

of the future of the negro race are landmarks of the sentiment of his generation, and will long have a curious interest. John Jay's account of the way in which slavery was fastened upon the United States is cited, as is James Madison's approval of colonization. We regret that some mediocre verse of St. George Tucker's was preferred to extracts from his most honorable 'Dissertation on Slavery.' Phillis Wheatley's performances are admitted among the still feeble poetical products of the period 1765-1787; and we hope that her color will be represented further on in extracts from David Walker's 'Appeal,' a black man's response to Jefferson's 'Notes' more fiery than Banneker's. In this third volume we remark also the biographical apparatus—Gov. Hutchinson on the character and rule of Gov. Burnet, Dr. Hopkins's admonition to Aaron Burr, John Adams's character of Franklin, Jefferson's anecdote of Franklin and portraits of Hamilton and Adams, Benjamin Rush on the life of Benezet, etc., not omitting mention of Aaron Cleveland's poem on "The Family Blood," which is just now a national concern:

"If found in Cleveland's blood a trait
To aid you in affairs of state. . . .
Then rule my head—and keep my heart
From folly, weakness, wit apart:
With all such gifts I glad dispense,
But only leave me—common sense."

The only state paper is Washington's Farewell Address, unabridged and with due notice of the aid of Hamilton and Jay.

It were easy to descant at still greater length on this 'Library,' and we have conveyed but an inadequate idea of it, yet enough, we trust, to indicate its worth to the student, and its attraction for the average reader. It would certainly enrich any domestic library, and in all schools of the higher grade it should be on hand as an adjunct in teaching both history and literature, and as an aid in rhetorical exercise, whether reading, declamation, or composition. The typography is excellent, and we have no error to point out, except that on p. 185 of vol. 3 a figure has been dropped from the date of Benjamin Church's death—177[6]. In vol. 2, p. 129, Cotton Mather's story of Margaret Rule is ascribed to Calef (*i. e.*, to 'More Wonders of the Invisible World'). We wish the editors would abandon in subsequent volumes the exasperating "[From the Same]"—a lazy finger-post, entailing much needless labor on the searcher. There are portraits in all these volumes, and they add something to the value of the text.

L'Homme selon le Transformisme. Par Arthur Vianna de Lima. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1888.

THIS book forms part of a library of contemporaneous philosophy, in which are works by many of the ablest investigators in this field. The writer, a young Brazilian, author of an 'Exposé Sommaire des Théories Transformistes de Lamarck, Darwin, et Haeckel' (Paris, 1886), is not, however, identified with research in the broad field of biology or the narrower one of anthropology. His subject, the defivation of the human species, is treated in the usual order, commencing with the bodily structure, and ending with the intellectual and spiritual nature. It is considered not as an unsolved, but as a fully solved problem, and the author states his thesis in the introduction with great emphasis, viz., that man, considered in every way, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, is simply a member of the animal series. It is, perhaps, natural that, starting with this settled conviction, and not apparently having had the severe discipline of original investigation, the author should select for his book the facts and conclu-

sions which strongly support and confirm the truth of his thesis, and that where the admirably arranged and sifted material to be found in Darwin's books was not sufficiently strong, he should adopt the more confident and radical statements of Haeckel and other writers. On the whole, however, the first part of the book, treating of man's zoölogical position and bodily structure, represents fairly well existing knowledge, but it cannot be said that new light has been added, or that the light already possessed has been concentrated on the salient points in such a way as to enable the reader to distinguish easily the important features in the great and often detailed mass of facts and hypotheses presented.

The second part of the book is devoted to a consideration of the mental and spiritual nature, and is far less satisfactory than the first. The author states without reserve that the religious sentiments are not inherent in human beings, and cites in support of this the testimony of many persons that there are, even at the present day, whole tribes with absolutely no religious ideas and no notion of the supernatural or mysterious (p. 175). A little further on, however, to show that the germ of religion is to be found in the sense of the mysterious displayed by many animals, he quotes the case related by Darwin of the dog that was frightened at the movement of an umbrella by the wind when no one was near. As the book contains no hint of the degeneration or the "fall of man," the critical student would have to conclude from the above that part of the human race had developed from an ancestor having a sense of the mysterious, and, therefore, according to the author, the germs, at least, of religion, and that another part had descended from one having no such sense, and, since becoming human, had not acquired it. A great deal is said concerning the sexual characters and passions of men and animals, and, finally, several pages are given up to the revolting vices of human beings. What the bearing on the evolution of man this recital is intended to have it is not easy to see, for the lower animals are entirely free from most of the traits mentioned. If the possession of peculiar vices is to be taken as a serious evolutionary argument, it will be necessary to understand quite literally the expression, "descent of man."

Actual misstatements are too frequent throughout the entire book. For example, it is stated that in man and all the other primates the eyelids, except for the eyelashes, are entirely devoid of hair, that typhoid fever is a disease common to men and monkeys, and that the primates alone possess a discoidal placenta. The author is very fond of using the expressions "absolute, demonstrated," etc., and perhaps the worst feature of the book is the frequent recurrence of unqualified or exaggerated statements respecting matters really far from satisfactorily determined.

Whatever may have been the belief or the insight of the great Linnæus with reference to the origin of the human race, he placed man, in his classification, in the same group as the apes and monkeys, calling all *primates*. It is, however, since the time of Lamarck, but more especially since the whole thinking world was stirred by Darwin's assertion that by *natural selection* "light would be thrown on the origin of man and his history," that the greatest activity has been shown in trying to determine the relationship between the animals themselves, and wherein is their point of contact with the human race. The classical work of Huxley in determining the structural relations of man's body to that of the lower animals, especially the anthropoid apes, and his conclu-

sion that man's structure, even to minute details, is like theirs, has received the most abundant confirmation by later investigators. Brilliant efforts have also been made in attempting to find prototypes of all man's mental and spiritual activities in the "beasts of the field"; but the final settlement of this problem remains for the future. As, therefore, the human body is undoubtedly similar in structure to that of the lower animals, thinking men, creationists as well as evolutionists, are logically driven to the belief that the origin of man's body is inseparably connected with that of the animals; and whenever it is as clearly shown that all the intellectual and spiritual powers of the human mind differ only in degree from those of the lower animals, then the same logical necessity will establish the belief that the origin of the entire man was linked inseparably with that of the animals.

As all books on the descent of man must inevitably be compared with Darwin's, this may be so compared in a word by saying that in Darwin the sole aim seems to be to arrive at the truth, in this to establish a thesis.

Pictures of East Anglian Life. By. P. H. Emerson. London: Sampson Low.

THIS is a delightful book. By means of thirty-two large photogravures and fifteen smaller reproductions of photographs, Mr. Emerson has admirably illustrated his observations on the life and peculiarities of the inhabitants of the eastern counties of England. He tells us that all the local information has been taken direct from the field and the peasants, from the sea and the fisher-folk, and he offers it "fresh and redolent with newly-turned earth and newly-blown flowers, with sea-breezes and sea-tangle." And, indeed, no one can study the illustrations and read the accompanying text without becoming imbued with the author's enthusiasm, and without feeling that he has gained an entirely new insight into the character and surroundings of the English peasant. So artistic are the illustrations, with their Corot-like softness of outline, that in future no book that deals with an unfamiliar country will seem complete without such aids; and it is pleasant to contemplate that, as the photographic art improves, the scenic delights of travel will constantly be made clearer to the minds of those who must perforce stay at home. There should be, and no doubt there will be, books such as this about every corner of the globe, and Mr. Emerson is to be thanked for setting the example.

The keynote of the artistic side of the book is to be found in the fact that the author is a worshipper of Nature. He believes the old Greeks to have been the happiest race that has yet lived upon the earth, because they thoroughly appreciated the beautiful; and he is deeply impressed with the shortcomings of the modern artist in his efforts to reproduce the glories of Nature. He says:

"The poet, the artist, the naturalist, are truly they who drink life to the brim, yet often their hearts are sad because of the exquisite beauties they see and are silent upon. . . . The music of the breeze, as it sighs, rustles, and breathes in the gorse brakes, the play of light on the gnarled stems, the water-beads after an April shower, now clear as glass, now shining like the sun as the light is reflected from them, who can tell of these? . . . Who shall describe what none can paint—the unsurpassed splendor of the golden gorse? . . . We sympathize with Linnæus, of whom it is written that he fell on his knees when he first saw an English common covered with gorse in full bloom. . . . Form and atmosphere and tone we can now accurately and subtly render by the help of the sun itself, but, alas! not so with

color. The nearer we get to Nature, the sweeter will be our lives, and never shall we attain to the true secret of happiness until we identify ourselves as a part of Nature."

Mr. Emerson loves not the conventionalities of the painter's art, but he evidently has an abiding faith that photography will some day solve the problem of color, and that then Art will be infinitely nearer to Nature, and therefore infinitely truer than it is at present.

In regard to the peasantry and fishermen, Mr. Emerson finds that their ruling passion is avarice, and that they are envious and unwilling to give information to one another. He states "on good authority" that they would rather see a horse kill a man than tell him how to manage it! It is interesting to note that they constantly make use of such words as "cute," "tarnation," "guess," "riled," which the uninformed Englishman sets down without hesitation as pure Americanisms. They have many excellent qualities, and, judging from some of the anecdotes in this book, are not devoid of a sense of humor. Take, for instance, this reply of a hungry lad, one of a large family, to the childless rector who had endeavored to comfort him by remarking that as God sends the children he will also provide food for them: "That's all very well, passon, for yow to tark so, for all tha food go to yours, and all tha babes to ours." Here, too, is a definition of the gentleman fisherman which certainly applies to a great many lovers of the gentle craft: "The gents who went fishin' was them as liked to get away into the country, and didn't want to appear kind o' idle; so they brought rods and tackle and all that with them." The life of the East Anglian peasant seems to be an uncommonly hard one. He lives in a miserable, unwholesome cottage, works from morn till night with "endless, hopeless regularity," and with great difficulty keeps the wolf from the door. Nor is the lot of the fisherman any easier than

that of the agricultural laborer. No wonder, therefore, that Mr. Emerson strongly advises them to emigrate to milder climates and more fruitful soils; and, with all due deference to the Laureate and the cultured classes to whom alone his well-known lines apply, comes to the conclusion that, "for the starving peasant of Europe, better perhaps a decade of Otaheite than a cycle of Great Britain." He believes that English farming will improve as the virgin soil of America decreases, and as more labor and capital are required on this side of the Atlantic to produce grain; but if this is the only hope of the English farmer, his regeneration is surely relegated to the remote future.

Mr. Emerson describes in strong language the many evils that result from the effort on the part of the landlord class to enforce the mediæval game laws, and his sympathies are evidently enlisted on the side of the poacher. He shows by means of the evidence collected by a Parliamentary committee that game preserves occasion a serious destruction of agricultural products, and he claims that the upper classes have no real love of sport in the true sense of the word, and only preserve game in order to increase their incomes by becoming game-dealers on a large scale. His indignation is also aroused by the encroachments which the landowners are constantly making on the broads and other public waters, with a view to fish preserving; and he charges, in addition to all this selfishness, that the upper classes, instead of doing anything to improve the condition of the laborers, are deliberately and strongly opposed to any such improvement.

It seems almost ungracious to find fault with a book which is certain to give so much pleasure, but it must be said, nevertheless, that it contains a number of grammatical errors. The table of errata is typical of this kind of care-

lessness, and is in itself a curiosity. It contains but two corrections, and they are both wrong! At page 45 the reader is asked to substitute "sargossic" for "saragossic," though the word should be sargassic; and at pages 55, 56, he is told to read "fera naturæ" instead of "feræ naturæ," and is left to wonder why. These, however, are comparatively small matters, and would call for no special remark if the book, as a whole, were not one of unusual excellence.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Allen, W. B. Kelp: A Story of the Isles of Shoals. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. \$1.
Burbank, W. H. The Photographic Negative. Scoville Manufacturing Co. \$1.50.
Cassell, Helen. Roger Berkeley's Probation: A Story. Boston: Roberts Bros. 50 cents.
Bishop, W. H. The Brown-Stone Boy. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.
Clark, Rev. F. E. Danger Signals. The Enemies of Youth. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 75 cents.
Craig, Lieut. J. E. Azimuth. With a Sketch of the Astronomical Triangle, and of the Effect of Errors in the Data. John Wiley & Sons.
Crawford, F. M. Mr. Isaacs: A Tale of Modern India. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
Dod, S. B. Stubble or Wheat? A Story of More Lives than One. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.
Dippold, Dr. G. T. Richard Wagner's Poem, The Ring of the Nibelung, Explained and in Part Translated. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.
Ely, Prof. R. T. Taxation in American States and Cities. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.
Erskine, P. Iona: A Lay of Ancient Greece. Boston: Cupples & Upham.
Fisher, Prof. G. P. Manual of Christian Evidences. Chas. Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.
Holmes, E. S. Hand-Book of the Lick Observatory of the University of California. San Francisco: The Bancroft Co.
Lamartine, A. de. Jeanne D'Arc. Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.
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Lockwood, Sara E. H. Lessons in English, adapted to the Study of American Classics. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.
Macfarlan, Prof. G. A. Addresses and Lectures. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.
Mario, Jessie White. Agostino Bertani e i suoi Templi. Florence: G. Barbèra.
Meyer, G. Kurzfassende Albanesische Grammatik. Mit Lesestücken und Glossar. Leipzig: Breitkopf & Härtel.
Piatt, J. J. Poems of House and Home. Revised ed. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Proctor, R. A. Old and New Astronomy. Part II. Longmans, Green & Co.
Puck's Oppen Book. Reprinted from Puck. Keppler & Schwarzmann.
Stoddard, Elizabeth. Two Men. Cassell & Co.

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