent publication is a public benefactor as well as educator, exerting, as it does, an important influence in cultivating a taste for historic reading and a desire for historic knowledge."—*Freemason's Repository*.

"It never fails to please and instruct the reader. Its field is wide. It gathers up thrilling historic events that have escaped the historians, and puts them into such shape as to make them valuable for all time. What a treasure its files will be to the future historian!"—*Cumberland Presbyterian*.

"It is one of the most valuable and carefully edited journals of the day."—*Sacramento Record-Union*.

"No periodical of its class ranks higher, whether its subjects, its careful editing, or its illustrations are considered."—*Princeton Press*.

"In its pages, from month to month, appear the freshest, best authenticated, and most readable accounts of the great events in our national history, with entertaining sketches of Americans who have been prominent in the great movements of the age, besides much information of a miscellaneous character pertaining to the country and its history. It is printed in large, clear type, and copiously illustrated."—*New York Observer*.

Magazine of American History,

743 Broadway, New York City.

ATARRH HAY FEVER CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (two weeks apart) by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. Dixon & Son, 337 and 339 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

N. B.—This treatment is not a snuff or an ointment. Both have been discarded by reputable physicians as injurious.

AGENTS WANTED.

Our Agents Make \$100 to \$300 a Month Selling our goods on their merits. We want County and General Agents, and will take back all goods unsold if a County Agent fails to clear \$100 and expenses after a thirty days' trial, or a General Agent less than \$250. We will send large illustrated circulars and letter with a special offer to suit territory applied for, on receipt of 3 one cent stamps. Apply at once and get in on the boom. Address,

BENNER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Excelsior Building, Sixth Ave. and Grant St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.



A-CORN SALVE

Removes the Toe-Corn Every Time!
"The best thing I ever used."—H. M. KELLOG, Cortland, N. Y. "I cannot recommend it too highly."—J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Milesburg, Pa. Sold by Druggists, or send 15c to the
GIANT CHEMICAL CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** **25 CTS**

CONSUMPTION

25 CTS **PISO'S CURE FOR** **25 CTS**

CONSUMPTION

\$50 OUTFIT ON 30 DAYS' TIME TO AGENTS
(Guarantee \$150 profits) AGENTS
in four weeks or no pay, to travel or
work at home. No competition.
C. JARVIS & CO., Racine, Wis.

The highest authorities unanimously endorse
Brainerd & Armstrong's
WASH SILKS,
UNFADING ASIATIC DYES.

Sensational advertising is always strictly avoided in offering BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S FAST-DYED EMBROIDERY SILKS, but the fact that there are in the market many WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT WILL NOT WASH OF BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S ROPE, FILO, OUTLINING, TWISTED, KNITTING, CROCHETING, UNDERWEAR, NATURELLE, AND COUCHING SILKS, necessitates a word of Caution to Art Embroiderers. See that every Skein, Hank, Ball, or Spool bears our name. No other is genuine.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.
Factories, New London, Conn.
Leading Manufacturers in the world of materials for high-class Needlework and Decorative Embroidering.

"The Man of Galilee,"

BY
ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

The smallest of them all in size and the greatest of them all in matter.—*New Orleans Christian Advocate.*

Bound together like the links of a chain; there is no escape from the whole and no breaking through any one.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We have read many lives of Christ, but nothing quite so wholesome, helpful and convincing as this.—*The Critic.*

Send post paid for 80 cents by
A. G. HAYGOOD, Jr., or **HUNT & EATON,**
DECATUR, Ga., NEW YORK, N. Y.

MUSIC FREE!

We want the names and post office addresses of SINGING TEACHERS, CHOIR LEADERS, and SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, classified in the above-named order. To all who will send us a list of such names, we will mail a Song and Chorus in sheet music size and form, the price of which is 35 cents, FREE. We desire the list to be as large as possible, and would prefer that many different post offices be represented. We desire the names of none but good, reliable active people. Address,

THE ECHO MUSIC COMPANY,
LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

UNIVERSAL BATH.

Full, 100 lbs. in use. Vapor and Water—fresh, salt, Mineral.

Centennial Award, Medal and Diploma, against the world. Wholesale & Retail. Old Baths Renewed.

Send for Circulars. **E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

CHEAPEST AND BEST BATH
EVER KNOWN!
FREE CIRCULARS EXPLAIN ALL.
Address **E. J. KNOWLTON, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

"My soul! I mean that bit of Phosphorous which takes its place."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

CROSBY'S

VITALIZED PHOS-PHITES,

FROM THE NERVE-GIVING PRINCIPLES OF THE OX-BRAIN
AND THE EMBRYO OF THE WHEAT.

A VITAL Nutrient Phos-phite. not an inert Acid Phos-phate.

For twenty years has been the standard remedy with physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders.

It aids the bodily, and wonderfully the mental, development of children. IT RETARDS OLD AGE.

For nervous derangements, brain-fatigue, restlessness, dyspepsia, debility, it has been USED AND RECOMMENDED by Bishops Potter, Stevens, and Robertson; Presidents Mark Hopkins, Dudley, and Hamilton; Professors Parker, Draper, and Beard, and thousands of the world's best brain-workers.

It gives Bright New Life, Health, and Vigor to the Brain and Nerves.

56 West 25th Street, N. Y. For sale by Druggists; or sent by mail, \$1.00.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

A Century of Talking

Is not worth a

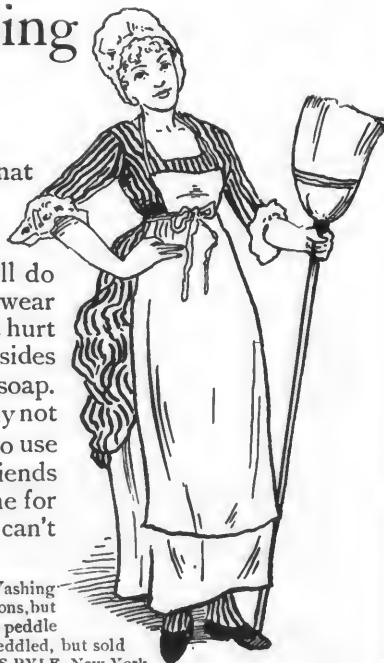
Minute's Proof

It don't take many minutes to prove that

Pyle's Pearline

will wash clothes, will clean house—will do it well—will save you time; labor; wear and tear; will reduce drudgery; will not hurt your hands; your clothes or paint, and besides will cost you no more than common bar soap. One honest trial will prove all that. Why not accept the testimony of the millions who use it, as proof of its virtue. Among your friends you'll find those who have used Pearline for years—ask them—they will tell you "can't do without it."

Beware Pearline is the original Washing Compound—used by millions, but imitated by thousands who peddle their stuff or give worthless prizes. Pearline is never peddled, but sold by all grocers. 251 Manufactured only by JAMES PYLE, New York.



A SERIES
OF
Inductive Bible Study Leaflets
ON THE
GOSPEL OF LUKE.

BY
WILLIAM R. HARPER and GEORGE S. GOODSPEED.

I. A Question of Method.—The Gospel of Luke is to be studied in 1890 by what is practically the whole Sunday school world. The *subject*, then, is settled. The *method* is the important thing. Those who conduct the schools and teach the Bible classes want the Bible taught in the *best* way. If there is a better or best method it is to the interest of all that it be adopted.

II. Points on the Question.—A better or best method of teaching the Gospel of Luke will include at least the following elements :

- (1) It will fix the student's attention on the Bible.
- (2) It will carry him over the whole Gospel, not treat him to scraps of it.
- (3) It will set him to work upon it and make him interested and indeed enthusiastic in the work.
- (4) It will by constant review and repetition fix the Scripture material in his mind and heart.
- (5) It will bring out the great religious lessons that the narrative was intended to convey.

III. The Inductive Bible Studies are offered to teachers and students as an endeavor to embody these elements of a desirable method in a convenient and practical form. In these "studies" :

- (1) The student's mind and thought are fixed upon the Scripture.
- (2) The whole Gospel is brought into the study.
- (3) The student is given something to do and careful directions as to how to do it.
- (4) The greatest possible help is afforded him in the line of guiding his own study ; the least possible help is given him which can be substituted for his own study.
- (5) Definite and detailed instructions are given to teachers in directing the work of the student.

IV. The Details of the Method.—The following detailed statement will give a definite idea of what is undertaken in these studies :

- (1) The Gospel of Luke is divided into twenty-four portions.
- (2) Each of these portions forms the basis of *two studies*, thus making forty-eight "studies" on the entire Gospel.
- (3) Four other "studies" of a general character will be added, closing with an examination on the work done upon the Gospel—thus making a course of "fifty-two "studies."

- (4) The *first study* upon each of these twenty-four portions is pursued in the following way:
- (a) It is divided into convenient sections for easy reading.
 - (b) In the case of each section (1) it is read over and its subject stated, (2) important or difficult words are studied, (3) a complete statement of the contents is made, (4) the particular religious lesson is sought.
- (5) In the *second "study"* on the same section, its material is *organized* as follows:
- (a) The contents are tabulated and briefly summarized.
 - (b) The more striking points of the Scripture passage are noted under the head of "observations."
 - (c) These "observations" are organized into "Topics" for study.
 - (d) The religious teaching of the whole passage is considered in its bearing on its present life and duty.

V. Different Grades.—This general method of study is adjusted to the needs of different classes of students. Four grades have been prepared.

- (1) *The Advanced*, for Bible students of a high class, ministers or Bible class teachers; these contain (a) the plan outlined above completely developed, (b) advice as to the best helps and authorities, (c) directions, more or less detailed, to teachers in the conduct of the work.
- (2) *The Progressive*, for students from twenty to twenty-five years of age: emphasizing (a) the Bible facts and statements, (b) the outline of the life of Jesus Christ, (c) topics of interest and importance growing out of these, (d) the religious lessons.
- (3) *The Intermediate*, for students from fifteen to twenty years, directed to the mastering, (a) of the Bible facts and statements, (b) of the outline of the life of Jesus Christ, (c) of the religious lessons.
- (4) *The Elementary*, for students from ten to fifteen years, devoted entirely (a) to the mastering of the Bible facts and narratives, (b) to the application of the religious lessons.

It is believed that this general method of study has been so adjusted to the needs and capacities of these different classes as to produce the best results for younger and older students.

VI. The Form of Publication.—The *Advanced Grade* is published in THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT STUDENT, four "studies" in each monthly issue, beginning January, 1890. The other grades, *Progressive*, *Intermediate* and *Elementary* are published only in pamphlet form, each pamphlet containing a month's studies of either grade.

VII. The Price.—(1) *Advanced Grade*, only in OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT STUDENT, \$1.50 a year.

- (2) *Progressive, Intermediate and Elementary Grades*, each grade published separately, four studies in each leaflet, twelve leaflets; each leaflet, 5 cents, single set of twelve leaflets for the year, 40 cents; fifty sets, 30 cents a year; one hundred sets, 25 cents a year.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

1. Sample copies of the *Advanced Grade of Studies 1 and 2* can be obtained of the Publishers.
2. The January leaflets containing studies 1 to 4 of the three lower grades are ready for distribution December 15th, 1889.
3. Each month's studies will be issued by the 15th day of the month preceding. Correspondence is invited. Address,

THE STUDENT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
336 Asylum St., Hartford, Conn., or 28 Cooper Union, New York.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE CHRIST,

BASED ON LUKE.

BY WILLIAM R. HARPER AND GEORGE S. GOODSPEED.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

(Copyrighted, 1890.)

Introductory Statements.—1. The series of "Studies" of which this is the first, will include forty-eight, all treating of the Life of the Christ, based on the Book of Luke.

2. The plan herewith presented does not aim to present results, but to suggest an order of work which will secure results.
3. It is not intended for professional scholars, but for students of any class who desire to study.

Helps.—1. Any good commentary will be found serviceable. The following books are particularly recommended as helpful and inexpensive:

- (1) *Cambridge Bible for Schools*, St. Luke, by F. W. Farrar, D. D., Macmillan & Co. (N. Y.), \$1.10 (abbreviated, *Farrar*); (2) *Handbooks for Bible Classes*, St. Luke, by T. M. Lindsay, D. D., 2 vols., Scribner & Welford (N. Y.), \$1.50 (abbreviated, *Lindsay*); (3) *The Handy Commentary*, St. Luke, by E. H. Plumptre, D. D., Cassell & Co. (N. Y.), \$1.00.
2. References will be made from time to time in these "studies" to the following works: (1) Van Oosterzee on *Luke* in the Lange series (abbreviated, *Van O.*); (2) the Pulpit Commentary, *St. Luke*, 2 vols. (*Pulp. Com.*); (3) Godet, on *Luke*, 2 vols. (*Godet*); (4) Westcott, *Introduction to the Gospels* (*Westc.*); (5) Stapfer, *Palestine in the Time of Christ* (*Stapf.*). References to other works will be made in full.
3. A "Life of Jesus Christ" while not indispensable will afford much assistance in the "studies." *The Life of Christ*, by Rev. J. Staiker, Scribner & Welford, 60 cts., is unsurpassed in real value by many larger works. The books of Farrar, Geikie, Edersheim, Vallings, and Ellicott are helpful. *The Life of Christ*, by Dr. B. Weiss, Scribner & Welford (N. Y.), 3 vols., \$9.00, is the latest and ablest work of German scholarship. It is a book for critical students.
4. A good Bible Dictionary will aid wonderfully in this work. The American Sunday School Union's (Schaff's) Dictionary of the Bible, \$2.00, is recommended. Smith's Bible Dictionary is the standard work. It is published in its unabridged form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Boston), 4 vols., \$20.00. There are numerous abridgments.
5. These "helps" must be rigidly held subordinate to the study and investigation of the text itself. The primary aim of these "studies" is to lead the student to do his own work.
6. It is understood that these "studies" are prepared on the basis of the Revised Version of the New Testament. The student will not permit himself to be without it even if he has no other help. It is better than any commentary.

Different Grades.—Four different grades of each "study" are published; the first or *primary* grade, arranged for those who have made least progress in biblical study; the second or *elementary*, for those who are somewhat older; the third or *intermediate* for those who are still older and have gained some experience in work of this kind; the fourth or *advanced*, for those who have time and are able to do work of still higher character. Only the *advanced grade* is published in the STUDENT (four studies in each monthly issue for 1890).* The other grades are issued separately in pamphlet form.†

STUDIES I AND II.—THE PRELUDE. LUKE I : 1-56.

Remark.—It is desirable that in beginning each "study" the entire passage assigned be read over rapidly and the main divisions of the narrative noted.

* The January number contains eight "studies," in order that ample material for study may be in the student's hands from the first.

† For full particulars, address The Student Publishing Co., 28, Cooper Union, New York City.

I. EXAMINATION OF THE MATERIAL.

[It will be noted that the following order is observed invariably in this work : (1) the verse or section is read and its contents stated in a general way ; (2) important or difficult words and phrases are studied ; (3) a complete statement of the contents of the verse or section is formed in view of the work already done ; (4) the religious teaching is sought.]

§ 1. Chapter 1 : 1-4.

1. Look over these verses and note their subject. Is it not *Origin, character and purpose of the Book* ?
2. Of words and phrases the following require study :* (1) *have-taken-in-hand* (v. 1), (a) the same Gk. word in Acts 9 : 29 ("went-about") ; 19 : 13 ("took upon") ; (b) in view of the context in this and the other passages does this word suggest more or less failure in the undertaking ? (2) *those matters*, etc., i. e., the life of Jesus ; (3) *delivered* (v. 2), (a) chiefly by word of mouth, (b) same word in Mk. 7 : 3 ; Acts 6 : 14 ; 1 Cor. 11 : 2, 23 ; (4) *which*, refers to "they" not to "us" ; (5) *eyewitnesses and ministers*, i. e., apostles chiefly ; (6) *traced-the-course-of* (v. 3), lit. "followed-alongside-of ;" note the figure ; (7) *in order*, either (a) order of time, or (b) of logical and spiritual relation—to be decided by further study of the book ; (8) *most-excellent*, probably an official title, cf. Acts 23 : 26 ; 26 : 25 ; (9) *know*, i. e., fully and clearly ; (10) *wast-instructed*, more fully "didst-receive-oral-teaching."
3. Is it not sufficient as a statement of the contents of this section to say, *Since many accounts of the life of Jesus had been prepared on the basis of what the apostles told us, I concluded to investigate all things and to write an orderly narrative, noble Theophilus, that you might be sure of what you had been taught.*
4. In view of the facts (1) that Luke put forth such effort to make clear and certain the facts of Jesus' life, (2) since he saw that faith depends on the certainty of them—(3) consider the obligation resting upon us to know the facts and to attain this certainty.†

§ 2. Chapter 1 : 5-7.

1. Read and note the subject : *The life and character of Zacharias and his wife.*
2. Words and phrases calling for examination are, (1) *Herod*† (v. 5), (a) date, (b) history, (c) character ; (2) *course of Abijah* (a) cf. 1 Chr. 23 : 6 ; 24 : 1, 10. (b) the use made of this in the chronology of Jesus' life ; § (3) *had no child* (v. 7), regarded as a misfortune. Why ?
3. Study the following condensation of the section ; *In Herod's reign there lived a priest, Z., and his wife, E., righteous people but childless in their old age.*
4. Observe an upright and godly personal and family life maintained in spite of the withholding of ardently desired blessings.

§ 3. Chapter 1 : 8-25.

1. This passage relates to *The angel's announcement to Zacharias, and its results.*
2. (1) *It came to pass* (v. 8), an O. T. phrase, one of many similar Hebraic phrases in this chapter ; (2) *thy supplication* (v. 13), (a) for a son ; how reconcile with the

* Besides the material in the commentaries, students will find a brief but helpful treatment in Westcott, pp. 196-198.

† A helpful presentation of these thoughts will be found in Alexander *Epistles of St. John* (Expositor's Library), pp. 45-48.

‡ See *Bible Dict.* art. Herod ; or Stapfer, pp. 68-70.

§ Cf. Farrar, p. 45.

- unbelief of v. 18? or (b) for the promised Messiah (Christ)*; (3) *John*, its meaning? (4) "there shall be wide-spread joy as a result of his birth" (v. 14); how was this fulfilled? (5) *filled with the Holy Ghost* (v. 15), in the O. T. sense, endowment with the gifts required for service, cf. Ex. 31: 3; Judg. 13: 29; 1 Sam. 11: 6; (6) *go before his face* (v. 17), i. e., be the Lord's herald; (7) *fathers to children* either (a) heal domestic troubles, or (b) recall the days of the patriarchs;* (8) *seen a vision* (v. 22), throws light on v. 11 "appeared;" (9) *reproach* (v. 25), in what it consisted?
3. The condensed statement of this passage may be arrived at as follows: (1) vs. 8-12, "While Z. burns incense in the temple the appearance to him of an angel terrifies him"; (2) vs. 13-17 "the angel says, You shall have a son named John who, endowed with spiritual power, shall be the herald of the Lord and prepare the people for him;" (3) vs. 18-25, "Z. asks for a sign and is made dumb by the angel until the word is fulfilled. On his return home Elizabeth conceives and hides herself." Summing up these several statements: *An angel appears to Z. in the midst of his priestly service and announces that a son shall be born to him named John who shall be the herald of the coming Lord. Z. is made dumb for doubting it. He returns home and the announcement begins to be fulfilled.*
4. May not the religious teaching be found in the fact that one who is to do a mighty spiritual work for God (1) is given somehow in answer to prayer; (2) to one least expecting him; (3) must himself practice self-denial and (4) must be filled with the Holy Ghost. Such a man is great in the sight of the Lord.

§ 4. Chapter 1: 26-38.

1. Does not your reading of these verses determine that they relate how *The angel announces to Mary that she shall bear Jesus?*
2. (1) *A virgin betrothed* (v. 27); learn something of the significance of betrothal among the Jews; † (2) *highly favored* (v. 28), etc.; what light on the character of M.? (3) *troubled*; why? (4) *Jesus* (v. 31), meaning (Mt. 1: 21)? (5) Were vs. 32 a, 33, fulfilled? Why not? (5) *handmaid*, what light on Mary's character?
3. The contents of these verses may be given thus: *The angel visits and salutes a betrothed virgin named Mary announcing, "You shall have a son Jesus, son and successor of David, son of God, since the Holy Ghost shall come upon you. Elizabeth, too, is to bear a son, according to God's promise." Mary accepts submissively the message of the angel.*
4. Observe the devout humility and obedience of one who is called to do and be that, which, though inexpressibly exalting, is associated with much that is incredible and humiliating.

§ 5. Chapter 1: 39-45.

1. Read this section and decide whether the subject of this section is *Mary's visit to Elizabeth.*
2. (1) *Went in haste* (v. 39); what reason for this journey? (2) *hill-country*, where? (3) *she that believed* (v. 45); further light on Mary's character.

* Cf. Pulp. Com. note.

† Cf. *Bib. Dict.*, arts. Betrothal, marriage; Bissell, *Biblical Antiquities*, pp. 44-46.

3. Note the following permanent statement: *Mary hastens to Elizabeth who, as she enters, is led to salute her as the mother of the Lord and blesses her faith with assurance of fulfillment.*
4. Is not your attention here directed to the need of sympathy and the helpfulness of it?

§ 6. Chapter 1: 46-56.

1. May this be called *Mary's Hymn*?
2. (1) Notice that vs. 46 and 47 state the same thought in different forms. This is a characteristic of Hebrew poetry called "parallelism;" find other examples in the hymn; (2) compare the language with that of the O. T., i. e. (a) with Hannah's song, 1 Sam. 2: 1-10; (b) with Ps. 35: 9; 111: 9; 103: 17; 98: 1; Isa. 31: 8; Mic. 7: 20; (3) *all generations*, etc.; light on Mary's faith: (4) in v. 52 note that the two lines express opposite thoughts; this is called *antithetic parallelism*, so v. 53; (5) study the statements of vs. 51-53 and inquire their meaning in the circumstances; e. g., (a) this is God's ordinary action in the world, or (b) he will do this through the birth and life of the Christ.
3. The contents of the hymn are worthy of special study; observe four strophes,* (1) vs. 46, 47, *my whole being rejoices in God, my saviour*; (2) vs. 48-50 [*my saviour*] *because he exalted me so that coming generations shall call me blessed, - therein displaying his might, his holiness and his mercy*; (3) vs. 50-53, *his mercy extends to all his servants, manifested in the power by which he abases the haughty and lifts up the lowly*, (4) *this mercy to his people being in fulfillment of promise.*
4. Does not this hymn illustrate God's mercy toward them that fear him (1) in lifting them up, (2) in protecting them, (3) in fulfilling his promises on their behalf.

II. CLASSIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL.

1. The Contents and Summary.

- 1) **The Contents.** The following table of the sections of the material is to be read, studied and reviewed until it is thoroughly mastered.

THE PRELUDE.

- vs. 1. ORIGIN, CHARACTER, AND PURPOSE OF THE BOOK.
- vs. 2. LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ZACHARIAS AND HIS WIFE.
- vs. 3. THE ANGEL'S MESSAGE TO ZACHARIAS AND ITS RESULT.
- vs. 4. THE ANGEL'S MESSAGE TO MARY.
- vs. 5. MARY'S VISIT TO ELIZABETH.
- vs. 6. MARY'S HYMN.

- 2) **The Summary.** Setting aside vs. 1-4 which is an introduction, gather under this the various *statements of the contents* into a general view of the thought of the whole passage, e. g. *In the reign of Herod an angel announces (1) to the old priest Zacharias that his wife Elizabeth shall bear him a son who is to be the herald of the Lord; (2) afterwards to Mary, a betrothed virgin, that the Holy Ghost shall come upon her and she shall bear Jesus the Christ of God. Meekly receiving this message she hastens to Elizabeth who greets her as the mother of the Lord, whereupon Mary sings of God's mercy in exalting her as well as all lowly ones, putting down the haughty, and fulfilling his promises to Israel.*

* Lindsay I, pp. 50, 51 (notes), gives an excellent analysis.

2. Observations upon the Material.

The following statement of facts or conclusions which are of importance in connection with the passage are to be read carefully and considered.

- 1) 1:2. Those who saw Jesus and worked with him told to believers what they saw and heard of him.
- 2) 1:1,3. What former writers had stated about the life of Jesus did not entirely satisfy the writer of this work.
- 3) 1:3. He claims for his work (1) careful examination into sources (2) accuracy, (3) completeness, (4) orderly arrangement.
- 4) 1:1-4. The preface indicates that it was written by a man of education and literary ability.
- 5) 1:4. The book is written to a Christian who is acquainted with the subject in order to establish him in the faith.
- 6) 1:5. In passing to this and the following verses the style changes and is characterized by Hebraic forms of thought.
- 7) 1:5-56. Two visits of angels and four other miraculous events are referred to.
- 8) 1:5-56. The whole narrative is marked by delicacy and reserve.
- 9) 1:5-56. The persons mentioned are expecting the coming of the Christ.
- 10) 1:5,17. The herald of the Lord is to come from a priestly family but is himself to be a prophet.
- 11) 1:8-11. Note that certain elements of the temple service are here mentioned. Cf. Lindsay, *Luke* I., p. 44 for a description.
- 12) 1:35. The reasoning of the angel may be thus stated:—"Since the child is to be holy, the Holy Spirit must come upon thee," i. e. the moral character of the Christ makes this miraculous event a necessity.
- 13) 1:46-55. The hymn of Mary is in view of the O. T. and shows her acquaintance with it.
- 14) It is possible, in view of v. 3, that this account was given to Luke by Mary herself.

3. Topics for Study.*

- 1). **Early Gospel Literature.**† [Obs. 1, 2]: (1) The origin of this literature in the oral teaching of the apostles. (2) Read Acts 2: 22-24, 32, 36, 42; 10: 36-43; 1 John 1: 1-3 and observe, (a) the apostles preached and taught concerning the life of Jesus, but, (b) they emphasized his death and resurrection, (c) their purpose was rather to convert and edify hearers than to inform them. (3) Consider whether these writings depending upon this oral teaching would be, (a) complete, (b) continuous or (c) fragmentary, (d) disconnected. (4) Estimate their historical character. (5) What did Luke think of them?
- 2). **The Gospel of Luke.**‡ [Obs. 3-5]: (1) Learn the witness of early Christian writers to the authorship of this book. (2) Read Col. 4: 14 (cf. vs. 10, 11); 2 Tim. 4: 11; Phile. 24 for facts about Luke. (3) Might not Luke have had just the mental qualities of the writer of this preface, (1-4)? (4) Consider the purpose of this work for edification, (a) comparing John 20: 30, 31, (b) observing the importance of this fact in judging of the character and arrangement of the work.
- 3). **The Message to Mary.**§ [Obs. 12-14]: (1) Form a general estimate of Mary, from the material gathered e. g. vs. 28, 34, 38, 39, 45, 47-56. (2) Determine whether her character had anything to do with the Divine choice. (3). Thoughtfully consider the event of v. 35, (a) gathering the indications of its historical character, (b) noting how few references there are to it in the rest of the N. T. and seeking the reason.

* Observe that here the "observations" are arranged topically for further study. "Observations" which are not dealt with here will be considered in connection with other similar material which will come up in later "Studies."

† These points are considered in the Introductions to Farrar and Lindsay; in Pulp. Comm., p. 1, 2; in Reuss' *History of N. T. I.*, §§ 29-39, 52, 163-178.

‡ Cf. Westc. pp. 195-198, 238-241; the Introductions to the Commentaries; Reuss' *History of N. T.* §§ 179-185, 200-209.

§ Cf. some thoughtful remarks in Pulp. Comm., pp. 6, 7.

4. Religious Teaching.

Let all the religious teachings of the sections be gathered up into the one great lesson of the passage. Does it not have to do with the *Proclamation of a Deliverer and Preparation for him*, (a) all originating in a *divine impulse*, (b) all according to *divine promise*, (c) all finding its earthly beginning among devoted servants of God, (d) the deliverer himself to be preceded by a human herald, and (e) though the Son of God, also the son of Mary.

STUDIES III AND IV.—BIRTH AND BOYHOOD OF JOHN AND JESUS. LUKE 1 : 57—2 : 52.

Remark: It is desirable that in beginning each "study" (1) the material of the preceding "study" be reviewed, and (2) the entire passage assigned be read over rapidly and the main divisions of the narrative noted.

I. EXAMINATION OF THE MATERIAL.

[It will be noted that the following order is observed invariably in this work : 1) the verse or section is read and its contents stated in a general way ; (2) important or difficult words and phrases are studied ; (3) a complete statement of the contents of the verse or section is formed in view of the work already done ; (4) the religious teaching is sought.]

§ 1. Chapter 1 : 57-66.

1. Read and note the subject : *Birth of John and events attending it.*
2. The following words and phrases may be studied with the helps available : (1) *Eighth day*, v. 59, cf. Gen. 17 : 12 ; (2) *would-have-called*, lit. "were calling," i. e. "wanted to call"; (3) *made-signs* (v. 62), was Z. deaf also? (4) *writing-tablet* (v. 63), see Comm. or Bib. Dict. for description ; (5) *marvelled*, was it in view of both mother and father agreeing *independently* on this name? (6) *noised-abroad* (v. 65), so that Luke may have learned thus these facts ; (7) *hand of the Lord*, etc., an O. T. phrase, cf. Judg. 2 : 15 ; Ezra 7 : 9.
3. Study the following condensation of this section : *The child of E. is born amid rejoicing, circumcised, named John by mother and father. The father at once recovers speech and praises God. These things move all who hear of them to wonder, fear and consider the future.*
4. Observe how much greater likelihood of the growth of a child in righteousness, when, as in this case, in the giving of his name, in the life and the belief of his parents and in the universal expectation, the atmosphere of godly influences is thrown about him from the beginning.

§ 2. Chapter 1 : 67-79.

1. Look over these verses and note the subject. Is it not *The hymn of Zacharias* ?
2. (1) *prophesied* (v. 67), (a) note the revival of prophecy, (b) in what sense this is called prophecy (cf. *Van O.*, note on v. 67) ; (2) *hath-wrought-redemption* (v. 68), (a) lit. "wrought red," though still in the future, regarded as past, (b) "redemption" equals "deliverance," (c) is it from national oppressors or national sins? (3) *horn of salv.* (v. 69), cf. Ps. 18 : 2 ; 92 : 10 ; (4) v. 74, first political freedom, then righteousness ; (5) *remission of sins* (v. 77), i. e. when their sins are remitted the nation will know that deliverance is at hand, Mk. 1 : 4, (cf. *Pulp. Comm.*, note on v. 72) ; (6) *the dayspring* (v. 78) see the explanation of the figure in *Lindsay*, note on v. 78.

Horsford's

ACID * PHOSPHATE.

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. HORSFORD.

ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR

**Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Exhaustion, Headache,
Tired Brain,**

And all Diseases arising from Indigestion and Nerve Exhaustion.

This is not a compounded "patent medicine," but a preparation of the phosphates and phosphoric acid in the form required by the system.

It aids digestion without injury, and is a beneficial food and tonic for the brain and nerves.

It makes a delicious drink with water and sugar only, and agrees with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

Descriptive pamphlet free.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION.—Be sure the word "Horsford's" is printed on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

TOPICAL SCRAP-BOOK SYSTEM.



THE NEED OF IT.

Articles of great value are constantly appearing in the secular and religious periodicals, and any one who does not save valuable newspaper matter is losing a great deal. The words of One wiser than Solomon are pertinent here—"Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost."

But all the methods for preserving newspaper clippings previously in use have *serious defects*—take too much time to find them, to fold, refold, and replace them, and are not handy for rapid reference. Now the

TOPICAL SCRAP-BOOK SYSTEM

does away with all these difficulties. With this library any literary person secures, in handsome form and at his fingers' ends, a systematic classification of all valuable newspaper matter. It is not one or two scrap-books filled with all sorts of matter, but

A "SEPARATE" SCRAP-BOOK

for each important subject, made *expressly for the purpose*, with the title lettered on the back. (See cut above.)

THE TITLES.

We put upon the books ANY TITLE YOU WANT. The following titles are suggested:

1. Illustrations. 2. Temperance. 3. Miscellaneous. 4. Social Questions. 5. Politics. 6. Education. 7. Christian Work. 8. Sermons. 9. The Bible.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

TOPICAL SCRAP-BOOK SYSTEM.



10. Missions. 11. The Church. 12. Christianity. 13. Personal. 14. God. 15. Book Reviews. 16. Isms. 17. Eschatology. 18. Sunday-School, the Young. 19. The Christ. 20. Sin and Atonement. 21. Holy Spirit. 22. Exegetical. 23. Devotional. 24. Homiletic Notes. 25. Social Questions. 26. Duties and Graces. 27. Preachers and Preaching. 28. Biographical. 29. Revivals. 30. Health.

Many Thousands have been Sold.

We have several patrons who, having purchased copies three or four years ago, have been adding volumes until now they are numbered in Roman letters between XL. and L.

It is the best system ever invented, and has the indorsement of hundreds of prominent literary men, among them being: Ex-Presidents Andrew D. White of Cornell, and Martin B. Anderson of Rochester; Presidents Dodge of Colgate University, and Francis L. Patton of Princeton College; Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D.D., Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D.D., and Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D.

Send for descriptive Catalogue containing testimonials, or order direct from this advertisement.

Price.—The volumes are put at the *marvelously low* price of 75 cts. each; all charges prepaid; 5 per cent. discount on 6 volumes, 10 per cent. on 12 volumes.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.,
P. O. BOX 1858. 28 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS AND SOLE OWNERS.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

After careful examination of several testimonials from the *original letters* of clergymen, physicians and others, the Publishers of THE STUDENT are satisfied that Dr. Evory's Diamond Catarh Remedy is a valuable medicine, and will vouch for the genuineness of the testimonials printed in THE STUDENT from time to time. Dr. Evory has hundreds similar to the following:

38 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.

DR. EVORY.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled for fifteen years with Scrofula Catarh; have had thirteen pieces of bone taken from my nose; have tried many physicians, but of no avail. I found great relief in using your Diamond Catarh Remedy. It has stopped the had smell, which at times would be so bad I could not go into company, and that is worth thousands of dollars to me. All tell me they never saw such a change as there is in me since I have been using your Remedy. With grateful thanks,

I remain yours respectfully,
H. M. SEARLES.

We have used the Simplex Duplicator in the offices of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT STUDENT and take pleasure in saying to the readers of this magazine that, after having tried several devices for making duplicate copies, we find the Simplex Duplicator the best for our purposes, and we believe it will give perfect satisfaction to such of our readers as are in need of an apparatus of this kind. We call your attention to the advertisement in this issue of the STUDENT, and think you will find it to your advantage to write to the manufacturers for a descriptive circular and further particulars.

Clergymen, Professors, Teachers and Students in the institutions of higher learning will be interested in the *Wherewithal* Company's advertisement found on another page.

Seven minutes elapse, and time records their flight, but, in that short period, is furnished proof, that the New Wherewithal System of Education (how to think, how to study, how to attain man's stature in mind and its full developments, for business, for enterprise, for successful careers) is abreast of any design or invention of this active century's endeavor.

A *Wherewithal* is a two page portfolio, its front lid its title and directions. Its back lid the seven words and the thirty-one definitions. The two inside pages the seven words and practice sheets. No less an

authority than the *Scientific American*, says in its issue of Oct. 26, 1889: "Any given subject is assigned as an exercise and these seven questions related to it have to be answered. There is really a great deal in the method; its best proof is to apply it to some subject, when it will be found surprising how it draws out one's ideas; a useful adjunct to education, and might receive extensive application in families as well as in schools."

Reader, there are seven laws of your mind that may not have been brought into subjection to your will power before; on those laws this system is built, to endure through coming ages, easy of comprehension (and proving it as directed, after obtaining a one dollar copy), you feel enriched as by no other investment, capital increased, that never takes its flight. We quote one paper, the *Scientific American*, we could quote from hundreds of them. The system minimises labor of mind or hand, as no invention of the present day, however labor-saving they may be, and all by seven words and thirty-one definitions.

THE WHEREWITHAL COMPANY,
Girard Building, Broad & Chestnut Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

One of the employees from the publication office of THE STUDENT, saw a little girl, under four years of age, wearing an artificial limb with rubber foot, made by A. A. Marks. This little girl had her foot crushed by the cars; but in stepping she was so quick and graceful that her injury was hardly noticeable.

Clergymen and other readers of THE STUDENT, who have acquaintances suffering from the loss of hands or feet will confer a great favor upon such unfortunate person by putting them into communication with A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, N. Y.

"For seven long years I struggled away, farming, running a mill, etc., until I was fortunately introduced to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va., by my brother, and I went to work at once, and in *seven months* I had made more clear money than I had made in the seven years before. They took me right by the hand from the start, and seemed to be very glad of the chance to show me how to do it." This is about what a young man said a year or so ago of the above-mentioned firm. Since that time he has been steadily at work for them, and is now one of the happiest men in America. If you need employment, it would be a good thing for you to follow this young man's example.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.,
P. O. Box 1858, Cooper Union, New York City.

CHOICE BOOKS

FOR INTELLIGENT

BOOK-BUYERS AND READERS.

Principles and Practice of Morality.

Or, Ethical Principles Discussed and Applied. By EZEKIEL GILMAN ROBINSON, D.D., LL.D., late President of Brown University. 12mo, cloth, 264 pages, \$1.50

"Dr. Robinson's exposition of the facts and philosophy of ethics is not surpassed in clear thinking, exact definition and familiarity with historical ethics by any work which we have seen."—*The Christian Inquirer*, (New York.)

Institutes of General History.

For the use of general readers and students of history. Confidently believed to be by far the best general history extant. By E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University, late Professor in Cornell University. 12mo, cloth, 452 pages; price, \$2.00.

"Altogether the work is one of remarkable merit."—*Dr. George P. Fisher, Yale University*, (in *Yale Review*).

Institutes of Economics.

By E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, D.D., LL.D., President of Brown University, late Professor of Economics and Finance in Cornell University. 288 pages, cloth, introductory price, \$1.30.

This is a succinct manual of political economy on a plan thoroughly its own. Clergymen, lawyers and general students, who wish a concise view of what political economy at present is, will find these Institutes their readiest resource.

"The author has clear conceptions, and makes them clear. The book will greatly aid in the further development of political economy."—*Public Opinion*.

Studies in Pedagogy.

By Gen. THOMAS J. MORGAN, A.M., D.D., U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, late Principal Rhode Island State Normal School, Providence. Retail price \$1.75.

Every teacher and educator should have this volume. It treats of the following topics, among others: "Training the Senses," "Training the Feelings," "Causing to Learn," "Philosophy of Questioning," etc.

"You have given us a treatise which is at once philosophical and practical—a treatise in which the art of education is made to yield the principles of a science of education, to the end that these principles may re-act

on the art by giving to the practical teacher a philosophical conception of method in his educational work. Your book is full of inspiration and guidance."—*President James C. Welling, Columbia University, Washington, D. C.*

Educational Mosaics.

By Gen. THOMAS J. MORGAN. A choice collection from many writers (chiefly modern) of Thoughts bearing on Educational questions of the day. 12mo, cloth, retail price, \$1.50.

"Its wealth of information and suggestion could not be condensed into a treatise of the same size."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

Through Death to Life.

Ten sermons on the Great Resurrection Chapter of St. Paul. By REUVEN THOMAS, D.D., Ph.D., Pastor of Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass. 12mo, cloth, gilt, price, \$1.25.

This volume is a notable and valuable contribution to the literature of a theme which touches more closely than any other the mystery and destiny of human life.

Introduction to the Books of the Old Testament.

With analyses and numerous references to illustrative literature. By O. S. STEARNS, D.D., Professor of Biblical Interpretation in Newton Theological Institute. A book for every reader and student of the Bible. 12mo, cloth, price, \$1.00.

"A very slight acquaintance with its contents will convince those who have been reading without guidance that the work is exactly what they need."—*Boston Herald*, Oct. 29, 1888.

The Social Influence of Christianity.

With special reference to contemporary problems. By DAVID J. HILL, LL.D., President of Rochester University. 231 pages, full cloth, gilt, price, \$1.25.

"'Robert Elsmere' and this book have kinship; the one a novel by a 'come outer,' the other a careful exposition by a 'stay iner.'"—*Boston Post*.

For sale by the leading booksellers, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price.

SILVER, BURDETT & CO., Publishers,

6 Hancock Ave., Boston, Mass.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.



WHAT IGNATIUS DONNELLY SAYS:
"DEAR SIR:—Please send me another box of Pens. Be sure to send the Taddella brand; I have used them for some time, and prefer them to any other. Very respectfully yours,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY."


If your Stationer does not keep
TADELLA'S ALLOYED PENS
send us his business card and 10c. for samples of 12 styles. ST. PAUL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., ST. PAUL, Minn., or HENRY BAINBRIDGE & CO., NEW YORK CITY. Name this paper.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

**KNOW YE THYSELF!
TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED THAT
Dr. Evory's California Diamond
CATARRH REMEDY**

Cures Catarrh, Deafness, Sore Throat, Cough, Colds, Clogging of Head and Throat, Difficult Breathing, Hoarseness, Headache Restores the Voice, Sense of Smell, &c. Instant Relief. 50c. by Druggists or mail. Testimonials free.

A. F. EVORY & CO., Props.,
P. O. Box 3360. 166 Greenwich St., N. Y. City.



PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HELPS for PREACHERS.

	Retail Price.	To Minis- ters by Mail.
SERMON STUFF. Fifty-seven Suggestive Outlines of Sermons. By Rev. S. D. McConnell, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. 2nd edition. 236 pages, 12mo, cloth.....		1 00
"Frank, straightforward, never stopping at a half-way house, because the road before is rugged, above all freshly original, full of mental and spiritual force, throbbing with the life blood of that message that has gone to the ends of the world, we welcome this stuff as on the whole the best published work of the American pulpit, to be compared with the fragments of Robertson, which it in more ways than one closely resembles."— <i>The Church of To-day.</i>		
THE WORLD AND THE KINGDOM. Being the Pad-dock Lectures for 1888. By Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Bishop of Mississippi. Fourth Edition. 12mo, cloth	75	60
"To say that these Lectures are admirable is saying but little—they are more; they are eloquent, forceful and convincing. Their lines of argument are well laid, and the reader lays the finished volume down with a fuller faith and a larger and stronger hope."— <i>Christian at Work.</i>		
FAINT YET PURSUING, and 31 Other Sermons. By the Author of "How to be Happy Though Married" (Rev. E. J. Hardy, M. A.) 286 pages, 12mo, cloth.....	1 25	1 00
"One of the most practical and readable volumes of Sermons ever published."— <i>The British Weekly.</i>		
CONTEMPORARY PULPIT LIBRARY. The Latest Sermons of Great Preachers :		
1. Fifteen Sermons by Canon H. P. Liddon.....	1 00	80
2. Sixteen Sermons by Bishop Magee of Peterboro..	1 00	80
3. Twenty Sermons by F. W. Farrar, D. D.....	1 00	80
These three divines are beyond question the greatest pulpit orators in the English Church. Their sermons are powerful, suggestive and inspiring.		
THE DICTIONARY OF ANECDOTE, Incident, Illustrative Fact. Selected and arranged for the Pulpit and Platform by the Rev. Walter Baxendale, with Index of Cross Reference and Texts. Illustrated. 690 pages, thick royal 8vo, cloth.....	4 00	3 40
"This is a great book. He has here gathered fresh, pointed, and varied illustrations for the pulpit and the platform. We are surprised at the comprehensiveness of subjects and the fullness of treatment. There are some six hundred topics. The paper is good and the type clear. We predict for this book a generous sale."— <i>Zion's Herald.</i>		
A HAND-BOOK OF BIBLICAL DIFFICULTIES; or, Reasonable Solution of Perplexing Things in Sacred Scripture. Edited by Rev. Robert Tuck, B. A. Amply Indexed. Second Edition. 568 pages, 8vo, cloth.....	2 50	2 00
"The broken shaft of infidels and sceptics, who have assailed the Bible because of these passages, lies harmless on every page. No reader of the Bible should be without this key to Scriptural difficulties."— <i>The Pulpit Treasury.</i>		
SCIENTIFIC ILLUSTRATIONS AND SYMBOLS. Moral Truths Mirrored in Scientific Facts. Designed for the use of the Senate, the Pulpit, the Bar, the Orator, and the Lover of Nature. By a Barrister of the Inner Temple. Small 8vo, cloth.....	2 50	2 00
"An exceedingly valuable book for preachers."		
CANON FARRAR'S NEW BOOK.		
EVERYDAY CHRISTIAN LIFE; or, Sermons by the Way. By FREDERICK W. FARRAR, D. D. 12mo, cloth..	1 25	1 00
In this volume the distinguished author has collected twenty of his parochial discourses, all of which treat of themes in practical daily life. They are free from controversy, and touch only subjects which have wide and deep interest to every reader. The charming eloquence and searching thought of Canon Farrar pervade every page of the book, and make it one above many to read and own.		

Thomas Whittaker, Publisher, 2 & 3 Bible House, New York.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SING OUT THE OLD YEAR!
SING IN THE NEW!**

AUTUMN LEAVES---OF MUSIC.

EMERSON'S NEW RESPONSES. (60 cts., \$6.00 doz.) for Quartet and Chorus (Choirs; 74 short pieces of sacred music of the best character, such as your choir needs.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE. (35 cts., \$3.60 dozen), by L. O. Emerson and Edwin Moore. Earnest, refined, elevated poetry and music, which will be most welcome to the best classes of temperance workers.

SONG HARMONY. (60 cts., \$6 doz.), by L. O. Emerson. Just exactly the book that will suit you for this winter's Singing Classes. Also an appropriate and good book for High Schools. Adopt, without fear, for Graded Schools, our

SONG MANUAL. (Book 1, 30c., \$3 doz.; or Book 2, 40c., \$4.20 doz.; or Book 3, 50c., \$5.00 doz.) Admirably adapted to the different ages of school life, with plain instructions and best of music.

Select for practice in your Singing Society one of our noble and beautiful **CANTATES** (send for list), or the easy Oratorio, **EMMANUEL**, (\$1 by Trowbridge; or for Fairs and Festivals, the peculiarly nice, pretty and easy **DAIRY MAIDS' SUPPER**, (30c., \$1.50 doz.), by Lewis; or for the children, Macey's new **STRANGE VISITORS, or A MEETING OF THE NATIONS**, (30c., \$3 doz.); or the **KINGDOM OF MOTHER GOOSE**, (25c., \$2.25 doz.) by Mrs. Boardman.

ANY BOOK MAILED FOR RETAIL PRICE.

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, N. Y.

PASTOR'S VISITING RECORD.

By the Rev. Robert T. Jones.

Price \$5.00.

Arranged to record calls upon the entire church and congregation. To use from house to house.

PROVISION IS MADE FOR

1. Members of church and congregation, arranged according to streets, with record of calls.

2. Members of church, arranged alphabetically; and

3. In the back part space is left for an alphabetical list of church members only.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED.

ADVANTAGES.

1. This method enables a pastor to see at a glance upon whom he has called in his entire congregation, how often, and in what month; and also upon whom he has not called.

2. It enables him to keep in the same book an alphabetical list of his members only.

3. It gives him a cheap and convenient book with which to do this work.

**C. VENTON PATTERSON
PUB. CO.**

COOPER UNION, New York.

(P. O. Box 1,858.)

**THE HAMMOQUETTE
RECLINING CHAIR
IS THE CHEAPEST, BEST AND MOST POPULAR CHAIR EVER PRODUCED.**



The very shadows of dreamland hover about this chair. To look at it twice is to feel sleepy, and as you commit your body to its honest depths you murmur, in the words of Dick Swiveller, "I am going to the balm."

Indeed no chair can give you surer or swifter passage thither. It is cunningly contrived to follow your every motion with an accommodating change of shape.

The whole chair is a perfect automation. If you stretch out, it stretches out; if you sit erect, it sits erect; if you rise, it actually lands you on your feet.

IT IS THE BEST Reclining, Reading, Invalid, Lounging, Sleeping, Steamer or Smoking Chair made.

MAXIMUM OF COMFORT. MINIMUM OF EXPENSE.

Our catalogue, showing hundreds of testimonials from delighted purchasers, sent on application. Address:

LOVELL MFG. CO., Ltd., Erie, Pa.

Mention this paper.

"THOUGHTS FOR THOUGHT."

Discussions of Timely Topics by

WILLIAM FREDERIC FABER.

160 pp., 12mo. Price, post-paid. Fine cloth, 75 cents
Paper, 40 cents.

CONTENTS.

- I. Church and State: A Plea for their Complete Separation.
- II. Church and State: Religious Benefits from their Complete Separation.
- III. Divisions of American Christendom.
- IV. The Coming Church.
- V. America's Hope and Mission.
- VI. The Nation.
- VII. The Family and the Education of the Young.

As will appear from the above list of subjects, these discussions deal with some of the most vital questions now confronting the American citizen and the American Christian.

With the profound conviction that in this land and in this age conditions are at hand as nowhere else and never in the past, and with profound faith in the Christ as the Lord of Men and the Hope of Humanity Mr. Faber sketches for us in outline the possibilities and the demands of the times. He brings to his task the result of extended study and careful thought. Careful in his generalizations, the writer when once he has reached a conclusion leads his reader with him, or challenges honest argument to refute the same. The style is clear and forcible, free from redundancy and the stock phrases of religious cant.

**C. VENTON PATTERSON
PUB. CO.**

COOPER UNION, New York.

(P. O. Box 1,858.)

GOOD FOR 50 CENTS!

Cut this out, for this card and 60 cents cash or postage stamps will pay for 10 choice pieces of Sheet Music, usually sold for \$5 to \$10. Catalogue mailed free for you to select from. Order it, S. R. HUYETT, St. Joseph, Mo.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS



Clear Disc
of
9 FEET
With Oil,
or
15 FEET
with
Lime Light.

COLT'S
Patent
PARABOLON,
for
OIL OR LIME
Light.

Improved Magic Lanterns, Stereopticons, Lantern Slides and Special Apparatus.

J. B. COLT & CO.,

Manufacturers,

16 Beekman Street, New York.
P. O. Box 2773. Correspondence Solicited.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS

"SCIENCE OF THE DAY."

By REV. E. NISBET, D. D. Author of "Resurrection of the Body: Does the Bible Teach it?" etc. Cloth extra, 12mo., \$1.00.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Dr. Nisbet is a fascinating writer, as well as a profound and independent thinker. This, his latest work, is a concise and remarkably able presentation of all points of contact between the scientific and biblical history of creation. He brings all lines of scientific knowledge, thought and research, to a focus. All the latest teachings of science, comprising a large amount of matter to be gathered elsewhere only by extensive reading, is here to be found. This volume will be of great value to all persons who would be abreast with current thought.—*Sinclair Christian Advocate.*

The volume is written with a spirit of candor and fairness, and it is capable of both instructing and convincing such as may be in either ignorance or doubt respecting the alleged conflict between what Moses wrote and what science has proved.—*The New York Churchman.*

The author has crystallized the product of twenty years' study in this book. The aim of the work is to deal with all points of contact between science and the Bible history of creation. The writer takes the ground that human interpretations of the Bible and science—pseudo-science and the Bible, may conflict—science and the Bible, never.—(*Hock Island (Ill.) Daily Union.*)

"Science of the Day" is a brief but thorough resume of the latest teachings of science in this entire field, is presented and reviewed. The questions are clearly stated, the evidence carefully summarized and judicially weighed; conclusions are arrived at which are not only warranted by the author's exposition, but are confirmed by the most eminent scientific authorities.—(*The Boston (Mass.) Watchman.*)

We hardly know a book of equal space containing so much that is truly informing and satisfactory. It deals with the latest questions; and there seems to be nothing overlooked or thrust aside. He meets theory with fact and phenomenon, and so arrays these that they carry conviction. It is emphatically a book for the times. It condenses volumes into a single page.—(*Cincinnati (O.) Journal and Messenger.*)

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUB. CO.
Cooper Union, New York. (P. O. Box 1,858.)

HEAVEN AND HELL.

By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, 420 pages, paper cover. Mailed prepaid for 14 Cents.

THE TRUE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

By EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, 1,000 octavo pages, cloth. Mailed prepaid for \$1.30. Address the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City.

VIOLET INK. 1 Powder and 1 Fountain Pen 10c. Makes 1 quart. Agents wanted. GEO. BUNCE, 534 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS

THE FURMAN
FOR STEAM
HOT WATER
BOILER

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST
AND BOOKS ON HEATING
ADDRESS HERENDEEN MFG. Co. GENEVA N.Y.

The Problem of Human Life.

By WILFORD HALL.

Cloth, 524 double column pages, Price \$2.00.

Is by far the most popular book of the kind ever published; more than 60,000 copies having been sold in a few years. Those desiring to know the reason for this extraordinary sale will read the following press notices which are but a hundredth part of those we could print.

PRESS OPINIONS.

[From the ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY, N. Y.]
"A very remarkable book, demonstrating, as we think, the utter fallacy of scientific materialism."

[From the METHODIST PROTESTANT, Baltimore, Md.]
"This is the book of the age, and its author need aspire to no greater literary immortality than the production of this work will give him; and thousands of the best educated minds that have been appalled by the philosophical teachings of modern scientists, will 'rise up and call him blessed.'"

[From the JOURNAL AND MESSENGER, Cincinnati.]
"The Problem of Human Life is a very unexpected contribution to scientific polemics, which, if its reasonings shall be justified, on thorough investigation, will prove to be one of the loftiest achievements of this age, and affect one of the mightiest scientific revolutions ever seen."

[From the DOMINION CHURCHMAN, TORONTO.]
"We most cordially concede to The Problem of Human Life the well-earned title—the book of the age. Doubtless the God of Providence has raised up the author to meet the wants of the church in this time of need."

C. VENTON PATTERSON
PUB. CO.
COOPER UNION, New York.
(P. O. Box 1,858.)

DR. JONES' STUDIES.

I. Studies in the Gospel by St. Matthew. Second Edition. By J. CYNDYLLAN JONES, of Cardiff, Wales. Crown 8vo., bevelled boards, price \$1.50.

"This is a remarkable volume. We never remember to have met with so much culture, freshness, power, pathos and fire in so small a space. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Jones is fully equal to Robertson at his best, and not seldom superior to him in intellectual grasp, depth of thought, clearness of exposition, pointedness of appeal, and fidelity to evangelical truth. The style, which is severely logical, reminds us in its beauty of Emskin. These are models of what pulpit discourses ought to be. We shall look for more from the same able pen."—*Methodist Recorder*.

II. Studies in the Gospel by St. John. Second Edition. Uniform with the above. Price, \$1.50.

"Very suggestive; presents many well-known truths in a fresh light."—*Christian Age*.

"We would repeat our former commendations. Mr. 'Kludling' Jones (is that the right pronunciation?) says a great many very good things all through his book, and says them well. He strikes his theme till he is familiar with it, and then he puts it plainly and forcibly before his hearers; for this let his name be honored, even if it cannot be pronounced.—C. H. Spurgeon.

III. Studies in the Acts of the Apostles. Second Edition. Uniform with studies in Matthew and John. Price, \$1.50.

The Bishop of Liverpool says:—"It is a book of great freshness, vigor, and originality as well as thoroughly sound in doctrine, and I wish it a wide circulation."

"This is in every way a noteworthy and most striking book. . . . We have seldom seen one out of which so many capital, terse, and aphoristic sentences could be picked. It has good, nervous, homely, expressive English, and without a needless word. . . . It is a model of the simple, manly, earnest style most needed in the pulpit.—*The Watchman and Wesleyan Advertiser*.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.

Cooper Union, New York. (P. O. Box 1,858.)

ORATORY.

By the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Neatly Bound Cloth, prepaid, 40 cents.

The Attention of all Persons Interested in

THE ART OF EXPRESSION,

Is Invited to our New Issue of

Henry Ward Beecher's Unique and Masterly

Exposition of the Fundamental Principles of True Oratory.

"Training in this department," says Beecher, "is the great want of our day; for we are living in a land whose genius, whose history, whose institutions, whose people, eminently demand oratory."

It must be conceded that few men have enjoyed a wider experience, or have achieved a higher reputation in the realm of public oratory than our author. What he has to say on this subject is born of experience; and his own inimitable style is at once both a statement and illustration of his theme.

"Richly freighted with the golden fruit of observation, experience, sympathy, understanding, knowledge and reason."—*School Journal*, New York.

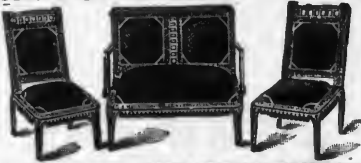
C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.

COOPER UNION, New York.

(P. O. Box 1,858.)

MOSS ENGRAVING CO. 335 PEARL STREET NEW YORK
 cor Elm St
 OUR SPECIALTY: FINE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
 BY OUR NEW **MOSS-TYPE** PROCESS
 Send Green Stamp for New Type Specimens.

AN ASTONISHING OFFER



This beautiful miniature UPHOLSTERED PARLOR SET of three pieces (for the next 60 days) will be sent to any address on receipt of 95 cents to pay expenses, boxing, packing, advertising, etc. This is done as an advertisement and we shall expect every one getting a set to tell their friends who see it where they got it and to recommend our house to them. This beautiful set consists of one sofa and two chairs. They are made of fine, fastness metal frames, beautifully finished and decorated, and upholstered in the finest manner with beautiful plush (which we furnish in any color desired). To advertise our house, for 60 days, we propose to furnish these sets on receipt of 95 cents. Postage stamps taken. No additional charge for boxing or shipping; order immediately. No attention paid to letters unless they contain 95c. R. W. SEARS, & CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

\$75.00 to \$250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. **B. F. JOHNSON & CO.,** 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply.* **B. F. J. & Co.**

PLEASE MENTION "THE STUDENT" WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.



McShane Bell Foundry

Finest Grade of Bells, etc.

CHIMES AND BELLS FOR CHURCHES, etc.

Send for Price and Catalogue. Address

H. McSHANE & CO.,

Mention this paper. Baltimore, Md.

WANTED TO EMPLOY ONE OR TWO BIBLE STUDENTS or good penmen to work at home during spare hours, copying and writing. Address with stamps for particulars, "ASSOCIATION No. 4," GALION, OHIO.



CINCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO.

SUCCESSORS IN BLYMYER BELLS TO THE

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.

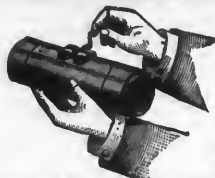
CATALOGUE WITH 2200 TESTIMONIALS.

BELLS, CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE ALARM

PLEASE MENTION "THE STUDENT" WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

PORTABLE LETTER COPYING PRESS.

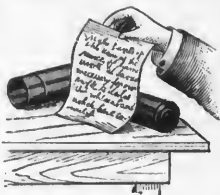
IT CAN BE USED



AT HOME	AT YOUR OFFICE	FOR LETTERS	FOR SERMONS	FOR BILLS
---------	----------------	-------------	-------------	-----------

IN FACT FOR ANYTHING.

Ten copies of a writing had when proper copying paper is used. No chemicals. No "Fuss." Pen, ink, copying paper, and water only. Moisture retained for months. Frequent dampening of paper avoided. One may sit at one's desk, write, copy, and file without rising. Only Portable Copying Press on the market that has proved a complete success. Size, 11 in. long, 3 in. diameter. Nickle-plated steel. Weight 2 lbs. Price, press and metal pan to hold damp paper, \$5.00, delivered free anywhere in the United States, Mexico or Canada. Illustrated Catalogue and specimens of work sent. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address,



PORTABLE COPYING PRESS CO.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Eastern Agents, BROWN, GREEN & ADAMS, 40 Beaver Street, N. Y.

REPLIST.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATARRH



Is a TERRIBLE DISEASE. Its fearful effects—COUGHING running down the throat, DISCHARGING ODORS, weak eyes, low spirits, nasal deformities, DEAFNESS, and CONSUMPTION. From first to last CATARRH is aggressive. If neglected it runs into CONSUMPTION; ordinary treatments fail to cure it. The most thorough and successful treatment is

(Send for Pamphlet, naming this Paper.)

Dr. M. W. CASE'S

CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANT

Ten minutes demonstrates the value of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known. Balsams and Cordials of the most heal-

FOR CATARRH, ASTHMA,

CONSUMPTION,

ing and soothing properties so combined with Pine Tree Tar, that breathing converts them into a dense vapor. This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply inhaling, you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians and highly commended by thousands who have been cured at home. New pamphlet FREE. Dr. M. W. CASE, 809 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.

BRONCHITIS, AND

DEAFNESS.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEROES OF FAITH.

Being a Series of Discourses on the Names Immortalized in the Eleventh Chapter of Hebrews. By the Rev. D. T. PHILLIPS, New York. Price, \$1.00.

One of the most popular homiletic books of the day. The first edition is entirely exhausted, but we have a second edition of 1,000 copies ready for delivery. Read carefully the review notices of the leading religious papers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(From THE N. Y. INDEPENDENT.)

These discourses are conceived strongly, and delivered with an earnest seriousness which makes them effective. It is written with vigorous brevity, and makes its points well.

(From THE N. Y. EXAMINER.)

The discourses are marked by good exegesis, sound common sense, and a spiritual fervor that manifests itself in the numerous and pertinent practical lessons that are drawn from the lives of the various heroes.

(From THE WATCH-TOWER.)

The author's style is incisive and vigorous, and often attains rhetorical heights. Students of the Old Testament will be interested in reading the book. It is composed for pastors and teachers, and will be a beautiful book.

(From the BALTIMORE EPISCOPAL.)

Mr. Phillips has brought out in a very striking manner the salient features in the lives of those illustrious worthies whose faith St. Paul records and commemorates. The Christian cannot fail to have his own faith encouraged and strengthened by reading this earnest and well-written volume.

(From the N. Y. OBSERVER.)

These discourses are full of the gospel spirit, of effective illustration, direct statement and earnest appeal.

(From the WATCHMAN.)

From a careful examination of this volume, we are prepared to give it a hearty approval. The themes are well conceived and strikingly presented. There is good expression of good thinking. A large sale of this book is well deserved.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUB. CO.
Cooper Union, New York. (P. O. Box 1,888.)

For a Gift to a Bereaved Friend, or Suggestive Personal Use.

COMFORTING THOUGHTS.

—FOR THOSE IN—

BEEHAVEMENT, ILLNESS AND ADVERSITY.

—SPOKEN BY THE LATE—

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BEING CHOICE EXTRACTS FROM HIS

SERMONS, ADDRESSES AND PRAYERS.

Compiled by Miss IRENE OVINGTON.

147 Pages. Price 75 cts. Post-paid. Beautifully Bound.

Notices of the Press.

"Mr. Beecher's published addresses are a great mind, in which it is easy to find everywhere the richest gems of thought. . . . Opened anywhere, something to arrest attention and feed the heart in trouble is sure to be found on the page.—Independent, N. Y.

"A selection of those beautiful passages of tenderness, poetic emotion, and hopeful forecast of earth and heaven which abound in Mr. Beecher's sermons and prayers; and Miss Ovington has done a kind service to many who mourn in bringing them together."—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"Unpretentious but attractive in form, and of that conveniently small size which seems to beat devotional books."—Christian Register, Boston.

"In making her selection Miss Ovington has exercised rare judgment."—Christian at Work, New York.

"Not even his severest and most prejudiced critic has ever denied his power to administer comfort to the heart bereaved. The catholicity of his sympathies give him hold on every form of experience; the depth of his sympathies give him a very strong and helpful hold upon them. It was therefore a happy thought to gather together in a small volume, easily held, clearly printed, tastefully gotten up, and low in price, these Comforting Thoughts."—Christian Union.

C. VENTON PATTERSON
PUB. CO.
Cooper Union, New York. (P. O. Box 1,888.)

Pastor's Study Bible.

Designed for use on
Study Table
only.

The most simple and perfect system of ready reference for a Pastor's Study Bible yet devised.

The Bible the pastor needs for the social meeting, the Bible-class, the teachers' meeting, the Sunday School and for use when out of his study, is the Bible with all the helps which are to be found in the best Oxford or American Tract Society's Teacher's Bible.

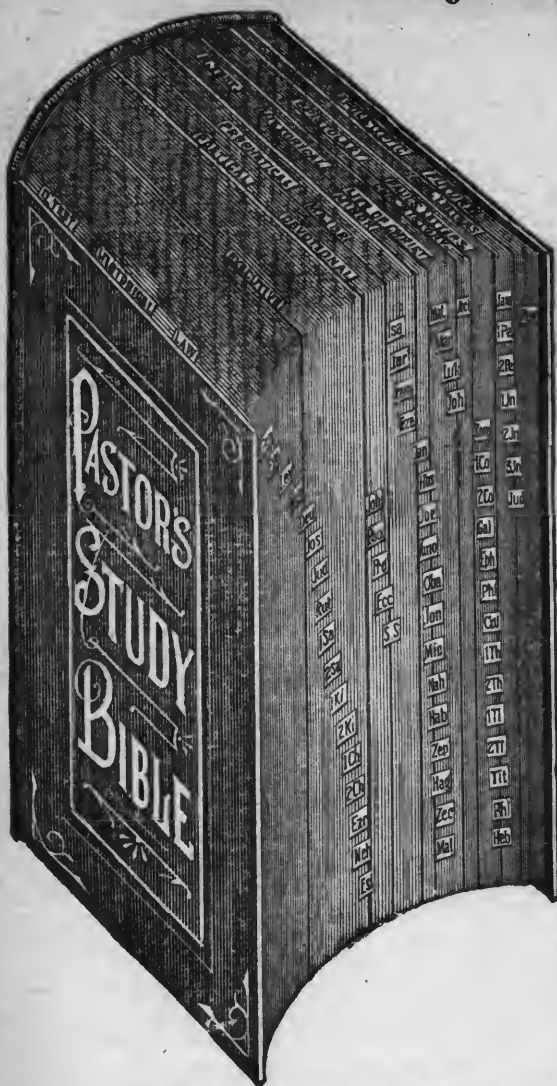
DEMAND FOR PASTOR'S STUDY BIBLE.

But the Bible best adapted for the Pastor's STUDY TABLE is not the edition which is best adapted for use elsewhere. Thousands of clergymen have found this out by experience.

For years there has been inquiry for an edition of the Bible which would better meet the needs of clergymen as a Bible for use on the study table.

The style of Bible for which there has been most inquiry for this purpose has been one of medium price; large print, so as to be easily read when opened on the study table, at a convenient distance from writing materials; wide margin, for notes and references; an INDEX on the edges of the leaves, so that, without any waste of time and with the greatest possible ease, one could open to the passage of Scripture wanted.

Our Pastor's Study Bible shown above is an edition which exactly meets this demand.



Price, \$7.00, transportation charges prepaid.

C. VENTON PATTERSON PUBLISHING CO.,

P. O. Box 1858.

28 COOPER UNION, NEW YORK.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

Mar 6 - 110
Mar 8 - 112
Mar 10 - 114
Mar 12 - 116

**GAIN
ONE POUND
A Day.**

A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. AVOID SUBSTITUTIONS AND IMITATIONS.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

THE FAVORITE NUMBERS, 303, 404, 604, 351, 170,
AND HIS OTHER STYLES

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

PAINLESS EFFECTUAL
BEECHAM'S
THE GREAT ENGLISH MEDICINE
PILLS
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For Billious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Sourry, Blisters on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. **THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one Box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be a *Wonderful Medicine*.—"Worth a guinea a box."

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. For a **WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;** they ACT LIKE MAGIC;—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the **ROSEBUD OF HEALTH** the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that **BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.** Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by **THOS. BEECHAM**, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. **H. F. ALLEN & CO.**, 365 and 367 Canal St., New York.
Sole Agents for the United States, who (inquire first), if your druggist does not keep them,

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX.

PLEASE MENTION THE STUDENT WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

