

various vicissitudes he experienced in consequence of the frequent changes of government, culminating in a ten-years' exile in Holland. These ten years were quite probably the most important in his whole life; for it was chiefly during this time that he thought out and composed his "Essay on the Human Understanding," and also some of his most important political treatises. The later events of his life, together with the history of his various works, are related by Professor Fraser with care, and with as much fullness as most readers will desire.

The account of Locke's life, however, is kept subordinate to the analysis and criticism of his philosophy,—a task which Professor Fraser has performed with great clearness and philosophical acumen. He remarks in his preface how great has been the influence of Locke's "Essay" upon subsequent thought, and that it "seems in excess of the author's speculative depth and subtlety or grandeur of character,—a remark with which most readers of the work at the present day are likely to agree. Professor Fraser shows, however, in another place, to what this influence is really due. Locke was the first thinker to place at the very portal of philosophy the question as to the "origin, certainty, and extent of human knowledge;" and, though he failed to answer the question himself, it has been recognized ever since as the main problem in human thought. When Professor Fraser comes to inquire why it was that Locke failed to solve the problem, he shows plainly that it was due to an insufficient comprehension of the intuitions of reason and of their philosophical importance. Locke did not deny their existence,—on the contrary, he expressly recognized their truth and self evidence,—but he assigned them a subordinate place in his scheme, and therefore failed to give a satisfactory account of our ideas of substance, infinity, causation, and others, which cannot be derived from external or internal sense. Professor Fraser's discussion of this point is very able; and all who wish to understand Locke's work, and his place in the history of philosophy, will do well to read this book.

*Russia: its People and its Literature.* By EMILIA PARDO BAZÁN. Tr. by Fanny Hale Gardiner. Chicago, McClurg & Co. 16°. \$1.25.

THE object of this work is to give an account of the present state of society and opinion in Russia, with a more particular examination of the works of the Russian novelists. Señora Bazán tells us at the outset that she is not acquainted with the Russian language; but she has read largely of the works in other languages that treat of Russia, together with all the translations from Russian literature that have appeared. She has also associated considerably with Russian authors and revolutionists in Paris, and by all these means has obtained materials for an interesting book. Of course, in a small book prepared in this way, we cannot expect any thing specially new or original; but the reader will find in it a clear and instructive delineation of the more important phases of Russian life and literature as the authoress understands them. She begins by briefly noting the leading points in Russian history, and then gives us a study of nihilism, which to our mind is the most interesting part of the book; while the rest of her remarks relate mainly to the new school of Russian novelists, beginning with Gogol, and ending with Tolstoi. Nihilism, she thinks, as others have thought, is in great part the product of the atheistical and pessimistic philosophy of Germany, though political discontent has had a share in forming it; and she shows clearly that it is confined to the more active and educated classes, the peasantry and workingmen generally showing thus far no sympathy with it. The characteristics of Russian fiction are attributed partly to nihilism, and partly to the spirit of "realism" which pervades all the fiction of the age. After spending several years, however, in the study of her subject, Señora Bazán confesses herself somewhat baffled, and ends with the remark, "Russia is an enigma; let those solve it who can—I could not."

*Pestalozzi, his Life and Work.* By ROGER DE GUIMPS. Tr. by J. Russell. (International Education Series.) New York, Appleton. 12°. \$1.50.

ABOUT a year ago we had occasion to notice a translation of De Guimps's "Life of Pestalozzi," by Miss Crombie, and we are now

favorable with another by a different hand. Of the two, the rendering by Mr. Russell seems to us the best. We have not the French original at hand to test the accuracy of the work, but this is vouched for by Rev. R. H. Quick, who writes a brief introduction; and the translation reads like an original composition in English, thus making an interesting book. Moreover, it is complete, the narrative being given entire, with very copious extracts from Pestalozzi's own writings. It is therefore the best account of his life and work to be found in English, and is well worthy of a place in the series to which it belongs.

Of Pestalozzi himself we have perhaps said enough in former articles; but we may cite a few remarks by Mr. W. T. Harris in the "Editor's Preface," which he contributes to the volume. He holds, and rightly, that the Swiss educator's importance consists not so much in his method of teaching as in his ardent desire for the education and elevation of the poorer classes, who, previous to his time, had had virtually no education at all. According to Mr. Harris, "he is the first teacher to announce convincingly the doctrine that all people should be educated,"—a doctrine now held and more or less effectively practised in all civilized countries. It was to this end that all his labors were directed, and he had thus the honor of leading the movement for universal education. Of his method of teaching, Mr. Harris does not speak so highly, believing in particular that he laid too much stress on the mere training of the senses, and too little on the development of the thinking faculty. With these views we agree; and we cannot help adding, that, in our opinion, an efficient practical method was just what Pestalozzi lacked, the failure of all his educational experiments pointing strongly to this conclusion.

#### AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

IN the *Atlantic* for July, Professor Shaler writes about "Science and the African Problem." Mr. Albert Bushnell Hart's paper on "The Status of Athletics in American Colleges" may be called "timely."

—Messrs. Ginn & Co. announce a revised edition of "Our Government," by Jesse Macy, professor of constitutional history and political economy in Iowa College.

—Edward Heron-Allen, the well-known expert in palmistry, has an article upon "The Cheiromancy of To-Day" in *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* for July.

—The July number of the *Contemporary Review*, issued in this country in the original English form by the Leonard Scott Publication Company, New York, will contain a paper by Edward Bellamy.

—Any of our readers who are planning a trip to Europe should look at the "Guide to Europe" published by Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., and edited by the well-known Stoddard. The book is of convenient size, is well made for its special purpose, and contains just the information required by the vacation tourist. A new edition appears each year.

—The contents of the first number of the fourth volume of the *Journal of Morphology* (Boston, Ginn & Co.) are as follows: "The Origin of the Cerebral Cortex and the Homologies of the Optic Lobe Layers in the Lower Vertebrates," by Isaac Nakagawa, B.Sc., Princeton College; "The Skeletal Anatomy of Amphiuma during its Earlier Stages," by O. P. Hay; "The Segmentation of the Primitive Vertebrate Brain," by Charles F. W. McClure, fellow in biology at Princeton; "The Life History of the Formed Elements of the Blood, especially the Red Blood Corpuscles," and "Observations upon the Occurrence, Structure, and Function of the Giant Cells of the Marrow," by W. H. Howell, Ph.D., lecturer in physiology and histology, University of Michigan.

—Some weeks ago we noticed the proposed series of popular science books to be published in this country by Macmillan. The first of this series, which appears under the general title "Science in Plain Language," is by William Durham, a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and consists of a number of short essays on evolution, antiquity of man, bacteria, the basis of life, ancient lake dwellings, etc. The titles would lead one to suppose the book to be of a somewhat disjointed character, but the author's aim was to

show a connection between all the subjects, illustrating the principle of evolution. The volume proposed to follow in this series will contain various papers on astronomy and physics, including "The Sun and Solar Energy;" "The Moon;" "Weighing the Sun and Moon;" "Size and Mass of the Earth;" "Planet Worlds and Suns;" "Fixed and Variable Stars;" "Star Clusters, Nebulae, and Comets;" "Contents of Space;" "Formation of the Heavenly Bodies;" "Tides;" "Light;" "The Spectroscope;" etc.

—Two of the recent publications of the Johns Hopkins University may interest some of our readers. One is on "The Study of History in Germany and France," by Paul Frédéricq of the University of Ghent, translated by Henrietta Leonard, and gives a somewhat minute account of the methods now pursued in teaching history in the universities of Germany and in the various higher schools in Paris. The historical courses in the German Universities are of two kinds, theoretical and practical, of which the former are like those in our own colleges, while the latter are intended to teach the student how to investigate and criticise the original authorities. It is these practical courses, as pursued in the historical seminaries, that M. Frédéricq most esteems; and he devotes many pages to an account of the way they are carried on, the students doing most of the work, and the teacher making suggestions and criticisms. Some foreign observers have thought that this mode of investigating history was degenerating into a mere criticism of texts and study of trifles; but M. Frédéricq thinks otherwise, though he admits that it might do so. The French historical courses in general he esteems less highly, but speaks with enthusiasm of those at the Practical School for Advanced Study (L'École Pratique des hautes études), founded in Paris a few years since, and which resemble to some extent those of the German universities. On the whole, M. Frédéricq's monograph, though too minute for most readers, is well prepared, and will doubtless be suggestive to American educators. The other pamphlet to which we alluded is "Notes on the Progress of the Colored People of Maryland since the War," by J. R. Brackett. This author had previously published an account of the negroes and of slavery in Maryland before the war, to which the present

work is therefore a supplement. He speaks first of the political action of the negroes, which, in his opinion, has not helped them much, and then goes on to state what they have done in accumulating property and otherwise improving their condition. He reports, that, according to the best information obtainable, not more than two thousand of the Maryland negroes own any property, though the number of negroes in the State is over two hundred thousand. Considerable difficulty has been experienced by them in gaining admittance to the professions of law, medicine, and teaching; but they have finally succeeded in all these cases. Some prejudice and caste feeling still prevails; but, on the whole, the status of the negro in Maryland seems to be improving as fast as could reasonably have been expected.

—The Shakespeare Society of New York announces that it will immediately resume its publications (temporarily discontinued, pending the establishment of "The Bankside Shakespeare") with a second series, to consist of unexpurgated reprints of the Old English Miracle Plays, Mysteries, and Moralities, as illustrating the growth of the drama up to Shakespeare, besides the least known and edited English plays contemporary with Shakespeare's own work. This second series will discard the black and gold cover and 16mo. page heretofore used, and hereafter all of the society's publications will be issued in "Bankside" style, in the best work of the Riverside Press; laid paper, boards, parchment backs, 8vo.; uniform with "The Bankside Shakespeare." Two hundred and fifty copies of this series only will be printed, and the type will then be distributed, not to be reset under any circumstances. These impressions will be sold at \$2.50 per volume, payable on delivery, plus postage. No. 1 of this second series will be "Lacke Drvms Entertainment, Or The Comedie of Pasquil and Katherine. as it hath beene sundry times plaid by the Children of Powles. Newly corrected, London, printed by W. Stansby, for Philip Knight, and are to be sold at his shop in Chancery-Lane over against the Roles. 1616. (With notes, and Introduction touching the origin, growth and decadence of the Children's Companies.)" Address L. L. Lawrence, clerk Publication Committee, N. Y. S. S., 21 Park Row, New York City.

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—Welch, Fracker Company have published a work entitled "In Western Levant," by Francis C. Sessions, illustrated by Henry W. Hall. It is a record of travel in Spain, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis, with brief descriptions of the most noted cities and architectural works, as well as of the character and habits of the people. There is nothing of much scientific interest in the book, the author having evidently sought for entertainment during his travels rather than for information; and the work is marred by a too florid rhetoric. Nevertheless those who are fond of books of travel will find many items of interest in this one. It is printed on good paper, suitable for the illustrations, which are pleasing.

—The fifth volume of the new edition of "Chambers's Encyclopædia" has been issued, and deals with the various topics from "Friday" to "Humanitarians." The scientific articles are quite numerous and important. Professor Geikie treats of geology; John S. Keltie, of geography; J. S. Mackay, of geometry; P. G. Tait, of heat; J. Arthur Thompson, of heredity; and there are many other articles that would demand notice in a minute survey of the work. Among the articles of a political and historical character are those on Germany, Great Britain, Holland, and Ancient Greece; while Charles I. Elton, M. P., contributes a paper of several pages length, on government. Mr. Gladstone furnishes the article on Homer, while Justin M'Carthy sketches the life of Gladstone himself. Other biographical papers are those on Gen. Grant, written by Gen. Wilson; on Goethe, by Professor Dowden; and those on Grote, Hooker, and Hegel; while Henry George contributes a sketch of himself. This encyclopædia is, in our opinion, the best for the mass of reading and thinking men. The "Britannica," of course, gives a much larger amount of information on the details of the subjects treated; but then its articles are often too elaborate for a busy man to read, yet not elaborate enough for thorough students of their respective subjects. Besides, Chambers's has now the advantage of being the latest work of the kind in the market. It is published in this country, in

agreement with Messrs. Chambers, by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

—We have received a small pamphlet entitled "An Open Letter to Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania." It is written by Richard B. Westbrook, who describes himself as both a bachelor of law and a doctor of divinity, and is a criticism of certain remarks of Chief-Justice Paxson in an address before the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. In that address Judge Paxson had affirmed that the law of Sinai was "the first law of which we have any knowledge," and that Moses was "the greatest statesman and law-giver the world has ever produced." These statements Mr. Westbrook disputes, and gives in an argument of moderate length very good reasons for doing so. He has no difficulty in showing that Egypt and some other countries had elaborate systems of law long before the date assigned to Moses; and he also shows, on the grounds now universally accepted by biblical scholars, that the legislation attributed to Moses is, for the most part at least, of very much later date. Exceptions may be taken to some of his statements; but, on the whole, every one whose eyes are open to the results of historical investigation will agree that he has proved his case. The pamphlet is published for the author by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

—The Exchange Printing Company, 47 Broad Street, New York, has issued a book entitled "How to preserve Health," by Louis Barkan, M.D. The claim is made that this work is published with the purpose of bringing to public attention the results of the latest medical investigations. The objection to the author's plan that naturally occurs to one reading the pages is that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, and that the author has gone too far in recommending certain courses of treatment for ailing humanity which shall be resorted to without consultation with a competent physician.

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