

particular point of view is represented, the whole treatment being rather amateurish.

Very different in character is the address of Professor Miescher (7). After a clear history of hypnotism, showing its analogies with previous psychic doctrines, and with especial consideration of the work of Dr. Braid and Dr. Liebault, the author describes the chief well-established phenomena from the standpoint of the Nancy school. To this he adds a consideration of the will in hypnotized subjects. We have a state of automatism, in which every impulse must realize itself, but it is an automatism varying in degrees. Not all self-control is lost, any more than in sleep; the loss, too, is quite similar to what occurs in normal conditions. None the less it illustrates how closely a practical freedom of the will is connected with physical conditions, and how readily a state of irresponsibility may be induced.

The anonymous philologist introduced by Dr. Sallis (8) treats a question upon which the French have written much. They have advocated the introduction of hypnotism into the schoolroom to cure wayward children of bad habits. Laziness, pilfering, physical weaknesses, moral foibles, — all have yielded to this all-powerful agent; and an hypnotic moralization seems to be regarded as the automatic educator of the future. It is against this growing opinion that the author writes. He points out the obvious dangers of such a process, hints at cases in which children have learned to hypnotize one another, and urges that its use should be confined to distinctly abnormal children, requiring an abnormal treatment. Education has developed more natural methods of curing such defects, and so peculiar a cure as hypnotism should not be allowed to usurp their place.

As a final illustration of the ramifications of hypnotism, the last pamphlet on our list (9) will do service. The church enters the arena of hypnotism. A passing analogy between the trance states found among hypnotics and the religious ecstasies of saints is sufficient to arouse in Domprediger Steigënberger a fear lest the accredited church miracles will lose their hold upon the people. He thereupon denounces hypnotism as the work of demons, and proceeds to show how different is the basis of the miracles, and ends by claiming, that, inasmuch as hypnotism is avowedly incapable of explaining *all* the wonders of history, it is idle to consider it at all. With such different methods of reasoning, a sympathy between church and science in this topic could hardly be expected; but the shape this mutual misunderstanding takes is interesting.

From this review, however cursory, it is easy to gather some notion of the vastness of the researches still to be elaborated in this field, of the many-sided interests the problems present, and no less of the complicated pitfalls that beset their solution on all sides. Moreover, it may not be too hazardous to claim that one of the great controversies of hypnotism is about settled, — the issue between the Paris and the Nancy schools, the balance of evidence and opinion being decidedly in favor of the "suggestionists."

The English Restoration and Louis XIV. By OSMUND AIRY. (Epochs of Modern History.) New York, Longmans, Green, & Co. 16°.

THIS work labors under a disadvantage, in that its subject is not really an epoch. In English history, indeed, the age of Charles II. may be considered an epoch, though not a very important one; but in the general history of Europe it was rather the close of one epoch and the beginning of another. The earlier chapters of Mr. Airy's book deal with the wars of the Fronde in France, which resulted in the definite establishment of absolutism; while the rest of the work treats of the early years of Louis' reign, but breaks off in the midst of his career. The author, however, has perhaps done as well as could be expected with such a theme, and he shows a clear grasp both of English and of European politics in the period of which he treats. The principal fault of the work is one common to most short histories, — an excessive amount of detail. This is specially conspicuous in the treatment of military affairs and court intrigues, the details of which are of little interest to the reader, though it must be admitted that court intrigues were more important in those days than they are now. Mr. Airy's style is good, and his judgment of men and events marked by good sense and impartiality. His chapters on the Fronde show how different that

movement was from the English revolution, and how inferior in interest; while, on the other hand, he does not fail to point out the ecclesiastical bitterness of the English Parliament after the restoration of the monarchy. In the general politics of Europe the chief interest centres, of course, in the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV., — in his contest with Spain and the Dutch Republic, on the one hand; and his intrigues with the king of England, on the other. The breaking-off of the narrative, however, in the flush of Louis' career, makes it impossible to give a complete picture; and the reader will have to turn to other volumes of the series for the conclusion of the story.

Master Virgil. By J. S. TUNISON. Cincinnati, Robert Clarke & Co. 8°. \$2.

IT is well known that during the middle ages a number of legends connected themselves with the name of Vergil. As a companion of the Devil, as a magician, and as a learned and competent physician, Vergil was presented at various times and by various writers. These legends and their history are curious in themselves, and interesting as indices of certain obscure phases of mediæval thought. Mr. Tunison has, at great labor, collected a vast amount of information on this subject, and now presents it in these interesting essays. The book is too learned to be popular, but it will have a cordial reception from men of letters.

AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE February number (No. 40) of the Riverside Literature Series (published monthly at 15 cents a number by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston) contains "Tales of the White Hills" and "Sketches by Nathaniel Hawthorne." The "Tales of the White Hills" are "The Great Stone Face," a story about the Profile or Old Man of the Mountain, which is one of the most powerful and famous imaginative writings in all literature; "The Great Carbuncle," founded on a wild and beautiful Indian tradition about the existence of a wonderful gem called by that name; and "The Ambitious Guest," an imaginative story of the memorable mountain-slide in Crawford Notch in 1826, which destroyed the whole Willey family, but left intact their house, from which they had fled in fright. The sketches comprise, "Sketches from Memory," "My Visit to Niagara," "Old Ticonderoga," and "The Sister Years."

— D. Lothrop Company will publish shortly, in their Story of the States Series, "The Story of Vermont," which will be of interest, as there has been no history of the Green Mountain State published for forty years. John L. Heaton, the author, is a well-known Brooklyn newspaper man, and is one of the many editors born and brought up in Vermont.

— Thomas Whittaker announces that the next volume in the Camelot Series will be "Essays of William Hazlitt;" in the Canterbury Poets, "Poems of Dora Greenwell;" and in the Great Writers, "Life of Schiller."

— William R. Jenkins has just published "A Chinese and English Phrase-Book for the Chinese to learn English," which is perhaps the first book with Chinese characters published in America. Its compilers are Dr. T. L. Stedman and K. P. Lee; and, while it is unpretentious in its character, it is excellently adapted to furnish Chinamen with a large vocabulary of colloquial phrases. The first edition of five hundred copies, though only just published, has been taken up so quickly that a second edition is already in the press.

— Alphonse Picard, of 82 Rue Bonaparte, Paris, is publishing an important historical work that will be of value to collectors of Americana. It is entitled "Histoire de la participation de la France à l'établissement des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique." The author is Henri Doniol, director of l'Imprimerie Nationale. Three volumes are now ready, covering the years 1775-79. These explain the efforts of the ministers of Louis XVI. to influence Spain to enter into the alliance against England, which went into effect after the first victories by the Americans over the English, — an alliance which later indirectly was the cause of the famous League of Nantes. The book is published by the French Government in connection with the Universal Exhibition which is to take place in Paris next

summer. It is intended to make the book a specimen of the work of the National Printing-Office.

— "The Last Journal" of the late Lady Brassey will be published here at once by Longmans, Green, & Co. It contains an account of the trip of the "Sunbeam" to India, Borneo, and Australia. The publishers, at Lord Brassey's request, have sought to make this one of the most sumptuous volumes of late years. It is elaborately illustrated from drawings by Mr. R. T. Prichett and from photographs. The woodcuts have been done by the best English engravers; and variety and novelty have been gained by the insertion of some forty monotypes executed in lithography.

— Sir Charles Dilke has been travelling in India, and will present the results of his observations in the March and April numbers of the *Fortnightly Review*. The articles will be of a military character, dealing with the strategical defences of the empire. This review is now issued from New York by the Leonard Scott Publication Company.

— "The Harvard Index for 1888-89" (Vol. XV.) is now ready. This is a complete university directory of officers and students, with complete athletic, base-ball, foot-ball, and boating records, and lists of officers and members of the college societies, the class secretaries, the officers of the Harvard clubs, the holders of academic honors, etc., and is published by the Harvard Index Company, Cambridge, Mass.

— The *Edinburgh Review* for January contains an article on Krakatoa, in which the German and English reports on the great eruption are reviewed.

— We learn from the *Publishers' Weekly* that a meeting of the executive committee of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on the 21st of January, in the vestry-room of the Temple Emanuel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, New York. The following members were present: the Rev. Drs. Gottheil and Kohut of New York; the Rev. Drs. Jastrow and Krauskopf of Philadelphia; Judge Rosendale of Albany; Jacob H. Schiff, Professor Henry M. Leipziger, Benjamin F. Peixotto, of New York; Professor Charles Gross, Harvard College; Professor Cyrus Adler of Baltimore; Myer Sulzberger, Morris Newburger, S. A. Stern, S. Friedman, Ephraim Lederer, and Miss Mary M. Cohen, of Philadelphia. President Newburger presided, and submitted a roll of nearly one thousand members already subscribed in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Committees were appointed on membership in the principal cities of the Union. Popular works on Jewish history and literature will soon be published. Membership costs \$3 a year; patrons, \$20; life membership, \$100. Messrs. Schiff of New York, and Guggenheim of Philadelphia, contributed \$5,000 each toward a "Michael Heilprin" fund, the interest only to be used. This fund, started by Jacob H. Schiff, is to be augmented to \$50,000.

— Under the heading "Another Learned Shoemaker," the *Publishers' Weekly* tells of Mr. John Mackintosh, author of "The History of Civilization in Scotland," who will write the volume "Scotland" in the Story of the Nations Series, who is in many respects a remarkable man. He was sent to work on a farm in his native county of Banff at ten years of age, and was subsequently apprenticed to shoemaking, at which trade he worked in various parts of Scotland for fourteen years. In 1869 he opened a small stationary shop in Aberdeen, "and there, on the shop counter," he once wrote, "amid all the noise and bustle of a stirring thoroughfare, the three volumes of my history were written and the proof-sheets corrected and revised, all being done while customers were coming in and out and constantly interrupting me."

— Albert S. Gatschet has published the second volume of his valuable book, "A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians," the first volume of which appeared three years ago in Brinton's Library of Aboriginal American Literature. The present volume is a reprint from the "Transactions of the Academy of St. Louis." It contains the carefully revised text of the speech of Chekilli, chief of the upper and lower Creek, delivered in 1737 at Savannah, before Governor James Oglethorpe, in the presence of several other chiefs. This speech was originally written on buffalo-skin, and sent, together with an

English translation, to England, where it was deposited in the Georgia office at Westminster. All attempts to find the original or the translation have been in vain. Fortunately, however, a German translation of this valuable document is extant. It was made by P. G. F. Von Beck, the missionary of the Salzburg protestants, who, after having been expelled from their home, had immigrated to America. It has been reprinted in the well-known work of Samuel Urlsperger, "Ausführliche Nachricht von den Saltzburgintem Emigranten, die sich in Amerika niedergelassen haben." Dr. D. G. Brinton translated this speech back into English, and this translation served for the reconstruction of the original speech. Judge G. W. Stidham of Eufaula, Indian Territory, a Hitchiti Indian, undertook this arduous task in both the Creek and Hitchiti dialects. These two translations are contained in the present volume. The texts are followed by a short commentary and a very full dictionary of both dialects. A sketch of the Creek grammar was published in the first volume of this work. While these two chapters make the work indispensable for the linguist, the student of folk-lore will be greatly interested in the discussion of the track of the Kasihta migration. The present volume is accompanied by two valuable ethnological maps showing the location of Indian tribes at the time of the discovery. The work may be obtained from the author, P.O. box 591, Washington, D.C.

— *Shakespeariana* will begin in an early number a teachers' supplement, designed as an exchange among teachers for suggestions, opinions, and experiences in imparting instruction in English literature by means of the works of Shakespeare as a text-book.

— The *Fortnightly Review* for February contains a paper by Mrs. Lynn Linton on "Characteristics of English Women." It is the first of a series which begins historically. Mrs. Linton's papers on "Women in Greece and Rome" were a marked feature of the *Fortnightly* last year.

— *Blackwood's Magazine* for February opens with an article, accompanied with two maps, on "Major Barttelot's Camp on the Aruvimi," which will be found of interest in connection with recent events in Africa. Other notable papers are a review of the life of Titus Oates and the famous "Popish plot," a sketch of Minacoy, a sympathetic notice of Laurence Oliphant by Mrs. Oliphant, and a remarkable story of the Vigilance Committee at San Francisco, entitled "A Philanthropist." Additional chapters of the new novel "Lady Baby" are given, and the miscellaneous articles are of more than usual interest.

— S. A. Moran, principal of the Stenographic Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, has in preparation a "Type-Writer Dictionary," the object of which is to show the proper spelling and division into syllables of the more commonly misspelled and misdivided words.

— The Moses King Corporation, Boston, has in active preparation "King's Handbook of the United States." It is to contain 520 pages of text, maps, and more than 1,200 small original illustrations. There will be 50 full-page maps, one of each State and Territory, and a double page of the United States, printed in three colors. This book attempts to answer clearly and fully the demands for a general description and a popular history of the United States. The text is being prepared by M. F. Sweetzer, the Boston *litterateur*, and author of many guide-books, etc.

— The "Teachers' Manuals Series," published by E. L. Kellogg & Co. of New York and Chicago, has three new numbers: No. 11, "Argument for Manual Training," by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler; No. 12, "Temperament in Education," by Dr. Jerome Allen; and No. 13, "School Hygiene," by President G. G. Groff of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penn.

— The *School Journal* of New York is publishing a number of valuable monthly four-page supplements, by Hughes, Quick, Allen, Butler, Groff, etc.

— In *The Phrenological Journal and Science of Health* for February, three women are sketched, and portraits of them given: viz., Mary A. Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere;" Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher;" and the almost as well known Henrietta H. Skelton, author, and prominent advocate of temper-

ance reform. An analysis of the octogenarians of Massachusetts, and a story of heredity, are full of hints.

— "Sleeplessness in Infancy" is the subject of an article by Dr. M. Allen Starr, professor at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in the February number of *Babyhood*. "The Causes of Common Colds," by Dr. William H. Flint; "A Mother's Frights," by Mrs. E. W. Babcock; and "A Reformed Primer," by Mr. Louis Heilprin, — are the other leading articles.

— Ticknor & Co.'s February books include a novel by the author of "The Story of Margaret Kent," "A Daughter of Eve;" "Safe Building," by Louis De Coppet Berg, Series I.; and in their paper series, "The Desmond Hundred" (No. 51), by Jane G. Austin (ready Feb. 2), and "A Woman of Honor" (No. 52), by H. C. Bunner (ready Feb. 16).

— *The Contemporary Review* for February (New York, Leonard Scott Publication Company) contains an article entitled "The Bismarck Dynasty," which is unsigned, but is attributed to Sir Morell Mackenzie, and is supposed to have been inspired by the Empress Frederick. It reviews many of the incidents preceding the death of the late emperor, as well as those that followed that event. It is not sparing in its criticism of the present emperor, and calls him an apt pupil of a cynical master, who found no difficulty, moral or sentimental, in treating his mother in a fashion after Count Herbert's own heart, and in treating the Prince of Wales with such discourtesy as to prevent any intercourse between them. The article goes freely into the Geffcken and Morrier affairs.

— The new and forthcoming books of D. Appleton & Co. include "Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production," by Karl Marx, translated from the third German edition; "Nature and Man: Essays, Scientific and Philosophical," by the late William Benjamin Carpenter, with an introductory memoir by J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., and a portrait; "The Florida of To-day: A Guide for Tourists and Settlers," by James Wood Davidson, with railway and county map printed in colors, and illustrations; "Appletons' Cyclopædia of American Biography," edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, Volume VI. (completing the work); "Mental Evolution in Man: The Origin of Human Faculty," by George John Romanes; "The Folk-Lore of Plants," by T. F. Thiselton Dyer; "A Dictionary of Terms in Art," fully illustrated; "The Development of the Intellect," Part II. of "The Mind of the Child," from the German of W. Preyer (International Education Series); and "Co-operative Building and Loan Associations," by Seymour Dexter.

— A recent number of the *Geographisches Jahrbuch* contains a list of the geographical chairs in the universities of different countries. Germany, as before, takes the lead with nineteen chairs. In Austria-Hungary there are fourteen. Denmark has an extraordinary professorship. In France there are nineteen professorships and lectureships connected with the various universities, besides seven lectureships in special institutions. Great Britain figures in the list with two chairs. In Italy there are thirteen professorships; in Holland, one; in Russia, three; and in Switzerland, two.

— The Brooklyn Ethical Association have begun the publication of a series of lectures on the subject of evolution, under the general title of "The Modern Science Essayist;" and the first number of the series, by Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, on "Herbert Spencer," has just been issued by The New Ideal Publishing Company of Boston. It is popular rather than scientific, the object of the lectures being to propagate the evolution doctrine among the masses. Mr. Thompson is evidently a thoroughgoing evolutionist, not only in biology and history, but also in ethics and religion, and he puts Mr. Spencer on the highest pinnacle of fame, declaring him to be "much greater than either" Plato or Aristotle, though he condescendingly admits that these men were "really worthy Greeks, who would be considered good philosophers, as philosophers go in our time." A part of this lecture, or essay, is occupied with biographical and personal anecdotes of Mr. Spencer, which every reader will find interesting; and the rest gives a brief summary of his leading doctrines, with special stress on their religious and ethical bearings. The second paper of the series will relate to Darwin, while the

succeeding ones will deal with various aspects of the evolution philosophy.

— Professor Nicholas Murray Butler has given to the public his "Argument for Manual Training," originally read before the American Institute of Instruction, and the pamphlet is published by E. L. Kellogg & Co. of New York. Professor Butler is an enthusiast on the subject of which he treats, and declares that "a movement at once so philosophic and so far-reaching as that in favor of manual training has not come into educational thought since Comenius burst the bonds of mediævalism two and a half centuries ago." He holds that under our present system of education there is no adequate training of the executive and constructive faculties, and that the defect can only be supplied by regular manual exercises in the common schools. His arguments in favor of the system are not specially new, but they are clearly and forcibly presented, and will be interesting to educators everywhere. An appendix to the pamphlet gives a brief summary of the course of manual training that has been followed for some time in the schools of Jamestown, N.Y., so that those not already familiar with the system can see what it is.

— Mrs. Oscar Wilde appears as a contributor to the *Woman's World* for March (Cassell & Company), as does the famous novelist "Ouida" and the equally famous author of "How to be Happy though Married."

— In *The Truth Seeker* of Feb. 16 will be published "The Limitations of Toleration," a discussion between Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Hon. Frederick R. Coudert, and Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, before the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, stenographically reported for *The Truth Seeker* by I. N. Baker. The publication of this discussion has been delayed from various causes. F. R. Coudert is a Roman Catholic, and one of the best orators of New York. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford is a Protestant, and a splendid speaker. The discussion is the only oral public debate ever engaged in by Col. Ingersoll. He had the opening and the closing of the argument, and made two of his most forcible and eloquent speeches. President Palmer's introductions of the orators will also be given.

— The three methods employed for making window-glass will be described and pictured in *The Popular Science Monthly* for March by Professor C. Hanford Henderson of Philadelphia. Dr. Andrew D. White will conclude the subject of "Demonic Possession and Insanity," which forms one of his "New Chapters in the Warfare of Science," now publishing in that magazine. The forthcoming article will tell how the Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinistic clergy vied with each other, in exorcising and persecuting the unhappy victims of insanity, and how medical science slowly introduced more humane treatment, and finally drove back superstition from this part of the great battle-field. The relations of "Competition and the Trusts" will be discussed by Mr. George Iles, who first points out the great waste of effort and other losses, due to competition, and takes the ground that the trusts have, on the contrary, reduced the costs of business, and hence, if duly regulated, can serve the public better than competition. Many educators, who would be glad to use science in the training of young pupils if they knew just how to go about it, will be interested in the practical directions given in an article on "Natural Science in Elementary Schools," by J. M. Arms. Mr. Arms writes with a full appreciation of the true aims of science-teaching, and from an experience of ten years in the work.

— The *Nineteenth Century* for February (New York, Leonard Scott Publication Company) contains Professor Huxley's famous article on agnosticism. An interesting symposium is given on noticeable books, with contributions by Mr. Gladstone, Frederic Harrison, Rowland E. Prothero, W. S. Lilly, Augustine Birrell, Hamilton Aidé, the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, and Mr. Morley. Further comments are given on the relation of examination to education, by W. Baptiste Scoones, Hon. Auberon Herbert, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Francis Galton, Dr. Priestley, and the Bishop of Carlisle. Among other contributions is one from his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.