

daily. It may be that he will even be appalled at the mass of printed matter bearing on this one event. But however that may be, perhaps some contemporaries are also curious to know all the facts of this complicated case. It is for them that I have signalled the existence of this already formidable body of literature devoted to this one incident in the history of the day.

THEODORE STANTON.

PARIS, FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

GLORIA FATALIS.

The heir of ancient glories past our scan ;
 Dowered with thy arrogant name—"Of Heaven the Son";
 Proud ruler of the proud ! thy reign begun
 In ruinous times ; Corruption's cankerous ban
 Circling thy very throne, yet fain the van
 Of progress would'st thou lead, and teach to shun
 Her imminent doom thy realm. Ill-fated one !
 Cowed by the fierce will of a harridan.

Thy friends lie stricken in blood, in exile smart.
 Immured in splendor thou, curbed like a child.
 Leaning thy pale cheek on thy feeble hand,
 Thy heart with bitter thoughts and longings wild
 Torn and distracted ; in thy spacious land
 Lives no such piteous creature as thou art.

GEORGE T. CANDLIN.

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

BOOK-REVIEWS AND NOTES.

PETRARCH. *The First Modern Scholar and Man of Letters, A Selection from His Correspondence with Boccaccio and Other Friends. Designed to Illustrate the Beginnings of the Renaissance. Translated from the Original Latin together with historical Introductions and Notes, by James Harvey Robinson, Professor of History in Columbia University, with the Collaboration of Henry Winchester.* Rolfe: New York and London. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. 8vo. Pages, 434.

The translations include one of the autobiography, and are thoroughly accurate, while always readable. The comments are written from the standpoint of scholarly liberalism, and go far to prove the claims of Petrarch to recognition as "the cosmopolitan representative of the first great forward movement in European thought." The book is handsomely printed and illustrated with copies of a portrait, possibly from the life, of a page from Petrarch's own manuscript of the Iliad, and of his own artistic sketch of Vancluse.

F. M. H.

In our review of the English translation of the *Works of Nietzsche* we omitted to mention the publication of the volume *Thus Spake Zarathustra, a Book for All and None*. In the judgment of the translator, Professor Tille, "this as-

tounding prose-poem is the strangest product of modern German literature. It is a kind of summary of the intellectual life of the nineteenth century, and it is on this fact that its principal significance rests. It unites in itself a number of mental movements which, in literature as well as in various sciences, have made themselves felt separately during the last hundred years, without going far beyond them. By bringing them into contact, although not always into uncontradictory relation Nietzsche transfers them from mere existence in philosophy, or scientific literature in general, into the sphere of the creed or *Weltanschauung* of the educated classes and thus his book becomes capable of influencing the views and strivings of a whole age. His immense rhetorical power and rhapsodic gift give them a stress they scarcely possessed before. His enthusiasm and energy of thought animate them, and his lyrical talent transforms them into 'true poetry' for the believers in them. He makes the freest use of traditional wisdom, of proverbs and sayings of poets and philosophers that can easily be traced to their original source, partly by repeating them but slightly altered, partly by transforming them considerably, partly by turning them into their contrary, or even into more than that, by giving them a new point altogether, while keeping nine-tenths of their old form. And this close connection with the wisdom of the century gives a person who is well read in German literature of the present century quite a peculiar pleasure in reading the book." The scouts will take an opposite view; and as is always the case when new prophets claim the future, there will be many who would as soon seek enjoyment in the reading of Revelation as in that of *Thus Spake Zarathustra*. (New York: Macmillan. Pp. 499. Price, \$2.50.)

Dr. Eugen Heinrich Schmitt has just published a study of Nietzsche entitled *Friedrich Nietzsche an der Grenzscheide zweier Weltalter*. (Leipzig: Alfred Janssen. 1898. Pages, 151.) It is the work of an admirer.

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Attention was called in the January number of *The Open Court* to the remarkable series of text-books of elementary mathematics now publishing under the direction of M. Darboux, Dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, and we have a few words to add to that review concerning the important work that constitutes the first number of the series, the *Leçons d'arithmétique, théorique et pratique*, by Jules Tannery, Associate Director of the Scientific Department of the *École Normale Supérieure*.¹ The book begins with the consideration of the notion of number, counting, notation, the fundamental operations, etc., and gradually proceeding from these more concrete and more familiar data of mathematical experience, ultimately carries the student into the purely abstract regions of the subject; whereas at the beginning, therefore, the work, although fuller and more readable, treats of the same subjects as the usual text-books, at the end we are led to the consideration of such advanced doctrines as the elementary theory of numbers, which, although briefly treated, is made to appear in its modern form as a science and not as an aggregate of disconnected theorems. As to fractions, they are regarded as systems of two whole numbers, and thus an important subject is kept entirely within the domain of arithmetic proper, and made to pave the way for the introduction of imaginary numbers in algebra. Following Dedekind, irrational numbers are defined by stating between what larger and smaller rational numbers they lie. These numbers are thus assigned their natural places in the number-continuum. The fundamental propositions regarding limits are also developed, and brief historical

¹ Paris: Armand Colin & Cie., 5 rue de Mézières. Pp., 509.

remarks have been supplied. The discussions of the book are ample, the developments easy and natural, and not marred by a strained effort for rigor and conciseness. The practical sides of arithmetic, notably methods of approximation and abridged procedures of computation, are emphasised; but mere mechanical expertness is never inculcated at the expense of reason and theory, which are always placed in the foreground. Great attention has been paid to the examples which form the logical complement of the text, and are in themselves an essential and integral part of the work. In fine, the work contains a vast amount of general and detailed material which can scarcely be found in any other book on the subject in English.

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The joint committee appointed some years ago by the most prominent of the American universities and colleges, for adopting a standard and uniform system of English requirements for admission to college, marked the beginning of an exceedingly important educational reform in the United States. The extension of the same idea to the remaining systems of requirements, although far more difficult of execution, will be a great step toward raising the standard of American education. In the case of English, the students of all academies and high schools throughout the United States now know in advance what will be required of them for admission to any college of high rank in the United States, and can consequently make their work conform to this end, without loss of time, money, or effort. Many publishers have taken advantage of the new system to issue in convenient form small editions of the English classics whose reading forms part of the requirements mentioned, but in general style and good typographical make-up, the editions of The Macmillan Company are superior to any that we have seen. The latest issues are Macaulay's essay on Milton, edited and annotated by Charles Wallace French, principal of the Hyde Park High School, Chicago, and Tennyson's *Princess*, edited by Wilson Farrand, of Newark, N. J. Macaulay's *Addison*, George Eliot's *Silas Marner*, Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *Merchant of Venice*, with various other of the required volumes, have also been published. The books are small 16mos, bound in neat, flexible covers, and cost only 25 cents each. Their sphere of usefulness should not be limited entirely to the school-room.

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We remarked many months ago upon the plan of M. Henri Joly to publish a series of Biographies of the Saints, and noticed his introductory work on the *Psychology of Saints*. The idea of M. Joly was not exactly that which would have suggested itself to the ultra-psychological critic. His treatment would not accord with the possible treatment of M. Ribot. The ideal he sets is to reconstruct in vivid and faithful historical outlines both the personality and the epoch of his various subjects, and thus to depict reality rather as it appeared to the contemporaries of the saints than as it would appear to psychological analysis proper. It is the work of the loving admirer rather than of the heartless critic. We glean from the titles and reputations of the collaborators that the series is intended for devout believers; nevertheless the ideal is far above that which has usually shaped the character of such works. The series has been successful; the initial volume by M. Joly on the *Psychology of the Saints* is now in its fourth edition; the *Biography of Saint Vincent de Paul*, by the distinguished academician, the Duc de Broglie, is also in its fourth edition; that of *Saint Augustine of Canterbury* is in its third edition; that of Saint Louis, Saint Jerome, and two others are in their second edi-

tion. We have now to announce the publication of two new volumes,—that of *Saint Ignace de Loyola*, by M. Joly, and that of *Saint Etienne*, the apostolic king of Hungary, by E. Horn. M. Joly has made use of recently discovered material in his work, which has throughout many high qualities; and it may be said of both volumes that they are very interesting reading. The publisher is Victor Lecoffre, Paris, rue Bonaparte 90. The price of each volume is only 2 francs bound, 3 francs.

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Longmans, Green & Co have just issued a monumental product of typography in the form of the new *Metaphysic of Experience* of Mr. Shadworth H. Hodgson, a distinguished English thinker, Honorary LL. D. of Edinburgh University, Honorary Fellow of Oxford University, Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, and Past-President of the Aristotelian Society. The work, which appears in four volumes of nearly 500 pages each, is a thoroughgoing review and examination of the philosophical field, and embodies the results of a life-time of thought and patient industry. We intend to give the work a critical examination in a forthcoming number of *The Monist*.

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We have to acknowledge the receipt of bound copies of Volumes VII and VIII of *The Critical Review of Theological and Philosophical Literature*, edited by Prof. S. S. F. Salmond, and published by T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York). *The Critical Review* resembles in some respects the French *Annales* and the German *Jahrbücher*; it does not contain independent articles, but is made up simply of analyses, critical reviews, and notices of theological literature, and also of philosophy in so far as it forms a part of theological study. These reviews are all by well-known authorities, and maintain a high standard. The clergyman and the theological scholar could scarcely find a better record of the English, German, and French publications in their field. The price of each volume is \$2.00 net.

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Henry Holt & Co., of New York, are the publishers of a new text-book upon *The Science of Finance* for the use of colleges and universities. The author is Prof. Henry Carter Adams, of the University of Michigan, and the subtitle of the book, which more clearly defines its purpose, reads: "An Investigation of Public Expenditures and Public Revenues." The choice of the topics and the manner of discussion have been determined by a desire on the part of Professor Adams to "contribute something to the development of a financial system that shall satisfy the peculiar requirements of Federal and local government in the United States." He begins with a discussion of fundamental principles, a consideration of the nature of public wants, and a classification of the means to be employed for realising the aim which his science sets. The work is divided into two parts entitled respectively, *Public Expenditures* and *Public Revenues*. In the first part, "The Theory of Public Expenditures," "Budgets and Budgetary Legislation" are considered; and in the second part the subjects "Public Domains and Public Industries," "Taxation," and "Public Credit" are treated. The work is large, containing nearly 600 pages, and in style and general structure is as well adapted for independent reading as for university instruction.

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The Macmillan Company have published a little work entitled *Economics*, by Dr. Edward Thomas Devine, general secretary of the Charity Organisation So-

ciety of the City of New York, and sometime fellow in the University of Pennsylvania. As to the point of view of the work, it will be sufficient to state that it is the production of a pupil of Prof. Simon N. Patten, of the University of Pennsylvania. The work is simple and in part almost primer-like in its method of presentation, and will be found by all to be clear reading. It is a work which the uninitiated reader can peruse with facility and profit. It contains seventeen chapters treating of the economic man, the economic environment, the making and consumption of goods, value, distribution, money, the organisation of credit and industry, the disposition of the social surplus, etc. (Pp. 404. Price, \$1.00.)

The same company has also recently issued a timely little book on *The Control of the Tropics*, by Benjamin Kidd, the well-known author of that very successful work, *Social Evolution*. According to Mr. Kidd's view, "the two leading sections of the English-speaking world, and particularly the American people, are, in their relations to the tropical regions of the earth, passing through a period of development which, in the result, is likely to profoundly influence the history of the world in the twentieth century." Mr. Kidd believes in the future ascendancy of the two great English-speaking nations, and thinks that their method of dealing with the tropical problem is the only one which is destined to succeed. "The prevailing idea of a colony among the Continental Powers of Europe is the one which has been abandoned for a century throughout the English-speaking world—the idea that it is an estate to be worked for the exclusive profit of the Power whose possession it is. The prevailing idea of a colony in England is that which governs the relations of England to Canada and Australia, where England is dealing practically with equals in these great modern States, in which all the forces resident in our civilisation are operative." The publicist and the student of international politics will find helpful data and suggestive ideas in Mr. Kidd's little book. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 101. Price, 75 cents.)

A more important and enduring work is *The Rise and Growth of American Politics*, being a sketch of constitutional development, by Henry James Ford. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. 409. Price, \$1.50.) The author informs us that it is the purpose of the work to tell the story of our politics so as to explain their nature and interpret their characteristics. He has omitted the consideration of questions of public policy and of party issues, which are referred to only in so far as they have affected the formation of political structure. It has been his object to give rather an explanation of causes than a narrative of events; nevertheless, the work presents a view of our political history from colonial times to the present day. Inasmuch as our politics are an offshoot from English politics, "the growth of the variety is studied with regard to the characteristics of the stock." The work is divided into four parts: "Origins of American Politics" are treated in Part I.; "Political Development" is treated in Part II.; "The Organs of Government" are dealt with in Part III.; and "The Tendencies and Prospects of American Politics" are considered in Part IV. The work is pleasantly written, and affords an accurate insight into the present status of American politics, and into the system of the government under which we live. Its perusal by thinking citizens would go a great way toward removing the prejudices which hamper individual political thought and action.