

virtue, but with the sublime recklessness of men and women who, however, misguided in their choice of methods, yet gladly offer their lives for the cause which they believe to be sacred and true."

In every theatre, in every newspaper office, in every hotel in Russia, is a police spy. In fifteen years fifty-seven newspapers were suspended and all the others rigorously censored. Grossly immoral books can be sold with impunity, but political aspirations are rigorously repressed.

The students are often so poor that they prepare their lessons by the light of a street lamp to save the cost of a candle, or walk miles to give a lesson for a meal. In the papers appear such appeals as "Wanted—Something to do, anywhere and for anything." "For the love of God help a blind student and keep his family from starvation." Yet are they surrounded with ostentatious wealth and "a priesthood that presents not the slightest example of morality." A state attorney sent to report on the imperial tribunals of Orenburg thus denounces the police:

"I lived in an atmosphere of appalling groans and heart-breaking sighs. I took down the depositions of peasant women who had been subjected to torment—their flesh pinched with red-hot tongs—by order and in the presence of the chief commissary of the police, merely because they had presumed to plead on behalf of their unfortunate husbands. It was horrible to be compelled to acknowledge to one's self that these semi-animate, wasted, filthy, and dun-coloured objects, draped in a few rotten rags, were, after all, men and women. Their prisons were loathsome dens. They were scourged by Russian Cossacks with inhuman cruelty." Such is the statement, not of a terrorist or prisoner, but by a Russian official. He was speedily dismissed from his functions and the journal in which he recorded his experiences was suspended.

Prince Kropotkin declares that in St. Petersburg prisoners were tortured by electricity to compel disclosures. "In such prisons," says he, "insanity steals on the mind slowly, the mind rots in the body from hour to hour."

It will be seen that the recent revolt is but one of many which have been waged for years against the cruellest oppression. It is the protest of eighty millions of people against the wrongs of ages. Mr. Noble concludes his eloquent volume as follows:

"Let the Tsar and his advisers beware! The spectacle of this frightfully unequal struggle is not lost upon Europe, or even

upon America." He looks for a time "when tyranny shall be an offence against the community of nations, as it is now an offence against the community of individuals, and when countries that have won their own liberty and gone through the bitter day shall gladly repay their glorious gains in noble blows struck for universal freedom."

*The Soul: Its Origin and Relation to the Body; to the World, and to Immortality.* By E. T. COLLINS, M.D. Cincinnati: Jennings & Pye. New York: Eaton & Mains. Toronto: William Briggs. Pp. 335. Price, \$1.50.

This is a book of great interest and importance. It discusses the most momentous of themes from a new and scientific point of view. The author has been a successful practising physician for half a century and has profoundly investigated the claims of both psychology and religion. He finds the argument of St. Paul in the fifteenth chapter of first Corinthians strictly in harmony with the most advanced psychological science. We heartily commend the volume to our preachers and thoughtful readers. Dr. J. W. Bashford, himself an eminent authority, gives the book an enthusiastic endorsement.

*Tekel. The Credentials and Teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg Examined.* By REV. DAVID TICE. Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City: Jennings & Pye. Toronto: William Briggs. Pp. 309. Price, \$1.25.

The teachings of the Swedish mystic have attracted wide attention and won not a few followers. The amiable character of the man must not blind us to the errors of his system. He allegorises away much of the teachings of Scripture and substitutes therefore certain revelations of his own concerning the heavenly mysteries. The purpose of this volume is to investigate his teachings and point out their errors. In this respect the title well describes the result, "weighed in the balance and found wanting."

*An Enquiry Concerning the Human Understanding.* By DAVID HUME. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. Toronto: William Briggs. Pp. xxv-180. Price, 25 cents.

This is an inexpensive reprint of an essay which attracted much attention on its first issue, over a hundred years ago, and which has still a good deal of literary and philosophical interest.