

reaches a point on the mainland where it attains the 56th degree of north latitude. Does the line as laid down by the United States do this? Not by any manner of means! Instead of ascending to the north, as the treaty says it shall do, it actually descends, passing along a line a little south of east, for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles! Then, and then only, it begins to meander northward.

So far, it must be clear to the unprejudiced investigator that there is something wrong either with the treaty or with the American interpretation thereof. Let us see, then, what other interpretation is possible and reasonable.

Turn again to the map, and place one end of a ruler upon the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which, as we have seen, is the place where the line of demarcation begins, the other end pointing northward. It will be seen that it follows very nearly the course of the eastern arm of a channel marked upon some maps as "Clarence Strait." This channel actually terminates at the prescribed latitude of 56 degrees north, which the one now called Portland does not. I say it will be found that the ruler very nearly follows the course of this channel; it does not quite, for it cuts off some outlying edges of the island. It is this fact which furnishes one of the strongest proofs of the correctness of Canada's claim. Taken in connection with a clause of the treaty which provides, "que l'île dite Prince of Wales appartiendra toute entière à la Russie," it shows almost conclusively that this strait, and not the one now so designated, was referred to in the treaty by the name of "Portland Channel."

The only possible explanation of this clause is that the line of demarcation as laid down in the treaty, if strictly followed, would leave some part of the island outside of the territory assigned to Russia, and therefore this provision was inserted in order that it might retain the whole. This explanation accords with the hypothesis that the line of demarcation was intended to pass through the strait now called "Clarence," and not the one now called "Portland," for if the line ran through the latter, there would be no need of a special clause to preserve the whole island to Russia, for every part of it would be at least a hundred miles inside the territory assigned to that country.

With regard to the second contention on behalf of Canada, the question turns upon the true meaning of the word "sinuosities" which occurs in the treaty. Does it mean, as is claimed it does by Canada, that the line shall follow the coast proper, or that it shall follow up every narrow inlet, one of which at least runs into the mainland for over a hundred miles, and the upper part of which no more resembles the sea-coast than do the Palisades of the Hudson? This second contention is also strengthened by a clause in the treaty which grants to Great Britain the right to "free navigation" of all these inlets. Of what use would this be did she not own their upper reaches?

As to the first, it is not at all unlikely that the name Portland Channel was anciently applied to a different strait from the one now known by that name. A similar confusion occurred many years ago when, in an attempt to delineate the bound-

dary line between the United States and British possessions, the question arose as to what was the stream referred to in the treaty by the name of St. Croix River. The dispute was settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

Mr. Balch claims, as other writers and speakers have done, that the United States is "entitled by long uninterrupted occupancy to an unbroken strip of territory on the mainland, etc." If my memory serves me aright, a similar claim was set up on behalf of Great Britain in the Venezuelan matter, which claim was received with indignant remonstrance in this country as being an instance of British arrogance. America of course is incapable of arrogance. In any case this plea is beside the question, for there happens to be a clause in the treaty made to fit this possibility, which clause expressly denies prescriptive rights to either party.

I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,
ARTHUR JOHNSTON.

SANTA ANA, CAL., January 8, 1902.

Notes.

Mr. John Lane's spring announcements include a two-volume edition of the poems of Arthur Symonds; a limited edition of a three-volume edition of Shelley's poems, uniform with Keats's, printed in the Vale type; 'A Garden in the Suburbs,' by Mrs. Leslie Williams; and 'The Book of Bulbs.'

From Doubleday, Page & Co. we are to have 'An Introduction to the Study of English Poetry,' by Prof. Mark H. Liddell; 'The Life of James Madison,' by Gaillard Hunt; and 'A Retrospect of Some Literary Immortals,' by Francis W. Halsey.

A. C. McClurg & Co. will publish 'Ocean to Ocean,' a narrative of a surveying trip across Nicaragua, by Lieut. James G. Walker, U. S. N.; and a new edition of Sheldon's 'Notes on the Nicaragua Canal'; 'Nestlings of Forest and Marsh,' by Mrs. Irene Wheelock; a volume of literary essays by William Morton Payne; 'Letters to an Enthusiast,' by Mary Cowden Clarke; a 'Selection of the World's Greatest Short Stories,' by Sherwin Cody; and 'Right Reading,' a body of counsel selected from ten famous authors.

'The Ancient Catholic Church' (to A. D. 451), by Dr. Robert Rainy, principal of the New College, Edinburgh, and 'Philosophy of Conduct,' by Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale, are in the press of Charles Scribner's Sons.

P. Blakiston's Son & Co., as American agents, announce an important undertaking to cover five years, namely, 'An Atlas of Clinical Medicine, Surgery, and Pathology,' which will be issued in quarterly parts—eight to ten plates at a time—in connection with the regular publications of the New Sydenham Society.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, will issue directly Renan's 'Souvenirs d'Enfance et de Jeunesse,' annotated by Irving Babbitt, primarily for college use, but also to the advantage of the general reader.

Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole is preparing a revised bibliography of the translations or other editions of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám, to be included in a new issue of the "Multivarium Edition" published by

L. C. Page & Co. He would be grateful for any information regarding any editions, or magazine articles containing longer or shorter selections from the works of the astronomer poet, whether in English or in foreign languages. Letters should be addressed to him at Jamaica Plain, Mass.

'The Love Poems of Sir John Suckling' is the latest issue in John Lane's "The Lov-ers' Library," small, companionable volumes takingly furnished with text printed in one color (here green) and framed in another (here violet), and as daintily bound. We could have desired a modernizing of the punctuation.

Lovers of Dicky Doyle will welcome the reprint of Thackeray's 'The Newcomes' that comes to us from Macmillan with that genial artist's illustrations, both in the letter-press and on the wrapper and title-pages of the 1853 edition. They have a certain affinity with Thackeray's own ingenious designs, but the author could not have produced the hustings riot on page 745, nor given the same decorative charm to the initial letters which introduce every chapter. With 844 pages the volume is still not unduly bulky, nor is the print difficult to read.

The useful "Künstler-Monographien" (Leipzig: Velhagen & Klasing; New York: Lemcke & Buechner) are increased by a 'Burne-Jones' and a 'Herkomer,' truly a strange pair to be assembled if only by the hazard of a publisher's convenience. These books contain, as is the custom of the series, each more than a hundred illustrations. Ludwig Pietsch celebrates the qualities of Hubert Herkomer in terms of extravagant appreciation; for it is not likely that this versatile artist will ever be mentioned "among the greatest names which have given to the art of the nineteenth century its most illustrious renown." Herr von Schleinitz discusses the works of the late Burne-Jones in a more judicial spirit. Either volume is commendable as a convenient collection of pictures otherwise accessible only in far more expensive form.

The extraordinary alliance which subsists between the republic of France and the empire of Russia naturally raises economic questions of great interest to the French people. Some of these questions are examined by M. J. Machat, in a study entitled 'Le Développement Économique de la Russie' (Paris: Armand Colin). There is no doubt that a considerable amount of foreign capital has lately been invested in Russia; the protective tariff operating as a bounty on such investments. M. Machat determines statistically their extent and their productiveness; but his aim is wider than this. He takes, in the first place, a comprehensive view of the resources of Russia and the conditions of its development, and then proceeds to examine specifically the mineral wealth and its exploitation, the agriculture, the manufactures, the transportation, etc. The results are certainly impressive, but we have no confidence in the methods by which they are obtained. Reliance is placed throughout on the figures given in the reports of the various bureaus of the Russian Government. We know enough of the corruption of that Government to make us doubt whether its functionaries are competent to carry out statistical inquiries with scientific accuracy. There may be 33,000,000 horses and 75,000,000 sheep in Russia, but

the figures cannot be verified. M. Machat himself says of the number of the sheep, "Négligeons comme trop problématique le chiffre global." Nevertheless, we are bound to say that he does the best with his material, and his book deserves attention.

In his history of the Netherlands people ('Geschiedenis van het Nederlandsche Volk,' Groningen: J. B. Wolters), Dr. P. J. Blok, Professor of Dutch history in the University of Leyden, has now completed his fifth volume, which, as usual, comes well indexed and has two colored maps. The latter show the republic as it existed from the peace of Münster in 1648 to the last years of William the Third, King of England and Stadholder of the Netherlands; and the North Sea and English Channel, well marked by the sites of naval battles. The period treated, from 1648 to 1702, was the time of John De Witt and of William the Third, the era of the naval wars of Holland with England, of the culmination of the power of the republic, and of the coalition wars against absolutism and Louis XIV. We reserve comment for the English translation, which we suppose to be in progress.

A publication of great interest to students of Germanic philology in general, and Scandinavian philology in particular, has just been completed in Copenhagen, being the new four-volume edition of Snorri Sturluson's 'Heimskringla,' which has been (since 1893) in course of preparation and publication for the Society for Publication of Old Northern Literature by Finnur Jónsson. The famous Icelandic author's classical work is here for the first time published in full accordance with the best manuscript, the *Kringla*, as it now exists in the paper copy made by Asgeir Jónsson about the year 1700; the original vellum—with the exception of a couple of sheets that in some mysterious manner found their way to Stockholm—having been destroyed in the great Copenhagen conflagration of 1728. A full set of notes gives sufficient information about the variants presented by the other versions of Snorri's work. The fourth volume of the present edition consists of an interpretation of all the Scaldic verses quoted in the several Kings' sagas. The learned Icelandic editor is, beyond dispute, the first living authority in the field of Scaldic interpretation, and there seems to be no limit to his productive capacity. While this edition of Snorri's work has been going on, he has been constantly engaged on his great History of the Old Norwegian and Old Icelandic Literature, of which the first instalment also appeared in 1893, and which will soon be finished, while as side issues, so to say, he has, like a clever prestidigitator, shaken out of his sleeves editions of old sagas, reviews, and essays, pamphlets and criticisms almost without number. Hence it is no wonder that the same package of the Society's publications that brings the last number of his edition of Snorri, also contains an essay by Finnur Jónsson on the Norwegian-Icelandic Scaldic language of about 800-1300.

It may not be out of place to mention here the version of the 'Heimskringla' by Dr. Gustav Storm, recently published in Christiania. As a translation from Icelandic into modern Dano-Norwegian, it can hardly be expected to excite much interest outside of the country of its production;

but the fact that it has been illustrated by several of the most prominent Norwegian painters under the editorship of G. Munthe makes it notable on the artistic side, in spite of a doubt whether the designers have been entirely successful in their endeavor. Of this translation there have appeared three distinct editions—one of them, with the assistance of the public treasury, simultaneously with a translation into Landsmaal by S. Schjött, illustrated by the same artists, and extremely cheap. That Storm's translation has a specific, philological value, it is not necessary here to insist upon.

An important work, 'Francesco Pesellino und die Romantik der Renaissance, von Werner Weisbach,' in preparation during the past year by Bruno Cassirer, Berlin (New York: Lemcke & Buechner), with abundant illustrations adapted to a folio page, offers an attraction to Petrarchists on account of the light thrown on the rise and spread of the "Illustrationscyklus" of the "Trionfi."

The pathetic story 'Le Mie Prigioni' will long keep alive the memory of Silvio Pellico as writer and poet, while as patriot he would even now be remembered but by few. The principal charm of the story consists in its temperate tone and apparent truthfulness—qualities which at once made Prince Metternich recognize in the book a source of serious political danger. That Silvio Pellico actually did not exaggerate, that he rather "slightly idealized, his situation during the first period" of his captivity, has now been established beyond a doubt by an examination of official documents in the Vienna archives, a partial account of which is published in the January *Rundschau*. But, aside from this confirmatory evidence, the study of the state papers has led to some important discoveries. Thus, the current assumption that the liberation of Pellico and some of his fellow-sufferers was due to the outbreak of the July Revolution is proved to be erroneous, the fact being that the news of that event came very near causing the revocation of the pardon already granted and partly carried into effect. A more interesting question concerns the fate of several of Pellico's manuscripts, which were confiscated and for many years kept by the authorities in Vienna. The complete official list of them is given in the *Rundschau*. Of the thirteen titles only three appear in Pellico's published works. Whether all of them reached their rightful owner when, four years after his release from the Spielberg, his papers were returned to him, is even now uncertain. So much is sure, that Maroncelli was justified in saying, in 1834, in his 'Addizioni': "Ma la non-restituzione delle carte di Silvio defrauda irreparabilmente uomini e lettere." It seems that this reproach rests even to the present day upon the Austrian Government.

Consular Reports for January contains translations of the official regulations for the reorganization of the Government of China: on more modern and efficient lines, and two imperial edicts on education. These provide for the establishing of schools throughout the empire, and order the viceroys and governors to select and send students abroad for the purpose of being educated in special branches of industrial science. Considerable space is devoted to a review of the foreign commerce of

Germany for 1900, from which it appears that the United States has by far the largest and most valuable export trade to Germany, while it stands third in respect to the bulk and value of imports from Germany—the total value of both exports and imports being, in round numbers, \$350,000,000. For the first six months of 1901 the statistics show an increase in the exports of American cereals and some other articles, and a decline in the exports of cotton and copper. Some interesting statements follow in regard to the present condition of the various German industries, and the effect upon them of American competition, and on the proposed tariff revision. Among other things it is said that "the cost of living is at present from 10 to 50 per cent. higher than in the United States, while wages are about one-third of those paid at home."

The Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women, through a circular dated January 10, offers to properly qualified college graduates—i. e., "candidates who give promise of distinction in the subjects to which they devote themselves"—a fellowship of \$500 for the year 1902-03. Preference will be given, in the award of this fellowship, to women from Maryland and the South. Blank forms for application may be obtained from Miss McLane, No. 1101 N. Charles St., Baltimore, or from any member of the Committee on Award, and should be presented on or before March 25. This fellowship may, in exceptional instances, be held for two successive years by the same person, and work on it may be pursued at a European or American university.

The experience of Massachusetts is being invoked to rescue from destruction, decay, or peril of both, the local archives of the State of New York. The mover in this is the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association, as appears from a leaflet just sent out by Prof. Herbert L. Osgood of Columbia University. "Two towns [of Onondaga County]," we read, "have deliberately burned their old material, and others may be expected to follow the example from time to time." A State Record Commission is the proposed remedy.

A chased silver inkstand was lately presented by the employees of the National Central Library, in Florence, to their honored chief, Commendatore Chilóvi, in token of forty years' service, completed on December 15, 1901, and the hope was expressed that he might retain the chief librarianship till the long-deferred new building should become the fitting home of the overgrown collection. The sub-librarian, Signora Castellano-Teloni, had a word of praise for his good will ever manifested toward her sex. Professors Robert Davidson and Heinrich Brockhaus celebrated the pleasant occasion with gifts (statuary and a manuscript).

The anti-foreigner agitation in the higher institutions of learning in Germany is assuming larger proportions. It is directed chiefly against the Russians, and is based on the fact that so many of these, especially the women, are so poorly prepared that they retard the progress of others in the same department. The first steps in the direction of making it impossible for incompetent foreigners to enter these schools came from the Polytechnic Institute in Munich, and were followed by an appeal for redress from the university men at Heidelberg.

Now a particularly strong protest has come from the medical men at Halle, who state, among other things, that, out of about one hundred in the dissecting department, there are four Russian men and twenty-nine Russian women, nearly all Jews, and, that in most cases they are incompetent and socially very objectionable. The students ask for more stringent conditions of admittance to the institutions. The agitation has also spread to Leipzig and Berlin. In the former university the authorities decided not to admit foreigners insufficiently prepared, and in particular that the certificate of the so-called "Girls' Gymnasia" of Russia should no longer be recognized. In Berlin a mass-meeting of the German students, called to protest against the conduct of Polish students who had disturbed the lectures of Professor Schiemann for his having taken an anti-Polish view of the revolution of 1830, resulted in a petition to the authorities that only such non-German students be admitted to university privileges as are ready for academic work. In Brunswick the officials of the Polytechnicum have published a decree that no foreigner shall be admitted unless he have a fair understanding of German.

By a certain historic right, the octogenarian Mommsen, who has always been on the alert whenever university rights and privileges were endangered, is leading in a protest for the independence of German university scholarship, which has been endangered by the action of the Emperor in appointing a distinctively "Catholic" professor of secular history to the philosophical faculty of Strassburg, in the person of Dr. Spahn, a son of the noted Catholic political leader in Parliament. In his "open letter," Mommsen calls this a "confession-alizing" of scientific research, and the establishment of a precedent fatal to the spirit and highest ideals of scholarship. Fully a dozen university faculties have joined in this protest, but these voices have come chiefly from South Germany, the Prussian university faculties seeming to fear the vengeance of the authorities, particularly as the Emperor himself had been so active in dividing the work of history at Strassburg between a Protestant and a Catholic holder of the same chair, where there was formerly but one man. Of Prussian universities, only Kiel and Breslau had the courage to protest. An answer to Mommsen has been published by the leader of Catholic learning in Germany, Count von Hertling, who insists that no scientific research can be or ever is absolutely free from assumptions (*voraussetzungslos*). The discussion has assumed national proportions, and is calling forth expressions from many leaders in university circles.

The German Asiatic Society of Japan, which meets usually in Tokio, and is composed of scholarly and industrious men from the Fatherland, has done noble work in the study of Japanese history, music, science, literature, art, and mythology, and in making known the peculiar traits of the country and people. Already its extremely valuable publications (*Mitteilungen*) have reached eight volumes. Full of interesting matter accurately set forth, instead of the old form of publication, with pages 12x8 inches in size, the more recent volumes have taken the more convenient shape of 8½x6 inches,

and the paper is of an improved quality. A striking feature is that of liberal illustration by Japanese artists. Part II. of volume VIII. contains a valuable engineering paper on "The Railways of Japan," one on the "Feast of Bon, or of Floating Lanterns in Memory of the Dead," in which, also, the features of amusements and dances and even small boys' mischief are not forgotten. Professor Aoyama writes of the plague, from a bacteriological point of view, and the Rev. A. Lloyd treats in scholarly fashion of the Dogmatic Anthropology with which Buddhism so fully deals. Two of the papers are well illustrated. As a supplement, we have a limpid translation into German, with abundant and scholarly notes, by Dr. Karl Florenz, Professor of Literature in the Imperial University, of the classic 'Nihongi' (Chronicles of Japan), written in 820 A.D., together with an index and many illustrations of incidents and antiquities, making a thesaurus of learning without knowledge of which no one can presume to be informed about Japan's early history.

—The fourth volume of the 'Letters to Washington' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) carries the correspondence to May, 1774. The absence of an index to the four volumes would show that the Colonial Dames have extended the original plan, and do not intend to limit the series to letters written in colonial times. We trust that this is their decision, for the matter thus published will always be of interest, and is now so widely scattered in so many volumes as to defy research. Force printed in his 'American Archives' such letters from the Washington collection as pertained to the two years covered by his compilation; but this work is not readily consulted, and, being somewhat hastily gathered, shows many serious omissions. The personal element of the letters will give place to the military relations, and much more careful editing will be demanded. Yet, should the volumes be continued, the entire series will be the strongest possible argument in favor of the existence of such a society as that of the Colonial Dames. The neglect shown by the Government of its opportunity, almost its duty, regarding this correspondence, is being compensated by the patriotic efforts of the above society, and a worthy form is now given to material that has not lost its historical value or its personal interest.

—The volume before us contains two series of letters which have already been printed—the Boucher and the Crawford letters. The one relates to the education of young Custis, and throws not a little light on the condition of the colleges of that day; the other turns on Washington's speculations in Western lands, and proves at once his keenness and his eagerness to secure the best. The complicated Colville estate, a part of the management falling upon Washington, involved him in many perplexities, and gave rise to the curious story of his "defalcation." Troublesome, too, was a Mrs. Savage, whom Mercer described as "at the tender Age of three score and ten, denied the Use of Pen Ink Paper & Romances, and a frequent Use of the Strap is substituted in the Place of these Amusements." John Posey, a worthless farmer, was an object of Washington's charity. But the most interesting features of the

book will be found in the letters from the overseers of the different plantations belonging to Washington, for they clearly reveal the infinite detail incident to careful management. The tobacco crop was ceasing to be the great commercial crop, and was being replaced by the cultivation of wheat and export of flour to the West Indies and Europe. The mill was an important article in farm economy, and its management demanded better labor than could easily be obtained anywhere in Virginia. The raising of hogs, the profits of the fisheries, the spinning of wool by the sickly negroes, and the demand for farm horses required minute supervision to prevent waste, and the letters from Hill, in old Virginia, and from Simpson, on the Ohio, tell much the same story, save that in the newer region the slave was even at this early period at a disadvantage. The free white was in demand.

—As a commentary on Shakspeare, the Oxford English Dictionary can be evaluated only by students. Not all of them are above the error of reading with a modern sense familiar words used by the poet and his contemporaries with quite another connotation. Such words will never be looked up in this Dictionary by the ordinary reader. Notoriously, Dr. Murray's collaborators have failed to explain away every stumbling-block of nonce-words or various puzzling lections; but occasionally they have been able to rebuke accepted emendation and restore the original text. An instance of this occurs in the quarterly issue (Lap-Leisurely) just issued by Henry Frowde. The word "legative" in "Henry VIII., III. ii. 339, "By your power Legative," is maintained as against the "legatine" of modern editions. Per contra, an erratum in Spenser's 'Faerie Queen,' confessed in early editions among "Faults escap'd in the Printing," but overlooked by subsequent editors, introduced a spurious word "lastery" for "castory" into our vocabularies. Milton's true text, again, "I owe no light or leading received from any man in the discovery of the truth," is set over against Burke's manufacture of it into a familiar quotation—the "men . . . of light and leading" in England. Pope's "leather and prunella," in allusion by rank to cobbler and parson (whose gown was made of prunella), has similarly undergone a sea change to make it a current counter of speech, with the meaning 'something to which one is utterly indifferent.' The proverbial expression, "There is nothing like leather," has not been traced beyond Fenning's 'Universal Spelling-book' (1767). "Leatherette" bears the approximate date 1880. "Leap-frog" makes its first appearance in Shakspeare (1599), in Henry V. "In the lead" is an American expression; and this substantive, though old and well supported in English usage, was branded by Dr. Johnson as a "low, despicable word." "Launderer" we have retained, though it is obsolete in England after occurring as early as 1475. "Lay of the land" (for "lie") is cited from Thoreau without animadversion as an Americanism; and indeed "lay of the country" is adduced from an English author in 1819.

—The moot order of "last two" versus "two last" (and the like) is thus noticed by Mr. Bradley: "The more frequent form till the seventeenth century appears to be the two (three, etc.) last (=F. *les deux derniers*,

G. die zwei letzten); . . . the form the last two (three, etc.) is now the more frequent of the two, except where last is equivalent to 'last-mentioned.' "Last day" for yesterday is still in dialect use, and we have held on to "last evening"; but "last morning" has been given up. Some other relinquishments in this section of the alphabet might also be regretted, as "largely (largerly)," "latewardly," and "leggiadrous" ('graceful,' 'elegant'), which Petrarch-fed poets, lamenting Laura's "leggiadro portamento altero," might have naturalized from the Italian. When the Gallicism "leaves something to be desired" was first ventured is not established in the Dictionary by example. "By your leave" relates not to permission, but to good pleasure (love, lief). Sharp division in British usage is manifested in the case of "lass," which is in full vogue in northern and northern midland Britain, but has little or no popular currency in southern. The historical side of the Dictionary is illustrated conspicuously under "Law," where are defined Avogadro's law, Boyle's, Gresham's, Grimm's, Verner's, etc. And speaking of law, we should say that in this country one would oftenest hear "learn'd in the law"; but Mr. Bradley recognizes only the dissyllabic pronunciation. Conversely, he has "legg'd" only, whereas we should ordinarily expect to hear "a one-legged man," for instance.

—A valuable supplement to the now numerous critical studies of Ibsen is furnished by J. B. Halvorsen's 'Bibliographical Information concerning Henrik Ibsen's Collected Works,' which was published by Gyldendal of Copenhagen in 1901. At the time of the author's death in February, 1900, the material for all but the last six dramas treated was ready for the press. The task of preparing the remainder, upon the basis of Halvorsen's collections, and following closely his method, was undertaken by his friend, Sten Konow. The plan of the book is briefly as follows: The works are taken up in the chronological order of their publication. A brief general account is followed by a list of editions in the original, accompanied by interesting details about the number of copies printed, etc. Then follow foreign translations and commentaries, concluding with a list of performances, in both Europe and America. Completeness has been aimed at in the account of editions and translations; in the last two items named above only an approximation at completeness outside of Scandinavia is possible. The only marked deficiency in the commentaries is the omission of some valuable English and American criticisms. No mention is made of Payne's translation of Henrik Jæger's 'Ibsen.' Of special interest, as giving less familiar facts, is the section dealing with Ibsen's poems, the first edition of which appeared in 1871. The large number of these poems translated into Polish is noticeable, the reason for it probably being Ibsen's warm love of liberty. One of the verses, written originally in German, and addressed to a German lady, contains a suggestive little piece of self-criticism. It will probably be a source of surprise to most American readers to learn that the first performance of "Ghosts" was given by a Dano-Norwegian company in Chicago, in May, 1882, a month before the earliest performance in Germany, and more than a year before the play was produced anywhere in

Scandinavia. The only performances of "Emperor and Galilean" were given in 1886 at Leipzig and in 1888 at Berlin. The only performance of Ibsen's first play, "Catilina," that is noted was at Stockholm, December 3, 1881. The one serious fault to be found with Halvorsen's admirable bibliography is that it is presented in Danish, but this can be readily rectified.

—The decease in Japan of Dr. Stuart Eldredge, on November 16, at Yokohama, and of Mr. Edward Howard House in Tokio on December 18, deprives the American community of two notable men resident in Japan for more than thirty years. The one was an ornament to medical science, the other to letters and music. Both were deeply beloved by the Japanese, besides being the recipients of imperial favor in the form of decorations. On Dr. Eldredge was bestowed the third class of the Order of Merit, on Mr. House the second-class order of the Sacred Treasure. The latter, born in Boston in 1836, followed at first his father's occupation of bank-note engraver, but in the early fifties entered journalism and became a musical and dramatic critic in New York city. As correspondent, he reported the John Brown episode at Harper's Ferry, and later the war campaigns. Mr. House was fairly successful as a playwright in collaboration with Dion Boucicault, but, since 1870, had spent most of his life in Japan, teaching English in the University and conducting the *Tokio Times* from 1877 to 1880. By his vigorous writing, he was influential in rousing the public sentiment in America and Europe through which Japan ultimately gained her sovereign rights as a nation. His pamphlets on the Kagoshima and Shimonoseki affairs were especially illuminating. Though crippled by gout for more than twenty years, he contributed steadily to the magazines. He accompanied the Japanese army, under Gen. Saigo, to Formosa in 1874, and wrote a full account of that expedition which powerfully affected modern history in the Far East. 'Yone Santo, a Tale of Japan,' and 'Japanese Episodes,' touch the lighter side of native life. His latest and greatest musical triumph (he held the degree of Mus. Doc. from Oxford) was the organization of an Imperial Court orchestra of Japanese young men, which, in 1900-1901, gave creditable performances, the first of the sort in Japan.

LANCIANI'S OLD ROME.

New Tales of Old Rome. By Rodolfo Lanciani. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1901.

It is a matter of great importance for an archaeologist to consider how freely he may give rein to his imagination, particularly when sentiment enters largely into his disposition and is exaggerated by circumstances of birth and environment. Lanciani is one of the great students of Roman classical antiquity. Possessed of broad knowledge of his subject, with a mind keen to the possibilities of every discovery, no matter how apparently insignificant, with an imagination ready to supply all the missing links, and with a sentiment fired by a love for the imperial city, our author has written upon a subject musty with the dust of ages a number of books which have a wondrous charm. Nevertheless, these same books give the reader a sense of insecurity,

and inspire a fear lest the fair structure may have been founded and framed by the imagination of the enthusiastic scholar. The latest is no exception in this respect. In a beautiful volume of three hundred and thirty-six pages, entitled 'New Tales of Old Rome,' the author has brought together eight essays upon subjects which are related only in so far as they have to do with Rome. Two are concerned with the recent discoveries in the Forum and along the Sacra Via, one treats of the grove and inscriptions of the Arval Brotherhood, another considers the mystery surrounding the Grave of St. Paul, the fifth is entitled "Strange Superstitions in Rome." The last three relate interesting details as to the memorials of the Jews, the English, and the Scotch which are found in Rome.

Naturally we turn with special interest to the essay describing the recent discoveries in the Forum which have stirred the curiosity of the entire world, and have turned the eyes of students and laymen to the little area, near the arch of Septimius Severus, which was the Comitium of ancient Rome. To Professor Lanciani the famous but now generally discredited *lapis niger* indicates the tomb of Romulus, the founder of the city. The black stones may not be the identical slabs set up in the Comitium in the time of the kings, and may have been placed by Diocletian, but they mark the tomb of Romulus; and the sub-structure, with its *fossa* and oblong pedestals for the lions, and the conical-shaped pillar and pyramidal stone engraved with archaic letters standing near by, form a "venerable monument raised in honor of the founder of the city not long after his death." The mutilation which they show is "the palpable speaking evidence of the storming and sacking of Rome by the Gauls in 390 B. C." The pillar is only another evidence that this is the tomb of Romulus, for it resembles the "naval pillar of Duilius," and that of Numidian marble inscribed *parenti patriae* in honor of Caesar. Then the inscribed stele, "still standing after twenty-five centuries in the identical spot where one of the kings set it up," escaped the destruction of the Gaulish fire of 390 B. C. "It contains a pontifical law specifying the ritual of certain public sacrifices, and it appears as if Livy must have had this stele before his eyes, or fresh in his memory, when he wrote the well-known passage in the twentieth chapter of Book I." The interpretation of the inscription, as given by Professor Ceci and published in the *Notizie degli Scavi* some months ago, is put in English form by the author.

Now all this forms a most delightful story, and we only wish we could say it were all true, but it is mostly pure assumption, and is built on the following remarkable facts. On the site of the old Comitium in the Roman Forum there have recently been discovered, below the recognized level of the imperial period, slabs of black marble, covering what is apparently a shrine, the purpose of which is unknown. All that can be safely said is, that Maxentius probably built this monument in honor of his son Romulus, being desirous of recalling the founder of the city and associating him with his son of the same name. The most important object discovered is the stele, upon which is inscribed what is undoubtedly the oldest Latin inscription in existence. There is nothing,