

fastened with iron strips and bolts well riveted. The climax of absurdity was reached when the parish party, obliged to pay Mr. Sheldon's salary, required his services. As he was preaching twice a day to his seceded friends, he shortened his sermons to his enemies. But they demanded their money's worth, and they got it full measure, pressed down and running over. Nevertheless, there was a settlement at last, and Mr. Sheldon lived to be a welcome guest in homes from which he had long been excluded. He was an excellent man, yet he dearly loved a fight, and his "staying quality" in the teeth of vigorous opposition was remarkable.

But we must not give the impression that Mr. Chaffin's history is exclusively ecclesiastical. There are admirable chapters on Easton in the French and Indian and Revolutionary war; one on "Old Abandoned Homesteads," and one on the war of 1812, and among the later chapters there are full and interesting ones on libraries, public schools, "shadows" of local slavery and thievery and intemperance; there is one upon highways, and one on burial places. These last have been very numerous in Easton, and lovers of queer epitaphs would do well to consult Mr. Chaffin's pages. The chapter upon Easton in the civil war is the most elaborate in the volume. Even the deserters, of whom there were 18 out of 277 volunteers, are not passed over in silence. The record could afford these dreadful blots. Chapter xxxiv, "Easton in 1886," gives an agreeable picture of the appearance of the town. It is fortunate in having a station, a memorial hall, and a library that were designed by Richardson—the memorial hall, one of his most beautiful buildings. They were all given to the town by members of the Ames family. The Unitarian church and parsonage, hardly less beautiful, came from the same generous hands. There are charming heliotypes of these buildings and of several others—some also of wide views and some of persons; all adding much to the value of the book. There is, finally, an admirable index, and an appendix containing many valuable documentary illustrations.

*Tenth Census of the United States. 1880. Vol. xviii. Social Statistics of Cities. Part I. The New England and the Middle States. Washington.*

THERE is something in the very appearance of a public document that alarms the general reader. The size is portentous, the shape awkward, the binding unattractive, and the contents usually dreary to the last degree. Wise men, as a rule, cannot be induced to open these books that are no books, unless they are specialists, and specialists are generally disappointed in them. Of this volume, however, we must say that it is interesting. If its form were not so utterly impracticable, we should say that the Government might in this case have received something like an equivalent for its money; but we fear that a quarto nearly a foot square and three inches thick, whatever its contents, can never have many readers. The plan upon which the work was begun involved the writing of the history of every city treated of, from colonial times down to the present day, as a sort of introduction to its statistics—a plan on nearly the same scale as that of Diedrich Knickerbocker, who thought it necessary to start his history of New York with the creation of the world. Thus the historical sketch of Boston occupies 27 pages, that of Philadelphia 38 pages, and that of New York 28 pages, while Providence, Pittsburgh, Rome, and Syracuse get from 15 down to 6 or 7 pages. It was very soon found that at this rate there would be no statistics at all, for the appropriation would be exhausted in paying for historical essays. Accordingly the

history of such towns as Hartford, New Haven, and others of equal importance is disposed of in a very summary way, Hartford and Brooklyn, for example, getting each 2 pages and New Haven only 1. So far as they go, these brief sketches seem to be very well done, and although they can hardly be looked upon as essential to the plan of the work, they of course add greatly to its interest. That of New York is by Mrs. Martha Lamb; that of Philadelphia by Susan Coolidge; most of the others are unsigned. The preparation of the report was in the charge of Col. George Waring of Newport, and, with the exception of the extravagance referred to, it is a truly scientific production. Even this extravagance must be judged leniently; for the valuable labors of our historians are generally so ill paid that hardly any one could grudge them this amount of patronage from the Government. In view of the profuse and reckless waste of the earnings of our people of which their representatives are guilty, it is consoling to discover an accidental diversion of a few crumbs to the encouragement of such patriotic labors as these. We should look with apprehension upon any attempt on the part of Congress to patronize literature; but when the disbursement of an appropriation happens to fall into such hands as those of Col. Waring, we can rejoice at the practical results without defending the theory.

The general plan followed in the arrangement of these statistics may be illustrated in the case of the city of Boston. There is given in the first place a small map showing by diverging lines the directions and distances of the principal cities of Massachusetts and the neighboring States, which is flanked by tables of population and followed by a statement of the financial condition of the city. Interspersed through the account are larger maps, exhibiting the original topography and early settlement, together with the present shore-line; the appearance of the city in 1772; the same in 1800; the same in 1814; the areas and dates of annexation of territory down to 1880; the location of the steam railroads and stations in that year; the ground occupied by buildings in that year; the horse railroads; the location of the concert and beer gardens, theatres, halls and lecture rooms, and museums; the hotels, apartment hotels, libraries, school-houses, and churches; the police districts; the societies, secret and benefit, hospitals, asylums, and homes—all clearly printed, but failing to show the streets of 1880 with the old maps in relief, as contemplated by the editor.

The text treats with the detail of an encyclopædia of almost every conceivable element of municipal existence. We have an account of the site and elevation of the city, of the railroads, the tributary country, the topography and the climate. The streets, the parks, the theatres, the churches, the cemeteries, all receive due notice. Then follow accounts of the municipal government in all its branches, finance, police, health, etc.; especially interesting accounts of the system of sewers, the schools and libraries, hospitals, dispensaries, and penal institutions; and an essay upon the commerce of the port and the principal industries that centre in Boston. Dry as the list may sound, the particulars are so well arranged and judiciously presented that they are in the main extremely readable. The whole account has a unity that shows a trained sense of proportion in the compiler, and at the same time impresses the reader with a most profound sense of the enormous complexity of municipal existence.

There is perhaps in all this material nothing more striking than what is commonly supposed to be the proper subject-matter of a census—the statistics of population. By the year 1840 the influence of immigration had begun to be felt in Boston. In 1845, out of a population of 114,000,

more than 32 per cent. were of foreign birth. This element increased in 1850 to more than 45 per cent., of whom five-sixths were of Irish parentage. From 1850 to 1855 the native population increased by 600, the foreign by 22,000; and in the latter year the balance had turned. In 1820 the foreign-born element had been so small as to be inappreciable; within the period of a generation it increased so as to constitute a majority of the population. Although it is in the nature of the case impossible that this proportion should be maintained, yet in 1875, out of a population of 342,000, 117,000 were foreign-born. In that year to every 100 births of American parentage there were 57 births of mixed and 189 of foreign parentage. In 1878 there were 10,160 births in Boston; of these only 2,874 were of American parents. The descendants of the generation that inhabited Boston in 1820 had become nearly as insignificant in numbers as the foreigners of that day, and their relative strength necessarily diminishes in an increasing ratio. In 1870 it appeared that of the inhabitants of Boston, 150,000 had foreign fathers, the same number foreign mothers, and 142,000 persons had both foreign fathers and foreign mothers.

In view of these facts, it seems remarkable, not that Boston should now have an Irish Catholic for Mayor, but that it did not long since have one. We are almost tempted to believe that a municipality is indeed a vital organism, since it can not only exist but continue its development in spite of such a sudden and complete change in the nature of its population. The moulding power of institutions was never more strikingly manifested; for, in spite of the semi-barbarous condition of the Celtic immigrants, the city seems to be in a sound condition, and the descendants of the original settlers may still look upon it with pride.

*Dorothy Wordsworth: The Story of a Sister's Love. By Edmund Lee. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1887.*

THE materials for this biography were slight, and consisted of passages already published in other volumes; but something is gained by collecting these and grouping them about one central person. It is very difficult, however, to make the sister of Wordsworth the main subject when he is himself continually in the story; and consequently this volume is rather a fireside view of the poet, a history of his domestic life, than a mere biography of one member of his family. But of Wordsworth's home Dorothy was a large part; through her came at first that womanly influence and sympathetic fostering of his genius, to which, as his poems frequently attest, he felt he owed so much of the felicity of his lot. She was devoted to him in his early years, kept house for him until his marriage, and afterwards continued to reside with him. She entertained his friends, and was prized by all of them. Mrs. Coleridge, in fact, is charged with some feelings of jealousy, and is said not to have relished the freedom with which Miss Dorothy, after returning from a walk with Wordsworth and Coleridge in which a shower overtook them, would go, without permission asked, to the wardrobe and array herself in her friend's gowns. Miss Dorothy was a pedestrian who could not be tired, and, intellectually, too, she could keep the pace. De Quincey gives the most life-like description of her:

"Her face was of Egyptian brown; rarely in a woman of English birth had I seen a more determinate Gypsy-tan. Her eyes were not soft, as Mrs. Wordsworth's, nor were they fierce or bold; but they were wild and startling, and hurried in their motion. Her manner was warm, and even ardent; her sensibility seemed constitutionally deep, and some subtle fire of impassioned intel-

lect apparently burned within her, which, being alternately pushed forward into a conspicuous expression, by the irrepressible instincts of her temperament, and then immediately checked, in obedience to the decorum of her sex and age and her maidenly condition, gave to her whole demeanor and to her conversation an air of embarrassment, and even of self-conflict, that was almost distressing to witness. . . . She was a person of remarkable endowments, intellectually; and in addition to the other great services which she rendered to her brother, this I may mention as greater than all the rest, and it was one which equally operated to the benefit of every casual companion in a walk—viz., the exceeding sympathy, always ready and always profound, by which she made all that one would tell her, all that one would describe, all that one could quote from a foreign author, reverberate, as it were, *à plusieurs reprises*, to one's own feelings by the manifest impression it made upon hers."

Of the person and the temperament so well sketched in these lines, this little volume gives as much illustration as could be drawn from the poems, letters, and records of daily life, impressions of visitors, etc., which are to be found in the various Wordsworth memorials; and the book belongs in the library of female biography. The diary of the tour in Scotland, which Prof. Shairp published a few years ago, and some few undistinguished poems, comprise all of the literary work from her hand, unless a few letters to friends are to be included; but it is natural, and it is most fitting, that she should be seen rather in the light which Wordsworth's gratitude and affection cast about her than by her own originality, for if she had any originality, she allowed her brother to absorb it. They were united in unusually close bonds of a common nature, of which his poems were the expression; and in them the softer and feminine element may be regarded as, in a sense, her part. The whole volume breathes the peace, quiet pleasures, and domesticity of Wordsworth's home; and the closing chapters, which contain in few words the story of how his sister's mind became weakened and dull in consequence of a severe illness, and how the care of her was one of the poet's most cherished occupations in his last aged years, are full of pathos. She died in her eighty-third year.

*Representative English Prose and Prose Writers.*

By Theodore W. Hunt, Ph.D. A. C. Armstrong & Son. 1887.

THIS is a book excellently adapted to convey practical instruction in the principles and history of English prose composition. The rise and development of the art are briefly outlined, and its stages characterized with understanding and care; then the analytical method is adopted, and the different kinds of prose are defined and de-

scribed; lastly, the author uses the illustrative mode of exposition, and examines separately and in detail the merits and defects, as prose writers merely, of twelve representative men, *i. e.*, Bacon, Hooker, Milton, Swift, Addison, Johnson, Burke, Lamb, Macaulay, DeQuincey, Dickens, and Carlyle. This last division occupies two-thirds of the volume and is the real matter of it, the earlier parts being of a prefatory nature. In the special criticism of one or two of these authors one could find points upon which to enter protest, but they would be few. The work as a whole is exceedingly well done, and shows thorough study, sound judgment, and a true sense of literary virtues and faults under all their outward changes. The standards of the writer are firmly fixed, and he refers to them with confidence; and it is the confidence born of knowledge. The volume has the great merit of making an instructive study of some of the masters of English serve as an exercise both in style and in criticism. It would be particularly available as an advanced text-book in rhetoric.

*Tables for the Determination of Common Minerals.* By W. O. Crosby. Boston: Mass. Institute of Technology. 1887.

THE use of systematic tables in determinative mineralogy, is, as Mr. Crosby in his preface very truly says, rather restricted than increased by attempting to embrace all known species, the fact being that beyond the two or three hundred common minerals, the thousand or more rare species are not likely to be often met with by the student or young mineralogist, for whom such tables are primarily designed. The professional mineralogist, on the other hand, will have all the facts contained in such tables so completely at his fingers' ends that he will not be likely to make use of such adventitious aids. In preparing his tables, therefore, Mr. Crosby has confined himself to the two hundred most common mineral species, and has restricted the determinative tests mainly to their physical properties, which can be recognized without the complicated apparatus of a laboratory. It is primarily upon their chemical properties that the many sets of tables hitherto published (all founded more or less upon those of Von Cobell) are based, and their use requires at least a blowpipe apparatus, which is not conveniently carried with one in the field. In this respect Mr. Crosby's tables undoubtedly supply a want; but for actual field use they would have been still more convenient had they been published of such size that they could be easily carried in the pocket.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Ballou, M. M. *Blue North; or, Glimpses of Scandinavia and Russia.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.  
Cope, Prof. E. D. *Theology of Evolution.* Philadelphia: Desjardins, Alber. 75 cents.  
Desjardins, Alber. *Les Sentiments moraux au xvie siècle.* Boston: Schoenhof.  
Dyer, Rev. A. S. *The Poems of Mme. de la Mothe Guyon.* A. C. Armstrong & Son. \$1.  
Featherman, A. *Social History of the Races of Mankind.* 2d division. 2 vols. London: Trübner & Co.  
Frink, B. C. *Frauds of the Through Bill of Lading System Exposed.* New York: The Author.  
Fyffe, C. A. *A History of Modern Europe.* Vol. II. From 1814 to 1848. Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50.  
Gates, C. O. *Latin Word-Building. Root Words with their more Common Derivatives and their Meanings Illustrated.* D. Appleton & Co.  
Gift, T. Lill Lorimer: A Novel. D. Appleton & Co. 50 cents.  
Gift, T. Victorine. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co. \$1.  
Gratacap, L. P. *Philosophy of Ritual.* James Pott & Co. \$1.50.  
Griswold, W. M. *Annual Index to Periodicals for 1886.* Bangor, Me.: Q. P. Index.  
Hill, F. H. *George Canning.* [English Worthies.] D. Appleton & Co.  
Klinghardt, H. *Das höhere Schulwesen Schwedens und dessen Reform in modernem Sinne.* Leipzig: Julius Klinghardt.  
Lescure, M. de. *Etude sur Beaumarchais.* Boston: Schoenhof.  
Lyly, J. *Euphues: The Anatomy of Wit.* Heilbronn: Gebr. Henninger.  
McCarthy, J. H. *Ireland Since the Union.* Chicago: Belford, Clarke & Co. \$1.60.  
Mémoires pour servir à la vie de M. de Voltaire. Paris: Jouaust; New York: Duprat & Co.  
Nesbit, E. *The Lily and the Cross.* E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.  
Parker, Dr. J. *The People's Bible: Discourses upon Holy Scripture.* Vol. v. Joshua—Judges v. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.  
Peabody, Dr. A. P. *Moral Philosophy. A Series of Lectures.* Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.  
Pearson—Strong. *Thirteen Satires of Juvenal With Introduction and Notes.* Part I. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.  
Praed, Mrs. Campbell. *Moloch: a Story of Sacrifice.* New ed. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 50 cents.  
Preston, Rt. Rev. Monsignor T. S. *Gethsemane. Meditations on the Last Day on Earth of our Blessed Lord.* Robert Coddington.  
Proceedings in Senate and Assembly of the State of New York in relation to the Death of Horatio Seymour, held at the Capitol, April 14, 1886. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.  
Ramsey, Prof. G. G. *Selections from Tibullus and Propertius.* Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.  
Ravens, F. H. *The Last Two Kings of Macedon: Extracts from Livy.* Macmillan & Co. \$1.  
Reed, T. B. *History of the Old English Letter Foundries.* London: Elliot Stock; New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.  
Reid, C. Miss Churchill: A Study. D. Appleton & Co.  
Rhodes, Dr. M. *The Throne of Grace, or a Call to Prayer.* Philadelphia: Lutheran Publication Co. \$1.  
Robinson, A. Mary F. *Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre.* Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.  
Robinson, Dr. C. S. *The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus.* The Century Co. 50 cents.  
Robinson, Edith. *Forced Acquaintances: A Book for Girls.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.  
Robinson, E. *Museum of Fine Arts: Descriptive Catalogue of the Casts from Greek and Roman Sculpture.* Boston: The Museum.  
Roger Camerden. *A Strange Story.* George J. Coombes. 50 cents.  
Rulers of the World. *School Herald Extra*, for January, 1887. Chicago: W. L. Chase. 25 cents.  
Samuels, Capt. S. *From the Forecastle to the Cabin.* Harper & Brothers.  
Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. 16th ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.  
Scott, Sir W. *The Bride of Lammormoor.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.75.  
Scott, Sir W. *The Heart of Midlothian.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.75.  
Spofford, A. R. *American Almanac and Treasury of Facts, for the Year 1887.* American News Co.  
Starck, E. L. *Grammar and Language: An Attempt at the Introduction of Logic into Grammar.* Boston: W. B. Clarke & Carruth. \$2.50.  
Stevenson, R. L. *Kidnapped. Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mrs. Hyde. Treasure Island.* Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.  
Stevenson, R. L. *The Merry Men, and Other Tales and Fables.* Charles Scribner's Sons.

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By John Edward Maude. Edited by William James, Professor in Harvard College. 12mo, \$1.50.

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