

those which have come down to us from the palæolithic men. He fails, however, to note the important fact that the moral and social condition of peoples is in many cases inadequately represented by the condition of their technical or plastic arts, or at least those portions of such arts as have survived the ravages of time. There can hardly be a doubt that the Aryan folk in the later part of the stone age were generally in a very much higher state of culture than the Eskimo or the people of Tierra del Fuego. This difference in race characteristics must qualify all the conclusions which rest upon the art remains alone.

Electric Transmission of Energy. By Gilbert Kapp. D. Van Nostrand.

Electricity, for Public Schools and Colleges. By W. Larden, M.A. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1887.

APPLIED electricity has made rapid strides in the last few years, as is evidenced by the recent endowment of professorships for this subject in a large number of the leading technical institutions of the country, and also by the fact that dynamo electricity, practically unknown in the arts ten years ago, is now, under certain conditions, in electric lighting, in the storage battery; and in its use as a transmitter of power, an assured success. In the last-named capacity it has not made the advance of the electric light or of the storage battery. Numerous reasons might be assigned for this, but probably the principal cause has been the fact that electrical transmission of power has resulted from the introduction of the electric light, and that the cost of investigating and experimenting upon electrical motors has been a great detriment. In the majority of cases where the electric light is used in factories, warehouses, ferry-boats, etc., etc., the dynamos are run by power which is present in excess of the normal requirements. Under these conditions the electric light is more economical than any other; but no such saving can be shown in transferring electricity as a power, with the one exception that where a central station is established for the generation of the electricity for motive power, and this power is delivered to a number of engines, all of small-power, the cost of running the central plant would be much less than that of the separate small boilers, engines, etc. Upon this point the author states:

"A steam-engine of 100 horse-power, driving a dynamo in the centre of a two-mile circuit, could deliver an aggregate of 60 horse-power (allowing efficiency of dynamo to be 60 per cent.) in as many separate points within that circuit. Apart from all considerations of nuisance and cost of attendance, in the case of sixty separate small steam-engines placed throughout the district, which might be used instead of the sixty electro-motors, it is evident that we can generate 100 horse-power in one single engine at a far less cost of fuel than could be done in small engines; and although the double conversion necessitated by electrical distribution of energy entails some loss, there is still a large margin in the general economy of the system."

Under certain conditions this could even be improved upon, as, where the power used to run in the generating dynamo is water-power instead of coal, the cost would be trifling in comparison—in fact, the cost would simply be that of the original plant and repairs; and we predict success for this in the near future where small power is wanted. The convenience of the system is absolutely beyond comparison with the direct use of boilers, etc.; there is no heat, no smoke, no dirt; in one minute, if desired, the power is obtained from the central station, and in an instant shut off.

The chapter devoted to underground cables gives a résumé of the different devices used,

a somewhat lengthy explanation of induced currents, and the many mechanical obstacles that have rendered the majority of patented underground cables of little value for practical use. More attention has been given to this subject in this country than in England, and the advances here have been greater. The electric-light companies have been forced by ordinances, in many of our large cities, to face the future laying of all wires for electrical use in underground conduits.

The author has endeavored to make a somewhat difficult matter (the transmission of electrical energy) plain to those who wish to investigate the subject from a commercial standpoint, and the work will also be extensively consulted by electricians, as it is a careful and thorough treatise.

Mr. Larden's work is an exception to the great number of text-books on the same subject: it contains a large amount of new matter, and shows an admirable arrangement of text. Its bulk, and the small attention given to electricity in our public schools, make it a text-book rather of the higher grade—for our colleges and universities. The author is an experienced teacher in this and allied branches of science.

Edward Jessup of West Farms, Westchester Co., New York, and his Descendants. With an Introduction and an Appendix, the latter containing records of other American families of the name, with some additional memoranda. By Rev. Henry Griswold Jessup. Cambridge: Privately printed for the author by John Wilson & Son. 1887. Sq. 8vo, pp. 442.

In this very handsome volume will be found a good record of the comparatively small family descended from Edward Jessop, one of the early colonists of Stamford. As he had but one son and three grandsons of the name, it will be understood that bearers of the name have been few, and relationships have been readily traced. The author has kept the descendants in these three main lines the more easily because one grandson, Joseph, moved to New York, and his family, being Loyalists, removed to Canada.

Edward Jessop appears as one of the settlers at Stamford in 1649. An incidental mention occurs of his mother, the widow Whitmore, undoubtedly the relict of that John Whitmore, prominent in the settlement of Stamford, who was killed by the Indians in 1648. Jessop died in 1666, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hunt, jr., and a grandchild, Mary Hunt, mentioned in his will; another daughter, Hannah, not eighteen; and a son Edward, born in 1663. He also left a widow Elizabeth, who married Robert Beacham or Beauchamp, and survived him, dying after 1690. It seems highly probable that Jessop had been twice married. In his will he mentions his brother-in-law, John Burroughs, and cousin Johannah B., evidently John's daughter.

We are quite disappointed at finding no proof of the English ancestry of the emigrant. It was well known that among the Puritans at Leyden was a Francis Jessop, who married there Frances White, probably a sister of the wife of the Rev. John Robinson. There was a John Jessop also at Stamford, who settled at Southampton, N. Y., in 1653, and left a numerous posterity. The above-named Francis was the third son of Richard J. of Broom Hall, in Sheffield, and it had been hoped that a connection would be traced from this main stock to the two emigrants to Connecticut. It appears, however, that the services of the late Col. Chester were engaged, but that his death prevented the completion of his search. It seems highly probable

that a renewed investigation would be successful, as the indications are certainly encouraging. In the meantime, we congratulate the family upon the very satisfactory history of the race in America which has been prepared in this volume.

Subjective Political Economy. By Arthur M. Smith. 2d ed. London: Williams & Norgate.

THE modest task which the author of this work sets before him is "to show that there is in reality no question at issue between the various schools of political economists." His method of doing this is calculated to amuse such readers as it fails to confuse. He sets out by making his own definitions of all the terms used in economic discussion, and then assumes towards each problem different "mental attitudes," which are not always either graceful or effective. For example, he will look at a question from the "egoistic" standpoint, and then from the "altruistic"; or from the "ideal" standpoint, and then from the "real"; or from the "standpoint of time," and then from the "standpoint of eternity." From this last standpoint he finds that Ricardo's theory of rent is true and logical, but from the standpoint of time he finds it false; for, he maintains, Ricardo ignores the element of time, and the real "cause of rent is the alteration in value consequent upon the consideration of time."

That alone which makes the book worthy of review is the fact that its author is an English protectionist. A protectionist writer always has a claim to a hearing, first, as a matter of fair play, and second, because he is almost certain to say something new and original. Free-traders have a few commonplace propositions upon which all are agreed. But the arguments for protection change with each decade, with each country, and with each thinker. Mr. Smith's form no exception to this rule. It is true that we have often heard the first of his two main arguments. It is that free trade (like machinery) enables the same amount of goods to be produced with less labor, and thus injures the laborer. But his second argument is unique, and it is here that he rests his case. The mistake of the free-traders, he maintains, is that they ignore the element of time. "Is he a wise man," he asks triumphantly, "who buys in the most distant market? . . . The answer is plain: he buys of his next-door neighbor at a higher price, in preference to a man at a greater distance, because the further off the person from whom he buys, the greater will be the amount he will have to pay in order to buy time." As one lays down the book, he involuntarily wonders whether Mr. Smith's belief in protection is the cause or the effect of the other ideas which he holds.

Claverhouse. By Mowbray Morris. [English Worthies.] D. Appleton & Co. 1887. 12mo, pp. 222.

It would have been thought somewhat strange, a few years ago, to class John Graham of Claverhouse among the "worthies," so evil are the associations with his name among the descendants of the Puritans. And even in the present tolerant days, when we recognize that no man is wholly bad, as no man is wholly good, it is hard to bestow this epithet upon a man whose chief merit, as an historical character, is that he did the duties that were laid upon him faithfully and efficiently, if with unnecessary violence and brutality. That he was in a sense an heroic character, all will readily admit; that his heroism was of the elevated type of that of

his contemporary, Blake, will not probably be claimed.

Mr. Morris's book is written with the thoroughness and the fairness which characterize the other books of the series, and indeed the modern English school of biography. It will not do the admirers of seventeenth-century Puritanism any harm to be made acquainted with the good side of this hated personage; while, on the other hand, the partisans of the Government will learn from it that the resistance of the Covenanters was justified, and even their excesses almost extenuated, by the grievances to which they were forced to submit. Of Claverhouse himself Mr. Morris says (p. 188):

"He was no capricious and unlicensed oppressor of a God-fearing and inoffensive peasantry, but a soldier waging war against a turbulent population carrying arms and willing to use them. . . . His most able and his bitterest accuser pronounces him to have been 'rapacious and profane, of violent temper, and obdurate heart.' Yet every attempt of his enemies to convict him of extortion or malversation broke signally down. The decorum of his life and conversation was allowed even by the Covenanters; and it is recorded as a notable thing that, however disturbed or thwarted, he was never known to use profane language. His heart was indeed hard to those whom he regarded as plotters and murderers, traitors to their king, and enemies of the true religion. He was, indeed, in his own way as much a fanatic as the men whom he was empowered to crush. . . . But his hardness, if not tempered with mercy, was at least guided by more justice than was common among his colleagues. He both advocated and practised the policy of distinguishing between the multitude and their ringleaders. . . . When judged by the general manners of the age, the circumstances of the time, and his position, I do not believe him to have been cruel by nature or careless of human life."

In his youth he says of him (p. 47): "His manners were gentle and courteous, though reserved; his habit of life was, as has been said, singularly decorous; he was scrupulous in the observance of all religious ordinances."

When it comes to the special instances of brutality charged against Claverhouse, the case of the "Wigtown martyrs" is passed over briefly, for the reason that "Claverhouse was present neither at the trial nor the execution." That the story is a true one, and that "the two women were drowned in the waters of the Blednock on May 11, 1685, is surely a fact as well authenticated as any in the martyrology of the Scottish Covenant" (p. 114). But "that Claverhouse, and he alone, is responsible for the death of John Brown, stands on the very best authority, for it stands on his own." Even here, however, the worst features of the case are not certainly attested. Other cases are examined in the same candid spirit, including that of Andrew Hislop, "a far blacker case than the more noto-

rious one of John Brown," because the victim was an innocent boy, whom Claverhouse wished to save and had the power to save, but, "like Pilate, he preferred his own convenience." One thing is clear: if we have here an apparent reversal of the judgment of history, the final verdict is, after all, not very different from that of Scott in 'Old Mortality.'

Free Rum on the Congo; and What It is Doing There. By Wm. T. Hornaday. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publication Association. 1887. Pp. 145. 12mo.

THIS indictment of the Christian nations for their responsibility for the African liquor traffic is a just one. The simple facts are these: When the Berlin Conference in 1884 established the Congo Free State, four of the Powers, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and the United States, endeavored to secure a special article restricting the liquor traffic. This humane proposition was opposed by the representatives of France, Netherlands, and Germany, and, as a unanimous vote was required for the adoption of any measure, it was defeated. There are, therefore, no restrictions whatever to the importation of liquor, and this business has accordingly assumed enormous proportions. In one year five nations alone shipped 10,377,166 gallons to African ports; Germany being the leading offender with nearly 8,000,000, the Netherlands following with 1,099,146, and Boston coming third with 737,650 gallons. Bottles of gin have become the currency in place of yards of cloth, half the native produce and labor is paid in it, while an insatiable craving for it has been excited in the wretched tribes reached by the "Christian" trader. Naturally the stuff is of the vilest quality, though in this, it should be said, the Germans discriminate. When Herr Woermann, Deputy for Hamburg and head of the great house bearing his name, was charged in the Reichstag with sending poisonous brandy to Africa, he acknowledged that it was true. "He said, however, that he had never sent bad brandy to any of the German colonies, but to the French colonies. To these he had shipped rum of the worst quality." There is no need of following Mr. Hornaday in an attempt to show the incalculable and indescribable evil which this nefarious trade is doing. That must be evident to every thinking person. There is only one remedy, so far as we are concerned, and that is, to arouse a public sentiment against it so strong that the Powers represented at the Berlin Conference shall meet again and pass a measure prohibiting the shipment of liquor to African ports. This is not hopeless, since six of these Powers, including the three original

opponents of restriction, have recently signed a convention prohibiting the sale of liquor by the "copers" (floating grog-shops) to the North Sea fishing fleets. The only other hope for Africa is that Mohammedanism, victorious over both Christianity and fetishism, shall at the same time extirpate intemperance. We have but a single word of criticism for Mr. Hornaday's earnest book, and that is, it is too long.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Andrews, Dr. I. W. *Manual of the Constitution of the United States.* Revised edition. Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co.
- Astronomical Revelations. Edward Dexter. \$2.
- Baring-Gould, S. *Richard Cable, the Lightshipman.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 25 cents.
- Bickersteth, M. C. *A Sketch of the Life and Episcopate of Robert Bickersteth, Bishop of Ripon. 1857-1884.* E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
- Blyden, Dr. E. W. *Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race.* London: W. E. Whittingham & Co.
- Bocock, K. *The Area: A Solution of the Land Problem.* J. W. Lovell Co. 20 cents.
- Boetticher, A. *Die Akropolis von Athen. Nach den Berichten der Alten und den neuesten Forschungen.* Berlin: Julius Springer.
- Bourget, Paul. *Mensonges.* Paris: Lemerre; Boston: Schoenhof.
- Bousquet, J. *Memoirs of Count Horace de Viel-Castel: A Chronicle of the Principal Events during the Reign of Napoleon III., from 1851 to 1864.* 2 vols. London: Remington & Co.
- Caulfield, C. W. *The American Annual of Photography and Photographic Times Almanac for 1888.* Scovill Manufacturing Co.
- Claretie, J. *Gounod-Roum.* W. R. Jenkins. 25 cents.
- Deline, Michel. *La Terre dans le Roman russe.* Paris: Librairie Illustrée; Boston: Schoenhof.
- Dennis, J. *Robert Southey: The Story of his Life Written in his Letters.* Boston: D. Lothrop Co. \$2.25.
- Ducros, Louis. *J.-J. Rousseau. [Classiques populaires.]* Paris: Lecène & Oudin; Boston: Schoenhof.
- Favre, Mme. Jules. *Montaigne, Moraliste et Pédagogue.* Paris: Fischbacher; Boston: Schoenhof.
- Fulton & Trueblood's *Chart Illustrating the Principles of Vocal Expression.* Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.
- Harrison and Blackwell. *Easy Lessons in French.* Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co. \$1.25.
- Hawthorne, J. *Beatrice Randolph.* Boston: Ticknor & Co. 50 cents.
- Hecker, Rev. J. T. *The Church and the Age: An Exposition of the Catholic Church in View of the Needs and Aspirations of the Present Age.* Office of the *Catholic World*.
- Holley, Marietta. *Poems.* Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls. \$2.
- Holmes, O. W. *My Hunt after the Captain, and Other Papers.* Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 15 cents.
- Howley, Rev. M. F. *Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland.* Boston: Doyle & Whittle.
- Johnson-Buel. *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War. Being for the most part contributions by Union and Confederate officers. Based upon "The Century War Series." Vol. I. The Century Co.*
- Just, M. *Annuaire de l'Enseignement Primaire. Quatrième Année. 1888.* Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.
- Journal des Goncourt. T. II. 1862-1865. Paris: Charpentier; Boston: Schoenhof.
- Lamartine, A. de. *Graziella.* W. R. Jenkins. 40 cents.
- Larousse. *Grand Dictionnaire universelle.* 2e Supplément, fasc. 8-12. Boston: Schoenhof.
- Lavisse, Ernest. *Essais sur l'Allemagne impériale.* Paris: Hachette; Boston: Schoenhof.
- Layard, Sir H. *Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylonia, including a Residence among the Bakhtyari and other Wild Tribes before the Discovery of Nineveh.* 2 vols. With Maps and Illustrations. Longmans, Green & Co. \$7.50.
- Littell's Living Age.* Vol. 176. October to December, 1877. Boston: Littell & Co.
- Mason, A. J. *The Faith of the Gospel: A Manual of Christian Doctrine.* E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50.
- McCarthy, J. *Ireland's Cause in England's Parliament.* Boston: Ticknor & Co. 35 cents.
- McLoughlin, M. Louise. *Painting in Oil.* Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. \$1.
- Mercier, Jerome. *The Story of Salvation; or, Thoughts on the Historic Study of the Bible.* E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25.
- Messaros, W. *Some Dainty Poems.* Illustrated. Philadelphia: Rufus C. Hartranft. \$2.00.
- Westall, W. *A Queer Race.* Cassell & Co. 25 cents.

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