

two when made one would make very interesting reading. In conscious satire, Mr. Mallock has done nothing in this novel half so amusing as is the serious portrait of his hero. The sketch of Mr. Japhet Snapper passes the bounds prescribed by taste. It is going a little too far to say of a man whose real personality is so thinly disguised that "his desire to abolish the aristocracy is only a fermentation of his desire to lick their shoes."

The author of 'A Fortnight in Heaven' has not added anything to the weight of his political theories and forecasts by the allegorical form in which he has cast them. Thoughtful people don't want the bait of romance or allegory to lure them to thinking; thoughtless people resent what they look upon as a stealthy attack on their secure inanity. All that Captain Grizzle sees in Jupiter is the author's vision of the worlds to come, of the wonders and horrors that may be. The development of utilitarian science is the greatest of wonders; the development of Chicago and apotheosis of Mayor Harrison make the culminating horror. The description of the state of affairs in Jupiter, at the time of Captain Grizzle's advent, shows the logical issue of the application of socialistic principles, and is a *reductio ad absurdum* of the craze for remedial legislation and indefinite extension of governmental powers. Though the matter of the book could have been more appropriately expressed in the shape of a political pamphlet, Capt. Grizzle's Jupiterian wanderings and observations are by no means uninteresting. His lecture on mundane affairs is a clever, concise statement of conspicuous political and social difficulties, but Mallock's hero, Carew, would have speedily demolished the lecturer's emphatic assertion that class distinctions, "heritable inequalities," lie at the very root of all our distressing complications.

England, Scotland, and Ireland: a Picturesque Survey of the United Kingdom and its Institutions. By P. Villars. Translated by Henry Frith. With six hundred illustrations. Geo. Routledge & Sons, 1887. Large 8vo, pp. xiv, 222, 277, 184, and 6 pp. of index.

THIS huge and heavy book is really in three volumes, and is paged accordingly, but has only one title-page. The least the publishers could do is to present each buyer of it with title-pages for possible volume ii, and volume iii, in case of separate binding. As for the index and the contents, they are already divisible. Not that they would be much missed; the table of contents is most brief, and the index a mere list of geographical names. This is the more to be regretted because the book is one of really surprising accuracy, both as to facts and as to the way in which general impressions are recorded and conveyed. If this is merely a translation of a book written in a foreign language by a foreigner and for the use of foreigners, it is an extraordinary production. We have no means of knowing how far this English edition has been modified from the original text.

Omissions, of course, are allowed the author almost indeterminately; his is not a guide-book in name, which must needs, one would say, refer to every item however briefly, nor a dictionary for ready reference, but a book to be read; and what is described is described at length with abundant detail and discursive wealth of allusion. At least, that is the scheme; exceptions there may be, as where the British Museum is allowed only a page and a half, which cannot be called full discussion of that subject. There is also here a slight discrepancy: no mention is made (pp. 115-116) of an actual but only of a possible future separation of the collections of the Museum; but on page 120 the Natural History Museum is named as "transferred from the British Museum

to Kensington," and a cut of the new building is given on page 121. But the remarks upon the Museum are just; and all that follows—the brief description and analysis of the other museums and collections of the capital—is very much to the purpose. It is to be observed that the book is especially differentiated from a guide-book, no doubt by deliberate choice, in that the "sights" are not so much dwelt upon as certain other matters of interest—commercial, social, industrial, and political. Thus there is as much space given up to the London newspapers, their separate histories and biographies, "with portraits" (that is, facsimiles of one-third or one-quarter of the first page), and as much to the English "home" as existing in London family life and domestic service, as there is to the museums above named, with all their prodigious attractiveness.

It may be well to name some of the errors which a very careful examination has revealed. The reader will see how sound a book it is in which only such mistakes are discoverable. On page 27 complaint is made that St. Paul's Cathedral cannot be seen, and the reader is sent to Blackfriar's Bridge for a view-point; but certainly the view from Cannon Street to the southeast ought first of all to be had. Page 36, not "the sword of St. George and the cross of St. Paul," but the other way. Page 107, the stone under the seat of the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey is mentioned only as having served Jacob for a pillow, and its more recent history is ignored. On page 130 are remarks upon the danger of having a powder magazine "in the very centre of the Park"—but who knows of there being any powder in it, at any recent epoch? Page 218, the Crystal Palace at Sydenham is not at all "on the model of the exhibition of 1851," although in the main a rebuilding of the Hyde Park structure; two immense transepts were added to that, which greatly enlarged it and changed its plan, and it was again much modified by a fire in 1866 and subsequent reparations. Page 4 of "The Provinces": the "man of landed property" who is appointed sheriff is not quite such a victim to arbitrary power as represented in the words "he cannot refuse to exercise his functions," etc. No doubt he would be fined a sum not exceeding £500 if he should refuse; but then the victim is not selected with a view to collecting the fine—he will have consented before he is "pricked," as the phrase is. On page 12, for Beauchamp (pronounced *Beechum* or *Beecham*) the spelling given, "Bitehamm," is clearly left unchanged from the original, as it is well calculated to convey the sound to a French ear. Page 259, it is an error to say that Salisbury Cathedral is the only one whose history we know "from its foundation to the present time." Probably what is referred to is the exceptional way in which Salisbury was built, consecutively, from the original plans, without stoppage or important change of design, and within a space of about forty years; that is, indeed, remarkable! And in a similar case there is a very muddled statement about Canterbury Cathedral, concerning which it is in no sense accurate to say, "begun in 1070, finished about 1500"; in fact, the next page tells how some of the "finishing," viz., the whole north tower of the west front, was built in 1840. There is an error in the "plan-guide" of London, page 5 of first part, where the dotted line of the City limits takes in the Tower; that citadel is outside of the City, and doubt is thrown on the whole boundary by this one mistake.

To come to matters of less tangible and verifiable nature, the London markets are not explained quite fairly. Covent Garden is a deal less delightful than our author thinks, though perhaps not as bad as *Punch* would have it. Smithfield was so very dreadful before the present market was built, only fifteen years ago,

that really its past condition ought to have been alluded to as a contrast to the present tranquillity and decency. Leadenhall and other markets are not mentioned at all. Queen Elizabeth was hardly (p. 104) "a zealous Protestant." The account of the English "Constitution" (so called because it is not a constituted thing at all, but "a codeless myriad of precedent") is wonderfully good to find in a few pages of a popular book; but it should be added as explanatory of what is said of the Cabinet, on page 90, that anybody may belong to the Cabinet, and not certain Ministers only. The chief Secretaries must needs belong to it, but the other high officials may or not be called upon by the Premier to consult with him in this informal gathering, of whose meetings no record is kept. Thus the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster sometimes is and sometimes is not a member, and once at least Lord John Russell (for it was before he was made a peer) was a member of the Cabinet, though holding no office. When, in an English almanac, one sees after fourteen or fifteen names of Ministers the words "the above form the Cabinet," that means that at present, for a few months or years, and until the next change, general or individual, those particular officials are in the Premier's advisory committee, chosen by himself for reasons of his own; and that is all it means. At Eton College (London, p. 213) the boys are not called oppidans in a lump; the scholars on the Foundation of Henry VI. are known as King's scholars. These are chosen by competitive examination, which any subject born in the kingdom may enter, and at the completion of the course they may enter another competitive examination for a certain number of scholarships at King's College, Cambridge University. Sixty or seventy boys are at one time the recipients of this splendid gift. The five hundred or more Etonians who are not King's scholars are called "oppidans," because living in the *oppidum*. These affect to despise the King's scholars, who are presumably cleverer and poorer than themselves. Finally, as to the errors and omissions, one cannot but regret that the author, who saw clearly the anomalous position of the Isle of Man, should not have explained more fully the status of the Channel Islands, and should have left unnoticed that of the two groups, the Orkney and Shetland Islands. So far as criticism on architectural monuments goes, our author is generally judicious; he gets out of difficult places cleverly. But it is a little hard on the reader to tell him that the cast-iron Houses of Parliament building is "the most beautiful structure in London." Even if *modern* were inserted after "most," it would be a sad blunder.

So we specify the faults we find, but the general excellence of the book we can only state generally. Travellers in the British Islands should take it with them, for all it is so big a book. The six hundred illustrations are nearly all useful. The views of buildings, interiors and exteriors, in town and country, near at hand and far in the landscape, are of singular accuracy in the impressions they give of the originals, and nearly all go well with text and with one another.

George Fuller: His Life and Works. With illustrations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Privately published. 1886.

THE memorial which the friendship of the few who knew George Fuller well has raised to his memory, was at once merited by the rare artistic nature of the man, and needed to make him known according to that merit, because his life and genius were so unobtrusive, and his art so subtle and ideal, that to the mass of lovers of art it might well pass unappreciated and almost un-

noticed. Had his lot been cast among the influences and associations of a growing and true art, and the education derived from them been adequate to his native powers, Fuller would have shown himself in the front rank of the painters of whatever school that might have been. As it was, with the elements of the noblest art in him, he passed most of his life struggling with problems and methods which in Titian's studio he would have solved and mastered before he was sixteen. A better example of the purely artistic type of mind than his, America has never produced, and his life-work is but another proof of the law that the higher the native power the more imperious is the need of a thorough and correct education to bring out its best results. True genius will often struggle with technical ignorance, and so far overcome it as to attain to expression of its character, and have results which, like those of Fuller's work, will keep the author's place on the roll of honor; but the greatest genius that has ever lived, growing up in artistic solitude, without the advantages of sound early artistic education, will never do itself complete justice or be more than a crippled development of its proper individuality. Self-taught is always (taking possibilities into consideration) ill-taught; and the freedom of expression of his ideals which Fuller hardly attained, even in his last years, would have come with proper education before the ripening of his mental powers. It is impossible to judge from what he has left—subtle, purely ideal, and fine in its art as it is—what he might have done had he been from youth in the midst of men working rightly and teaching soundly.

The nonsense that is talked among us of the necessity or even possibility of developing our art out of our material surroundings, and so making a real American art, may even find expression in eulogiums of George Fuller, but will be none the less nonsense. What the multitude take for art, which is in general simply the telling of a story of some kind, so that the more or less foolish of the multitude shall be amused or made pathetic over it, may be peculiarly American, and may be (so far as the multitude is con-

cerned) very bad, but in any case it is not art. It may be the vehicle of art, as in Fuller's case it was; and the few subjects in which he attacked the real which lay about him showed that he, like all other great and original artists, knew how to make it the vehicle of art. But this art, which was in the nature of the man, was never what it might have been, and would have been had he been a Venetian of A. D. 1550.

It was necessary to know Fuller personally in order to know how noble an artistic nature his was, and to estimate his possibilities. Then one felt how unflinching was his devotion to his art, how free from any shadow of mercenary feeling, and how uncompromising in his pursuit of his ideals. Those who only know the pictures he has left, know his attained measure of success; but those who knew the man, know how far he came short of what he saw and aimed at, and with early training of a right kind would have approximately attained. He had a right perception of the true nature of art; an organization of the highest degree of sensitiveness, tremulously impressive to beauty; a solid tenacity of purpose and unflinching artistic honesty. And with these qualifications of an artist of the highest grade, he struggled, with no ordinary technical native abilities, to work his way through the difficulties of art, not without a degree of success, but always with evident struggle, and never with complete triumph. By constitution he belonged to the class of Titian and of Millet; by achievement, to that of Allston and of Watts. His career proves, if anything, that though America may produce artistic natures of the highest stamp, it is not and probably will not be for generations capable of educating them to their highest development—not only no more, but really much less, than it can train great masters in music. The only place where art education is possible is where art is to be seen—where, if there are not great artists at work, at least their great work is to be studied; and the true art university is where one can live in their influence and train one's self to their methods of seeing and working. The short and few extracts from the diaries of Fuller while in Europe show how he felt this;

but they show, too, that he had become so individualized and nationalized at once, that it would have been impossible for him to have remained in Europe at the age at which he went there.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Adams, O. F. Post-Laureate Idyls, and Other Poems. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.
- Almanach de Gotha. 1887. B. Westermann & Co.
- Bigg, Dr. C. The Christian Platonists of Alexandria. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- Blackie, J. Messis Vita: Gleanings of Song from a Happy Life. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.
- Carlisle, H. E. A Selection from the Correspondence of Abraham Hayward, Q. C. from 1834 to 1884. With an Account of his Early Life. In 2 vols. Scribner & Welford.
- Colby, F. M. The Daughter of Pharaoh: A Tale of the Exodus. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.50.
- Cope, Prof. E. D. The Origin of the Fittest: Essays on Evolution. D. Appleton & Co. \$3.00.
- Crawford, F. M., and Others. The Witching Time: Tales for the Year's End. D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents.
- Dickinson, Mary Lowe. The Amber Star and a Fair Half-Dozen. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.25.
- Eschsch, E. P. The Martyr of Golgotha: A Picture of Oriental Tradition. From the Spanish by Adèle Josephine Godoy. 2 vols. William S. Gottsberger.
- Freeman, Prof. E. A. The Chief Periods of European History. With an Essay on Greek Cities under Roman Rule. Macmillan & Co. \$2.00.
- Goulburn, Dean E. M. Meditations upon the Liturgical Gospels, for the Minor Festivals of Christ, etc. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
- Haggard, A. B. S. Harper's Franklin Square Library. Heberden, C. H. Euripides Medea. Part I. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
- Hugo, V. Les Misérables. With illustrations from designs by eminent French Artists. In 5 vols. Vols. iv and v. George Routledge & Sons.
- Lane, E. P. Adjustments of the Compass, Transit, and Level. Boston. Ginn & Co. 35 cents.
- MacCulloch, H. From Dawn to Dusk, and Other Poems. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- Oliver, Capt. S. P. Madagascar: An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island and its Former Dependencies. 2 vols. Macmillan & Co. \$16.
- Sloan, Rev. A. P. Terenti Adelphi. Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.
- Staunton, Dr. W. Episodes in Clerical and Parish Life. E. & J. B. Young & Co.
- Tennyson, H. Jack and the Beanstalk. Illustrated by Randolph Caldecott. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- Tennyson, Lord A. Locksley Hall Sixty Years After, etc. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
- The Heretic Priest, and Other Tales of Reformation Times in the Netherlands and Germany. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.00.
- Wells, D. A. A Study of Mexico. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.
- Winterfeld, A. V. The Matrimonial Agent of Potsdam. A Humorous Social Romance. Thomas R. Knox.
- Winter, W. Shakespeare's England. New edition. Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
- Wittmeyer, Rev. A. V. Registers of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths of the Eglise Française à la Nouvelle York, from 1688 to 1804; and Historical Documents relating to French Protestants in New York during the Same Period. New York.
- Wood, Rev. G. P. Half-Hours with a Naturalist: Rambles near the Shore. Illustrated. Thomas Whittaker. \$1.50.
- Wood, Rev. J. G. Second Natural History Reader. Illustrated. Boston School Supply Co.

"The 'Young Folks' Cyclopaedia' should be in every juvenile library."—From a Report of the Connecticut Board of Education.

YOUNG FOLKS' } Common Things....\$2.50
CYCLOPEDIA of } Persons and Places... 2.50

* Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

HENRY HOLT & CO., Publishers, New York.

46th Year.

DIAMOND HAMS.

"S. DAVIS, JR.," Cincinnati.

This season's cure now with city Grocers.

THE MORAVIAN RAG DOLL,

to quote a prominent writer, "is the most Christian-looking and beautifully dressed doll I have ever seen; my children are delighted with it." \$3 (night dress 30 cents extra), carefully packed, registered, and post-paid. A most welcome gift at all times. Full description most cheerfully given. "DOLLS," Box 185, Bethlehem, Pa.

EYES Fitted with proper Glasses. Field, Marine, and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Acoustic Cane for Deafness, Ear Cornets, etc. H. WALDSTEIN, Optician, 41 Union Square, New York. Catalogues by enclosing stamp. Established 1840.

NASH & PIERCE, 80 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Booksellers. Local History, Genealogy, First American Editions, Old and Scarce Books in all departments. Catalogues sent on application.

The Punch Calendar
AT ALL BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

SCHOOL BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Miscellaneous Books in Foreign Languages. Catalogues on application. Foreign Periodicals. CARL SCHOENHOF, Importer, 144 Tremont St., Boston.

Champagne ANALYZED.

Champagne, with a minimum of alcohol, is by far the wholesomest and possesses remarkable exhilarating power.

THOMAS KING CHAMBERS, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Honorary Physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Having occasion to investigate the question of wholesome beverages, I have made chemical analyses of the most prominent brands of Champagne.

I find G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry to contain in a marked degree less alcohol than the others. I therefore most cordially commend it not only for its purity, but as the most wholesome of the Champagnes.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M.D., LL.D.,

Prof. Chemistry, Bellevue Hospital Med. College, N. Y.

Champagne, whilst only possessing the alcoholic strength of natural wines, is useful for exciting the flagging powers in case of exhaustion.

F. W. PAVY, M.D., F.R.S.,

Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's Hospital, London.

Champagne contains 1071 percentage of spirits

1071

W. York.

Historical Poetry

OF THE

Ancient Hebrews.

TRANSLATED AND CRITICALLY EXAMINED

By MICHAEL HEILPRIN.

Vols. I. and II. 8vo, cloth, price of each volume, \$2.

Extracts from Remarks of the Press:

"Die grosse Belesenheit des Verf. s bietet eine sorgsame Zusammenstellung der verschiedenen in der englischen, wie in der deutschen, holländischen und französischen Literatur vorgetragenen Anschauungen."—Count W. Baudissin ("Theologische Literaturzeitung," Leipzig).

"This is an agreeably written, and, in the best sense, popular work. . . . There is probably no work in English from which so clear and accurate a view can be gained of the leading results of modern rationalistic criticism."—Academy, London.

"With all his critical freeness . . . he deals reverently with the religious thought of the Old Testament."—Prof. C. H. Toy ("American Journal of Philology").

"In Michael Heilprin mogen wij een geestverwant begroeten."—Dr. A. Kuenen ("Theologisch Tijdschrift," Leyden).

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, & 5 Bond Street, New York.