"Thou hast unmasked a nation falsely clad
In altruistic garb, revealed a hand
Blind to distinctions between good and bad,
And smiting Liberty with ruthless hand."

The accusation is neither fair nor just, and can only be uttered by one who has no idea of the difficulty of the situation.

We repeat that our government made mistakes in the very beginning; but there is no justification for going to the extreme of slandering President McKinley by saying:

"Whether as tool or tyrant History's pen
Upon the nation's scroll of lasting shame
Shall pillory in letters black thy name,
Time can alone adjudge."

It is the duty of our nation to establish order in the Philippines, and to give the Filipinos full liberty of home government, retaining for the United States government nothing except perhaps the possession of Cavite together with other strategic points of the harbor of Manila, and the recognition of a protectorate. Yet the latter should be drawn up in the form of an alliance, as an older brother would treat a younger brother, with rights similar to those the territories of the United States possessed, and nothing should be contained in the treaty which might savor of imperialism or indicate the conception that the Filipino republic is subject to the United States.

The best plan may prove to be a division of the territory of the Philippines into various states with different constitutions according to local requirements, ethnological as well as religious. The Mussulmans, the various mountain tribes, the Filipinos, the European colonists of the city of Manila, the Chinese colonists, etc., are too disparate elements to enter as homogeneous ingredients into the plan of a comprehensive Philippine Republic. But the various districts might be independent and might form a loose confederacy under the presidency of the United States, and a federal supreme court should be instituted as a court of last appeal in all affairs, civil litigations and criminal proceedings. It would be the duty of the latter so to construe the laws of the different states that they would not lead to collisions and would be interpreted in the spirit of modern civilisation and humaneness.

BOOK-REVIEWS.


This pamphlet is the memorial of a prominent German official and author of considerable influence, who not only played an important part in German history, especially with reference to the fate of the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, but was also widely known in certain circles as a man deeply interested in the religious problem, with a strong inclination toward Buddhism.

Theodor Schultze was born in Oldenburg, Holstein, June 22nd, 1824, and died at Potsdam, April 6th, 1898. Educated at Lübeck, he studied jurisprudence at the Universities of Kiel and Berlin, and entered the Danish service of his native country in Holstein. When Holstein was occupied by the Prussians in 1864, he was retained by the conquerors for his special work, but he saw fit first to be released from his oath by the king of Denmark. This request being granted, he returned
to Holstein to resume his work, but the Prussian authorities discharged him. Schultze sought and found service in the Duchy of Oldenburg, and succeeded in pressing the succession-rights of the Duke of Oldenburg to the duchy of Holstein. The question was settled by the payment of a million dollars indemnity by Prussia to the duke of Oldenburg. Now his services were again sought by Prussia and he was appointed in 1866 as a member of the government of Kiel. On account of his executive ability, Bismarck called him to Berlin, but Schultze declined the honor because he saw danger in being too closely allied with Bismarck who (as Schultze declared) did not encourage independence and manhood among his co-workers. After having advanced to the high position of Oberpräsident, he retired from active service in 1888, and devoted himself to religious problems. In 1898 he began to suffer from a cancer in the throat which soon made swallowing impossible. The patient refused artificial nourishment and thus actually died from lack of food after a fortnight's starvation. He attended to his daily routine work to the very end of his life, and although unable to eat attended even the common meals until the third day before his death. In accordance with his request there was no announcement of the funeral, no presence of a clergyman, no marking of his grave by a monument or tombstone, and no mourning dress among his friends and relatives.

Schultze remained unmarried, and led a very retired life. His career as a writer began only three years before he retired from public life, and after he had passed his sixtieth year. His first work was a translation of the Dhammapada in verse, which brings the spirit of this canonical book home to the reader much better than prose translations.

Two other books of his entitled, "The Christianity of Christ and the Religion of Life" and "The Rolling Wheel of Life, and the Firm Condition of Rest," are now published as one work under the title "Vedanta and Buddhism" as "ferments for the future regeneration of the religious consciousness of Europe." Schultze believed that the dry bones of Christian church life in Germany could receive new life impulses by a study of the Eastern religions.

Schultze accepts Pfleiderer's view that Christ, finding it impossible to realise his aim of founding a religion of life by energetic efforts, came to the conclusion that he could attain his aim through suffering, which induced him to submit to his innocent death on the cross. Schultze accepted the original Christianity as the religion of love, but repudiated the later development of dogmatism, and declared that we ought not to speak of the triumph of Christianity over the Greek or Roman paganism, but of that of the Greco-Roman paganism over Christianity. In comparing Buddhism with Christianity, he says:

"It is remarkable that while we send missionaries to India, our scholars study Brahmanism and Buddhism, not for the purpose of refuting them, but for profiting through a knowledge of them."

In a controversy which is the last literary production of Schultze, he said:

"Although I never thought of being a Buddhist missionary, I must own that if according to my opinion Christianity and Buddhism are compared impartially as factors of human culture, and questioned according to their real value for mankind, one must give the preference to Buddhism; and I hope that this view will be recognised more and more in Christian countries whose inhabitants are, after all, only nominally Christians."

Professor von Schroeder made a reply to Schultze, and insisted on giving the preference to Christianity. Schroeder said: "Buddhism is the grandest attempt of mankind to attain civilisation by one's own power; Christianity, however, is the
religion of the revealed love of God, which gives us salvation and a life of eternal bliss as a gift. . . . In Christianity, everything depends upon the person of Christ in Buddhism, upon the right doctrine. . . . The lack of Buddhism is that it is without God, without the service of God, and without prayers." In fact, Schroeder adds that Buddhism is not a religion at all, for "what is religion but a belief in a higher spiritual being (or beings) who live in a sphere above man?"

Schultze wrote that Buddhism does not so much deny the existence of gods but denies man's dependence upon them. It is not so much godless as free of gods.

In addition to the above-mentioned works, Schultze translated Ashvagosa's Buddha-Charita into German vessels, and also John Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding from the English.

No one could have been more competent to write the memorial of Theodor Schultze than Dr. Arthur Pfungst of Frankfort, a poet of some repute who not only sympathised with his religious views but was one of the few men with whom Schultze remained in constant correspondence to the end of his life.


Any publication having a purpose akin to this work by Gen. D. M. Strong is to be welcomed, for through such efforts the misunderstandings between Christianity and Buddhism will gradually be reduced to a minimum, and the conception of a universal religion of humanity, now apparently Utopian, may one day be actually realised on earth.

All religious biases originate in the false conviction on the part of each religion that it alone is in the possession of the truth. This arrogant and intolerant spirit sometimes urges its devotees to do great and good deeds, but as a rule, and particularly in the intellectual field, it does more evil than good. The misunderstanding between Christianity and Buddhism, the two greatest religious systems of the world, each of which, while proclaiming the doctrine of universal love, despises the other as false, heretical, atheistic (in the sense of being immoral), is chiefly due to just this mental prepossession and false religious conviction. But there is another cause which tends to create misconceptions. I refer to the difference of terminology. Symbol is the key to things spiritual, and since we mortal beings are not capable of communing with one another as pure spirits, we must make use of symbols or words, which, however, being subject to differences, may in spite of their helpfulness become at once the source of serious misunderstandings.

Now, Buddhistic terminology is so different from that of Christianity that all superficial students of it invariably fail to grasp its significance, and, not being conscious of their lack of knowledge, they are only too willing to ascribe their misconceptions to the religion itself. One of the gravest misinterpretations thus formed is the Anātman theory of the Hinayāna system, which corresponds to the Cūṇyatā doctrine of the Mahāyāna. Dr. Carus in his Buddhism and its Christian Critics has endeavored to make this point clear for Christian readers, and General Strong in his present work shows no hesitation in joining him. In connexion with this point let me say a few words about the Cūṇyatā theory of the Mahāyāna.

"Cūṇya" means void, empty, lack of characteristics, etc., but let us see how it is used by Buddhists. Aśvaghosa, forerunner of the Mahāyāna philosophy, divides his system into two departments, that which treats of Suchness (≡ Bhātathatā), and that which treats of Birth-and-Death (≡ Samsāra); and Suchness is stated by him as devoid of or transcending all forms of individuation, namely as
Cûnya. (See his Mahâyânaçraddhoptâda-çstra.) Nâgârjuna, from whose marvellous genius the Mahâyâna Buddhism received its finishing touches discriminates two kinds of truth in his Mâdhyamikaçâstra, practical truth (= sanât-tâya) and pure truth (= paramârtha). The practical truth is a naive realism, while the pure truth is unconditioned, absolute, infinite, in another word, çûnya.

Next, let us examine what the Vijñânavâdîn, otherwise called Yogacarya, says about çûnya. According to the Vijñânamâtrati-siddhi çâstra by the famous Vasubandhu, there are three kinds of world conceptions: (1) that which is founded on imagination (= parikalpi-tâksana); (2) that which sees the relativity of existence (= paratantra-lâksana); and (3) that which conceives the real reality (= parinispanna-lâksana). And this real reality is practically neither more nor less than Âçâghosa’s Suchness and Nâgârjuna’s Pure Truth, for Parinispanna-lâksana is defined as the middle path between existence and non-existence, while the Çûnya is recognised both by Âçâghosa and Nâgârjuna to be a name provisionally given to the Truth which transcending relativity and conditionality is out of the sphere of verbal description.

Now suppose that they used the term çûnya in the sense of nothingness, having in view a nihilistic conception of the world; how could we then reconcile this term with such words as Suchness, Pure Truth, or the Middle Path, all of which convey a positive sense? It seems to me that those who ignore what is really meant by Çûnya and who almost wilfully denounce the Mahâyâna philosophy as a nihilism or a system which recommends one to sit down and idly contemplate the nothingness of existence, are simply declaring their utter ignorance of one of the greatest intellectual movements that ever appeared in our Manusyaloka. Let those who are broad-minded and keen-sighted make an honest inquiry into the truth of the matter.

To return to our book, General Strong considers that there are three prominent features in Christianity and Buddhism,—the metaphysical, the ethical, and the biographical. The latter two having been exhaustively contrasted in connexion with these systems, he says, he has confined himself to a consideration of the first point. The book consists of an introduction, five chapters, and an appendix. The first chapter treats of Jesus and Gotama; the second of God and Cosmos; the third of Soul, Self, Individuality, and Karma; the fourth of Heaven and Nirvâna, which he agrees with Dr. Carus in considering to be synonymous with enlightenment; the fifth is the concluding chapter, in which the author proclaims the fundamental identity of the two greatest religions in the world, adding a hymn taken from the Samyutta-nikâya. In the Appendix we have his versification of some of the Buddhist legends.

The book abounds with quotations from many important Buddhist works compiled or written by Western scholars, and all these materials are happily disposed of. Those who have read Dr. Carus’s Buddhism and Its Christian Critics will be glad to find a companion-work in Gen. D. M. Strong’s present contribution to Buddhist literature.

T. SUZUKI.
of the things most important to know." It is designed, not to supplant the textbook, but to accompany it. Its author hopes that the brief records which constitute it "may awaken interest in the books from which they came and in the men who wrote them; that a clearer idea of what our ancestors did and thought and suffered may be had from their own writings: that the book may serve as a part of the material necessary for topical study; and, above all, that it may throw a human interest about the necessarily compact and factful statements of text-books."

The work consists of brief selections from the authors and the books of all periods of American history, including even the Spanish War. The following are some of the titles of the chapters: (1) Discoveries; (2) Conditions of Settlement; (3) First Era of Colonisation; (4) Second Era of Colonisation; (5) Colonial Life in the Seventeenth Century; (6) Rivals for Empire; (7) Colonial Life in the Eighteenth Century; (8) Colonial Government; (9) The Revolution; (10) The Confederation and the Constitution, etc., etc. Typical selections are, for example: extracts from the letters of Christopher Columbus; from the history of Captain John Smith; from the history of John Winthrop; from Cotton Mather’s records of the witch-trials of New England; from Besse’s records of the persecution and execution of the Quakers in New England; from the ordinances of New Amsterdam; from the memoirs of Tonti; from the letters of Washington; from the papers of Franklin; from the Boston town records: from the papers of the presidents; from the newspapers and the public proceedings generally; and in more recent times from the principal poems and the political writings of our great authors; from the magazines; and so forth, and so forth.

Some very typical fac simile illustrations have been incorporated in the book, with a view of suggesting to young people the kind of manuscripts and other materials which historians are obliged to study. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a part of the original Mayflower Compact, 1620. There are also reproductions of specimens of Continental paper currency, 1776: of Charles Carroll’s letter on fugitive slaves, 1826; and lastly, extracts from the final Proclamation of Emancipation, by Abraham Lincoln. Practical introductions have been added: (1) on the use of sources in history-study, by the author, giving bibliographies and a list of reprints of old documents available for schools; (2) on the sources in secondary schools, and by Dr. R. G. Huling, of the Cambridge, English High School; (3) on the sources in normal schools, by Prof. Emma Ridley, who has drawn up a long list of subjects for topical study from sources.

Dr. Hart’s book is a valuable addition to the historical literature of the schoolroom, and cannot fail to give to the students of our high schools and academies some idea of the scientific methods which are now employed the world over in writing history.

The field of Year-Books seems to be a province pre-eminently French. As there is no department in America or England in which there is not a Review of Reviews (the latest that has come to our notice being The Psychic Digest, or, the Esoteric Review of Reviews), so in France the mania for epitomising has found embodiment in the establishment of a dozen or so Années, there being a philosophical Année, a biological, a psychological, a political, a scientific, a literary, and several other Années. The latest is L’Année de l’Église, which is the year-book of the Catholic Church and has been compiled by M. Ch. Égremont (Paris: Victor Lecofre). It is a handy volume, and will for the statistics which it contains be of value to publicists and theological writers. It is more than a chronology; it is a
running comment upon all the significant events which have taken place within the Catholic Church for the year 1898; the compiler having sought to emphasise the idea and moral import of each of these events, rather than to give their details. A section is devoted to each of the countries of the world, one to the Holy See, and one to missions. The acts of the Sacred College and the Encyclicals of the Pope are discussed, as are also such subjects as pilgrimages, Leo XIII. and the social question, the relations of the Holy See with the various powers, etc. It will be interesting both to the friends and the enemies of the church to learn that Cardinal Gibbons puts the number of conversions to the Catholic Church in the United States at 30,000 annually. The number of Catholics in the United States in 1898 was 9,500,000, and the number of churches nearly 8000. We hope that the second volume of the Année will have an index.

The readers of The Open Court are perfectly familiar with the career, and partially also with the religious and philosophical views, of Victor Charbonnel. (See The Open Court for May 1898). The best-known of the books of Victor Charbonnel is his La volonté de vivre which tells how he passed from Catholicism to "the religion of the ideal," the free Christianity of Channing and Tolstoi. The book caused no little stir in France, and has now been translated into English under the title of The Victory of the Will by Emily Whitney, daughter of the late Professor Whitney of Yale College, and has been published in attractive form by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. We may characterize M. Charbonnel's views by one or two brief quotations. "We have only to close the sanctuary of our soul," he says, "and accustom our eyes to its shades, in order to see splendors shine forth, to hear voices that inspire and counsel." It is the gospel of introspection, "the assertion of the spiritual man over temporal conditions," the cultivation of character and of right conduct in life by a constant exercise of the will. Life should be a "continuous effort of will." "Let us be at every moment masters of ourselves." It is an eloquent book, rather rhapsodical in parts, and with a slight tendency to mysticism. The translation of the book has been well done, and an introduction has been supplied by Lilian Whiting. Miss Whiting is quite unrestrained in her admiration of the author, has called M. Charbonnel "the Emerson and Maeterlinck of France," and predicts that his book will arouse the same enthusiasm in America as it did in his own country. The enthusiasm which is accorded to the book, however, may perhaps be qualified by the spiritualistic, telepathic, and otherwise ghostly interpretations which Miss Whiting has placed upon the utterances of M. Charbonnel; the burden of her entire message being that the spiritual truths which the author has enunciated are finding their substantiation (and even a thin material substratum) in the discoveries of contemporary science. But her review of these discoveries will hardly be accepted by scientists. Miss Whiting has said many beautiful things, but the "unseen world" makes too many demands on her science, and the beauty which is the characteristic of truth is wanting to it.

The Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1897 contains the usual large number of original scientific memoirs, digests of scientific progress in the various sciences, and reprints of important scientific researches. We mention the following articles as important: (1) The Aspects of American Astronomy, by Simon Newcomb; (2) The Evolution of Satellites, by G. H. Darwin; (3) Electrical Advance in the Past Ten Years, by Elihu Thomson; (4) The X-Rays, by W. C. Köntgen; (5) Cathode Rays, by J. J. Thomson; (6) Story of Experiments in
Mechanical Flight, by S. P. Langley: (7) On Soaring Flight, by E. C. Huffaker: 
(8) The Revival of Alchemy, by H. C. Bolton; (9) Diamonds, by William Crookes:
(10) The Discovery of New Elements Within the Last Twenty-Five Years, by Clemens Winkler; (11) An Undiscovered Gas, by William Ramsey; (12) Fluorine 
by Henri Moissan; (13) The Age of the Earth as an Abode Fitted for Life, by Lord Kelvin; (14) Crater Lake, Oregon, by J. S. Diller; (15) Recent Progress in 
Physiology, by Michael Foster; (16) The Law Which Underlies Protective Coloration, 
by Abbott H. Thayer; (17) Recent Research in Egypt, by W. M. Flinders-Petrie. The illustrations of these articles are also good, and students will find in the Reports a rich store of material for investigation and reference.

Dr. Alfred Espinas, of the University of Paris, the author of the well-known 
work Animal Societies, has published within the last two years a very readable 
book on the Origin of Technology. Properly speaking, it is a study in sociology, 
but it may also well be ranked as a philosophical work. "The philosophy of knowl-
dge," he says, "has had its historians; it will therefore not be out of place, to 
attempt to write the history of the philosophy of action." His point of view is that 
one general law dominates the development of technology: a theory of facts is not 
possible until the facts have been in existence for a certain period of time; we 
constantly see the philosophy of action following upon the development of industries 
and of the practical arts. The development of philosophical technology is traced 
in the history of religions, especially in that of Greece. In fact, general technology 
goes hand in hand with theology and ethics. There is a valuable chapter upon tools 
and machines, which follows the theory of organic projection enunciated by Kapp, 
that the tool or instrument forms a unit with the operator; it is the continuation 
the projection without, of an organ. The operator uses it as he would some pro-
longed member, without hardly ever thinking of its structure or of inquiring how 
its different parts are adapting themselves to their work. The labor produced by 
its assistance may still be regarded as natural. But the machine stands upon a 
higher plane, involving the reasoned realisation of some unique aim. It is largely 
the result of reflection, and the adaptation of its articulated parts is perfect.

Two of the most recent issues of the Library of Contemporary Philosophy, 
published by Alcan, Paris, are: (1) La timidité, by Dr. L. Dugas, who has sought 
to distinguish timidity from fear, and has given a psychological analysis of its 
conditions and an ethical discussion of its rôle in character and society; (2) Les fon-
dements de l'éthique, by Prof. E. De Roberty, of the New University of Brussels, 
which is the third essay of his series on "Morals Considered as Elementary Sociol-
ogy," which was announced some years ago. Dr. De Roberty's writings have been 
mentioned several times in The Monist, to which we refer readers who would know 
something of their contents. He is the author of many books, and is pursuing 
every philosophical question zealously.

NOTES.

The Clark University, of Worcester, Mass., in celebrating the tenth anniver-
sary of its existence last month, wisely followed the precedent which was set by 
Princeton some years ago at its sesquicentennial celebration by making the main 
feature of the program an exhibition of scholarship rather than one of pageantry.

There was a series of lectures delivered at the university by distinguished representatives of science from each of the leading countries of Europe. Émile Picard, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Paris, gave three lectures on subjects connected with his specialty; Ludwig Boltzmann, Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of Vienna, delivered four lectures on the principles and fundamental equations of mechanics; Angelo Mosso, Professor of Physiology at the University of Turin, lectured on Conscious Processes and Bodily Exercise; Santiago Ramon y Cajal, Professor of Histology at the University of Madrid, spoke of his latest investigations on the texture of the human cerebral cortex, giving practical demonstrations; and August Forel, late Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Zürich, and director of the Burghölzli Asylum, lectured on hypnotism and the habits of ants. Professors Picard and Cajal spoke in French, and Professors Boltzmann Mosso and Forel in German. The courses were free.

The significance of such courses in strengthening the bonds of international scholarship and educational good-will cannot be overestimated, and our universities are to be congratulated on the wise and systematic policy which they are pursuing in this direction.

While going to press, the news reaches us of the demise of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the great agnostic—a powerful orator, and a man who had the highest courage of his conviction. He passed away in peace, without pain, without agony, without even a groan or a sigh. There is no need of our praising the virtues of the Colonel for he is well known throughout the country and has in his career been constantly before the public. His family life was exceedingly happy and perhaps the most beautiful lines he wrote, and those which expressed his religious views in positive terms, were dedicated to his grandchild; the whole having been published in elegant form with pictures of grandfather and grandchild.

Our readers know that The Open Court's attitude toward religion is different from that of the Colonel. We have repeatedly discussed our differences in the most amicable way both at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., and at Mr. E. C. Hegeler's residence, La Salle, Ill. Colonel Ingersoll was quite ready to accept the Religion of Science as his own and actually said so in public when at the request of the Rev. Mr. Rusk he addressed an orthodox Christian congregation in Chicago; but he could not be induced to change his aggressive tactics for a more constructive method. It was not his field, and he was too much of a fighter to show a conciliatory spirit.

The soul of his father was re-incarnated in him, only turned in the opposite direction. The champion of the church militant, direct and unreserved in his faith, had become an uncompromising iconoclast; but the character remained the same. And when we consider the work which he has accomplished, we think that religious people ought to be grateful to him; for to a great extent we owe to him the disappearance of much narrowness and thoughtlessness in our churches, and his merit for the purification of religion cannot be doubted even by his bitterest enemies.
New Publications and Announcements


The Evolution of General Ideas. By Th. Ribot, Professor in the Collège de France. Authorised Translation by Frances A. Welby. (Ready in September.)

Mathematical Essays and Recreations

By HERMANN SCHUBERT
Professor of Mathematics in the Johanneum, Hamburg, Germany.

Translated from the German by THOMAS J. McCORMACK.

Pages, 149. Cuts, 37. Price, Cloth, 75c. (3s. 6d.).

Contents:

Notion and Definition of Number. The Magic Square.
Monism in Arithmetic. The Fourth Dimension.
On the Nature of Mathematical Knowledge The Squaring of the Circle.

The mathematical essays and recreations in this volume are by one of the most successful teachers and text-book writers of Germany. The monistic construction of arithmetic, the systematic and organic development of all its consequences from a few thoroughly established principles, is quite foreign to the general run of American and English elementary text-books, and the first three essays of Professor Schubert will, therefore, from a logical and esthetic side, be full of suggestions for elementary mathematical teachers and students, as well as for non-mathematical readers.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, 324 Dearborn St.
LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

Popular Scientific Lectures

A Portrayal of the Methods and Spirit of Science

By ERNST MACH, Professor in the University of Vienna. Translated from the German by Thomas J. McCormack. Third Edition. Pages, 415. An Elegant Volume. In Cloth, Gilt Top, $1.50 net. (7s. 6d.)

Lectures on Mechanics, Sound, Light, Electricity, the Conservation of Energy, Philosophy, and Education. The thoughts of the Master Minds of Science are here presented in popular form by one of its foremost living representatives.

Verdicts of the Press:

"A most fascinating volume, ... has scarcely a rival in the whole realm of popular scientific writing."—Boston Traveller.
"Truly remarkable, ... May be fairly called rare."—Professor Crew, N. W. University.
"A masterly exposition."—Scottman, Edinburgh.
"Will please those who find the fairy tales of science more absorbing than fiction."—Pilot, Boston.
"Have all the interest of lively fiction."—Commercial Advertiser.
"Its literary and philosophical suggestiveness is very rich."—Hartford Seminary Record.

Send money by post office order, express order, or in stamps.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, 324 Dearborn St.
LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN JAPAN AND THE ORIENT SHOULD READ

The Orient

The only monthly English magazine published in Japan under Japanese management and edited entirely by Japanese.

Terms:
Single copies 20 sen each (7½d. = 15 cents = 60 pf. = 75 centimes = 7 anna). Annual subscription 3 yen (6 shillings = 1.50 dollars = 6.30 marks = 7.90 francs = 4½ rupees).

THE ORIENT
claims to set forth the political situation as well as the trend of thought in all branches of human skill in the Far East, striving at the same time to give a dispassionate résumé of Western views of this part of the world.

Office of The Orient,
NUMBER 10, NISHIKATA-MACHI, HONGO, TOKYO, JAPAN.

The Liberty

Strongest and Lightest Running Wheel on Earth.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE BICYCLE WORLD:

I. 5 Point Contact Sprocket.
II. Harveyized Steel Bearings (will cut glass).
III. Ball Bearings Retained on the Shaft (adjustment not disturbed when bearings are removed).
IV. Patent Double and Hollow Crown Arch or Square (artistic and strongest).
V. Patent Detachable Sprocket (simple, practical, durable).
VI. Strongest Wheels (direct pull spokes, 36 in. in the front, 40 in. the rear wheel).
VII. "Wonder"—how so good a wheel can be sold for so little money.

ART CATALOGUES FREE.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO., 82-80 Wabash Av., Chicago
Important Publications.

Scientific Books.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE SENSATIONS. By Ernst Mach, Professor of the History and Theory of Inductive Science in the University of Vienna. Pages, xii., 208. Cuts, 37. Cloth, $1.25.

"... Like everything he writes, a work of genius."—Prof. W. James, of Harvard.

"There is no work known to the writer which in its general scientific bearing is more likely to repay richly thorough study. We are all interested in nature in one way or another, and our interests can only be heightened and clarified by Mach's wonderfully original and wholesome book."—Prof. J. E. Trevor in The Journal of Physical Chemistry.


"A remarkable work."—Nature.
"As a history of mechanics, the work is admirable."—The Nation.
"The book as a whole is unique and a valuable addition to any library of science or philosophy."—Prof. D. W. Hering in Science.

"Sets forth the elements of the subject with a clearness, lucidity, and force unknown in the mathematical text-books."—Canadian Mining and Eng. Review.

Works on Ancient India.


Contains (1) The Study of Sanskrit; (2) The Religion of the Veda; (3) Buddhism. A popular exposition by the foremost European authority.

"Matter devested of its technical form coming from so eminent an authority is certain to find a welcome reception awaiting it at the hands of the many who are interested themselves in Hindoo antiquities at the present time."—Chicago Tribune.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ANCIENT INDIA. By Prof. Richard Garbe. Containing (a) A Brief History of Indian Philosophy; (b) The Connexion between Greek and Indian Philosophy; and (c) Hindu Monism. 2nd. ed. Pages, 89. Cloth, 50c.

"The value of this little work as a contribution to the history of philosophy may be justly termed great."—Baptist Union.

"Though the work is scholarly, it is written for the general reader who need not have previously studied the matter."—Bookseller and Newsdealer.


"Written with vivacity and wit, and with a Cobbett-like terseness of English and felicity of illustration."—Home Journal, New York.


Mr. Edward Atkinson says: "This history ought to be read by every man who desires to make up his mind how to act in this country at the present time."

Religious and Ethical.


"Will rank among the most valuable books the century has produced."—Chicago Tribune.

ENGLISH SECULARISM, A CONFESSION OF BELIEF. By George Jacob Holyoake. Pages, xiii., 146. Cloth, 50 cents.

"George Jacob Holyoake is a sincere, gifted, and scholarly thinker, and his exposition of secularism will be read with interest by all followers of contemporaneous movements."—The Chicago Evening Post.


"The best and briefest possible popular exposition of the scientific attitude towards the religious sentiment that we have read."—New England Magazine.


"An effort to purify our 'Idea of God' that it may be greater, sublimer, and more awe-inspiring to future generations than it has ever been yet."—Literary World, London.


"In addition to a very luminous and suggestive preface, he furnishes a table of references, showing at an eye-glance the sources of his extracts and the parallelisms in the Gospels. He gives, also, a glossary of names and terms, a method of pronunciation, and a good index. The simplicity of this presentation, the freedom of the text from notes or uncouth and outlandish diacritical points, and the general arrangement of the work are admirable. . . . It is admirably fitted to be a handbook for the single reader or for classes."—The Critic, New York.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, 324 Dearborn St.
POET-LORE considers literature as an exponent of human evolution rather than as a finished product, and is interested in discerning life and the progress of ideals in the literature of any age or nation.

Modern World Literature. One of the good offices distinguishing POET-LORE is its introduction of marked successes and original ventures in foreign literary art. Among recent special attractions witness these:

HAUPTMANN'S THE SUNKEN BELL. Complete in Spring Number, 1898.

BJORNSON'S THROND:
his first story, and one of his best, written on his arrival in Copenhagen in 1886. "Wherefore this story," says its author. "has a very sympathetic connection with the rich impressions I received in this city." The POET-LORE translation is made from the Norse of the first edition, and appears in the New Year Number, 1899, which also contains a version, retaining the delicate charm, of ANATOLE FRANCE'S M. PIGEONNEAU'S INADVERTENT ROMANCE.

SUDERMANN'S JOHANNES,
the great play on John the Baptist which has met with deserved success on the German stage, is complete in current POET-LORE, Spring Number, 1899.

EDOUARD ROD, J. H. ROSNY, WILLIAM MORRIS, GOTTFRIED KELLER,
are among those who have been drawn on recently for short stories and romances of fine literary flavor.

The Last Poet-Lore, Summer Number, 1899
Will contain in its Fiction Department

TWO SHORT STORIES FROM THE SWEDISH OF SELMA LAGERLOF,
already well-known to English readers through her popular novel, 'Gosta Berling.' These short stories are full of "human nature" not portrayed with bold realism, however, but humorously and poetically sketched—admirable if the examples of their author's peculiar genius. Among the ESSAYS AND APPRECIATIONS of the same issue of POET-LORE will be—

A CRITIQUE OF DISCERNMENT ON THE LATER WORK OF MAETERLINCK, by Albert Phelps.

A SECOND ONE OF THE ENTERTAINING PAPERS by Johannes H. Wisby on the American as discussed by a Dane and a Hindoo.

A SHAKESPEARIAN PAPER, by Dr. W. J. Rolfe.

FRENCH ENTHUSIASM AS BROWNING SATIRIZES IT IN HIS 'TWO POETS OF CROISIC,' by Dr. H. E. Cushman. (Papers of the Boston Browning Society.)

THE SCHOOL OF LITERATURE, REVIEWS, LIFE AND LETTERS, will be full and various as usual.

Each Number 05 Cents. Yearly Subscription $2.50.

New England News Company and its Correspondents, all dealers or the Publishers.

POET-LORE COMPANY, 18 Pemberton Square, Boston.
On the Study and Difficulties of Mathematics

By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN.

New corrected and annotated edition, with references to date, of the work published in 1831 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The original is now scarce.

With a fine Portrait of the great Mathematical Teacher, Complete Index, and Bibliographies of Modern Works on Algebra, the Philosophy of Mathematics, Pangeometry, etc.

Pp. viii + 288. Cloth, $1.25 (5s.).


"The mathematical writings of De Morgan can be commended unreservedly."—Prof. W. W. Beman, University of Michigan.

"It is a pleasure to see such a noble work appear as such a gem of the book-maker’s art."—Principal David Eugene Smith, Brockport Normal School, N. Y.

"The republication of De Morgan’s work is a service for which you should receive high commendation."—John E. Clark, New Haven, Conn.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.,

LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

Lectures On Elementary Mathematics

By JOSEPH LOUIS LAGRANGE

Being the Course of Lectures Delivered at the École Normale, Paris, 1795

Translated from the French by THOMAS J. McCORMACK

With a Fine Photogravure Portrait of the Great Mathematician, Notes, Bibliographical Sketch of Lagrange, Marginal Analyses, Index, etc. Handsomely Bound in Red Cloth. Pages, 172. Price, $1.00 net. (5s).

A Masterpiece of Mathematical Exposition

First Separate Edition in English or French

"I intend to recommend Lagrange’s Lectures on Elementary Mathematics to the students of my course in the Theory of Equations, for collateral reading, and also to the teachers of elementary mathematics who attend my summer conferences on the Pedagogy of Mathematics. I trust that this valuable translation is but the forerunner of others in the same field by your house."—J. W. A. Young, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Chicago.

"The book ought to be in the hands of every high-school teacher of mathematics in America, for the sake of getting Lagrange’s point of view."—Prof. Henry C. McC. Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

"Can we not get Lagrange before the mass of the teachers? No teacher should teach elementary mathematics who has not mastered the matter represented by this work."—L. Graham Crozier, Knoxville, Tenn.

"Teachers of elementary mathematics, who desire to improve their methods of instruction, adding richness and vitality to the subject, should read this book."—American Mathematical Monthly.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.

LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
TRUTH AND ERROR
OR
THE SCIENCE OF INTELLECTION

By J. W. POWELL.

Pages, 423. Cloth, gilt top, $1.75 (7s. 6d.).

Important to Psychologists and Students of the Philosophy of Science.

A Highly Original Work on Psychology, dealing largely with Epistemology.

"Major Powell is a versatile, brilliant, patient, and earnest thinker and writer. His volume is burdened with a costly and splendid array of facts. And while this is all true, yet this is not a tithe of the value of the volume. Its intrinsic value is in the systematisation of modern thought. . . . There is a charm in his directness. No qualification, no ambiguity, no affection. 'I hold,' 'I deny,' ring like the strokes of hammer on brazen casque."—The Washington Post.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO,
324 Dearborn St.

London; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.

The Psychology of Buddhism

Or an Exposition of Some Essential Doctrines of Buddhist Metaphysics.

By Charn Chandra Bose. Published by the Maha-Bodhi Society, Calcutta, India. Price, As. 6.

The Maha-Bodhi Society of Calcutta acts in India as agent for the following books on Buddhism:

Buddhism in Translations. By H. C. Warren. One of the best, most authoritative and comprehensive works on Buddhism. Price, Rs. 5-6, including postage.

Gospel of Buddha. By Dr. Paul Carus. One of the most popular works on Buddhism. Price, Rs. 4.


Dharma. By Dr. Paul Carus. A short treatise on the essential principles of Buddhist philosophy. Price, As. 4-2, including postage.


Buddhist Catechism. (Revised and enlarged edition.) By Col. H. S. Olcott. One of the most popular handbooks of Buddhism. Price, As. 8-2, including postage.

Religion of Love. An ancient work of Bhakti Marga, or Path of Love, from the Adwaita point of view. By Jada Nath Mazumdar, M. A., B. L., Editor "Hindu Patrika." Price, Rs. 1-8, bound with cloth and board. Paper, Re. 1.


Apply to the
MANAGER OF THE MAHA-BODHI SOCIETY,
2 CREEK ROW, CALCUTTA.
THE PROHIBITED LAND

THE TRAVELS IN TARTARY, THIBET AND CHINA

Of MM. HUC and GABET

New Edition. From the French. Two Vols. 100 Illustrations. 688 Pages. Cloth, $2.00 (10s.). Handsomely Bound in Oriental Style.

A Classic Work of Travels. One of the Most Popular Books of All Times.

Read the Following Commendatory Notices:

"The work made a profound sensation. Although China and the other countries of the Orient have been opened to foreigners in larger measure in recent years, few observers as keen and as well qualified to put their observations in finished form have appeared, and M. Huc's story remains among the best sources of information concerning the Thibetans and Mongolians."—The Watchman.

"The book is a classic, and has taken its place as such, and few classics are so interesting. It deserves to be put on the same shelf as Lane's Modern Egyptians. Recent investigations only strengthen the truth of the intrepid missionary's observations—observations which were once assumed in Europe to be sensational and overdone. These reprints ought to have a large sale. It would be a good time for the Catholic libraries to add them to their stock of works on travel. They will find that few books will have more readers than the missionary adventures of Abbé Huc and his no less daring companion."—The Catholic News.

"Our readers will remember the attempt of Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor, the explorer, to explore the mysteries of the holy city of L'hassa, in Thibet. The narrative of the frightful tortures he suffered when the Thibetans penetrated his disguise, has been told by Mr. Landor himself. But where Mr. Landor failed, two very clever French missionaries succeeded. Father Huc and Father Gabet, disguised as Lamas, entered the sacred city, and for the first time the eyes of civilised men beheld the shocking religious ceremonials of L'hassa. The complete story of their extraordinary experiences is told in the book Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, published by The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago."—New York Journal.

"Fools, it is known, dash in where angels fear to tread, and there are also instances of missionaries dashing in where intrepid and experienced travellers fail. Such was the case with MM. Huc and Gabet, the two mild and modest French priests who, fifty years ago, without fuss, steadily made their untortured way from China across Thibet and entered L'hassa with the message of Christianity on their lips. It is true that they were not allowed to stay there as long as they had hoped; but they were in the Forbidden Land and the Sacred City for a sufficient time to gather enough facts to make an interesting and very valuable book, which on its appearance in the forties (both in France and England) fascinated our fathers much in the way that the writings of Nansen and Stanley have fascinated us. To all readers of Mr. Landor's new book who wish to supplement their information concerning the Forbidden Land there given, we can recommend the work of M. Huc. Time cannot mar the interest of his and M. Gabet's daring and successful enterprise."—The Academy.

"They two visited countries of which Europe was at the time, all but absolutely ignorant, and their record struck the reading world with almost incredulous wonderment."—The Agnostic Journal.

"Has become classical. The work is still an authority on Thibetan Buddhism, and by its pleasant narration of varied adventures will always be readable."—The Dial.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.

324 Dearborn St. LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
Philosophical and Psychological Portrait Series.

(Now Complete.)

Suitable for framing and hanging in public and private libraries, laboratories, seminars, recitation and lecture rooms.

The portraits, which are 11 x 14 in., have been taken from the best sources, and are high-grade photogravures. The series is now complete.

PYTHAGORAS
SOCRATES
PLATO
ARISTOTLE
EPICETERUS
THOMAS AQUINAS
ST. AUGUSTINE
AVERROES
DUNS SCOTUS
GIORDANO BRUNO
BACON
HOBBES
DESCARTES
MALEBRANCHE
SCHELLING
PYTHAGORAS
SOCRATES
PLATO
ARISTOTLE
EPICETERUS
THOMAS AQUINAS
ST. AUGUSTINE
AVERROES
DUNS SCOTUS
GIORDANO BRUNO
BACON
HOBBES
DESCARTES
MALEBRANCHE
SCHELLING

PHILOSOPHICAL:
SPINOZA
LOCKE
BERKELEY
HUME
MONTESQUIEU
VOLTAIRE
D'ALEMBERT
CONDILLAC
DIDEROT
ROUSSEAU
LEIBNITZ
WOLFF
KANT
FOCHTE
SCHILLING

PHILOSOPHICAL:
SPINOZA
LOCKE
BERKELEY
HUME
MONTESQUIEU
VOLTAIRE
D'ALEMBERT
CONDILLAC
DIDEROT
ROUSSEAU
LEIBNITZ
WOLFF
KANT
FOCHTE

CABANIS
MAINE DE BIRAN
BENEKE
E. H. WEBER
FECHNER
HELMHOLTZ
WUNDT
HERING
AUBERT

CABANIS
MAINE DE BIRAN
BENEKE
E. H. WEBER
FECHNER
HELMHOLTZ
WUNDT
HERING
AUBERT

PSYCHOLOGICAL:
MACH
STUMPF
EXNER
STEINTHAL
BAIM
SULLY
WARD
C. L. MORGAN

PSYCHOLOGICAL:
MACH
STUMPF
EXNER
STEINTHAL
BAIM
SULLY
WARD
C. L. MORGAN

To Subscribers:

TERMS: For the whole series (68 portraits) on regular paper, $7.50 (35s.); on heavy Imperial Japanese paper, $11.00 (50s.). The Philosophical Series, 43 portraits, Imperial Japanese paper, $8.75 (40s.)—the same on the best plate paper, $6.25 (30s.). The Psychological Series, 25 portraits, on Imperial Japanese paper, $5.00 (24s.), the same on the best plate paper, $3.75 (18s.). (The higher prices in parentheses refer to foreign countries. Carriage prepaid.) Single portraits on regular paper, 25 cents.

For subscribers who may prefer not to frame the portraits, a neat portfolio will be provided at a cost of $1.00 additional.

On Inspection: A specimen portrait will be sent to any reader of The Open Court giving his or her full business and home address on condition that it be returned within two days after its receipt, if not satisfactory.

"I have received the first instalment of the series of portraits of philosophers, and am very much pleased with them."—Professor David G. Ritchie, St. Andrews, Scotland.

"I congratulate you on the magnificent character of the portraits, and I feel proud to have such adornments for my lecture room."—J. J. McNulty, Professor of Philosophy in the College of the City of New York.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO.,

CHICAGO, 324 Dearborn St.

LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
THE

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA

A Religious and Sociological Quarterly

CONDUCTED BY

G. FREDERICK WRIGHT
Oberlin, O.

Z. SWIFT HOLBROOK
Boston, Mass.

Associated with

EDWARDS A. PARK, NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, FRANK WAKELEY GUNSAULUS, FRANK H
FOSTER, JUDSON SMITH, D. W. SIMON, WM. M. BARBOUR, SAMUEL IVES
CURTISS, CHAS. F. THWING, A. A. BERLE, W. E. BARTON, E. H.
JOHNSON, JACOB COOPER AND E. W. BEMIS.

Partial Contents of April, 1899:

The Books of the Old Testament Versus Their Sources ............. Willis J. Beecher
The Trial of Jesus: Its Value in the Foundation of Faith ........... F. J. Lamb
The Holy Scriptures and Divorce .................................. Noah Lathrop
The Christian Conception of Wealth ................................ Charles C. Merrill
Vision of St. Paul on the Road to Damascus ....................... Edward I. Bosworth
Caedmon, the First Great English Poet ............................... D. S. Gregory
The Delusions of "Christian Science." ............................... G. Frederick Wright

Partial Contents of the July Number:

Influence of the Bible upon the Human Intellect ...................... Jeremiah Eames Rankin
Kant's Theory of the "Forms of Thought." ............................ James B. Peterson
Religious Thought in Scotland ...................................... James Lindsay
The Catechumenate: its Achievements and Possibilities ............. Thomas Chalmers
The Mission Sunday-school ........................................... H. Francis Perry
My Time at Rugby (1869–74) .......................................... Henry Hayman
Prayer in War-Time ..................................................... Edward Mortimer Chapman
The Abiding Realities of Religion .................................... John Henry Barrows
The Hour of China and the United States ............................. Henry William Rankin
Alvah Hovey........................................................................ John M. English

Semitic, Critical, Sociological Notes, and Book Reviews in each Number.

800 pp. Three Dollars a Year; 75 Cents a Number.

Address

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA CO.,
OBERLIN, OHIO, U. S. A.
The Cycle Poco

has been brought very closely to perfection as a wheeling companion. It has all the new Poco features, combined with marvellous compactness, great strength, light weight, and quickness of handling.

Serviceable, accurate, and inexpensive, "Poco workmanship" throughout—there's nothing higher than that.

The Poco Book tells all about this and other cameras. We'd like to send you one.

The Rochester Camera Co.,
Rochester, New York.

AN ORIENTAL ART WORK

Scenes from the Life of Buddha

Reproduced in Colors

from the Paintings of Keichyu Yamada, Professor in the Imperial Art Institute, Tokyo.

With a Handsome Cover-Stamp

especially designed for the volume by Frederick W. Gookin, in imitation of a Buddha-painting of the Fifteenth Century.

Just Published. Price, $2.50.

These pictures, which are a marvel of daintiness, have been reproduced by the new and expensive three-color process. The inimitable delicacy of tint of the originals has been brought out in this way with scarcely any loss of quality.

Unique and Original.

The illustrations are eight in number and occupy each a separate leaf, with the descriptions and references intervening.

The publishers will send the work on inspection to subscribers to The Open Court, provided the same be returned uninjured and carefully packed within two days after its receipt, if not satisfactory.

The Open Court Publishing Co.,
324 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Illinois.
History of the People of Israel

From the Earliest Times to the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans.

By Prof. C. H. Cornill, of the University of Breslau, Germany. Translated by Prof. W. H. Carruth. Pages, 325+vi. Cloth, $1.50 (7s. 6d).

Not yet published in German. A fascinating portrayal of Jewish history by one of the foremost of Old Testament scholars.

An Impartial Record. Commended by both Orthodox and Unorthodox.

COMMENDATORY NOTICES:

"Many attempts have been made since Old Testament criticism settled down into a science, to write the history of Israel popularly. And some of these attempts are highly meritorious, especially Kittel's and Kent's. But Cornill has been most successful. His book is smallest and it is easiest to read. He has the master faculty of seizing the essential and passing by the accidental. His style (especially as freely translated into English by Professor Carruth of Kansas) is pleasing and restful. Nor is he excessively radical. If Isaac and Ishmael are races, Abraham is an individual still. And above all, he has a distinct heroic faith in the Divine mission of Israel."—The Expository Times.

"I know of no work that will give the beginner a more admirable introduction to the study of the history of Israel than this little volume. There is a fine discrimination of those events which are really important and an extraordinary ability in exhibiting their genetic relations. The place of Hebrew history in universal history is shown with accurate knowledge of recent archaeological discovery. The religious significance of Israel's history is appreciated to a degree that is unusual in an adherent of the radical school. It is refreshing to find Samuel regarded as more than a mere fortune-teller, David as more than a robber chief, and Solomon as more than a voluptuary. In this respect as well as in many of his historical conclusions Cornill represents a reaction against the extremes of Stade and Wellhausen. One is much struck in reading this book with the similarity of its own story to the traditional idea of the course of the history of Israel. If the author did not occasionally warn his readers against the traditional view, I doubt if the average layman would find anything that would startle him. The professional Old Testament student recognises how here and there details have been modified by criticism, but still the sweep of the narrative is the same as that to which we are accustomed. This is significant as showing how even the more radical criticism leaves untouched the main outline of the history of Israel as presented in the books of the Old Testament. The publishers are to be commended for their enterprise in securing the publication of this work in English before it appeared in German. The translation is admirably done. The book reads as if written originally in English."—The Hartford Seminary Record.

"Professor Cornill has an unusually direct and pithy style for a German, and especially a theologian, and is a master of condensation. Added to these qualities there is a strength and beauty of expression, with occasional touches of eloquence, betraying a feeling and earnestness which are perhaps the more effective because unexpected. To the student this work will not only be of interest as illustrating a method of reconstituting history, but of positive value for its scholarly use of all the results of research which throw light upon the history of Israel and its relations to other peoples. Taken in connexion with the Scripture records it becomes at many points an instructive and illuminating aid."—The Watchman.

"A good example of the cultured taste which is making history accessible to the desultory reader who lacks time or inclination, or both, for the study of ponderous tomes, may be found here. While most of us have a certain familiarity with Greek and Roman history, we question if there is anything like so widespread a knowledge of historical facts concerning the Jews, save what we remember of what we have read in the Bible."—Public Opinion.

"It will be found an excellent accompaniment to the study of the Old Testament Scriptures, written, as it is, from the dignified standpoint of the conscientious and truth-loving historian, respecting honest religious convictions, and at all times avoiding the tone of cynicism so commonly displayed at those times when historical investigation seems to conflict with the statements of avowed inspiration."—Chicago Evening Post.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO,
LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
THE
COLUMBIA
BEVEL-GEAR
CHAINLESS
is pre-eminently the wheel for women. The picture shows its manifest advantages. Nothing to catch or soil the skirt; no unsightly chain guard to work loose and rattle; no sprockets to entangle guard lacings. The rigid frame construction overcomes that tendency to spring or "whip," which is the common fault of other drop frame machines. There is no good reason why a woman as well as a man should not have a bicycle of the highest efficiency—no good reason why most women should not have a Columbia Chainless when we sell Model 51 for $60 and Model 60 for $75.

Columbia Bevel-Gear Chainless wheels for men and women are the easiest running, most durable and cleanest bicycles, because the driving mechanism, which is positive in its action, is supported by perfectly rigid frame construction, and so enclosed that its running qualities cannot be affected by dust, mud or rain.

CHAIN WHEELS:
Columbias, Hartfords and Vedettes, $25 to $50.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

The International
Is a Bright Magazine for Brainy People
IT INSTRUCTS, IT ENTERTAINS, IT IS UP-TO DATE
Its Talking Machine Courses in French and Spanish are wonderful and mark a new era in language study. They alone are worth many times the cost of the magazine. Those who hope to visit the Great Paris Exposition in 1900, (and who does not?) can acquire the true Parisian accent surely, quickly and perfectly by the Talking Machine Method at nominal cost and at their leisure. Business men and women who neglect to learn Spanish by this peerless method will make a serious mistake.

There is no Kodak but the Eastman Kodak

No. 2
Falcon Kodak
For 3½ x 3½ Pictures,

$5.00
Uses Eastman's light-proof film cartridges and can be loaded in daylight.
Fine achromatic lens, safety shutter, set of three stops and socket for tripod screw. Well made and covered with leather. No extras, no bothersome plate holders, no heavy glass plates.

Kodaks $5.00 to $35.00.

A. T. H. BROWER, Ed. and Prop'r, 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

10 cts. a copy
25 cts. a quarter
50 cts. a half year
$1.00 a year

Catalogues free of dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.
Psychology and Philosophy.

The Monographs of Th. Ribot.

(1) Psychology of Attention. (2) The Diseases of Personality. (3) The Diseases of the Will. Cloth, 75 cents each. Full set, cloth, $1.75.

Briefer Works by Max Mueller.


By Alfred Binet.


By Ludwig Noiré.


By Ewald Hering.


The Works of Paul Carus.


By the Same.

The Nature of the State. Pages, 56. Paper, 15 cents.


THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.
The Religion of Science Library.

A collection of standard works of The Open Court Press, issued bi-monthly. Yearly, $1.50; single numbers, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 60 cents (6d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s.), according to size. The books are printed on good paper, from large type.

The Religion of Science Library, by its extraordinarily reasonable price, will bring a number of important books within reach of all readers.

The following have already appeared in the series:


7. The Nature of the State. By Paul Carus. 15 cents.


13. Wheelbarrow on the Labor Question. 35 cents.


18. An Examination of Weismannism. By G. J. Romanes. 35 cents.


20. Lovers Three Thousand Years Ago. By T. A. Goodwin. (Out of Print.)


25. Thoughts on Religion. By G. J. Romanes. 50 cents.


27. Martin Luther. By Gustav Freytag. 25 cents.


31. The Lost Manuscript. By Gustav Freytag. 60 cents.


35. The Ethical Problem. By Paul Carus. 50 cents.


37. Psychology for Beginners. H. Stanley. 20 cents.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
324 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
LONDON: KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO.
The Principles of Bacteriology

By DR. FERDINAND HUEPPE
Professor of Hygiene in the University of Prague

Translated from the German and annotated by Edwin O. Jordan, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Bacteriology in the University of Chicago. 28 Cuts. Five Colored Plates. Pages, 465 +. Price, $1.75 (9s.).

Invaluable Information for the Physician, Scientist, and General Reader.

Bacteriology is now in a state of transition. From having been descriptive and classificatory, it is now becoming a genuinely organised body of scientific knowledge, with its own principles, its own methods, and independent powers of scientific inference. Dr. Hueppe's book represents this latest phase of development. He seeks to give to his science a critical and logical setting, and to free it from all metaphysics. It is on its philosophical character, in fact, that the greatest emphasis must be laid. The book is new, just translated, and may be regarded as the only rigorous and strictly scientific introduction to bacteriology yet written.

Press Commendations of the Original.

"Those who have already followed Professor Hueppe through his 'Methods' and through his 'Forms of Bacteria' will be quite prepared to find here a philosophical treatment of bacteriology such as has seldom been attempted; in place of a mere repetition of methods and enumeration of species Professor Hueppe has grappled with the fundamental questions concerned and has in clear language given a cogent, philosophical, and scientific account of bacteria and their relations to the processes with which they are said to be associated. . . . It is the work of a master of the subject, who is not only a scientific man in the sense of being an observer, but also in the sense of having a truly philosophical mind."—The Lancet, London.

"Books of bacteriological technique have been somewhat common in recent years but nothing has hitherto appeared which, leaving out laboratory methods and systematic details, gives a summary of the important discoveries of modern bacteriology. . . . To any one who wishes to know what bacteriology has accomplished and what problems are still undergoing solution, nothing can serve better that this outline of Professor Hueppe."

"This work of Professor Hueppe is useful to two classes of readers. Those who are not bacteriologists, but who desire to learn the general facts which the last quarter of a century has discovered, will find here a brief but intelligible summary. Those who are already familiar with the general facts will, perhaps, find the book of even more value in giving a clear and simplified conception of the various confusing facts which have so rapidly accumulated in recent years."—Science, New York.

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., 324 Dearborn St.,
LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.
CHICAGO.
THE MONIST.
A QUARTERLY MAGAZINE
Devoted to the Philosophy of Science.
PUBLISHED BY

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Monon Building, 324 Dearborn Street. Post-Office Drawer F.

Annually $2.00 (95. 6d.). Single Copies, 50 cents (25. 6d.).

AGENTS AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road 25. 6d. 95. 6d.
Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz
Rotterdam: H. A. Kramers & Son
Turin: Libreria Carlo Clausen
Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, Librario della Real Casa
Boston: Damrell & Upham, 283 Washington Street
New York: Lemcke & Buechner, 821 Broadway

Postpaid to New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and all countries in U. P. U., for one year, $2.25.

Forthcoming and Recent Features:
A Series of Articles on General Philosophy. Principal C. Lloyd Morgan, Bristol, England.
Myths in Animal Psychology. Prof. C. O. Whitman, Chicago.
A Study of Job and The Jewish Theory of Suffering. Prof. J. A. Craig, Univ. of Mich.
On the Education of Children. Dr. Paul Carus.

General Review of Current German, French, and Italian Philosophical Literature. By Prof. F. Joel, Vienna

SOME RECENT CONTRIBUTORS:

In General Philosophy:

PROF. KURD LASSEWITZ
PROF. RUDOLF EUCKEN
PROF. F. JODL
THE LATE PROF. J. DELBOËUF
PROF. C. LLOYD MORGAN

In Logic, Mathematics, Theories of Science:

CHARLES S. PEIRCE
PROF. FELIX KLEIN
PROF. ERNST MACH
PROF. HERMANN SCHUBERT

In Biology and Anthropology:

PROF. AUGUST WEISMANN
PROF. C. LLOYD MORGAN
PROF. JOSEPH LEconte
PROF. MAX VERWORN
DR. EDM. MONTGOMERY
THE LATE G. J. ROMANES
PROF. C. O. WHITMAN
DR. PAUL TOPINARD
DR. ALFRED BINET
PROF. JACQUES LOEB

In Psychology:

PROF. TH. RIBOT
PROF. JAMES SULLY
DR. G. FERRERO
DR. J. VENN
DR. ERNST MACH
PROF. C. LLOYD MORGAN

In Religion and Sociology:

DR. PAUL TOPINARD
DR. FRANCIS F. ABBOTT
DR. HARBALD HOEFFDING
DR. PAUL CARUS
DR. PAUL CARUS
PROF. G. FAMINGO
PROF. E. D. COPE

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, 324 Dearborn St.
JUST PUBLISHED

Psychology for Beginners


A Terse Statement of Psychological Facts

Designed to give to beginners a direct insight into the subject and familiarity with its methods. The student is told as little as possible, but is allowed to learn for himself by simple observation and experiment. Original exercises are indicated, and are to be written out on the blank pages provided at the end of the book. The little volume is not only adapted to school-work but also to independent students who are working without a teacher.

The Psychology of Reasoning

Based on Experimental Researches in Hypnotism. By ALFRED BINET, Doctor of Science, Laureate of the Institute (Académie des Sciences and Académie des Sciences Morales), Director of the Laboratory of Physiological Psychology in the Sorbonne (Hautes Études).

Francis Galton's Commendation:

"Clear and solid, and deserves careful reading two or three times over."
—Francis Galton.

Translated from the recent second edition by Adam Gowans Whyte, B. Sc. Pages, 193. Index. Cloth, with gilt top, 75 cents (3s. 6d.).

THE OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.
324 Dearborn St.

LONDON: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co.