

Mindoro, Paragua, Mindanao, and Basilon, 5,000,000 acres in the first alone being public forest land. Already 884 kinds of trees have been classified, and frequently squared logs from 90 to 120 feet in length are obtained. If Congress but ratifies permanently the fine provisional regulations now in force, we shall be spared the humiliating and disgraceful spectacle so frequent at home of miles of forest cut down indiscriminately, even to saplings, and then burned over, to "clean up" the débris; and our islands will yield a rich revenue from their wealth of timber, scarcely diminished as future generations come upon the scene. In the matter of gutta trees especially the wasteful native method of felling the tree to obtain an inferior and impure quality of gutta is being replaced by the far more remunerative and merciful way now prevalent in Java, of gathering the precious sap from the leaves and bark. A purer article results, and the tree is uninjured, while producing even more in quantity.

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

#### THE CABINET OF MEDALS.

PARIS, September 6, 1901.

M. Ernest Babelon, member of the Institute, has recently published a very interesting book on the 'Department of Medals and Antique Gems of the National Library,' commonly called the Cabinet of Medals. This collection is not as often visited as it ought to be; it is not well known, except to a few learned people, and is modestly lodged in a quiet corner of our famous National Library. The numismatic series is of incomparable wealth; the gallery of cameos and intaglios of ancient times and of the Renaissance period is unrivalled. The Cabinet was formed by the Kings of France, as early as the middle-age period. It is easily seen, in all the portraits which we possess of the time of the Valois, that the fashion of wearing gems on the prevailing gorgeous costumes was well established; but long before the Renaissance these antique gems were much admired. We possess catalogues of the gems of Philippe-Auguste, of Jean le Bon, of Charles V. and his brothers, of the Duke of Anjou, and of the Duke de Berry, and we can but be surprised at the extraordinary number and beauty of the precious monuments of antique art which they were able to collect in their châteaux. These châteaux, as well as the Treasures of churches and monasteries, were the museums of their time. All who have visited the Apollo Gallery in the Louvre can judge of the beauty of the Treasure which once belonged to the Sainte-Chapelle.

Francis I., Henri II., and Catherine de Médicis had splendid galleries of works of art of all sorts, and were great collectors; they even sent collectors to the East to find manuscripts and curiosities. Charles IX. organized for the first time the Cabinet of Medals. In 1560, he gave orders to make an inventory of all the works of art kept at Fontainebleau; he sent to the Louvre all the collections kept in the royal castles. Unfortunately, these works were dispersed again during the civil wars. After the pacification of the kingdom, Henri IV. reconstituted the Cabinet of Medals. We possess an original document, showing in what spirit Henri IV. wished to reorganize a museum. The King orders the "Master of the Cabinet

of Antique Gems" to buy several private collections; he particularly commends to him "the cameos of agate and other hard stones containing histories, fables, triumphs, moralities of the ancient Greeks and Romans; the busts of the Roman Emperors in bronze, a number of ancient marble statues, etc." This document shows that, in the spirit of Henri IV., the Cabinet was really to be composed of all the remains of antiquity which might be collected.

The death of Henri IV. was fatal to the collection, which was organized by the care of Bagarris, the Director. Bagarris retired to his native place in Provence in 1612, and for a time had no successor. Louis XIII., in a letter addressed to his brother Gaston, Duke of Orleans, tells him frankly that he does not care for antiquities and medals, and sends him some old coins recently found at Chantilly (which had been confiscated after the rebellion of Henry of Montmorency, and remained some time in the hands of Louis XIII.). Gaston d'Orléans was a great amateur. In 1630, when he was only twenty-two years old, he sent to Rome a certain Claude Vignon, who collected many curious objects; fifty-six boxes of them were sent from Rome to Gaston in a single invoice. Towards 1638 Raphaël Trichet du Fresne travelled for him, and sent him numerous objects which adorned the castle of Blois and the Luxembourg.

In 1660, Gaston d'Orléans, who had been a collector all his life, left to King Louis XIV., his nephew, all his treasures. Louis XIV. accepted the legacy by "letters patent" which he registered in Parliament on June 5, 1663. In these letters, the King expresses his gratitude to his uncle for "the present he has made to us and to our crown, of all his medals in gold, silver, and bronze, of his cameos and engraved stones, which were confided to the care of the Sieur Bruno, etc." This Bruno was a certain Bénigne Bruno, Sieur of Montmuzar, who was the Librarian of the Duke of Orleans. Nearly at the same time, in 1662, the nephew of the famous Sully, Hippolyte de Béthune, left a fine collection during his lifetime to Louis XIV.; Queen Christina of Sweden had offered Béthune 700,000 *écus* for this collection. Many collections were in succession added to these, and in 1684, by order of Louis XIV., Louvois transferred the Cabinet of Medals to Versailles. The King paid a visit to it almost every day. Many collectors, in order to obtain the royal favor, made presents to this Cabinet, among others the President de Harlay, the Duke of Valentinois, the Elector of Mayence, who offered the arms and the gold jewels taken from the tomb of Childeric I.

During the reign of Louis XV., the collections were transferred from Versailles to Paris, in order to make them more accessible to the learned world. The Rue Colbert furnishes a communication between the Rue Richelieu and the Rue Vivienne; in the eighteenth century this Rue Colbert was covered, in the part which ends at the Rue Richelieu, by an arcade over which was the apartment of the Marquise de Lambert, a lady who had a salon of which Fontenelle was one of the stars. The rooms which the Marquise had inhabited were, after her death, used for the installation of the Cabinet of Medals. Some of the cases in which the medals were placed still exist, and deserve to be cited as models of the Louis XV. style: Vanloo, Natoire, Boucher

were employed for the decorations of the rooms, which received also two magnificent portraits of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., afterwards destroyed during the Revolution. During this latter period, the Cabinet of Medals and Antiquities received many of the works of art taken from the Treasures of the churches, which had in 1790 been declared national property. Unfortunately, these Treasures did not wholly become national. In the disorder of the times which followed, the objects preserved for centuries in churches, convents, as well as in the châteaux of the émigrés, were dispersed, if not destroyed. We possess only remains of the archæologic Treasures of the Sainte-Chapelle, of the Cathedral of Chartres, of the Abbeys of Sainte-Geneviève and of Saint-Denis.

Some important additions were made in the nineteenth century to the Cabinet of Medals; the Roman and Byzantine diptychs in ivory; the Gallo-Roman ornaments found at Nasium; the Egyptian monuments brought by Cailliaud from Thebes and Meroe; the silver treasure found at Berthouville (Department of Eure), in the ruins of a Temple of Mercury; the painted vases of the collection of Edmond Durand; the Etruscan painted vases of Prince Torlonia; the cameos and the enamelled jewel attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, left by Henri Beck; the Merovingian treasure of Gourdon, in the Department of the Côte-d'Or; the Gallo-Roman bronzes left by Prosper Dupré. In 1862, the Duke de Luynes left to the Cabinet the celebrated collection which adorned his castle at Dampierre.

The former rooms of the Marquise de Lambert had become too small for all the collections, and it was necessary to make new arrangements. It was a very unfortunate necessity. "Those," says M. Babelon, "who have known the old Cabinet of Medals and its elegance, and have lived in its memories, will always regret it." Since 1865, the Cabinet has been placed in large rooms, in the midst of the Department of Printed Books of the National Library, but it will soon be transferred to a new building nearly finished on the side of the Rue Vivienne. The noble example set by the Duke de Luynes was followed by the Viscount de Janzé and the Duke de Blacas: In 1869, Napoleon III. gave the Cabinet the splendid gold medallions of the Treasure of Tarsus. He had already given it the numismatic collection offered to him by Saïd Pasha, the Khedive of Egypt. Several other gifts have increased the collections.

The first catalogue of the Cabinet, systematically written, was made by Chabouillet in 1853; it is now very incomplete. At the time of the Exhibitions of 1867 and 1889, "Summary Descriptions" were made, but these are now out of print, and are besides very incomplete. The present 'Illustrated Guide' is very perfect; it was prepared by M. Babelon, on the occasion of the last Exhibition; but Babelon himself tells us that he could describe only the monuments of ancient art most important and most worthy of the attention of the general public. His charming volume, though it cannot take the place of the special and very technical catalogues which are in process of publication, is, however, very worthy of a welcome in any good library; it is invaluable for all collectors, and will inspire all who read it with a taste for archæological studies. I will here indicate two special publications,

emanating from the same source, which have already appeared: 'Catalogue of the Antique Bronzes of the National Library,' by MM. Babelon, Member of the Institute; and Blanchet, 'Catalogue of the Cameos of the National Library,' by M. Babelon. These catalogues are very detailed, and contain many illustrations.

## Correspondence.

### PRESIDENTIAL HANDSHAKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Whatever other results may flow from the assassination of President McKinley, let us hope that that object-lesson may be sufficient to put an end to our national habit of promiscuous handshaking in public. It is hard to conceive of a spectacle more fatuous and less edifying than that of a horde of country bumpkins, criminals, cranks, idlers, and curiosity-mongers standing in line waiting for a chance to grab and squeeze the hand of the unhappy Chief Executive of this country. This habit, springing from a primitive desire on the part of the multitude to touch the person or garment of a sovereign ruler, and fortified by the commonly held belief that all men, in America at least, are really equal, is clearly a superfluous anachronism in our day and age. The clasping of hands, a custom sanctioned by usage from times immemorial, signifies, among intelligent beings at least, primarily mutual acquaintance, esteem, and friendship. Where the parties are absolute strangers to each other, as was the case at Buffalo, the ceremony is meaningless, obviously dangerous, and unworthy the high office of President of the United States. We owe much in this respect to Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson which it is doubtful if we can ever pay back in this world.

Popular regard for ancient traditions of "republican simplicity," and a well-grounded fear that the unprincipled scoundrels of modern journalism might make capital out of it, have undoubtedly deterred high public officials from putting an end to this silly and dangerous habit of promiscuous handshaking in public places. Whether Mr. Roosevelt, who has a reputation for enjoying personal encounters with bears and mountain lions as well as with Spaniards, will have the moral courage and appreciation of his public duty to protect the lives of himself and his successors by refusing, while holding the office of President, to submit to close and intimate personal contact with hordes of unvouched-for strangers, even if presumably friendly, is a matter of vital importance to all admirers of republican institutions. The psychological moment for abating a notorious public nuisance has evidently arrived.

E. L. C. M.

CHICAGO, September 19, 1901.

### ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND JESUITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A newspaper review of a book is soon read and forgotten, but not so a review in the *Nation*, which, in a way, becomes a matter of record with a degree of permanence. For this reason I will ask you to allow me, in referring to your interesting

review of Mr. Hume's works, "The Spanish People" and "Treason and Plot," to call attention to the fact that Mr. Hume does not seem to realize the distinction between Catholics and Jesuits. Mr. Hume speaks (you quote) of "this new patriotism that divided the Catholic forces in England." It was not a new patriotism. English Catholics were and are patriots, but the line then, as often since, was sharply drawn between English Catholics and Jesuits. The latter never were, or could be, in the truest sense of the word, patriots.

By a curious coincidence, in the same number of the *Nation* (August 29, 1901) which contains this review, 'A History of the Jesuits in England' is announced by J. B. Lippincott Company. This work, taken with Mr. Hume's, places the history of that time fairly before the reader. The books, in no way antagonistic, explain each other.

WILLIAM REED LEWIS.

COMBAMARTIN, DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND,  
September 10, 1901.

### TENNYSONIANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Your correspondent "W. P. M.," in this week's issue of the *Nation*, asks what passage in the writings of St. Augustine is referred to by Lord Tennyson in his poem "Columbus," in the lines,

"The great Augustine wrote that none could breathe  
Within the zone of heat; so might there be  
Two Adams, two mankind, and that was clean  
Against God's word."

Tennyson probably had in mind the familiar passage in the 'City of God,' xvi. 9, where Augustine is arguing against a belief in the Antipodes, on the ground that this would involve either the impossible supposition that men had sailed around the world, or else that there had been some other progenitor of men besides Adam—an equally impossible supposition. I quote part of the passage:

"Quod vero et antipodas esse fabulantur, id est homines a contraria parte terrae, ubi sol oritur quando occidit nobis, adversa pedibus nostris calcare vestigia, nulla ratione credendum est. Quoniam nullo modo Scriptura ista mentitur, quae narratis prae-teritis facit fidem eo quod ejus praedicta complentur; nimisque absurdum est ut dicatur aliquos homines ex hac in illam partem, Oceani immensitate trajecta, navigare ac pervenire potuisse, ut etiam illic ex uno illo primo homine genus institueretur humanum."

JOHN WINTHROP PLATNER.

ANDOVER, MASS., September 20, 1901.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The *Evening Post*, speaking of Professor Bradley's Commentary on Tennyson's "In Memoriam," asks: "How are we profited, for example, by the following comment on

" 'Tis better to have loved and lost  
Than never to have loved at all' ?

"As a parallel to the last two lines (repeated lxxxv. 3, 4), Collins quotes Congreve, 'Way of the World,' II., 2, "'Tis better to have been left than never to have been loved.' In the form of the expression there may be a reminiscence, certainly unconscious, of Campbell's 'Jilted Nymph':

"Better be courted and jilted  
Than never be courted at all."

It would have greatly interested, if not profited, all readers of Tennyson had Professor Bradley commented upon and explained the striking similarity between the

lines quoted from "In Memoriam" and the lines in Clough's "Peschiera,"

" 'Tis better to have fought and lost  
Than never to have fought at all."

This poem is dated 1849—a year before "In Memoriam" was published. Lowell's rule for determining to whom a thought belongs does not apply in this case.

Respectfully, ALFALES YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

### MALAHACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In my boyhood fifty years ago at Canaan, N. H., the word *Malahack* was used less in the sense of "to cut awkwardly" than in that of "to cut injuriously," *e. g.*, to disfigure or maim—a tree, a piece of furniture, or an animal. Is it not possible that the coinage of the word was suggested by the word "maltreat"?

AMOS N. CURRIER.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA,  
September 17, 1901.

## Notes.

A new translation of Tolstoy's 'Anna Karenin,' the first from the original Russian, it is alleged, by Mrs. Garnett, is announced by McClure, Phillips & Co.

A brief history of Russia from Peter the Great to Alexander II., by W. R. Morfill, and 'By the Waters of Sicily,' by Nora Lorimer, with illustrations, are to have James Pott & Co. for their American publishers.

'Wild Life Near Home,' by Dallas Lore Sharp, will soon be published by the Century Co.

In preparation by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. is 'The Economics of Forestry,' by Dr. Fernow.

'The New Americans' is the changed title which Mr. Alfred Hodder has selected for the novel already announced by Macmillan Co.

'Our Martyr Presidents,' by John M. Coulter, is a subscription-book for the hour, in the press, of the George M. Hill Co., Chicago and New York.

Dana Estes & Co., Boston, will publish 'A Handbook of British Birds,' by J. E. Harting; 'A Year-Book of Famous Lyrics,' edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles; and 'Among the Great Masters of Oratory' and 'Among the Great Masters of Painting,' by Walter Rowlands.

C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, has acquired in trust for the daughters of the late Henry Barnard that educationist's publications, to be sold as long as copies remain; but the *American Journal of Education* will be reprinted—the 31st volume, for 1881, issued for the first time. The same publisher will bring out a 'History of Ancient and Medieval Education,' in two volumes; 'English Words,' by Edwin W. Chubb; 'Manual of Civil Government for the Schools of New York,' by C. W. Bardeen; and 'Manual of Civil Government for the Schools of Ohio,' by Frank H. H. Roberts.

Additional announcements by Charles Scribner's Sons are 'The French Revolution and Religious Reform,' by Prof. W. M. Sloane; 'Plutarch's Themistocles and Aristides,' translated by Prof. Bernadotte Perrin of Yale; 'Victorian Prose Masters,' es-