

sion of her father—a professor—wrote the papers of a competitive examination for scholarships in an Oxford college. Her papers were returned by the examiners, who were ignorant of her identity, as the most successful. It was stated that there was nothing to prevent her claiming the scholarship and even the right of residence in the college, if she cared to push her claims so far.

The University library does not lend books to any undergraduates, and is open to them for study only during three afternoon hours five days in the week. Consequently, all students depend chiefly upon the libraries of their own colleges—Newnham and Girton students among the rest. Women students attend the lectures in the Cavendish Laboratory. Newnham and Girton each have a chemical laboratory, and share with each other in the facilities afforded by the Balfour Laboratory of Biology. H.

JULY 16, 1887.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Those who maintain that the splendid successes which some women have won at Cambridge this year, without detriment to their health, give ground for thinking that it would be safe to open the examination for pass-degrees to all women, are not guilty of the bad reasoning that you impute to them. They do not say that the same women who are not hurt by hard examinations would not be hurt by easier ones—it would be silly to waste time in saying anything so self-evident. Their argument, put in easy terms, is this: The severest tests which examiners can be found willing to put upon any men, have proved to be not too hard for some women. It is probable that there exist other women to whose mental and physical powers the next hardest kind of examination is pretty exactly adapted, and it is also probable that some of these will be the very women who attend at Girton and Newnham and do not go in for honors. College students in general are a picked class: it is not every hedgerow maiden who undertakes even the Cambridge and Oxford local examinations; and it would be a very queer break in the usual working of the probability curve if there were a few young women who were equal to the very hardest work that is offered to young men, and none who were equal to the next hardest.

This is not an absolutely conclusive argument, but it is reasoning of quite as good a sort as can usually be got at in practical affairs. It is always easy to maintain that nothing proves anything. This is a poor blind world at best, and very few of its transactions can be carried on by deductive logic. The best one can do is to treasure up and try to profit by whatever best finger-posts can be found that seem to point towards the roads of wisdom. L.

#### POVERTY AND ITS ALLEVIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a recent speech made at an anti-poverty meeting, there was made mention of a poor widow who was found making shirts at forty-five cents a dozen. That the poorer class of sewing women are shockingly underpaid is no new discovery, nor that there is great need of a remedy for such a state of things. The vital question is, whether the so-called Anti-Poverty men, or others, are most likely to find this remedy.

The land confiscation scheme of these theorists is, of course, as futile as it is dishonest. If seriously attempted, it would lead to a social convulsion in which numbers would perish by actual starvation. The business system by which immense masses of non-agricultural workers are supported in comfort, is very intricate, and, once deranged, could not again be got into working

order till after great loss of life by famine had resulted. As a single example, no one would build, and what would become of the men in all the branches of the building trades, with absolutely no work and no prospect of any for an indefinite time?

That the labor of the poorer class of sewing women is underpaid arises largely from the overcrowding of great cities, in which large numbers of men find work, and, of those who marry and have families, a certain portion die leaving their widows quite destitute. Then at once among these unfortunates commences a desperate struggle for existence; pay, however insufficient, must be accepted, with starvation as its alternative. The trouble is that they are where they are not needed, and the remedy consists in removing them to where they are. That this is entirely practicable, with immense benefit, has been proved by the work of those societies who have occupied themselves with this undertaking.

The "Children's Aid Society" of Philadelphia is doing it upon quite a large scale, limited only by its financial means, the opportunity being apparently almost unlimited. The last report of the Society says on this point:

"Another branch of the work is the care given to keep mother and child together in cases where poverty or disgrace would suggest a separation. During the year, 302 were placed at service, each mother taking her child with her. This work has been found possible by reason of the great demand in country neighborhoods for unskilled household labor. *In spring and summer it has not been possible to fill the applications received; and any destitute mother, however ignorant or inefficient, is sure of a situation if she chooses to accept it.*"

The lines that I have italicized speak volumes. Let it be also considered what a difference there is in the prospects of the children growing up in the healthy country instead of the foul slums of a city.

As to the reception and the care extended to these waifs, the report says:

"The small weekly sum paid for the children's board is seldom proportionate to the care and affection bestowed on them. Frequently these little guests are objects of interest to the whole neighborhood, and, in ten cases, such children were tenderly nursed through severe attacks of illness by members of the households having care of them."

These last remarks relate more especially to the cases in which children are boarded out without their mothers, but they serve to show the spirit in which those who are sent to the country by the Society are met.

It does not seem necessary to draw a comparison between those who are engaged in this sort of work and those who descant on poverty before enthusiastic audiences, suggesting, as the true remedy, a general system of spoliation, and winding up by sending the hat round for contributions. But if we can judge by the relative amount of space and attention given to each by the daily press, the spoliation system should be by far the more valuable of the two. A large part of the success of all demagogues depends upon the gratuitous advertising done for them by the newspapers. M. C. L.

#### MRS. MALAPROP NOT DEAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is delightful to find our old friend, Mrs. Malaprop, in full life and vigor, and at present residing in Boston. A few days ago she informed the readers of one of the most "cultured" of the newspapers of that city concerning a wedding-feast soon to be held, and assured them that the family intended "to make it a perfect epithalamium"—from the desire to celebrate not only their daughter's nuptials, but her recovery from illness.

This evening I recognize with pleasure her hand in a copy of verses in the same journal, which assert that "love and woe are there incarnadined"—that is, in "the heaving sea." It is evidently impossible for her quite to "illiterate" Shakspeare from her memory. She used to quote "Hamlet" fluently, I remember; now it is "Macbeth": but it is a pity she forgets her own wisdom, that "these violent memories don't become a young woman." \*\*

## Notes.

D. APPLETON & Co. have in preparation a 'Guide to Southern California,' by Dr. Walter Lindley; 'Weather: A Popular Exposition of the Nature of Weather Changes from Day to Day,' by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; 'Evolution in its Relation to Religious Thought,' by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; 'Our Heredity from God: Lectures on Evolution,' by the Rev. E. P. Powell; 'The Education of Man,' by Friedrich Froebel; 'The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier,' by George S. Boutwell; 'The Natural Resources of the United States,' by J. H. Patton; and these novels—'The Romance of a Canoness,' from the German of Paul Heyse; 'Thraldom,' by Julian Sturgis; and 'Red Spider,' by S. Baring-Gould.

Macmillan & Co. will publish on July 29 'Romantic Love, and Personal Beauty: Their Development, Causal Relations, Historic and National Peculiarities,' by Henry T. Finck. There will be two issues—a London edition in two volumes, and a one-volume American edition in somewhat smaller type. A German translation is already in preparation. The object of the book is to trace the evolution of human beauty in all its details, under the influence of the four chief sources of beauty—Crossing, Hygiene, Mental Culture, and Romantic Love. The author sides with A. R. Wallace in holding, against Darwin, that the beauty of animals can be accounted for by natural selection, but endeavors to show that in human beauty more is due to sexual selection, especially since the birth of Romantic Love, about six hundred years ago. The book might also be described as a history of courtship, showing the evil results of Oriental and European chaperonage in retarding the civilizing advent of pre-matrimonial love.

'Bodyke: A Chapter in the History of Irish Landlordism,' by Henry Norman, just issued in England by T. Fisher Unwin, will have the American imprint of the Putnams. It consists principally of Mr. Norman's letters to the *Fall Mall Gazette* as special correspondent during the late evictions at Bodyke; but new chapters have been added which give the work both a permanent historical value, and an obvious effectiveness as a Gladstonian weapon. It is illustrated by eight sketches from instantaneous photographs by the author.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Professor of American Archaeology and Linguistics in the University of Pennsylvania, has in press a volume entitled 'Ancient Nahuatl Poetry,' containing a number of songs in the Aztec or Nahuatl language, with translations and notes. Most of these were composed before the Spanish conquest of Mexico.

Mr. A. L. Bancroft having sold to Mr. H. H. Bancroft his half interest in the corporation of A. L. Bancroft & Co., this concern will during the coming year maintain its name and business only in connection with its Music Department. Mr. Bancroft himself may possibly, a twelve-month hence, resume the general business he now relinquishes.

Mr. Lowell's Chicago address did not fall on such unlitery ears as the papers would have us suppose, and a reply to it has been published, a

small volume, 'Richard the Third and the Primrose Criticism' (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1887), in which the author takes up Shakspeare's cause as if it were a very grievous thing for him to be deprived of the authorship of this play. The first part essays to "pulperize" Mr. Lowell by telling him how many men in the past have not held the same view, and detailing a few facts known to the merest dabbler in the history of the editions. It is a most unscholarly attack, and, either through ignorance or by design, suppresses the whole problem of the various hands concerned in the historical plays, while its style and the tone of its reflections upon Mr. Lowell are those of the literary "shyster." Its argument is made up about equally of insult and of smatterings of the commonest Shakspeare knowledge, and the ignorance displayed in regard to the real matter in dispute is the more amusing because the author is utterly unaware of his inefficiency. The second and third parts of the book, which give some passages from the sources of the play, and some account of how great actors have played it, are without novelty, but also without the foolish and contumelious self-sufficiency which gives to the earlier portion the attraction of unconscious comedy.

A new volume takes its place on our table, among the books that are no books, in the first issue of 'Murphy's Consolidated Business Directory of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore' (Trenton, N. J.: The John L. Murphy Publishing Co.). Our mention of this work would naturally stop with the title, though we ought to add that it contains a Manufacturers' Register for the whole United States, the four cities just named excluded; that it is extremely well printed; and that our slight tests of it have shown accuracy in the compilation. We may, however, remark a social indication of some significance. Under the head of Laundries, those in New York are divided into Chinese and non-Chinese, the former being listed purely by addresses, without names. By this means, one sees at a glance that the Chinese establishments fill three and a half columns, and form something more than half of the whole. In Boston the Chinese names are duly given in their alphabetical place, and fill two columns out of two and a quarter. In Baltimore they fill one and a quarter columns out of one and a half. In Philadelphia, on the other hand, not a Chinese house is mentioned in this Directory, though we can hardly believe that none is to be found in that city.

The July number of the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* possesses a very varied table of contents. Mr. Waters's "Genealogical Gleanings in England" are this time concerned with Convers, Willis, and Deane in particular, touching in the name last mentioned the family of the editor of the *Register*. Judge William A. Richardson furnishes a list of Harvard College alumni who have held the highest executive, legislative, diplomatic, and judicial stations, colonial, State, and national; and college presidencies. It is a very distinguished list; but the number, 471, even allowing for possible omissions (and we can supply one), seems small, especially when the earliest name on the list—George Downing—dates back to 1642. The pedigree of Ward of Suffolk and America (which includes Nathaniel Ward of Ipswich, Mass.), and the descendants of Edmund Weston of Duxbury, Mass., for five generations, are other matters of interest.

In the last *Bollettino*, for June 30, of the National Central Library in Florence, we find statistical tables of the publications of the Peninsula for 1886, from which it appears that 10,381 were in Italian, 201 in Latin, 101 in French, 23 in English, 15 in German, 5 in Spanish, and 4 in Greek and Armenian respectively. Not a single French, English, or German novel was repro-

duced in its own tongue; but 117 French novels (out of 211 French works) were translated into Italian, and only 8 novels from all other languages combined. In all, 335 foreign works were translated, the German following the French at a long interval with 43, and preceding the Latin (34), English (24), Greek (13), Spanish and Russian (4 each), Danish, Chinese, and Hindu (1 each).

Prof. Willard Fiske has about half prepared his bibliographical notice of Petrarch's 'De Remediiis,' for which an unexpected amount of new material—particularly from Germany, Hungary, and Spain—has turned up, showing the popularity of these dialogues to have been a striking episode in literary history. Almost ready to print are two opusculi, one being a collection of two prose and three poetical inedited Icelandic versions of the Petrarch-Boccaccio 'Griselda,' none older than the seventeenth century; the other, an Icelandic rendering of Petrarch's 'Seven Penitential Psalms,' discovered last summer by Prof. Fiske in the Arna-Magnæan collection of MSS. at Copenhagen. It closely follows in time the Danish version of 1593. These two little pamphlets will as prettily unite the two main bibliographical passions of Prof. Fiske as Heine's poem unites the pine and the palm.

The *Gazette Archéologique*, founded by MM. J. de Witte and Fr. Lenormant, and recently edited by MM. J. de Witte and Robert de Lasteyrie, Professor of Archaeology at the École des Chartes, is hereafter to be published under the supervision of M. Louis de Ronchaud, director of the Musées Nationaux and of the École du Louvre. The new editors are to be MM. E. Babelon and E. Molinier, both well known in what may be called artistic archaeology. The sub title is also to be changed from "Recueil de monuments de l'antiquité et du moyen âge" to "Revue des musées nationaux."

M. Pierre de Nolbaci is preparing for *Les Lettres et les Arts* a series of articles upon the palace of Versailles and the Triasons, to be abundantly and luxuriously illustrated. An 18mo volume upon the same subject, by M. Paul Bosq, is announced by Renouard.

Quantin is now publishing in weekly parts 'Les Environs de Paris.' The text is by M. Louis Barron, and the illustrations, of which there are to be 500, are by Fraipont. The work will consist of twenty-five livraisons, and, when completed, will make a large octavo volume.

Prof. Paul Passy of the Normal School of Paris has just published, as No. 26 of the Papers of the *Musée Pédagogique*, a report of the Philological Congress held in Stockholm in the summer of 1886. He was the official representative of France sent by the Minister of Education, just as he had been sent before to the United States and to Iceland. The Philological Congress of the North is a recent creation, due mainly to the efforts of Madvig and Wimmer, and is intended to be both a scientific and a social reunion of the philologists of Scandinavian countries. The first Congress met in Copenhagen in 1876, the second at Christiania in 1881, and the third as stated above. There were 235 members—99 Swedes, 56 Norwegians, 66 Danes, 3 Icelanders and 5 Finlanders, and 6 "foreigners," M. Passy being the only Frenchman. Its session lasted for four days, and in its various sections it discussed many interesting philological subjects. The Universities of Upsala and Lund, Christiania and Copenhagen, Fredericksstadt in Norway, and the high schools and educational boards of all Scandinavia were fully represented, while the Bishop of Wisby and other great dignitaries took an active part in the practical questions discussed with great zeal. M. Passy is an ardent advocate of Phonetics, and much of his report is taken up with an account of the urgent pressure put upon the Con-

gress, by those who share his zeal on this subject, to secure some endorsement of the plans of the phonetic teachers. He says candidly that the majority treated the subject with a sort of lofty indifference, admitting that there might be something in it; but he contends that his side had all the arguments, if the other side had all the votes.

The Deerfield Summer School of History and Romance (July 13–August 27) promises plenty of entertainment. Mr. Cable has already been heard on "Fiction as a Vehicle for Truth," and Mr. W. W. Newell on "The Study of Folk-Lore." Prof. J. K. Hosmer is to follow with his "Sir Harry Vane"; Mr. Justin Winsor, with "Benedict Arnold's Treason"; Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, with "Russian Novelists and Count Tolstoi"; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, with an essay on "Education"; Miss Alice C. Fletcher, with "The Indian Folk-Lore of America"; Prof. G. Stanley Hall, with "Psychic Research, or Thought Transference." And there are yet other papers, by men and women, that we have not space to enumerate.

It is historic truth to say that such a union of the two sexes in a public manner we owe to the special liberalizing of the American mind caused by the anti slavery movement and by the woman's-rights movement. This latter agitation is to celebrate its fortieth anniversary during the coming year at Washington, from March 25 to April 1. The convention will take the name of the International Council of Women, and its topics will not be confined to the political aspect of the elevation of woman, though it is summoned under the auspices of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

—Prof. Clark Murray calls attention in the July *Macmillan's* to the revival of the study of Berkeley, which, beginning with Prof. Ferrier's Essays, some forty years ago, is still continued by the researches and comments of Prof. Fraser, and has awakened new interest on the Continent in the works of the great idealist in English metaphysics. Prof. Murray's sketch is almost entirely biographical, and presents the three great enthusiasms of the philosopher: first for his metaphysical discovery, secondly for the Bermuda University for the Christianization of the New World, and thirdly for Tar-Water, as if they were the three stages of his life—as in a sense they were; but the essay gradually becomes altogether absorbed in the Bishop's personal character, and ends with an eloquent tribute to its charm and dignity—the beauty of virtue—in a corrupt and worldly age. Mr. H. D. Traill, in this same number, takes Mr. Freeman's recent sneer, that criticism on English literature is nowadays often only another name for "chatter about Shelley," as the text for a light and not badly-managed dialogue between a resident and a non-resident graduate of Oxford upon the usefulness of Chairs of Language and Literature at the University. There is a strong local tone in the article, but its protest against the excessive trifling with details and nonentities, which is a quality of literary criticism at present, and against which Mr. Freeman directed his remark, is one to be appreciated more widely and to be supported whenever there is opportunity. This time-wasting elaboration is an invasion of German indiscriminateness, and a sterile application of scientific method where it does not belong; it turns biographies into encyclopædias, and substitutes industry for taste as the chief qualification for the critical office. It is the death sentence, practically, of the aesthetic school of criticism in a true sense—that is, the school of those who have the eyes to see; and degrades criticism into a department of history. But Mr. Traill's attack is only a light paper pellet.

—Much profit and some entertainment is to be derived from a comparison of two of the recent publications of the American Economic Association. One of them, by Dr. Henry C. Adams, is entitled the "Relation of the State to Industrial Action." The other is an "Historical Sketch of the Finances of Pennsylvania," by T. K. Worthington, with an introduction by the well-known socialist, Dr. Ely. Dr. Adams's essay is of a purely speculative character. He informs us that there are three classes of industries, in the first of which an increase of capital brings a proportionate increase of product, in the second of which the ratio of product to capital diminishes as capital increases, while in the third every additional investment is followed by an enhanced rate of profit. Railroad stockholders will be astonished to learn that their investments have this desirable fecundity, while farmers must bear in mind that if they increase their capital they will diminish their rate of profit. One might suppose that there could not be too much capital endowed with the property of increasing with the speed of a geometrical ratio, but the author declares that we have twice as much railroad property in this country as we need. We find it difficult to share the satisfaction with which he announces his belief that this analysis renders a service of no little importance to English economy. Apparently, Dr. Adams agrees with Mr. George in thinking that everything of the nature of rent ought to be confiscated by the State. He lays it down that industrial enterprises under the control of our State legislatures would be conducted upon the principle of rendering the most efficient service at the least possible cost.

—Turning to the essay on the Finances of Pennsylvania, we find an extraordinarily apt, although apparently unintentional, refutation of Dr. Adams's theories. Mr. Worthington has investigated with much industry the history of the attempts of the State of Pennsylvania to relieve her subjects of the burden of investing their own capital. He shows us how the visionary schemes of theorists have worked when applied in practice. In Pennsylvania, if anywhere, we might expect that "internal improvements," even under State control, would have been productive. As a matter of fact, after expending nearly ninety million dollars and getting back in gross revenue about twenty-five million, the State was very glad to get rid of its property in 1858 for eleven million dollars, payable in the bonds of the purchasers. As the average net revenue from 1845 to 1855 had been less than \$132,000 a year, it would have been for the advantage of the State to sell the public works for even less than one-sixth of their cost. The interest upon the debt contracted for the construction of these works had increased to over \$2,000,000 yearly, a disgraceful default had been made in its payment, and, in the words of the author, "there is every reason to believe that the State works in Pennsylvania, during the last sixteen years of their history, were maintained as an instrument of political corruption." Nothing could be more instructive than Mr. Worthington's account of these transactions, and it is hard to say whether the facts that he presents, or the extracts from the speeches and messages of the public men of the time, are more telling. It is not surprising that Dr. Ely's introduction to an essay in which his pet theories come into most ruinous collision with hard facts, should be of a lugubrious character. He explains the failure of the State as due to its ignorance of proper methods of construction and management, to the absence of fixed principle in public authorities, to "the rise of private corporations and the ascendancy of the Manchester doctrine of do-nothingism," and to political corruption. Apparently he supposes

that all these causes have ceased to operate in modern times.

—The popularity of Virgil during the Middle Ages and in more recent times is well known, thanks to Prof. Compagetti's charming book, and it is pleasant to learn that the memory of at least one other great Roman poet is still cherished among the Italian people. The poet to whom we refer is Ovid, and the traditions concerning him have been collected by A. De Nino into a little book entitled 'Ovidio nella Tradizione Popolare di Sulmona' (Casalbordino, 1886. 16mo, pp. vii, 63). Among the people, Ovid (in the dialect of the Abruzzi 'Viddie' enjoys the reputation of a great magician, merchant, prophet, preacher, saint, and even paladin. In the capacity of the first (evidently a confusion with the Virgil legend), he guards the treasures supposed to be concealed in his villa, and many are the stories which the peasants tell of vain efforts to carry them off on the eve of the Annunciation. Ovid's rôle as merchant is connected with his journey to Athens and afterwards in Asia, and the people explain the *gutta cavat lapidem* by an observation of the poet on one of his journeys. The preaching of the poet is connected with a pulpit of curious workmanship which formerly stood in the church *della Tomba* in Sulmona. Like Virgil, Ovid is believed to have announced the coming of Christ: The poet is said to have been desirous of discovering the origin of God, and to have been converted by seeing a man (some say an apostle, or St. Joseph) dipping water with a little shell from the sea into a ditch. The same story, it will be remembered, is told of St. Augustine and his reflections on the Trinity. Finally, Ovid is said to have been a doughty warrior, and is associated in the popular fancy with the peers of Charlemagne. Signor De Nino has been able to collect many local traditions referring to Ovid, whose memory is often connected with that of Cicero (*Cicciarone d'Arpino*). It is interesting to find that the poet was remembered even in the coinage of his country. In the latter part of the fourteenth century Sulmona received the privilege of the mint, and struck silver money with the legend, R. KROLUS. T. (Rex Carolus tertius, i. e., Charles of Durazzo, King of Naples), and in the middle the initials S. M. P. E., of the well-known *Sulmo mihi patria est* ('Tristia,' iv, 10). The municipality in the fifteenth century also employed the same motto on its seal, together with the bust of the poet.

—Another volume of the unpublished writings of Victor Hugo appeared early in June. It is neither drama nor verse, like its predecessors, 'Le Théâtre en liberté' and 'Le Fin de Satan,' but very good prose, and not as Hugoish as might have been expected. 'Choses vues' (Paris: Hetzel-Quantin; Boston: Schoenhof) is a collection of fragments, sometimes only a few lines in length, sometimes ten or twelve pages, written at various dates between 1838 and 1875. It is composed of personal recollections and conversations (those with Louis-Philippe, Béranger, and Villemain being very well worth reading and extremely curious as studies of the writer); of notes on events of the day, "L'Émeute du 12 mai 1838," "Les Funérailles de Napoléon," "La Mort du duc d'Orléans," "La Fuite de Louis-Philippe"; of narratives, sometimes very striking and dramatic, like the "Procès Teste et Cubières," or the judgment by the *proscrits* of Jersey in 1853 of "L'Espion Hubert." By the side of what is worth preserving there is much waste material, and, even in the best chapters, great need of careful revision and omission. "Choses vues? peut-être," says one of the clever Paris journalists, M. André Hallays of the *Débats*, "vues, mais non regardées; entendues, mais non écoutées." This is a fine and delicate criticism

of the book, in which the author sees and hears as a poet, with the imagination, but expresses his impressions too often before they have been condensed and purified of their petty and personal elements by the flame of poetic inspiration. It is also true that in Victor Hugo's hands realities change and become unreal and even false, and that those whose actions and words he reports take on his own attitudes and language, and think and feel according to the laws which he himself submits to. This is so true that he sometimes seems to perceive it, and seeks to excuse it by saying that he is not repeating literally the words of those whose conversation he reports. A translation of this collection has just been published by Harper & Brothers.

—Five issues supplementary to the thirteenth edition of 'Brockhaus's Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt), advance the work well into the letter F. A large part of the addenda to previous articles have reference to censuses which have been taken since the main work began to appear, or to scientific researches and political occurrences in the same period, as in the case of Africa, Asia, Australia, etc. In the latter category belong such fresh articles as Bacinin and German East African Company, and such continuations to date as Bulgaria (since 1882), Khartum, Elsass-Lothringen, etc. Noteworthy is the new discourse about emigration, in which it is correctly laid down that the state of this country has more influence on the movement at any given time than the state of Europe, and in which it is pointed out that Russia and Belgium gain by immigration more than they lose by emigration. France still ranks low among the nations that supply the New World's "unearned increment" of population—if we may so call it. The postscript on Banks and on Railways is important, and so is that on Berlin, and on the German military establishment (brought down to March 3). Something new had to be said about Bacteria, Cocaine, and Earthquakes, though no mention is made of that at Charleston. Bismarck's career is followed to the return of the new Parliament and the triumph of his military measures. Among the new biographical sketches are those of Edwin Arnold, Lord Brassey, James Bryce, Arthur Cayley, Lord Randolph Churchill (pron. 'Tschörrtschill'), John Dillon, Barbey d'Aurevilly, Barodet, Bastien-Lepage, Brown-Séquard, Camperon, Sadi Carnot, Admiral Courbet, the sculptor, Hans Baur, the archæologist W. Dörpfeld, Emin Bey, who was born, seems, in 1840, and Cecchi, the Italian African explorer. The omission of Boulanger from the main work is now repaired with great particularity, and, among other interesting items, we find mentioned his representing the French Government with much tact at our Yorktown celebration in 1881. It is also not forgotten that at one of his own national festivals in Paris he rode a horse circus-trained to keep step to the music. This general is a month younger than President Cleveland, who also enters the Supplement by a clear right. Other new American names are Dr. George M. Beard and G. W. Cable; W. H. Dall is continued; and Mr. Beecher's death is recorded. The insertion for the first time of Beverly, Mass., must have a psychic connection with "the Beverly incident."

#### LECKY'S ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—I.

*A History of England in the Eighteenth Century.* By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Vols. V. and VI. London: Longmans; New York: Appletons. 1887.

LECKY occupies a peculiar position among the living writers of England. He stands forth