

heresy, like the leprosy, polluted the very stones, and timber, and soil. Lords were held responsible for the orthodoxy of their estates, and so far also for those of their neighbours. If remiss in their search, the sharp admonition of the Church soon quickened their diligence. A last will and testament was of no validity unless a priest had been by when it was made. A physician suspected was forbidden to practise. All above the age of fourteen were required on oath to abjure heresy, and to aid in the search for heretics. As a fitting appendage to these tyrannical acts, and a sure and lasting evidence of the real source whence that thing called "heresy," on the extirpation of which they were so intent, was derived, the council condemned the reading of the Holy Scriptures. "We prohibit," says the fourteenth canon, "the laics from having the books of the Old and New Testament, unless it be at most that anyone wishes to have from devotion, a psalter, a breviary for the Divine offices, or 'The Hours of the Blessed Mary;' but we forbid them in the most express manner to have the above books translated into the vulgar tongue."—*The History of Protestantism, by the Rev. Dr. Wylie.*

#### TEACH PAUL'S PROTESTANTISM.

If any one supposes that mere traditional dislike of Romanism will protect men from it he makes a grave mistake. It is well adapted to the human heart, and its arguments plausibly put to the ignorant and producing a revulsion—as if an innocent and beautiful system had been calumniated—will secure a favourable judgment. We have to teach the people on the subject of apostacies of whatever kind, according to Paul's directions to Timothy. Failing in this we fail to be good ministers of Jesus Christ. It is true men of the world; ambitious men, with an eye to the "Catholic vote;" sordid men, with an eye to the "Catholic" dollar, will dislike this, and with a fine æsthetic assumption will pronounce it ungentelemanly or narrow-minded. But whenever ministers come to the acceptance of their standard they may as well retire. Curiously enough, a Roman Catholic preacher may tell the American people that the Romish Church is the only safeguard against immorality, and the papers will report him with admiration, and no one even mutters in public against bigotry.—*Dr. John Hall.*

#### The Coming and Appearing of our Lord.

By James H. Brookes. St. Louis: Gospel Book and Tract Depository.

In this pamphlet we have a contribution to the Premillennarian literature which in our day has attained such extensive proportions. Its object is to insist upon a distinction between the "coming" and the "appearing" of our Lord. It is matter of common observation that in the writings of the school to which the author of this pamphlet belongs distinctions are much more abundant than differences.

#### The National Sunday School Teacher.

Chicago: Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Co.

Sabbath school teachers will find "The National Sunday School Teacher" of material value in the preparation of the lessons. It professes to be "undenominational" and "evangelical." As far as our acquaintance with it extends, its practice, in these respects, is in accordance with its profession. We have not hitherto met with anything in its pages to preclude our recommending it as a safe guide in doctrine.

#### Scribner's Monthly.

New York: Scribner & Co.

An article in "Scribner" for October, under the title of "Edison's System of Fast Telegraphy," describes the automatic telegraph which was in operation for a year between New York and Washington, and of which no full popular account has before been published. By this system it was found possible to transmit over a single wire several thousand words per minute, at a cost but little greater than that before paid for a single short message. The operation of the line was stopped by litigation, and may shortly be resumed. A notable feature of this paper is a new por-

trait of Edison, which is pronounced by the inventor's assistants to be the best yet published. The subject of the fifth paper in the Brazil series, by Herbert H. Smith, is "Rio de Janeiro," the illustrations representing scenery of the city and vicinity. There are several other articles profusely illustrated, besides a full supply of unillustrated matter quite up to the standard of literary excellence usually maintained by this magazine.

#### REST—ONLY REST.

My feet are wearied, and my hands are tired  
My soul oppressed—  
And with desire have I long desired  
Rest—only rest.

'Tis hard to toil—when toil is almost vain  
In barren ways;  
'Tis hard to sow and never garner grain  
In harvest days.

The burden of my days is hard to bear—  
But God knows best;  
And I have prayed, but vain has been my prayer  
For rest—sweet rest.

'Tis hard to plant in spring and never reap  
The autumn yield;  
'Tis hard to till—and when 'tis tilled to weep  
O'er fruitless field.

And so I cry a weak and human cry,  
So heart-oppressed;  
And so I sigh a weak and human sigh  
For rest—for rest.

My way has wound across the desert years,  
And cares infest  
My path; and through the flowing of hot tears  
I pined for rest.

'Twas always so; when still a child, I laid  
On mother's breast  
My wearied little head; e'en then I prayed,  
As now, for rest.

And I am restless still. 'Twill soon be o'er—  
For down the west  
Life's sun is setting, and I see the shore  
Where I shall rest.

—Father Ryan.

#### REV. JOSEPH COOK ON "IS JUSTICE A PERIL TO CAPITALISTS?"

The old theory of wages, viz., the wage fund theory, which maintains that the amount of capital waiting to be paid for labour is a fixed quantity, is, so to speak, a dividend, that the number of labourers seeking employment is a divisor, and that the quotient (which is the rate of wages paid) cannot be materially changed without changing the size of the divisor,—that profits and wages, since they come out of the same fund, must vary inversely, and that the only way to increase wages is to reduce profits, a theory advanced and defended by many leading writers on political economy, including Mill, Fawcett, Ricardo, and in America by Prof. Perry, was attacked by Mr. Cook in his lecture on the 30th ult. He rejoiced that such men as Profs. Walker, Cairns and Price have rejected and ably combatted this theory, which, if true, would justify Carlyle's designation of political economy as the "dismal science."

That in individual cases employers pay higher wages than they can afford, in order to keep up the quality of their labour, there is strong evidence, and Mr. Cook willingly admitted that large numbers of employers are carrying on their business at starvation rates of profit. Their side of the case should be heard and considered with candour. He then explained by a number of definitions what he means by natural profits. The definitions are, summed up, somewhat as follows:

Natural profits consist of three parts,—interest on capital, insurance against risk, and remuneration for superintendence. To determine how large each of these fractions of profit ought to be, need not be difficult. The first is the same as the current rate of interest on money. The just compensation for risk might be computed approximately by consulting the authorities in the science of insurance. Proper remuneration for superintendence must be determined by the cost of hiring a superintendent, when for reason the employer chooses not to be his own superintendent. The rate of profit in any business depends on the excess of earnings over expenses, and this excess is governed by the rate of interest charged by banks for borrowed capital, the rate of insurance against risk, the cost of machinery, the state of the market, the rate of wages, and a multitude of other circumstances, chief among which is the efficiency of labour. The rate of profit, therefore, depends on a variety of circumstances, of which the rate of wages is only one. Ricardo's doctrine, that it depends on the rate of wages alone, is, therefore, untrue, because it is an inexhaustive statement of the case. On the contrary it is true that when the efficiency of labour is increased by the improvement of machinery, or any other cause, profits may be increased, although wages

remain the same. It may happen that from the same causes both the rate of wages and the rate of profit may be increased at the same time. At a given factory ten men can make one hundred yards of cloth in ten hours. Some fortunate inventor makes a machine so complete that the same men in the same time can make one thousand yards. The new machine costs no more than the old one, and the men who run it work for the ordinary wages. Profits run up nearly ten fold. Wages and profit might both be largely increased at the same time, and this case is typical of all steady employment.

Here is a merchant on India wharf in Boston, and he sends his goods to India and brings back cargoes from there. He may have a fair voyage or he may have a storm, just as the agriculturist may have a wet season or a dry. Now, what have the wet seasons or the dry, what have the storms or the calms, to do with the rate of wages? Undoubtedly wages are one element in the expenses of every business, but they are not the only element. They are only one finger on the palm. It may be they are the forefinger, but these other expenses—accident, rate of interest for the capital you must borrow, access to the market, efficiency of labour, insurance against risk, a score of circumstances—are the other fingers on the palm. And, after all, your own personal superintendence, your wise combination of details, is the thumb on that palm. Wages, even if they are the fore finger, are evidently not as important a part of the problem as these other circumstances taken together. It is utterly false to go upon the supposition that the hand of industry is only a hook, and that wages are its only finger. Let us open our minds to the whole problem. Let us take into view, as labouring men find it difficult to do at times, all the expenses of the employer; and let the employer take into view all his sources of profit, and it will be seen that there has rarely been taught authoritatively a more mischievous falsehood in political economy than the assertion that wages and capital are of necessity an eternal see-saw, putting the labourer and the employer into a state of constant war.

In the steady trades, it is historically true that wages and profits in the last half century have usually risen together. Bread is cheaper now in England than it was fifty years ago; sugar and tea are cheaper; average prices for clothing are lower; but in most of the steady trades the wages of the labourers have risen in the last fifty years in Great Britain, and not merely their nominal wages, but their real wages, or the purchasing power of their days of labour. At the same time who does not see the prosperity of the manufacturing class in Great Britain, if you take it on the average? Great Britain is wealthy because she is a factory, and prosperous as such. Everybody will grant me the proposition, that taken on the average the manufacturing business of Great Britain is prosperous, and that its profits have risen although the wages of operatives have risen.

It is evident both from history and from correct economical principles, that justice is no peril to capitalists, nor fair wages a diminution of fair profits.—*Condensed from report in the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

#### BIBLE REVISION.

This is a co-operative work, undertaken by scholars in Europe and America. It is, in some sense, a confidential work, and as yet incomplete, but I may be allowed to state, in general terms, its objects.

These are at once conservative and radical. Conservative in that we do not propose to offer a new version of the Bible, but rather to rejuvenate our English Scriptures, bringing up the version to the present state of Biblical learning and that of the English language. Conservative, also, in that the same idioms, the same vocabulary and the same associations with which the present excellent version is endeared to us will be preserved; yet it will be radical so far that the plan contemplates every improvement possible, namely:

1. A restitution of the original text. The *textus receptus* comes from mediæval MSS. when Biblical criticism had not been perfected as now. New MSS. have been found, old ones revised, and the uncial in place of the cursive text is employed.

2. Typographical errors are to be corrected. For example, "strain at a gnat" will read "strain out a gnat."

3. Errors of translation are to be corrected. These are seen in the use of tenses, the definite article, participles, and in other words.

4. It will be attempted to establish consistency. Now a Greek word, for example, is rendered in a dozen different ways. The early translators worked in independent companies, and also tried to bring out the fulness of the English tongue, forgetting the loyalty due to the original and to English idiom.

We shall attempt, also, to remove decayed words, substituting baggage for "carriage," and anticipate for "prevent," etc.

5. The italicising is to be revised. "The whole of man" is better than "the whole duty of man."

6. The present chapters are to be retained, but prose is to be printed as prose and poetry as poetry.

7. Auxiliary helps are to be given, as suggested by Usher's Chronology, in chapter headings.

The work will be printed at the University Press, England. The New Testament is to be issued next year, not waiting for the Old.

It may be said, in closing, that this union of European and American scholars of various denominations has been marked by delightful harmony of spirit, all of them bent on the single purpose to give to the Church the nearest equivalent in English to the original and inspired Word of God.—*Dr. Schaff.*