SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

GEOLOGICAL CYCLES.—Mr. G. Hilton Scribner, ex-Secretary of State for New-York, has been giving to *The Troy Times* his views on the momentous geological changes through which the earth has passed, and is still passing. Mr. Scribner finds a ready solution of many of the difficulties which perplex the geologist. The epochs through which the globe has passed are due largely, if not wholly, he believes, to the fact that the earth's axis describes a circle in the northern heavens, and that the effect of this is to cause the earth to pass through long Winters and Summers of 11,000 years each. "During its Winter," says Mr. Scribner, "each hemisphere is submerged under the ocean; its vegetation compressed into coal beds; its whole surface covered with marine deposits and sediment transported and scattered by ocean currents; and thus enriched, it rises again after a long Winter of 11,000 years, to be renewed in life, clothed with vegetation and beauty, to become again the theatre of activity through a vast Summer as long as its season of repose. Sixty-five coal beds in horizontal layers, one above another, with marrine deposits between, have been opened in the British Islands, which makes it probable that at least sixty-five of these long years have passed since vegetation grew upon the earth." This wonderful change in the ocean's level is brought about, Mr. Scribner argues, by a change in the earth's centre of gravity, and this again is caused by the vast accumulation of ice around the pole of the hemisphere which is passing through its long Winter. "We have supposed this centre of gravity of the earth," he says, "to be shifted to the southward, by the causes enumerated, about two miles, or 10,000 feet. This would increase the depth of water in the Southern oceans 10,000 feet, and would decrease the depth of water in the Northern oceans 10,000 feet, in order to keep their surfaces equi-distant from the earth's centre of gravity, or upon a water level; but to increase the depth of the ocean in the Southern hemisphere by an additional 10,000 feet would be to submerge nearly all the lands in the Southern hemisphere, and to increase the depth of the ocean by 10,000 feet north of the equator would result in draining off vast continents in the Southern hemisphere. This is the exact condition of things which the earth to-day presents." Mr. Scribner cites various facts which he believes to be confirmatory of these views, and finally sums up as follows: "First, the North pole is toward the sun while the earth passes slowly around the longer portion of its orbit. Second, the South pole is toward the sun while the earth moves more rapidly around the shorter portion of its orbit. Third, this gives to the Northern hemisphere about four days more of warm and four days less of cold weather than the Southern hemisphere receives of each. Fourth, this keeps the ice thinner and with narrower limits at the North pole, and produces vast accumulations of ice about the South pole. Fifth, this changes the centre of gravity of the earth to the southward of its centre of bulk. Sixth, this causes the oceans to flow from the north, draining off vast continents, to the Southern hemisphere, and there submerging others of equal extent; and, lastly, extending the limit of the banana, the vine, of grain and of wood 500 miles further north than the same varieties are found south of the equator." All of which, if not scientifically accurate, is at least an interesting contribution on a most fascinating subject.

METEORIC DUST.—A writer in *The London Times* has been investigating the amount of matter added to the earth by the meteors which are constantly falling upon it. The total downfall, he says, would not at its present rate, or even at the present rate increased a thousandfold, cause the earth's crust to grow appreciably in the lapse of ages—understanding by ages thousands of years. It has been shown by Professor Alexander Herschel that the average weight of shooting-stars visible to the eye must be estimated rather by grains than by ounces, and the telescopic shooting-stars which form nine-tenths of the total, according to Professor Newton's (of New-Haven) estimate, are, of course, far smaller. But assigning even to each meteor a weight of one pound—an utterly inadmissible estimate—let us consider at what rate the earth's crust would grow. The earth has a surface of 200,000,000 square miles, and about 400,000,000 meteors fall upon it per annum. That gives two meteors, or two pounds weight of matter, added to each square mile in a year. There are more than 3,000,000 square yards in a square mile, so that 1,500,000 years would be required at the present rate of meteoric downfall to add one pound of meteoric matter to each square yard of the earth's surface. Such added matter, uniformly spread over the surface, would be utterly inappreciable so far as the thickness of the earth's crust is concerned. In a thousand millions of years, at that rate, when far exceeds the real rate, the crust of the earth would not be increased in thickness by a single foot. The excess of increase in the Northern hemisphere would not be one foot in a billion of years.

SUBMARINE TELEPHONING.—Mr. Charles Ward Raymond, C. E., describes in *Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine* the result of some experiments with the telephone in submarine operations at depths not exceeding thirty feet. One telephone (Phelps's Duplex) was placed in the diver's helmet, and fastened in such a position that, by simply turning his head, he could place his mouth or his ear to the instrument. The other telephone was placed on the scow which carried the air-pump and diver's helpers. Using Edison's Carbon Transmitter, with the addition of an induction coil and cell of battery, the arrangement was perfectly successful. Conversation was carried on with the utmost facility; it was not necessary to give the diver any signal other than a simple "hallo!" It was also found that the diver could talk in the helmet without putting his mouth to the instrument and be heard plainly, and therefore he could continue his work and conversation at the same time. The battery, induction coil and transmitter were placed on a shelf on the diver's scow, and together occupied no more room than would a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; the telephone in the helmet occupied but little room, and, of course, was not at all in the way.

NEW MATERIAL FOR REFLECTORS.—At the last meeting of the London Royal Astronomical Society, Mr. Common, who is engaged with Mr. Calver in constructing a 37-inch silver-on-glass Newtonian reflector, read an interesting paper on large telescopes, and their mounting. The most interesting fact brought out in the discussion which followed was mentioned by Lord Lindsay, the president of the society. He understood that a method had been discovered by which large surfaces could now be covered by a perfectly hard film of platinum—which would avoid the difficulties attending the frequent resilvering of large specula, a silver film would at most last for three years in condition for observing. But the platinum film would not be subject to alteration. He had himself only seen small specimens of the platinum film which had been kindly made for him by Mr. Crookes within a vacuum; they appeared to present even a better reflecting surface than the silver. This would appear to be an important step. Silver reflectors have not become popular here, although Professor Henry Draper, of this city, has been remarkably successful in the manufacture of these instruments, and his pamphlet descriptive of the process is the best yet published. Platinum reflectors would probably meet with more favor.

SELF-DEFENCE AMONG PLANTS.—In a recent lecture Mr. Francis Darwin gave some curious instances of the way plants are protected from insects and other dangers. Opium, strychnine and belladonna, he said, three of the most deadly poisons, were all formed by plants as a means of defence to preserve them from cattle, etc. A curious use was made of this poisonous property, as recorded by Livingstone, who states that at one place in South Africa the natives were in the habit of catching their zebras by mashing up some poisonous plant in their drinking places. Poppies are protected by poison from the attacks of goats and probably of other cattle. The strychnine plant was a good example of the way in which poison was limited to the part of the plant where it was needed. Almonds were also protected by poison, cultivators generally sowing the bitter kind, as the sweet kind was eaten by mice. Other plants were protected, not by strong poisons, but by some aromatic substance. The fennel, anise and carraway seeds were examples of this, which were not eaten by the birds on that account. The lime, which was protected by this aroma, was able to grow wild and hold its own anywhere, whereas the orange, the citron and the olive required to be carefully preserved and watched. The mint was another example of a plant protected against cattle by this aromatic principle. Flowers are often more aromatic than the leaves of the plant on which they grow, and owe to this principle their safety from attack, and caterpillars will even starve to death sooner than eat the flower of a plant the leaves of which they readily devour. Water plants are unprotected, for the reason that water was protection enough. The most peculiar protection perhaps was that enjoyed by the common lettuce, which, when pricked, even by an ant's foot, spurted up a sticky juice, and enveloped the intruder, who, biting the leaf from vexation, drew down upon himself a fresh shower of cabbage wrath, in which the unfortunate ant was drowned.

GARIBALDI'S FAMOUS LETTER.

Below is given a translation of a letter from Garibaldi, the recent publication of which in *Italy for the Italians* has made a profound sensation. It was written at Caprera, but was not printed until some time after the hero's arrival in Rome. The fact that its publication does not seem to have disturbed in the least the friendly relations between King Humbert and Garibaldi shows either that the Liberator's hold on the confidence and love of the Italian people is so powerful that the Government does not dare risk a rupture with him, or that the affection and gratitude of the young King for the man who made Italy free and united cannot be shaken by the harpest criticism. The following is the letter:

CAPRERA, March, 1879.

MY DEAREST IMBRIANO: Here are a few lines for our *Italy for the Italians*. I have before said Italy owes gratitude to the Savoy dynasty for having contributed much to the unification of the country, and I repeat it, convinced that I spoke the truth. All the world knows, however, that the dynasty was not alone in this task, and that many were the patriots who contributed to its accomplishment, with no other interest than the dignity and prosperity of the country. Now, thanks to the efforts of all, Italy is nearly constituted. Has she, however, become prosperous? No. I say that her people were in a material sense more flourishing when they were under the iron rule of their seven petty tyrants. Hence it is for us who contributed to the reconstruction of our country to reclaim her rights, to-day ruthlessly trampled upon. The Parliament, overturning the Cairoli Ministry, which was supported by the majority of the Nation, has shown by the vote of December 11 thas it does not represent the National aspirations. It is useless to have recourse to Depretis, servile tool of a masked despotism and laughing-stock of intriguers, because he is capable of no good.

There remains the dynasty which, under the veil of its irresponsibility, is the occasion of the evils which afflict Italy—discredit and contempt abroad and misery and desperation at home. It is therefore to the dynasty that we should turn and demand that it shall ameliorate the condition of our country and provide for its government capable and honest men.

We have the right to demand this. We desire that the young Sovereigns, instead of shutting themselves up in an atmosphere of adulation, should listen to men capable of telling them the truth, which would be, the monarchy is not eternal, and the duration of that of Savoy will be in direct ratio to the affection it merits from the people. That affection will not be obtained with a civil list of fifteen millions, with an extravagant number of estates, with a standing army devouring the fourth part of the productions of the State, nor by keeping onehalf of the Nation in idleness, living in luxury on the shoulders of the other half.

G. GARIBALDI.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The wife of Père Hyacinthe is translating the work on "The Union of Churches," which was written by Dr. Döllinger, the Old Catholic leader.

No complete translation of the Bible is believed to exist in the language of the Zulus. In 1864 the famous Dr. Colenso, bishop of Natal, translated the Book of Genesis, in 1850 portions of the Psalms, and in 1866 the New Testament. But this is all.

The Pope has released Dr. Newman from personal attendance at the Consistory of May 5, which is to make him a Cardinal, but the aged recipient of these late honors has determined not to let the opportunity pass of expressing personally to the Pope his gratitude and devotion. He went to London on his way to Rome more than two weeks ago, and is probably now in the Eternal City, where he will remain until the middle of June. It was understood in England before his departure that adequate provision had been made by a few Catholic noblemen to enable him as Cardinal to maintain the state befitting his ecclesiastical dignity.

The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, comprising representatives of all the associations in the United States and Canadas, numbering in all about 600 men, will assemble in Baltimore on May 24. Among the topics announced for discussion are work among the Germans, work among railroad employés, religious work in the South, work in the colleges and literary institutions, and work among the young colored men of the South. It is probable that a new department, to be called "The Commercial Traveller's Work," will be one of the features of the convention.

From the town of Stephensville, Texas, comes the report of an extraordinary disturbance at a prayer-meeting. A deputy sheriff with papers and a posse of citizens attempted to arrest a man who was present at the meeting, and a crowd of men resisted them with shouts and revolvers until the officer of the law was at last obliged to go away without making the arrest. Two men, says the report, were killed and the prayer-meeting adjourned. A milder provocation than this has broken up a religious meeting in Scotland. The English language was introduced into the Gaelic Church at Paisley on a recent Sunday, and so much offended were the greater part of the congregation that they rose in a body and left the church. When they were out of the door they made so much noise that the service could not go on.

The Rev. Arthur Mursell disclaims having had any unkind or spiteful feelings when he wrote his extraordinary letters from this country. In a letter from Birmingham to *The Watch Tower*, of this city, he declares that he "never felt any otherwise than most kindly" in all he wrote. He intimates on the part of those who have criticised him a want of capacity "to understand a conscientiousness which has the courage of conviction, when private acts of courtesy are quoted as reasons for reticence, and when the heart feels the burden of the Lord upon it." Of the Baptist editors in America who criticised his letters he remarks that "it will require harder blows and darker scowls than the combined editorial animosity of an entire continent can pour upon me to restrain the utterance of my honest heart when conscience bids me speak."

The late Bishop Ames is characterized by *The Christian Advocate* as "the great Methodist statesman of the last half century." It was as a statesman that he rendered his most valuable service to the church, and displayed the greatest ability. He had large resources, and seemed always ready for an emergency. His personal appearance was imposing, and the power of his character gave to it an air of majesty. "He had not a feature, from his massive brow or searching eye to his dominating nose, stiff upper-lip, resolute mouth, or massive chin, that did not bespeak and become a natural king of men. His hat, worn squarely on his head, as if put on to stay; his caped overcoat, giving his form all the advantage of his size and grace, and his hands, easily shaped in front, made up a picture not soon to be forgotten by this generation of Methodists."

A discovery recently made in London is of considerable historical value in connection with St. Paul's Cathedral. While laying out a garden on the northeast side of the churchyard, the workmen were desired to search very carefully for the spot presumed to be its site, for Paul's Cross, and at a depth of about six feet they came upon the identical platform on which the ancient structure formerly stood. The date of Paul's Cross is antecedent to the early part of the thirteenth century, and from it announcements and harangues on public matters were made. It was used for ecclesiastical purposes as early as 1299, and in the times of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth was used by the most eminent of the Reformation preachers, Latimer and Ridley among them. Queen Mary took possession of it by advice of her spiritual counsellors. James I. went there in great state to hear the Bishop of London preach a Lent sermon, and Charles I. was there to hear a sermon in May, 1630. The long Parliament in September, 1642, decreed the demolition of Paul's Cross, and in the following year it was taken down.

Sunday-school items: There are in Germany 1,370 schools, with 5,800 officers and teachers, and 122,000 scholars.....A missionary in Nebraska has organized in six years 144 new schools, with 4,602 teachers and scholars, besides aiding 306 other schools. This has incurred the making of 1,065 addresses, the visiting of 3,177 families, and the distribution of 1,208 Bibles and Testaments. He has travelled 46,194 miles, and reports that "marvellous" changes have taken place in the State.....The Brooklyn Sunday-school Union, the anniversary of which takes place on May 22, contains 131 schools, with 46,526 scholars. Among denominations, the Methodists lead in the number of schools, having 28; the Presbyterians are next with 22, and then come the Congregationalists with 21, the Baptists with 17, the Episcopalians with 17, the Reformed Church with 10, the Lutherans with 5 and several other denominations with a total of 11.....The Methodists have 338 schools in Germany and Switzerland, with 16,476 scholars.

Religious fanaticism has developed itself into the storms of very war in the picturesque Irish district known as Connemara. It is an extremely Catholic county, and the parish where the trouble is lies more remote than perhaps any other from English civilization. Father Rhatigan, of this parish, is a zealous priest, deeply interested in the schools. Last December he entered a Protestant school kept by a Mrs. Young, and ordered all the children of Catholic parents to go out. Against this Mrs. Young remonstrated, and before Father Rhatigan had left he forgot himself, it seems, and called Mrs. Young a "Rap" (which is said to mean "a wild Irish plunderer"), but afterward apologized through his attorney. Last February Father Rhatigan entered another school, kept by a man named McNeice, and in five minutes McNeice, says the report, had kicked him out of the door so that he fell against a rock. The story of McNeice is that the priest first abused him with words, and then smote him with a stick. At any rate, the enraged parents gathered around the school-house, throwing stones at it and breaking the windows. Other disturbances followed, and among other things a mission school was sacked. McNeice fled to Dublin, but was brought back under escort. Further than this the latest reports say nothing.

A special correspondent of *The London Times*, writing from some point in Asia Minor, bears free and honest witness to the zeal and devotion of American missionaries in that country. In a land where money is the first object of the people's thoughts, these missionaries by the small salaries they receive are, he remarks, free from any suspicion of trying to increase their worldly wealth, directly or indirectly. Enthusiastic in their work, they "devote their energies and even their lives to the education and enlightenment of the degraded races among whom they labor." Most of them are, he says, higly educated, and some are "profoundly learned men." At Amtab he met an old man who has given his life to work in the East, and found that besides being a scholar in the usual meaning of the word, he spoke French, Italian and German, and had helped to translate the Bible into modern Greek, Bulgarian, Armenian, Arabic and Turkish. As a linguist the correspondent doubts if his equal exists, but "his modesty exceeds his great knowledge, and it was not till I had lived under the same roof with him for several days that I became aware of powers so deep and rare." The correspondent did not find that these men took an exaggerated view of the results of their labor, but they seemed to him to be filled with the plain common sense of New-England agriculturists. They are all married and live in clean, comfortable houses, following when they can, the habits of their native land. "They neither drink wine nor smoke tobacco," he adds, "and though their toleration allows the guest within their gates to indulge in the latter bad habit, yet they never provide strong drink for them or for any one."

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. John T. Perry, of Cincinnati, will publish in a few days through P. G. Thomson of that city, a book called "Sixteen Saviours, or One!—The Gospels not Brahmonic," being a reply to certain free thinkers, spiritualists and others in the West who base their perversions of theory and fact on the exploded notion that Christianity has an East Indian origin. The matter contained in the volume was originally printed in an Indiana paper in reply to one of these spiritualists, two of whose works had had a wide circulation. The points brought out by Mr. Perry are not to be found in the ordinary defences of Christianity, nor elsewhere in the condensed and popular form in which he has given them, and must be looked for in a great many different works. Mr. Perry is one of the Editors of *The Cincinnati Gazette*. He is an accomplished scholar, and has made himself thoroughly familiar with the nature and methods of infidelity in the loud and vulgar forms in which it has of late years been current.

Mr. Froude, in his "Cæsar," now printing at Charles Scribner's Sons', remarks that the natural place for Cicero was at Cæsar's side; unfortunately he was conscious that to Cæsar, alone of his contemporaries, he was inferior, and this was intolerable to him. He had been made unhappy by the thought that posterty might rate Pompey above himself, and when closer acquaintance had reassured him so far as Pompey was concerned, Cæsar remained, and in him he was conscious of a higher presence. Against this humiliating acknowledgment he rebelled. Cicero was "a tragic combination of magnificent talents, high aspirations, and true desire to do right, with an infirmity of purpose and a latent insincerity of character, which neutralized and could make us almost forget his nobler qualities." Born as he was into an age of violence, he was too feeble to contend with it, but it is the gratitude of mankind for his literary excellence that will forever preserve his memory from too harsh a judgment.

It has been said that Tennyson's "Locksley Hall," as now printed, abounds in verbal alterations of the original poem, but the author of "Tennysoniana" has succeeded in finding only five. In 1842 four lines of the poem read as follows:

"'Tis the place, and *round the gables*, as of old, the curlews call."

"Slides the bird o'er lustrous woodland, *droops* the trailer from the crag."

"Let the *peoples* spin forever down the ringing grooves of change."

"Thro' the shadow of the *world* we sweep into the younger day."

In a volume of selections published in 1865, the fifth line of the poem was made to read thus:

"Locksley Hall that *half in ruin* overlooks the sandy tracts."

In the collected editions of the Poems the original reading of this line, "in the distance," is retained. "Lady Clare" orizinally began with the following lines, the second and fourth line with a slight change in the fourth being a part of the poem as it now stands:

"Lord Ronald courted Lady Clare,
I trow they did not part in scorn;
Lord Ronald, her cousin, courted her,
And they will wed the morrow morn."

Mr. Froude in estimating the life and character of Cæsar assumes that the purposes of government are order and the execution of justice, and that the Roman constitution in Cæsar's time had in a certain degree outlived the period of its usefulness. Through bad government, incident to a low state of morals, it had, as it were, outlawed itself. The rule of the aristocracy had been reëstablished by Sylla, and it had failed "grossly and disgracefully." Cinna and Marius had tried democracy, and that also had failed. Cæsar was trying what law would do, and the Julian Laws were his contribution to the problem. A constitutional liberty under which justice was made impossible, did not appear to him to be liberty at all. "He came into the world," says Mr. Froude, "at a special time and for a special purpose. There remained of spiritual conviction only the common and human sense of justice and morality; and out of this sense some ordered system of government had to be constructed under which quiet men could live, and labor, and eat the fruits of their industry." The spirit which would confine government to its simple duties while it left opinions unfettered, was especially present in Cæsar himself. From cant of all kinds he was totally free. "He never pretended that Jupiter was on his side. He thanked his soldiers after a victory, but he did not order Te Deums to be sung for it." His aims were all practical, and he made war only upon injustice and oppression. So far as his public actions were concerned, he betrayed no passion save hatred of injustice; and he "moved through life like a force of nature." As already announced, Charles Scribner's Sons have this book in press.

Several interesting facts connected with Tennyson's poems, in addition to those already mentioned in this column, are given by the author of "Tennysoniana." The prize poem "Timbuctoo" which is printed in several American editions of the complete works, but not in the authorized English ones, was reviewed in *The Athenæum* in 1829 (the year in which it was published) and praised as follows: "These productions (prize poems) have often been ingenious and elegant but we have never before seen one of them which indicated really first-rate poetical genius and which would have done honor to any man that ever wrote. Such we do not hesitate to affirm, is the little work before us." John Sterling had bought a part of *The Athenæum* a few months before this, and the review has often been attributed to him. Carlyle, in his "Life of Sterling," makes no mention of it, however. Thackeray, who was then at Trinity College, Cambridge, with Tennyson, was publishing a periodical there called *The Snob*, copies of which are sometimes met with nowadays in private libraries, but none of its contents have been reproduced in "The Book of Snobs." In this periodical a burlesque was printed in the same year, the writer pretending that it had been finished too late to be sent in for competition. It was Thackeray, who afterward remarked that Tennyson was the wisest man he ever knew. Both Alfred and Charles Tennyson when attending the Louth grammar school had read largely in literature. Nearly all their poems in the "Poems by Two Brothers" are headed by quotations. From Horace there are no fewer than nineteen, and among other writers quoted are Addison, Beattie, Byron, Cicero, Claudian, Cowper, Gray, Hume, Lucretius, Milton, Moore, Ovid, Racine, Rousseau, Sallust, Scott, Tacitus, Virgil and Young.

New Publications.

A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, IMPORTERS,
714 Broadway, New-York.

Will hereafter be the publishers of the following Standard Works, Cambridge Editions, in crown 8vo vols., printed in superior style on toned paper, and bound in extra cloth.

CHARLES LAMB'S COMPLETE WORKS.
A very choice edition. Edited by Sir Thomas N. Talfourd. With Memoir and Steel Portrait. 5 vols., $7 50. "The Essays of Elia" separately, in 1 vol., with Memoir and Portrait, $1 75.

HALLAM'S COMPLETE WORKS.
Revised and corrected. Handsomest edition extant. 10 vols, comprising:
THE MIDDLE AGES. A View of the state of Europe during. 3 vols., $3 25.
INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERATURE OF EUROPE. 4 vols., $7.
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 3 vols., $3 25. Complete set, 10 vols., $17 50.

THE ELDER DISRAELI'S WORKS.
Edited by his son, the Earl of Beaconsfield. 9 vols., large type, comprising:
CURIOSITIES OF LITERATURE. 4 vols. $7.
AMENITIES OF LITERATURE. 2 vols., $3 50.
CALAMITIES AND QUARRELS OF AUTHORS. 2 vols., $3 50.
LITERARY CHARACTER, &c. 1 vol., $2 25. Either work sold separately, or the entire set, 9 vols., $15.

DEAN MILMAN'S COMPLETE WORKS.
14 vols., cloth, comprising:
LATIN CHRISTIANITY. Including the Popes to Nicholas V. 8 vols. $14.
HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY. 3 vols., $5 25.
HISTORY OF THE JEWS. 3 vols., $3 25. Complete sets, uniform, $24 50.

BURTON'S ANATOMY OF MELANCHOLY.
A very choice edition of "quaint old Burton," corrected and enriched by translations of the numerous classical extracts, with an emblematical steel frontispiece from the "original edition." 3 vols., $3 25.

CONINGTON'S ÆNEID.
The Æneid of Virgil. Translation rendered into English Octosyllabic Verse, by the Rev. John Conington, of the University of Dublin. 1 vol., $2 25.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND,
SINCE THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE III., 1760-1860. By Sir Thomas Erskine May, C. B. 2 vols., $3 50.

DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE.
A History. By Sir Thomas Erskine May, C. B. 2 vols. 8vo, $5.

DEAN STANLEY'S SINAI AND PALESTINE,
in connection with their History. Colored Maps and Plates. 1 vol. 8vo, $2 50.

ARCHBISHOP TRENCH'S STUDY OF WORDS.
New edition from the last English edition, revised. 1 vol. 12 mo., $1 25.

GOOD ENGLISH. POPULAR ERRORS
in Philology. By E. S. Gould. 1 vol., $1 25.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of price by
A. C. ARMSTRONG & SON,
714 Broadway, N. Y.

"EVERY DAY'S NEED."
A collection of
WELL-PROVEN RECIPES
furnished by the
LADIES OF THE BUSINESS WOMEN'S UNION.
Price 50 cents. Revised and corrected.
The book will be mailed to any address on receipt of price.
Address BUSINESS WOMEN'S UNION, 80 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, N. Y

GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, MAY 5.—MME. DEMOREST'S reliable PATTERNS of all the latest and best designs for the Summer Fashions, 17 East 14th-st., and all the Agencies everywhere.

New Publications.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS'
NEW PUBLICATIONS:

I.
CONFERENCE PAPERS.
By Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D. 1 vol., 8vo, cloth, $3.

II.
FAITH AND RATIONALISM.
By Professor George P. Fisher, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 25.

III.
RUDDER GRANGE.
By Frank R. Stockton. 1 vol., 16mo, extra cloth, $1 25.
"Mr. Stockton's vein of humor is a fresh and rich one, that affords pleasure to mature people as well as to young ones. Thus far 'Rudder Grange' is his best effort."—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

IV.
FALCONBERG.
By Professor Hjalmar H. Boyesen. Illustrated; 1 vol., 12mo, extra cloth, $1 50.
"The story is strongly and charmingly told, and presents a graphic picture of life, society and politics in a Western town of miscellaneous population."—[Boston Advertiser.

V.
GOETHE AND SCHILLER.
THEIR LIVES AND WORKS. Including a Commentary on Faust. By Professor Hjalmar H. Boyesen, of Cornell University. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $2.
"The biographies are so satisfactory that the one on Goethe may well be read alongside of that of Lewes; while that on Schiller deserves warm commendation as a thorough and interesting monograph."—[Atlantic Monthly.

VI.
A NEW EDITION OF THE AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION OF
BISMARCK IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.
By Dr. Moritz Busch. 2 vols. in one. 720 pp. 12mo. Extra cloth. Black and gold. $1 50.

VII.
THE GOVERNMENT OF M. THIERS.
By JULES SIMON.
Translated from the French.
Two vols., 8vo, cloth, $4 50.

VIII.
THE DAWN OF HISTORY.
AN INTRODUCTION TO PREHISTORIC STUDY. Edited by C. F. Keary, M. A., of the British Museum. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, $1 25.
"The book may be heartily recommended as probably the most satisfactory summary of the subject that there is."—[Nation.

, The above books for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent, prepaid, upon receipt of price, by
CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers,
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, New-York.

HAND BOOKS FOR TRAVELLERS
TO
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.
The best are
MURRAY'S GUIDES to England, Ireland, Scotland, and all the Countries of Europe.
BAEDEKER'S GUIDES to London, Paris, Holland and Belgium, the Rhine, Germany, Italy, &c., &c.
BLACK'S GUIDES to Scotland, England, London, &c., &c.
BRADSHAW'S CONTINENTAL RAILWAY GUIDES, &c.
All the above may be inspected and purchased of
SCRIBNER & WELFORD,
745 Broadway, New-York.

EUROPEAN TOURISTS
Should take with them
AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE'S
INVALUABLE BOOKS OF TRAVEL.
WALKS IN LONDON. With 100 Illustrations. Two volumes, 12mo, cloth, $5; or the two volumes in one 12mo, cloth, $3 50
"The man who goes for the first time to London should take with him the new book called 'Walks in London,' by Augustus J. C. Hare. It is by all odds the pleasantest and most instructive hand-book of the great metropolis that has come under our notice."—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
WALKS IN ROME. 12mo. cloth, $3 50.
"We know no single work that can replace this of Mr. Hare. We heartily recommend it to past and future visitors to Rome; they will find it a condensed library of information about the Eternal City."—[Atlantic Monthly.
CITIES OF NORTHERN AND CENTRAL ITALY. With Maps and Illustrations. Three volumes, 12mo, cloth, $6.
"By all odds it is the most complete, elegant and interesting work designed for the use of sojourners and tourists in the most visited parts of Italy that has ever come to our notice."—[Boston Traveller.
WANDERINGS IN SPAIN. With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $3.
"We recollect no book that so vividly recalls the country to those who have visited it, and we should recommend intending tourists to carry it with them as a companion of travel."—[London Times.
Any of the above works will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States on receipt of price by the Publishers.
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,
416 Broome-st., New-York.

NOW READY.
Part VI. Price $1 25, completing the First Volume of
GROVE'S DICTIONARY
OF
MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.
To be complete in about Twelve Quarterly Parts, forming Two Volumes.
Annual Subscription, Four Quarterly Parts, $4.
"Upon the whole we can heartily congratulate Mr. Grove upon the production of a work which not only surpasses all other musical dictionaries in the language, but is so far in advance of the best of its predecessors that there is really no opportunity for comparison."—[New-York Tribune.
MACMILLAN & CO.,
22 Bond-st., New-York.

L'ART.
The great International Art Journal, illustrated with full page Etchings after Paintings by the most celebrated Artists of all nations. Four large folio volumes per annum.
J. W. BOUTON, 706 Broadway, New-York.
, Send for circular offering special terms.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
LOCUSTS AND WILD HONEY.
By JOHN BURROUGHS,
author of "Wake Robin," "Winter Sunshine," "Birds and Poets." 1 vol. 16mo, $1 50.
A book of charming out-door essays on The Pastoral Bees, Sharp Eyes, Strawberries, Is it going to rain? speckled Trout, Birds and Birds, A Bed of Boughs, Birds' Nesting, The Halcyon in Canada.
"A new book by this author is like a burst of sunshine on a cloudy day. Mr. Burroughs knows more about out-of-doors than any man since Thoreau."—[New-York Herald.
LIBRARY NOTES.
By A. P. RUSSELL.
New and revised edition. 1 vol. 12mo, gilt top, $2.
"Since Burton's 'Anatomy of Melancholy' there have been few books to compare with this in the variety and comprehensiveness of the literature levied upon for its construction, or in the skill with which the utterances of so many minds are brought together, and made to support and confirm each other."—[Boston Journal.
"A thoroughly charming book."—[Louisville Courier-Journal
THE PEACE PARLIAMENT;
Or, THE RECONSTRUCTION CREED OF CHRISTENDOM. 16mo. cloth. 50 cents.
A satire on the various philosophical, theological, and ecclesiastical trifles that divide Christendom, comprised in a series of conferences between Cardinal Unmanning, Rt. Hon. Dead Shaxe, Matthew Non Ego, Rt. Rev. Flat Pax, Rev. Benish Boche, Dean Manly, Sherbert Dispenser, and Michael Kenealey Glax.
BRITISH POETS. Riverside Edition.
SKELTON and DONNE, 2 vols. HERRICK, 1 vol. $1 75 each.
, For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of the price by the Publishers,
HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., BOSTON,
21 ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

ASSOMOIR—ZOLA'S GREAT NOVEL
If you want to read the complete and unabridged translation of this remarkable French novel, which is being played at the Olympic Theatre, be sure and ask for "Carleton's Edition translated by EDWARD BINSSE."

WANDERINGS in PATAGONIA; Or, LIFE
AMONG THE OSTRICH HUNTERS.
By JULIUS BEERBOHM.
16mo. (Leisure Hour Series.) $1. Of which
The New-York Evening Post says: "If there were not a word of truth in it * * * it would deserve the widest possible popularity. The book has as much interest as any novel of adventure * * * to this it adds all the charm of a veracious record of travel, which it is, and travel through a strange land and among strange people. The story is told with admirable directness and force."
SYMONDS'S RENAISSANCE IN ITALY;
THE FINE ARTS.
8vo. $3 50.
COMMUNISM IN AMERICA.
By HENRY AMMON TAMES.
8vo, large paper, cloth $1 50; paper $1.
HENRY HOLT & CO., New-York.

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED—A NEW EDITION
of
SUPPLEMENT to SCALPEL No. 46.
THE ORGANIC LAW.
CONTENTS:
Diseases of the Rectum, Bladder and Uterus, their sympathetic symptoms in other parts of the body.
Hemorrhoids, Fissure, Fistula; their insidious character and symptoms.
Circumcision; its true meaning—was it a religious or a hygienic rite?
Varicocele; what is it, and what are its effects on health?
Neuralgia and Anæmia; what are they? People who are blood and nerve-starved; what is the cure?
The Early Decay of American Women. Is it proper to check the increase of family?
Treatment of Stricture by Internal Incision; a new and simple instrument for immediate cure.
Loss of Virility in Young Married People; an unsuspected cause.
Do Idiocy and Scrofula originate from the Marriage of Blood Relations, or are they due to incompatible Temperaments?
Forty-four pages octavo, elegantly printed, 25 cents.
The whole work may be had of the Editor only, for $18, well bound in six large volumes of 100 pages each. The last one contains the celebrated articles on Tobacco. "We advise the formation of village clubs to buy it as a library."
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Every line from the pen of Dr. Dixon is of value to the whole human family." "If his works could be placed in the hands of every young man at the expense of the Government, it would be a boon to the rising generation."—[Horace Greeley.
"Dr. Dixon takes his stand with the conservative men of the day. He is universally known as a surgeon of great practical tact; his journal is unlike anything in the literature of the day; in didactic power he has no equal, and he seems actuated by one motive—the good of the people."—[N. Y. Daily Times.
"Dr. Dixon is an earnest and thorough practitioner of science; he is a man of the greatest capacity to teach; every word is weighty with meaning."—[N. Y. Com. Advertiser.
"Dr. Dixon has given us a most instructive and useful number. His extraordinary knowledge of the bibliography of these deeply interesting subjects (of such profound consequence to the whole human race) is only equalled by his great practical tact as a surgeon. A pupil of the great Nestor of surgery, Mott, and that eloquent man, the late George Macartney Burke, he has added an experience of thirty years to his capacity for treating this subject. As a practical surgeon, as a cautionary and moral work for the thoughtless, it does equal honor to the head and heart of the author."—[N. Y. Evening Post.
"The author's acknowledged originality and thorough devotion to the rational principles of medicine and his ingenuity under trying surgical circumstances, stamp it with more than ordinary interest."—[Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
"We take to ourselves the credit of originating this glorious journal; had there been no 'Lancet' in London there would have been no 'Scalpel' in America. Go on as you have begun; you have our hearty commendation."—[London Lancet.
Inclose to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.,
Operating and Consulting Surgeon,
29 5th-ave. Hours—8 to 10; 2 to 4, and 8 to 10 evenings.
For Dr. D.'s Letter on Tobacco, addressed to the Young Men of America, inclose a stamp.

ALLAN PINKERTON'S NEW BOOK.
MISSISSIPPI OUTLAWS AND DETECTIVES.
Published this week: A thrilling new book of Detective Experiences, by ALLAN PINKERTON, the famous Detective, and author of "Molly Maguires and Detectives," "Expressmen and Detectives," &c., with 12 full page illustrations. Cloth bound, price $1 50.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

THE MAY NEW-ENGLANDER.
Art. I. OUR TREATIES WITH CHINA. S. Wells Williams.
Art. II. AN EXPERIMENT IN CO-OPERATION. T. Harwood Pattison.
Art. III. THE NEW ERA OF INTOLERANCE. John S. Sewall.
Art. IV. RECENT FAUST LITERATURE. Franklin Carter.
Art. V. ON SOME INFLUENCES WHICH IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AT THE PRESENT TIME MODIFY PREACHING. Sylvester F. Scovel.
Art. VI. THE REVISION OF THE AUTHORIZED ENGLISH VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. Timothy Dwight.
Art. VII. CONGREGATIONALISM AND EDUCATION. George F. Magoun.
Single number 70 cents. Price per year, $4 12.
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
No. 41 Chambers-st., New-York, or
WILLIAM L. KINGSLEY,
New-Haven, Conn.

BIG PRICES paid for old books; catalogue of literature free.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman-st.

RECENT ISSUES OF
THE TRIBUNE PRESS.
I. THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1879.
Edited by Edward McPherson.
CONTEN