

of real value, and it is proper that they should assume the more permanent form of a book. That ecclesiastical architecture in America is on a lower plane than secular is a proposition not likely to meet denial, and any book which helps great numbers of people to see this and to wish for better things, is to be warmly welcomed. Mr. Cram's criticism is not merely destructive. He is not content with pointing out the defects of our average church and the tastelessness of its fittings. He tells us how things should be done. He gives us plans and pictures showing how they have been, and may again be, properly done.

He covers a wide field, starting with the village chapel and ending with the cathedral. On the first page he strikes the keynote of his treatise. "Let us remember this: when we build here in America we are building for now, we are manifesting the living Church." "It is the present that demands us—the immutable Church existing in times of the utmost mutability. We must express the Church that is one through all ages; but also we must express the endless changes of human life, the variation of environment. This is church architecture." He plunges at once into the question of how most wisely to spend the small sum usually at the command of a rural population, and shows so clearly what to avoid and what to strive for, that the wonder is that the right thing, seeming so simple, is not oftener done. The problem, as he puts it, is "to build a shelter for the altar and congregation, together with such adjuncts as are necessary, for the smallest cost consistent with honesty, durability, dignity, and reverence." Then follows the analysis of plan, its length and width, its way of seating the people, its provision for service; next, the materials and the ways of working them, and then the outcome of all this in the expression of the building. The summation comes at the end of the chapter: "Build in stone or brick; plan with rigid simplicity; design both exterior and interior with reserve, formality, and self-control; have the mass simple, the composition equally so; imitate no form or detail of larger structures, but work for the dignity and reverence that are theirs."

Mr. Cram's English is nothing if not vigorous, his opinions nothing if not positive. Could every member of every church-building committee be made to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest this book, great would be the gain for decent, honest, straightforward architecture.

*The Development of Cabinet Government in England.* By Mary Taylor Blauvelt. Macmillan Co. 1902.

It is not an easy task to write of cabinet government, with Bagehot's brilliant essays illuminating the subject so clearly as they do. Yet it is one of the defects of such genius as his that it is dazzling; our eyes do not penetrate the nooks and corners left in shadow. This book is adapted to remedy these defects. It does not offer a philosophical explanation of the necessity of a cabinet, or of something homologous, in all governments; perhaps it would be more effective had more been attempted in that direction. What it does is to show how the cabinet came into existence, and how its powers came to in-

crease. To attain this result, the author appears to have carefully examined the records, of all descriptions, which throw light on the subject.

Few monarchs have had the ability to conceive and carry out a policy. Every human being, indeed, whether king or subject, must act through agents in any considerable enterprise. A strong king may rule his ministers; a weak one will be ruled by them. In England the Tudor sovereigns were capable enough to rule without depending on Parliament. The Stuarts were incapable rulers, and their ministers exasperated the country so that Parliament became powerful. The folly of James II. was so extreme as to destroy the monarchy and make Parliament supreme. When the Stuarts were driven out, loyalty went with them. Some figure-head was of course necessary; the name of monarchy had to be preserved. But it was ridiculous to expect loyalty to the first Georges. The Whig aristocracy had to maintain them, and did so by making Parliament the governing body. But loyalty is a sentiment, and is no more to be made to order than religious feeling, and it was a century before the Tories really accepted the Hanoverian line as ruling *de jure*.

Long before this century was completed, Parliament had grasped the reins of power too firmly to be disturbed. It had the whole of the reigns of George I. and George II. in which to develop its system of government. The great Whig houses chose the members of Parliament, and gradually those members turned the direction of affairs over to a committee. That committee, for deferential reasons, was represented as a council of the King, and George III. was able to control it at times. But neither he nor any later sovereign has been supported by the sentiment of loyalty to any such extent as to make it practicable to overthrow Parliament. The details of the process that we have outlined are well worked out in this book, which deserves to be classed among histories of substantial merit.

*Essais sur le Mouvement Ouvrier en France.* Par Daniel Halévy. Paris: Georges Belais. 1901. Pp. 300.

But for the new edition of Mr. Rae's 'Contemporary Socialism' these essays would have an almost unique value as a review of the recent progress of the labor movement in France. As it is, while Mr. Rae's chapters treat the subject in a more familiar way, M. Halévy's book is by far the most comprehensive discussion of it that has fallen under our eye, without being a plea for any party. One of the three essays is primarily historical, and traces the growth of French trades-unionism. The second deals with some social-economic aspects of the labor movement, such as co-operation and university extension; the third with the political activity of the unions. While M. Halévy is in sympathy with the general principles of French trades-unionism, he fully concedes the bad results of it. The unions have had a hard fight to gain their footing, and recognition of them has come later than in England; but they seem to be rather more disposed to abuse their new privileges than are the English unions. For one thing, strikes are multiplying with alarming

rapidity. Between 1870 and 1880, only 30,000 workmen were affected by strikes; but, from 1890 to 1895, 92,000 were out, and the total days of idleness were more than three times as numerous as from 1870 to 1880. From 1895-1899 a still further increase in time thus lost is observable, and statistics for 1900 show an aggregate of 216,530 strikers, with not less than 4,000,000 days of idleness. Strikes, too, are becoming more dangerous, since they are both more violent and more inclusive than they were formerly. From this state of things arises a desire to find a remedy for the strike. Some profess to find such a cure in conciliation and arbitration, and hence the discussion of certain plans patterned after the New Zealand system, none of which, however, have been seriously considered. On the whole, M. Halévy thinks trades-unionism, despite its bad features and its many sins, a needed support to workers whose welfare is endangered by the combinations of capital, and at the same time an aid to the state in its unequal contest against plutocracy.

Coöperation has made considerable progress, and the movement for popular education and improvement is still in the flush of first enthusiasm. French workmen are doing a good deal in the way of supporting one another, and are seeking greater adaptability to industrial change through scientific knowledge. The educational movement does not, however, neglect the humanities wholly; and though the English notion of culture is not readily grasped, a substitute for it is being developed even where it did not formerly exist at all. These hopeful symptoms of better social organization make it all the more unfortunate that unwise political action should have been attempted, and that the trades unions should have linked themselves with the Socialist cause. There is really no necessary connection between Socialism and the labor movement. Just how they have become associated in France, M. Halévy makes very plain—but this part of his story is by far the most familiar to English and American readers. Socialism, in his opinion, has not engendered class contests, but has changed their character for the better by making them more reflective and self-conscious. In this fact he sees the hope of the future—a society transformed not by warfare, as heretofore, but by economic changes directed toward a common object, the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

The weakest feature of M. Halévy's book is his failure to view the labor movement in its relation to capitalism. It is not only a social development, but is conditioned by its economic bearings as well. But this shortcoming is too common a vice with social theorists to be laid too heavily upon a single scapegoat.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Bangs, J. K. Uncle Sam, Trustee. Riggs Pub. Co. \$1.75.  
 Besant, Sir Walter. Autobiography. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.40.  
 Clewell, J. H. History of Wachovia in North Carolina. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.  
 D'Avenel, G. Le Mécanisme de la Vie Moderne. Paris: Armand Colin. 4 fr.  
 Dendron, Bertram. The Man in the Moon. Bonnell, Silver & Co. 50 cents.  
 Dix, Dorothy. Fables of the Elite. R. F. Fenn & Co. \$1.  
 Dunbar, P. L. The Sport of the Gods. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.  
 Field, T. M. Unpublished Letters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The United Catholic Historical Society.  
 Fingull, Richard. Mazel. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Fox, Emma A. Parliamentary Usage for Women's Clubs. The Baker & Taylor Co. 65 cents.  
 Frye, A. E. Grammar School Geography. Boston: Ginn & Co.  
 Hobbs, W. R. P., and Wormell, Richard. The Arithmetic of Electrical Measurements. New ed. London: Thomas Murby; New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. 60 cents.  
 Howell, George. Labour Legislation, Labour Movements, and Labour Leaders. London: T. Fisher Unwin; New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.50.

Lair, Maurice. L'Impérialisme allemand. Paris: Armand Colin. 3 fr. 50.  
 Liddell, M. H. An Introduction to the Scientific Study of English Poetry. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.25.  
 Mabie, H. W. Works and Days. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.  
 Maceterlinck, Maurice. The Buried Temple. (Translated by Alfred Sutro.) Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.40.  
 Marchmont, A. W. Sarita, the Carlist. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Olmstead, D. H. Reforms in Land Transfer. Burr Printing House.  
 Todd, C. B. The True Aaron Burr. A. S. Barnes & Co. 50 cents.  
 Van Bergen, R. The Story of China. American Book Co. 60 cents.  
 Warner, C. D. Fashions in Literature, and Other Literary and Social Essays and Addresses. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.20.  
 Waters, W. E. Petronius Cena Trimalchionis. Boston: Benj. H. Sanborn & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

**AIKINS' LOGIC**

By Prof. HERBERT AUSTIN AIKINS of the Western Reserve University. 498 pp. 12mo. \$1.50 net.  
 Logic is treated, not as a "science of the laws of thought" and still less as a set of rules for verbal manipulation, but rather as an account of the most general relations that all thinking takes for granted; and on this basis the traditional rules are explained and restated. There are abundant exercises.

**RAMSEY'S SPANISH GRAMMAR**

WITH EXERCISES. By Prof. M. MONTROSE RAMSEY of Stanford University. 610 pp., 12mo. \$1.50 net.  
 A new college text-book, sufficiently complete for study and reference, and equipped with very full exercises, which as far as practicable have been given the form of connected description, narrative, or conversation. *The Nation* said of the author's larger "Text Book of Modern Spanish": "We mention it because of the very great advance it shows over all existing Spanish grammars in English. This applies to almost every detail of the work."

**Henry Holt & Co.**

29 W. 23d St., New York. 378 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**Adventures in Tibet**

By WILLIAM CAREY

Including the Complete Diary of Miss Annie R. Taylor's Remarkable Journey from Tau-Chau to Ta-Chien-Lu, through the heart of the Forbidden Land.

Large octavo, silk cloth binding; 75 handsome illustrations.

Price \$1.50 net.

Miss Taylor made the journey with only faithful native guides as attendants. It is a remarkable tale.

THE BAKER &amp; TAYLOR CO., New York.

A New and Really Original Novel

**THE DECOY**

\$1.50 BY \$1.50  
 FRANCIS DANA

*The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*: "An admirable novel, the story charmingly told, with plenty of movement and dialogue."

**THE DECOY**

(1) Plot, Original. (2) Style, Good. Result, Excellence.

JOHN LANE THE BODLEY HEAD NEW YORK 67 FIFTH AVENUE

**OLD VIRGINIA.**

The Discoveries of John Lederer in three several Marches from Virginia to Carolina and other Parts of the Continent: Begun in March, 1669, and ended in September, 1670. Collected and translated out of the Latin by Sir William Talbot, London, 1672. 300 copies only printed of this very scarce book, with the Map, which is of unusual interest, for

GEORGE P. HUMPHREY,

65 Spring Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Price, - - - \$2.00

**American Traits**

From the Point of View of a German.

By HUGO MUNSTERBERG

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN &amp; CO., Boston and New York

**Chickering Pianos**

*The OLDEST in AMERICA:  
 THE BEST in the WORLD*  
 WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**Chickering & Sons**

PIANO FORTÉ MAKERS BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

**HODGE'S NATURE STUDY AND LIFE**

By C. F. HODGE

Of Clark University

With an Introduction by Dr. G. STANLEY HALL

List Price \$1.50

GINN & COMPANY, Publishers,  
 Boston New York Chicago London

JUST PUBLISHED:

**The Theory of Optics.**

By PAUL DRUDE, Professor of Physics at the University of Giessen. Translated from the German by C. RIBORG MANN and ROBERT A. MILLIKAN, Assistant Professors of Physics at the University of Chicago. With 110 Diagrams. 8vo, pp. xxvii. 548, \$4.00.

LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.  
 93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**Out-of-Door Books**

Send for illustrated catalogue of what is probably the most authoritative list of nature books published.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK.

**MOSAICS FROM INDIA**

Just issued, is an INTERESTING WORK BY MARGARET B. DENNING. PUBLISHED AT \$1.25 NET. As a sympathetic treatment of this great people it is unsurpassed by anything yet published. A keen observer and careful student of the people among whom she has labored long, she has many new and interesting facts to present.

LIMITED EDITIONS

of Standard English and French Authors.

On receipt of postal card specimens of paper, type, illustration and binding will be sent.  
 KNIGHT & BROWN, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

**School Agencies.****THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.**

EVERETT O. FISK & Co., Proprietors.  
 4 Ashburton Place, Boston 1505 Pa. Ave., Washington.  
 156 Fifth Ave., New York, 414 Cent. Bldg., Minneapolis.  
 538 Cooper Bldg., Denver. 80 Third St., Portland. 203 Mich. Blvd., Chicago. 525 Stinson Block, Los Angeles.  
 Hyde Bldg., Spokane 420 Parrott Bldg., San Francisco.

**ALBANY TEACHERS' AGENCY.**

81 Chapel St., Albany, N. Y.—Provides schools of all grades with competent teachers. Assists teachers in obtaining positions. Rents and sells School Property.  
 HARLAN P. FRENCH, Proprietor.

**SCHERMERHORN Teachers' Agency.**

Teachers—Schools—Tutors—Governess—Property.  
 Tel. 4658-15th. JOHN C. ROCKWELL, Mgr., 3 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.

**Maine Coast.**

FOR SALE—On Penobscot Bay. A beautiful tract of 400 acres, with nearly four miles of shore front. The property comprises a number of bold headlands, fine rocks, coves, and beaches; is much diversified in its surface with woodland and open fields, and commands everywhere most exquisite views of bay, islands, mountains, and ocean. There is a steamboat landing near the tract, giving daily connection with trains and boats to and from Boston. The property is on the main land, within five miles of Islesboro and Castine. It has several farm-houses, a pond, and trout brook. It will be sold at a low price per acre to settle a joint account, and offers an exceptional opportunity for a gentleman wishing an independent estate, or for subdivision. Address,  
 J. MURRAY HOWE, Trustee,  
 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

**Islesboro, Maine.**

FOR SALE.—A nice farmhouse of 8 rooms in perfect repair and order. Splendid situation, facing the Camden Mountains; 4 acres of land, barn and carriage house, nice orchard, and well. Shore privilege and boat landing in front of house. Fine chance to enlarge into a summer cottage at small expense. Price \$2,350, if bought before May 15. Part mortgage if desired. Address L. N. GILKEY, Executor, Islesboro, Maine.

JUST PUBLISHED:

**COMPANION TO ENGLISH HISTORY**

By FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD, M.A., F.S.A.  
 Cloth, 8vo (with ninety-seven Plates.) \$2 90.  
 OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS: (AMERICAN BRANCH)  
 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Complete set, 23 vols., half morocco.....\$75.00

CHAP BOOK. Complete set. 9 vols., buckram.....12 00

HISTORY OF NEW YORK CITY. Booth. 2 vols., large paper.....10 00

For sale by H. WILLIAMS, 114 5th Ave., New York.

**ASK FOR CROWELL'S POETS****TYPES OF NAVAL OFFICERS.**

Capt. A. T. MAHAN's latest book, supplementing his "Life of Nelson." 8vo, \$2.50 net.  
 Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston.

ANY BOOKS, OLD OR NEW, SUPPLIED to out-of-town residents. Questions answered. Orders promptly filled. Liberal discounts.  
 I. BAYLES, 418 Putnam Ave. (Brooklyn). New York City.

BACK NUMBERS, VOLS. AND SETS OF THE NATION bought and sold. A catalogue of second-hand books upon application. A. S. CLARK, 174 Fulton Street, New York.

OLD BOOKS AND MAGAZINES | Send for Catalogue. Address A. J. CRAWFORD, 10th & Pine Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.—Waverley Novels. 45 Vols. Edition de Grand Luxe, Estes & Lauriat, 1892-4, No. 21, in prime condition. Address L., this office.