

The "notion of negro citizenship" had dawned upon Lincoln in 1864 when he wrote to Governor Hahn:

Now you are about to have a convention, which, among other things, will probably define the elective franchise. I barely suggest for your private consideration, whether some of the colored people may not be let in—as, for instance, the very intelligent, and especially those who have fought gallantly in our ranks.

If Lincoln had lived through the years of Reconstruction, not as he would have made it, but as it really was, can we suppose that that pitiful spectacle would have led him to bestow the franchise, not, as he says, on the "very intelligent" negroes, but, as the extremists would almost seem to require, on every colored man because of his color and despite his unfitness?

The negro problem is not as your correspondent would have it:

Shall a man physically, intellectually, and morally the equal of other men be denied equal treatment because his skin is black, or because his ancestors had been oppressed?

On the contrary, Lincoln's expressed opinion, and the opinion which seems constantly gaining adherents through all parts of our country, is that the man whose skin is black—as a race—is not physically, intellectually, or morally the equal of the man whose skin is white.

L. M. PASSANO.

Boston, March 20.

#### THE CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF PROTECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: I draw your attention to the fine of \$200 imposed upon Mrs. E. J. Lord of Honolulu by the Federal government, for the unthinkable misdemeanor of having travelled from Honolulu to San Francisco on a foreign steamer, the Tenyo Maru, arriving in port February 16, 1909. The trivial explanation offered by the culprit for this misdeed was that the foreign steamer was better than the government-protected American boat, sailing on the same day. The attention of American citizens everywhere should be called to this last crowning triumph of that narrow-minded, tariff-protected, graft-infected, political régime, under which the American consumer has groaned these last twelve years.

E. J. ROBERTS.

Burlingame, Cal., March 14.

#### WHO WAS CARDELIUS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In a New York office hangs an excellent bit of printing, which reads as follows:

#### THIS OUR NOBLE ART.

And this our noble art of Printing is the very Foster Mother of all Learning; for though the few had Books before Gutenberg gave us our Art, not until Printing came could Learning, yes and Wisdom also, knock at every man's door.

From the Latin of Cardellius, 1546.

Who was Cardellius?

Summit, N. J., March 30.

B.

## Notes.

Under the title "Morals in Modern Business," the Yale University Press has about ready a collection of six papers written by Edward D. Page, George W. Alger, Henry Holt, A. Barton Hepburn, Edward W. Bemis, and James McKeen. The aim of the book is to inquire candidly into the conduct of modern business on what may be termed the moral side. In it, many of the questions of right and wrong, which have arisen as a result of the great changes in the commercial world, are considered and answered by men of experience.

The "Memoirs of Mademoiselle George," edited by Paul Cheramy, are to be published in this country next month by the John McBride Co. Mile. George, who was born in 1787, writes piquantly of Napoleon and the other notables of her day. From the same house is to come "The Revelation to the Monk of Evesham Abbey," rendered into modern English, by Valerian Paget. Its quaint picture of purgatory and paradise has hitherto remained in the obsolete English of 700 years ago.

Gen. Kuropatkin's "Military Memoirs," translated by Capt. A. B. Lindsay, will be brought out almost immediately by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"A Vindication of Warren Hastings," by G. W. Hastings, is to be published by Henry Frowde. The author's object is to prove that "Warren Hastings, the man who made our Indian Empire and preserved it for the Crown, was wholly innocent of the crimes so often and so grievously laid to his charge."

The Clarendon Press is about to issue the first volume of "Scripta Minoa: the Written Documents of Minoan Crete," by Arthur J. Evans. This volume deals specially with the earlier pictographic and hieroglyphic script, but with an introduction giving a general view of the progress of the discoveries, the successive types of script and their relation to one another.

T. N. Foulis of Edinburgh, announces a complete and authorized translation of Nietzsche's works in eighteen volumes under the editorial supervision of Dr. Oscar Levy. "Thoughts Out of Season," "The Birth of Tragedy," "Thus Spake Zarathustra," "Beyond Good and Evil," and "The Future of Our Educational Institutions" will be ready this spring.

In the new series of the Publications of the Modern Language Association No. 1 of Vol. XVII, just issued, contains six contributions. J. P. Wickersham Crawford presents the text of a Spanish farce of the sixteenth century from a manuscript of the Biblioteca Nacional of Madrid; Alfred E. Richards discusses "The English Wagner Book of 1594"; William Guild Howard, "Ut Pictura Poesis," noticed in the *Nation* of March 25; Robert K. Root, "Chaucer's Legend of Medea"; John W. Cunliffe, "Browning and the Marathon Race"; and Percy W. Long, "The Purport of Lyly's 'Endimion'." Mr. Long concludes that the idea of a personal allegory in "Endimion" is "an assumption made without evidence."

Part I of Volume II of *Orkney and Shet-*

*land Miscellany*, January, 1909, offers among other things, a study in the "Township and Surnames" of the isles by J. Storer Clouston. Mr. Clouston finds that, while many township names have given rise to family names, a larger number of family names have not thus originated, and that few of the large townships are associated with names. On the other hand, the small townships, being little more than single farms, frequently gave surnames to men who were merely tenants. Thus, John Ismond's son, who became a tenant at Winksetter in Harray, adopted the name John Winksetter in the following century. The author suggests the problem: whether the origin of the townships is as Norse as their names, or whether they were once Pictish settlements. It may be noted that there are in this country five Orkney and Shetland societies, one in Boston, one in Buffalo, two in Chicago, and one in Portland, Ore.

"Naval Warfare," by Baron Curt von Maltzahn, retired vice-admiral in the German Navy, is a well printed translation from the original German (Longmans, Green & Co.). The author was for some years professor of strategy and tactics at the Naval Academy in Kiel, and later became its head. He is therefore especially competent to treat naval warfare from the German point of view, and what he says is of interest, in presenting the case of those who urge a great navy as necessary to a nation which is largely engaged in commerce. As might have been expected, he attributes England's industrial supremacy to her sea power, and urges that Germany should aim at equality, if not preponderance, upon the ocean:

The economic dependence of the Continent on England which existed at the beginning of the last century exists no longer today; it has become transformed into a military dependency. This is because the Continental States are more vulnerable than they were, since they have more to fear from naval warfare, which is the chief weapon in England's hands. As England's rivals, therefore, they must provide themselves with such a fleet equipment as will correspond with their share in maritime commerce.

The motives underlying our Navy Bill characterize such a defensive fleet in these words: "Germany must have a war fleet of such strength that any war in which she were to be engaged would be so dangerous to her adversary—even were that adversary the strongest of all at sea—that his position as a great Power would be called in question."

We can only regard this universal battleship mania as a disease which bids fair to wreck more than one people before it shall have run its course. For the individual who is a prey to hallucinations the trained expert is at hand to minister, but nations in the grip of these terrors are without a much needed international mental alienist, and are deaf to all who strive to calm their fears. When these war scares and bugaboos become recognized as figments of the imagination and treated as maladies, this little book will find its true place, for it is a symptom rather than a treatise.

"New Light on Ancient Egypt" (D. Appleton & Co.) is the title of a translation of a series of essays by Gaston Maspero, director-general of the Service des Antiquités and director of the Museum in Cairo. The essays are the result of some fifteen years of work in popularizing the

results of Egyptological studies by the author and others. The arrangement of the material seems to be rather haphazard, and no plan of sequence is discernible. Each new chapter takes the reader into a new field, quite without reference to that which precedes or follows. Some of the essays are comparatively recent, while others were penned as much as ten years ago, possibly earlier. In the interval the progress of excavation has changed the appearance of things, but corresponding changes have not been made in the descriptive text. One would never know, for instance, that the temple of Denderah had been dug out and much improved for the purposes of the tourist. There is also another point upon which criticism may be offered, in spite of the note which the author has prepared on the subject—the method of transliterating native names. The usage of English scholars is too well fixed to be superseded by the French, particularly when there is so great a difference in the value of the symbols in the two alphabets. In an English translation it would seem wiser to abandon the French and adhere to the English forms, particularly when the French presents such monstruosities as *Hatshopsoutou*, *Maiherpiriou*, *Montouhikhopshouf*, *Ouaouaitou*, and *Toutanonkhamanou*. About the value of the book for the fuller appreciation and comprehension of many phases of Egyptian archaeology, history, art, literature, religion, and magic, there cannot be two opinions. If there is a more capable or versatile writer on these subjects it would be hard to name him. The richness of the contents cannot be catalogued here: the interested reader must be referred to the book itself. The translation from the French by Elizabeth Lee has been made exceedingly well, and one is scarcely conscious of reading a version from another language except in the case of words unnecessarily near to the original: "hypogeum" is no better than "tomb"; "syringe" is mistakenly used for "syrinx"; "timbre" for "sistrum"; "tar" for "bitumen"; "pharmacy" for "pharmacopœia," "kohl" for "kohl." But these are slight defects which do not really detract seriously from the value of a book that deserves a place on the shelves of those who are interested in things Egyptian and who desire to extend the field and content of their knowledge.

H. Stuart Jones's brief volume, "The Roman Empire," in the *Story of the Nations Series* (G. P. Putnam's Sons), is a sound and sensible summary of Imperial history from Augustus to Romulus Augustulus. Hitherto, those who have wanted a single volume on this period have been obliged to content themselves with the mediocre and antiquated manual of Dean Merivale, and the contrast between the two books makes plain the progress of historical scholarship in the course of a generation. Instead of the traditional paraphrase of the ancient historians, essentially external in character, and dealing mainly with military exploits and palace intrigues, we now have an account which looks at the empire as a whole, and seeks to understand it in the light of the new evidence derived from inscriptions and papyri, and a broader knowledge of ancient literature and art. Matters dynastic and military still occupy a good deal of space, probably more than they will retain a generation hence, but

emphasis is placed rather upon such topics as the development of the Imperial bureaucracy, the growth of cosmopolitanism, and the rise and spread of new religions. The conventional characterizations of the Emperors are also revised. The "only man of genius" among them was Hadrian; the administration of Marcus Aurelius "shows little positive achievement"; and the Claudian Cæsars, in accordance with the tendency of recent historians, are viewed more favorably than in the pages of Tacitus, whom Mr. Jones rightly regards as "a great artist and a great psychologist," but "not amongst the greatest of historians." The volume has a number of excellent illustrations, mostly from photographs of monuments.

Paul Maria Baumgarten's inquiry into the method and merit of "Henry Charles Lea's Historical Writings" (New York: J. F. Wagner) will prove a disappointment to those who would welcome a comprehensive and dispassionate criticism of Mr. Lea's books from a competent Catholic scholar. Monsignor Baumgarten has established his standing as an historical investigator by important studies in ecclesiastical institutions, and is able to print unpublished documents from the Vatican archives in support of certain of his statements, but he lacks the judicial spirit and has not the enormous and varied learning necessary to one who would meet the American historian on his own ground. It is true that he recognizes his opponent's industry, "endurance, and undisputed results"; and a Catholic is entirely within his rights in attacking the point of view from which Mr. Lea approaches the mediæval Church, but one who possesses Monsignor Baumgarten's familiarity with the fiscal methods of the Popes of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries should be the last to sneer at "Lea's habit, due to long commercial occupation, to regard everything in the light of dollars and cents." It is entirely proper to point out errors of fact and interpretation and to use the new materials brought to light by such Catholic scholars as Finke and Göller, but no one is justified in making charges of falsification without giving full and specific evidence. Like most apologists for the Spanish Inquisition, Monsignor Baumgarten seeks to make the issue one of race rather than of religion, and he tries to strengthen his case by some bitter pages on racial discrimination and lynch law in the United States. An impartial critic of Mr. Lea as an historian would also have tested his work in the less controversial field of his "Superstition and Force," instead of dismissing that remarkable book in a single sentence as "loosely connected gleanings." Monsignor Baumgarten's brochure was put together from a series of badly composed articles in the *Theologische Revue*; and the translator's imperfect knowledge of English makes the English version harder reading than the original.

The Rev. J. C. Morrice's "Manual of Welsh Literature" (Bangor, Great Britain: Jarvis & Foster) is intended to meet the wants of those who desire acquaintance with the subject, but lack time and opportunity to study it in detail. In the space of some two hundred pages he discusses the chief bards and prose writers of Wales from the sixth to the eighteenth

century. It is fair to say that in some respects he does not satisfy us. His treatment of the early period is sketchy, even in a work of this size, and the bards of the twelfth century, a particularly interesting group, might well have received more notice. We should have expected him to write of, e. g., the poems of Llywarch Hen in a more critical spirit, and he would certainly have done better to omit such derivations as that of Aneurin from Honorinus. Even so we have no hesitation in recommending his book. It contains much valuable information, and its style is picturesque enough to hold the attention of its readers, and to stimulate them to further research.

A new quarterly devoted to German literature, *Deutsches Schrifttum*, has been begun by Prof. Adolph Bartels of Weimar.

The *Germanisch-romanische Monatschrift*, a philological monthly, recently begun under the editorship of Dr. Heinrich Schröder of Kiel, in conjunction with Profs. F. Holthausen, W. Meyer-Lübke, V. Michels, and W. Streitberg (Heidelberg: C. Winters Buchhandlung), is intended to meet the wants of advanced students of Germanics, English, and the Romance languages and literatures. Not so much detail of research as critical and instructive discussion of linguistics, poetry, metre, phonetics, dialects, drama, art, ethnology, palæography, etc., is to be presented by the leading scholars in the field.

A new series, *Neue Märchenbücher* (Berlin: Wedekind & Co.), begins auspiciously with the "Märchenfäden" of Hildegard Neuffer-Slavenhagen, an interesting collection, written by a mother for her children. The work is finely illustrated by Oskar Herrfurth.

The "Literarischer Ratgeber 1909," edited by Ferdinand Avenarius, attempts to pass on the latest products of the literary market, entirely independently of the interests of the book trade. It is the joint product of some fifty specialists, all coöperating under the auspices of the Dürerbund, an association representing about one hundred and fifty societies, with a total membership of more than two hundred thousand (Munich: G. D. W. Callwey).

"Reise eines jungen Deutschen in Frankreich und England im Jahre 1815" (Leipzig: Georg Wigand), edited by Georg Brand, is a description of the journey of a young Saxon representing the textile interests of his country, which had attained to a remarkably flourishing condition in consequence of the exclusion of British goods from the Continent by Napoleon. The journey is made to the manufacturing districts of southern France, and after the return of Napoleon from Elba, to England. The traveller, August Brückner, a young man of eighteen from Mylau, is a keen observer and business man, whose vivid account treats more of the industrial matters of his times than of the political.

The sketch of Theodor Mommsen published shortly after his death by his pupil and close friend, Ludo Moritz Hartmann, appears now as a complete biography (Gotha: F. A. Perthes). The original outline sketch came out in "Bettelheims Biographisches Jahrbuch." Hartmann depicts Mommsen not only as a scholar, but also as a prominent figure in the public affairs of Germany. The volume includes, among other



things, a number of Mommsen's political essays.

Critical appreciations of Annette von Droste-Hülshoff, acknowledged the greatest woman poet of Germany, never fail to refer to her indebtedness to English poetry, and especially to Byron. The gifted woman has been made the subject of a new study by Dr. Bertha Badt, entitled "Annette von Droste-Hülshoff: Ihre dichterische Entwicklung und ihr Verhältniss zur englischen Literatur." It forms the seventh volume in the new series of the *Breslauer Beiträge zur Literaturgeschichte*, edited by Prof. Dr. Max Koch and Gregor Sarrazin (Leipzig: Quelle & Meyer).

J. C. B. Mohr of Tübingen announces as forthcoming a "Handbuch der Kirchengeschichte" in two volumes, edited by Prof. Gustav Krüger of the University of Giessen. The purpose is chiefly to furnish students a thoroughly modern and up-to-date work of reference. The editor will himself write the general introduction and the chronological and statistical tables; Dr. Edwin Preuschen, in conjunction with Professor Krüger, treats the early period; Prof. Gerhard Ficker of Kiel, the middle ages; Dr. Heinrich Hermelink of Leipzig, the Reformation and Counter-Reformation; and Dr. Horst Stephan of Marburg, the modern period. The first volume is promised for the current year.

The fourth part of the "Quellen und Darstellungen aus der Geschichte der Reformation," edited by Dr. Georg Berbig (Leipzig: Heinsius Nachfolger), has appeared with the special title "Leben und Wirken des Tendenzdramatikers der Reformationszeit Thomas Naogeorgus," by Dr. Leonard Theobald. This work deals only with the second part of the career of this strange genius; the first, in shorter form, appeared as a doctoral dissertation some months ago. This learned humanist and neo-Latin tragedy writer, whose original name was Kirchmeyer, is best known through his polemical "Regnum Papisticum" of 1553.

Leading critical problems in connection with the last days of Jesus are made the subject of a close investigation by Johannes Frey, in "Die Probleme der Leidensgeschichte Jesu: Beiträge zur Kritik der Evangelien," Teil I (Leipzig: Deichert Nachfolger). This part deals with the concluding chapter of Mark, the decree of the Sanhedrin to put Jesus to death, the readings of the Slavic text of Josephus, the betrayal by Judas, and the anointing in Bethany. The Slavic Josephus text contains unique readings on the Pilate story. The author is objective, and nowhere shows any prejudice in favor of gospel harmony or apologetics. He openly recognizes difficulties and contradictions wherever they are found.

It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Valfrid Palmgren's "Bibliotek och folkuppföstran" (Stockholm: Norstedt & Söner) is the most complete account of the work of the public libraries of America that exists to-day. The author, who is assistant in the Royal Library in Stockholm, and the only woman in the library service of Sweden, was sent to this country by the Swedish government to study and report on the American public libraries. After a general introduction, and an account of library

buildings, in which she touches on the most salient points in library development, the author turns to what is the main purpose of the book, a detailed description of the activities of public libraries. The regulations for lending, catalogues, and open shelves, children's departments, coöperation between the library and the schools, home and travelling libraries, State commissions, and library training, are described in a lively, lucid style, with due emphasis always on the important things.

Several valuable contributions to the study of the foreign factor in the American population have recently appeared. In the February, 1909, issue of *Nordmands forbundet* (Federation of Norsemen), the Rev. O. Olafsen of Ullensvang, Norway, traces the emigration to America from the province of Hardanger, Norway, from the beginning of the movement there in 1836, when eighteen persons left, down to the present time. From the records of three parishes he gives the total number for each year, and for the earlier period the names, ages, and destinations in America of the immigrants. The article forms a significant chapter in our pioneer history. Similar investigations for other provinces in the Scandinavian North and for other European countries would be of historical value. A contribution to the study of the Norwegian element in the State of Wisconsin has recently been issued by H. L. Skavlem of Janesville, Wis., under the title: "Scandinavians in the Early Days of Rock County." It gives an account of the settling of that county by Norwegians in 1838-1840, with biographical sketches of the earliest settlers.

Vol. XIX of the *Revista delle Biblioteche* (Guido Biagi of the Laurentian Library, Florence, editor) contains the first of a series of bibliographical bulletins intended as guides in the selection of new books for the Italian sections of foreign libraries. This list consists of 123 entries of titles of books of fiction and of reading books for children, each followed by a short note in English on its character and contents.

The Conference for Education in the South will be held at Atlanta April 14-16.

In Chicago on February 10 a joint session was held of the Department of Universities and Colleges, Department of Theological Seminaries, and Department of Churches and Pastors of the Religious Education Association, with the Interdenominational Conference of Church and Guild Workers in State Universities. The following resolution was adopted:

That a Commission of Twelve be appointed, representing endowed institutions of advanced education as well as State universities, for the purpose of formulating an ideal or suggestive course of collegiate study preparatory to a course in a theological seminary.

The commission, which was appointed last week, is constituted as follows: Dean Shailer Mathews, University of Chicago, chairman; Prof. George A. Coe, Northwestern; President Ozora Davis, Chicago Theological Seminary; President R. A. Falconer, University of Toronto; President W. H. P. Faunce, Brown; President Emory W. Hunt, Denison; President Edmund J. James, University of Illinois; Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan; President Henry C. King, Oberlin; President William Douglas Mackenzie, Hartford Theological

Seminary; President George B. Stewart, Auburn Theological Seminary; Chancellor Frank Strong, University of Kansas. It is also announced that the papers presented at Chicago will be published.

Prof. Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, has been appointed Hyde lecturer at the University of Paris for the academic year 1909-10. Professor Perry will discuss American institutions, but the exact nature of his subject is not yet announced.

James Hulme Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, died in this city March 29, at the age of sixty-two. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, was graduated from Williams, and after practising law for a few years, became professor of history in the State University of Kansas. He was then successively chancellor of the University of Nebraska, president of Ohio State University, and (since 1899) librarian of Columbia. He had also been president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association, the Nebraska State Teachers' Association, and the National Educational Association. His books are "Taxation" (1883), "A History of Kansas" (1884), "Local Government in Kansas" (1889), and "The College Student and His Problems" (1902).

Charles Burlingame Waite, territorial judge in Utah during the turbulent times with the Mormons, and an author and linguist, died in Chicago March 26, at the age of eighty-five. He was the author of "A History of the Christian Religion to the Year A. D. 200," which has been translated into French, German, and Norwegian. Among other books written by him are "A Conspiracy Against the Republic," "Herbert Spencer and His Critics," and "The Comparative Study of Ten Languages."

The Rev. James Eleazer Gilbert, a Methodist Episcopal minister and secretary of the American Society for Religious Education, died at Washington March 26, at the age of sixty-nine. He had been on the staff of the *Buffalo Christian Advocate* and the *Sunday School Standard*, and he edited the *Journal of Religious Education*. His books are: "Biblical Interpretation," "Biblical History," "Life of Christ," "Sacred Pedagogy," "Man's Spiritual Nature," "Methods of Bible Study," "Preparation for Church Membership," "Religious Experience," "The Spiritual Life," "Biblical Doctrine," and "American Methodism."

The Rev. John Crowell died at East Orange, N. J., March 29, in his ninety-fifth year. He was born in Philadelphia, was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1834, studied at Princeton Theological Seminary, and for nearly fifty years was active in the ministry. He contributed about four hundred articles to the predecessor of the present "International Encyclopedia," and published also "Republics—Popular Government an Appointment of God" (1871), and "Christ in All the Scriptures."

The death of Gustaf af Geijerstam at the comparatively early age of fifty-one removes a figure conspicuous in Swedish letters for more than a quarter of a century. During the eighties he was one of the leaders of the realistic movement, and wrote some works that have retained their hold on the reading public ever since, notably two or three volumes treating of the life of farmers, fishermen, and city laborers. About the middle of the nineties he turned

to more psychological problems, and produced two books of a decidedly mystical character. In the years preceding his death he turned to the family novel, which he handled with much success. He was also a dramatic writer of no mean capacity.

#### LIGHT ON AMERICAN HISTORY.

*Wisconsin: The Americanization of a French Settlement.* By Reuben Gold Thwaites. [American Commonwealth Series.] Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. \$1.25 net.

When Sir Charles Lyell took back, bit by bit, in successive editions of his "Principles of Geology," statements he had originally made, until his latest work was in sharp contrast with his first, he was commended for his courage and candor. To Dr. Thwaites may be given like praise, in the field of history; he admits that some of his earlier conclusions in regard to the European occupation of the West were not well-based, and careless of a reputation for consistency, tears down what he once laboriously built. Whether he retains or rejects, Dr. Thwaites is likely in his field to go unchallenged; for he is a veteran quite too practical and well-equipped to be lightly encountered.

Dr. Thwaites takes for his second title "The Americanization of a French Settlement." The hold of the French upon Wisconsin was long-continued. Beginning in the last third of the seventeenth century, it endured nearly until the beginning of the nineteenth, for our author esteems as negligible the influence of the British during the brief time they were nominally dominant. The French made the region solely a hunting-ground. Scattered in handfuls along the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien, the great waterway from the St. Lawrence Valley to the Mississippi, they drove the fur trade, neglecting agriculture; indeed, they looked askance upon the farmer, for this vast wilderness they wished to preserve and not reclaim. Our author notes the injury done through this policy to the Indians. Whereas they were to some extent cultivators, skilful in basketry, weaving, pottery, and other simple arts, they found it easier to buy from the white traders what they had once manufactured, and thus became exclusively hunters—a step backward from civilization. Our author's tenderness for the Indian is shown in his picture of Black Hawk, who, in 1832, made the last stand for his tribe. Eleazer Williams, the once famous hero of the romance "Have We a Bourbon among us?" is regarded by Dr. Thwaites as a self-seeking impostor. Perhaps this is the last word, but we incline to a kinder judgment. The stately quarter-breed, with his fine Bourbon profile, made a deep impression upon the writer of this notice when a boy in

his father's house. Recalling this, we surmise that to a large extent Williams was under an illusion, and not altogether dishonest in the belief that in his veins was the blood of the kings of France. Dr. Thwaites omits to mention that Eleazer was probably a descendant of the Rev. John Williams of Deerfield, Mass., "The Redeemed Captive," carried to Canada in 1704, with his family; his child, or grandchild, married an Indian and was the adventurer's parent.

The French having passed, the Anglo-Saxon came, destined, however, to exercise only a transient and restrained influence; for Americanization meant for Wisconsin not so much a coming in of New Yorkers and New Englanders, as immigrants from beyond sea, German and Scandinavian. Coeval with the establishment of statehood in Wisconsin was the revolution of 1848 and its sequels, during which unrest north and central Europe poured out most abundantly their discontented children. For some years Wisconsin was their goal, its area so filling that at one time no other State contained so large or so varied a foreign element, an influx in no way detrimental. During the civil war the service rendered by Wisconsin soldiers was prompt, constant, and brilliant, an efficiency due in part to the many officers and men who were trained in European fields. Dr. Thwaites quotes Sherman as saying that a Wisconsin regiment was as good as a brigade of other troops. The excellence of the population is conspicuous in the field of education. A particular interest is felt in public libraries; schools, primary and secondary, are well-organized and sustained; while the university, which crowns the system, is a beacon-light throughout the country. In general, among our commonwealths perhaps we can find nowhere better than in Wisconsin the assimilation of widely varying stocks into a noble composite under beneficent, overruling American conditions.

*Calendar of the Papers of Benjamin Franklin in the Library of the American Philosophical Society.* Edited by I. Minis Hays. 5 vols. Philadelphia: Printed for the Society.

These handsome volumes, issued in connection with the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Franklin, constitute a very fit and notable memorial. They open to the student a unique collection of manuscripts. No American of that day had so long a residence in Europe in such responsible positions. Franklin knew Paris and London almost as well as he knew Philadelphia; and his business and official relations on both sides of the water made him conversant with the true centres of action in Colonial

Assembly, the French court, and in the British Parliament. His own writings gave one phase of these affairs, and we have now a full and adequate summary of his written sources of information. Dr. Hays has wisely included the Franklin papers in the Library of the University of Pennsylvania; the Library of Congress has issued a calendar of Stevens's Franklin manuscripts. It is hardly possible that any further matter of importance will be found, so that the record is now fairly complete.

Less than one-third of the first volume of the calendar is occupied with the letters of an earlier date than the American Revolution. It is known that the papers of Franklin left in Philadelphia at the beginning of the war were scattered and largely destroyed; what remains was but a small part of the original mass. Yet for some reasons these few relics are of the greatest significance, for they mark the wide reputation of the man and the high connections he had formed. His catholic sympathies brought him into touch with all kinds of persons, from the widow anxious to place her son well in America, to princes wishing to know him and witness his experiments. At home his correspondence ranged from Boston to Savannah, and even to the West Indies; in Europe hardly a country was unrepresented.

His correspondence in the Revolution treats of other matters. It is doubtful if there is any type of adventurer that is not represented many times. What pertained to the legitimate business of his mission, or to the personal and official relations formed in Paris, constituted but a small part of his task. Inventions of all descriptions, war-like and other, were offered, from a diving apparatus, a recipe for making gunpowder explosive or non-explosive at will, to a rapid-firing arm or a system of tactics. Many men were willing to enter the Continental service, but their demands for rank and pay were extravagant. Priests, bakers, farmers, and writers were only too anxious to have their passage paid and to receive a gift of land, while guardians wished to unload their wards. Emigrants of a good quality, officers of a bad, spies seeking access to the American Minister, and released prisoners who deserved some recompense for sufferings endured, all appeared. Every conceivable manufacture, from Bibles to stockings, was tendered. Amid all these appeals and demands, Franklin remained calm and judicious, offering assurance that he was the very man for meeting such an emergency.

After the Revolution he resumed many of his English connections, and remained the centre of attraction for those seeking fortunes in America or asking endorsement for their writings or inventions. His health and his habits of indolence prevented his contin-