

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT ASCRIBED TO HIS PEN.

FREDERICK THE GREAT ON KINGCRAFT. From the original MS. With reminiscences and Turkish stories. By Sir J. William Whittall. Octavo, pp. viii, 298. Longmans, Green & Co.

In the year 1816 Charles Whittall, an English merchant in Smyrna, gave shelter and hiding to two Frenchmen who had been picked up by one of his vessels in an open boat off the Island of Malta. They turned out to be Marshal Savary, Duke of Rovigo, and General Lallemand, whom the Bourbons in France were trying to capture and punish for their share in the death of the Duke of Enghien. As a mark of his gratitude to the Englishman Savary allowed him to copy a manuscript that he regarded as so precious that he kept it on his person at all times. It is alleged to have been made by the copy, energetically upholds its claims to being a manuscript of Frederick the Great, that Savary appropriated when, in company with Napoleon, he visited Sans Souci, Frederick's palace at Potsdam, after the capture of Berlin. It is the Prussian King's so-called "Matinees," published in part several times after 1816, but now, according to Sir William Whittall, complete for the first time. Carlyle goes to considerable trouble to show that Frederick could not have been the author of the "Matinees," because, as the author of this book says, the precious piece of writing invalidated his whole theory of Frederick's character. Sir William Whittall is convinced of the authenticity of the manuscript and of the good faith of Savary.

He has given in this book an English translation of it, and also the French original, with all the errors in spelling that he assumes to have been made by Frederick himself. To this he has added a series of entertaining reminiscences of his family, long resident and prominent in the Levant as merchants of high repute; and last of all, a collection of Turkish stories and parables gathered by himself through his intimate knowledge of the language and people. It is thus a book of somewhat ill assorted contents, except for those whose interest lies chiefly with the fortunes of the Whittall family; but its component parts all have value of their own.

Frederick the Great's manuscript is addressed to his nephew, and instructs him in the duties and true policy of a king, as ascertained and practised by himself; it also gives various revelations as to his own motives and his view of some of his achievements. A more cynical document it would be hard to imagine. He holds his kingdom and its inhabitants in scorn. Religion is absolutely necessary to a state, but nothing exercises a greater tyranny over the spirit and the heart than religion, because it does not accord with our passions nor with the great political views which a monarch must have. Do we wish to make a treaty with a power? If we only remember that we are Christians all is lost, we shall always be duped. As for war, it is a profession in which the smallest scruple would spoil everything. As a matter of fact, who is the honest man who would make war if he had not the right to make rules that would permit pillage, fire and carnage?

He is equally frank and cynical in all that relates to the government of his kingdom. Justice is, of course, due, but how easily clever princes can secure the adoration of their subjects by pretending to be touched by the misfortunes that litigation brings in its train! He has succeeded in passing for an author, but "between ourselves, the race of great wits is an accursed one."

I like to be praised, and D'Alembert never opens his mouth but to tell me oblique things. Voltaire is not of such a character, therefore I drove him away. In public his German cook prepares his dinner, and his subjects consider him the soberest of princes. In private his French cook does all he can to satisfy him—and he is somewhat fastidious. In the management of his army he shows liberality and severity where each will do the most good, and is particular to make every officer think he is known to him. As to his own prowess as a strategist he is most unreserved. "The Marshal d'Anhalt and de Schwerin ordered the battles, and I was only a figurehead." Since the latter's death he has committed several acts of folly and strategic mistakes, which he enumerates. And, on the whole, "events had more to do with making me great than my talents and my forces."

It is a little difficult to take all this and much more of the same sort as genuine, even without an excited idea of Frederick's character. It is all so unnecessary, and less calculated to give the precious nephew a notion of how to be a king than to help his royal uncle in contempt. It gives away too much for too little return, or prospect of return, for the benefit of another. And so selfish and calculating a nature as this paper would make out Frederick's to have been would scarcely have been guilty of such a weakness. However this may be, the publication is interesting as completing a document that has appeared before in part, and that was deemed worthy by Carlyle of notice and denunciation.

The history of the Whittall family, given in the latter half of the book, is a curious and remarkable one. The grandfather settled in Smyrna as the agent of an English merchant, and was one of the last surviving members of the Levant Company. He married the daughter of a Venetian family, Cortazzi, originally of Byzantine origin, that left Smyrna in the twelfth century and took part in a variegated Oriental history. The grandfather exercised a lavish hospitality, and he entertained the Sultan Abdul-Aziz.

He not only stayed at the house, but partook of the dinner cooked by our own cook. Probably a unique thing for a Sultan to do, seeing we were not Mussulmans. The dinner was served at noon in the dining room. The Sultan went into the room and then suddenly went out and ordered the food to be served in my grandfather's bedroom, on a little table there was in it. He was so pleased with the quality of the food that he called to his attendants: "Mah-shallah, I have not tasted such good food even in my palace," and he ordered two of the dishes to be kept for his evening meal.

Sir William Whittall spent more than fifty years in Turkey and among the Turks; and owing to his knowledge of Oriental languages he was able to travel in the wildest districts dressed as a Turk, and so thoroughly disguised as one that he received the Mussulman salutation of "Salaam Aleikum," which a true Mussulman would consider it sinful to bestow on one not of his faith. Yet, though he knows the Turkish character as few Europeans do, he cannot claim to know it thoroughly, nor can any European. The Oriental mind is so very differently constituted to ours that it is impossible to fathom it completely at all times. From this knowledge he was able to gather many of the folktales of the people, of which he gives a large number. He warns his readers that many will not appreciate these, for the European mind is so constituted that it often sees nothing humorous in what would to a stereotyped Oriental in paroxysms of laughter or quick and earnest apprehension of the serious moral conveyed. They are interesting, especially to students of folklore, and have many of the characteristics common to the folklores of most peoples. But it may be confessed that none of them seem likely to arouse either paroxysms of laughter or earnest apprehension on the part of the Occidentals.

A nature book for use in the field is the latest addition promised to what is rapidly becoming a well filled department of American literature. It is by F. Schuyler Matthews, who has already written a number of volumes on similar subjects, and is entitled "The Field Book of American Wild Flowers," to be published by the Putnam. A special feature of it will be the

color prints of flowers, from drawings by the author, in which pains have been taken to reach exactitude in depicting forms and colors; and another is its size, which is fitted to go into the pocket to accompany the reader in his rambles afield. Mr. Matthews has included some information about the visits of insects to flowers, from his own observations.

THE SETONS.

MEMOIRALS OF A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

AN OLD FAMILY, OR THE SETONS OF SCOTLAND AND AMERICA. By Monsignor Robert Seton. Octavo, pp. xxiii, 438. Brentano's.

At a moment when claims are being advanced in every direction by social aspirants to connection with the European aristocracy, pretensions based, for the most part, on similarity of names or on still flimsier foundations, and when coats of arms and crests of noble and royal families in the Old World are being assumed in the most impudent manner, it is interesting to find an American family which by means of the most incontrovertible records is able to show a line of ancestry illustrious on the other side of the Atlantic since the days of the Norman Conquest, nine hundred years ago. This family, the Seton family, has, moreover, played a by no means unimportant part in American history, on the pages of which its name figures repeatedly, and always in an honorable and distinguished manner. Indeed, there are few families the annals of which are more closely interwoven with national history on both sides of the Atlantic than that of Seton, and only quite recently the very same newspapers that described how an American Seton had been distinguishing himself as an officer of infantry in the Philippine Islands by conspicuous gallantry recorded the fact that Major Henry James Seton, of the Royal Irish Rifles, was among the English officers dangerously wounded in an encounter with the Boers in South Africa.

As a general rule, histories of families when compiled by one of their members indicate vanity and pride of birth. Moreover, they ordinarily lack the sense of proportion and perspective, and are wont to attribute undue importance to trivialities. No such reproach, however, can be addressed to the volume entitled "An Old Family, or the Setons of Scotland and America," by Monsignor Robert Seton, who is not only one of the most eminent genealogists of the United States, but likewise enjoys the distinction of being the only Roman Catholic prelate of American birth who has ever been admitted to and graduated from the Academia Ecclesiastica at Rome, which is restricted exclusively to theological students of noble birth, and from the graduates of which the nuncios and diplomatic officials of the Pope are exclusively recruited. For the work in question is one of much research and of rare genealogical erudition of considerable value to those interested in the history of the old Colonial families of this country, besides tending to dispose of unwarranted pretensions put forward by people who are not content to be their own ancestors.

Every reader of the works of Sir Walter Scott will remember that lovely Mary Seton who was the most beautiful and the favorite of the four Marys that figured as maids of honor to the ill fated Mary Queen of Scots, accompanying her from Scotland to France, and back to Scotland again and into captivity. There is not a chapter in the annals of Scotland which does not contain mention of the Setons. They are represented to this day in the aristocracy of Sweden, occupied for three centuries a conspicuous place in the patriots of Milan, while students of Shakespeare may remember that a Lord Seton is described as being in attendance on Macbeth. The present head of that branch of the Seton family, which has remained in the United Kingdom is Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton, of Abercorn, while the head of the American branch, known as the Setons, of Parbroath, descended from a Seton who came to America in the reign of George II, is William Seton, elder brother of the right reverend author of the family records. William Seton distinguished himself in the Civil War, particularly at the battle of Antietam, where he was badly wounded, and he has since attained fame in the world of science and letters. In one word, the Setons may be said to serve as a species of connecting link between some of the most ancient houses of the European aristocracy and a number of the oldest families of Colonial descent in the United States.

GABRIELE ROSSETTI.

THE FATHER OF TWO PORTS.

From The London Daily News.

To an Italian refugee who found a safe asylum within these shores during the revolutionary troubles of the last century England owes two bright particular stars in her literary firmament no other than the poet Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his scarcely less gifted sister, Christina. Seldom, indeed, have the graces of hospitality met with such ample requital. As an author and political agitator Gabriele Rossetti belongs to Italy, as the father of two conspicuous additions to the roll of English poets he must ever remain an object of interest to the country that gave him shelter. Born in Florence, he died here in 1882. Vasto, a seagat town in the kingdom of Naples, Gabriele Rossetti, like his more illustrious son, Dante Gabriel, developed at a very early age a dual aptitude for art and literature. His talent secured for him the favor of powerful patrons and the advantages of a liberal education.

For a time he filled the part of official poet to the Theatre of San Carlo, but his experience of managers, prime donne and stage etiquette appears to have been little to his liking, and after producing a few dramas of more or less merit he turned his back on histrionics, saying, "I'll let you have here I'm nothing but a slave of slaves." Through the influence of the Minister for Home Affairs he was soon appointed to a congenial post in the King's Museum, which he held for fifteen years. During this period the Neapolitan Kingdom was the victim in turn of Bourbon and Bonapartist tyrannies, and Gabriele Rossetti records that he witnessed as many as ten changes of government. His patriotic enthusiasm finally carried him into the ranks of the Carbonari, and the revolutionary verses which made him popular among the masses exposed him to the fury of the police. Thanks to the good offices of the British Admiral Sir Graham Moore, Rossetti was smuggled out of the country, and, after a temporary stay at Malta, he proceeded to England, which he reached in April, 1824.

The remainder of his life was spent in London. His energies were henceforth devoted to the teaching of Italian and literary pursuits. A professorship at King's College enabled him to spend the latter part of his life in his own country he had acquired a considerable reputation as a poet and improvisator. In London he was better known as the author of some curious speculations on Dante's "Commedia." He regarded Dante as a member, both in politics and in religion, of an occult society having a close relation to what we now call Free Masonry. He further maintained that Dante's Beatrice was not a real woman, but an embodiment of philosophy. Gabriele Rossetti had a strong bent toward the mystical, and it seems to have been his aim to involve the great poets of the Middle Ages in the meshes of a secret brotherhood supposed to have expressed themselves in a language of which the inner meaning was only understood by themselves. His views on these matters are fairly summarized in the following passage extracted from a letter written in 1832: "It is impossible to continue without exhibiting the most intimate mysteries of the sect. How true it is that the entire poem of Dante, all the lyrics of Petrarca, almost all the works of Boccaccio, and, in fine, all the old writings of that class, are nothing else than downright doctrine and practice of the Free Masons, in the strictest sense of the word. Such was the key science, such the Platonic love, such the sect of the Templars, and that of the Paulicians. How true it is that you will find in the published volume, with numerous manuscript additions which I have made to it. There you will see developed the God of the sect, viz. Man in incarnation, transubstantiation, and other matters."

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

CURRENT TALK OF THINGS PRESENT AND TO COME.

Lieutenant General Sir Harry Smith was one of the most engaging of British soldiers—"fortune's favorite, with the faculty of enjoyment to a rarer degree than most"; and no doubt Americans can read his "Autobiography," which E. P. Dutton & Co. are about to bring out, with equanimity, even though he took part in the capture of Washington and the battle of New Orleans. He describes his adventures in many parts of the world. He was in Spain with Wellington, in the Battle of Waterloo, in South America with the British forces, and was one of the founders of the British power in South Africa—the towns of Ladysmith and Harrismith are memorials of his stay there.

Though Russian literature has come to be one of permanent interest to the English speaking world, there is no comprehensive history of that literature that pays equal attention to the periods from the ninth century to the present time. Leo Wiener, professor of Slavic languages at Harvard University—the occupant of the only chair of that sort in America—has prepared the basis for such a history, which has not existed before, in his "Anthology of Russian Literature," to be published by the Putnams. It will give extracts from all the important Russian writers from the earliest time to the present, accompanied by biographical and critical and textual notes. The introduction will be a summary of the whole history of Russian literature. Professor Wiener is an authority on many of the other Slavic tongues besides Russian—Bohemian, Slovenian, Slovak and Little Russian—and has published some interesting studies of the dialect known in New-York as Yiddish—"History of Yiddish Literature" and "Songs from the Ghetto."

A reconstruction of the society of Homer's day and country has been made from the Homeric epics by Albert Galloway Keeler, instructor in social science in Yale University. He calls his book, which Longmans, Green & Co. have nearly ready, "Homeric Society: A Sociological Study of the Iliad and Odyssey." He starts out with the hypothesis that the evidence of Homer concerning the Homeric age is clear and accurate; and, second, that it has to do with a single culture epoch and in the main a single people. The discussion includes the ethnic environments; the industrial organization; religious ideas; property, marriage and the family, and government, classes and justice.

In the Dalziel Brothers' book of reminiscences, referred to here the other day, those prominent wood engravers of a past generation tell a story that is reminiscent of Constable and the celebrated "brown tree" of the academic landscape painter. The Art Union of London, getting out a number of prints entrusted one subject to the artist Hook. When he called upon the committee to consult about the drawing he submitted, he saw there was something wrong: "The gentlemen sat looking at each other. At last one mustered courage to speak, saying: 'We like your drawing very much, Mr. Hook, but—er—doesn't it want color?—er—where—where is your bit of black?'" "I don't want a bit of black," said Hook. "Oh, we must have a bit of black. There's Mr. B. now, he always gives us a bit of black." Hook, feeling fearfully annoyed, took up the drawing, and dipping his finger in a glass of water, smeared it over, saying: "There, gentlemen, is your bit of black!" and, throwing down his drawing, left the room.

Seven new volumes in preparation for the Macmillan Company's "English Men of Letters" series promise to be important and interesting additions to it. Four are devoted to American writers: "James Russell Lowell," by Dr. Henry van Dyke; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by George E. Woodberry; "Benjamin Franklin," by Owen Wister, and "Edgar Allan Poe," by William Peterfield Trent. Leslie Stephen is to contribute a volume on George Eliot, Augustine Birrell one on William Hazlitt and Herbert W. Paul one on Matthew Arnold.

Probably few but botanists know that there are enough kinds of vegetable galls to write a big book about, as "An Introduction to their study," but that is what Edward T. Connold has done. He gives a complete list of all known galls and many illustrations of them in the volume that E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in this country soon; and then adds that there is very much still to be done in this section of natural history, which he hopes his book will incite students to undertake.

Howard Hensman, a personal friend of Cecil Rhodes and author of a "History of Rhodesia," has written a biography of the South African potentate which the Harpers will publish next week.

Thomas E. Watson's "popular and democratic" treatment of Napoleon will appear with the Macmillan Company's imprint early in February. Mr. Watson's idea of Napoleon is that his ambition was the noblest, a craving to improve, to embellish, to develop and to benefit.

It seems a somewhat surprising statement to make that eggs, condensed milk, olive oil, and vinegar are all used in the binding of books. Yet such is the case. The white of egg is used for "sizing," to cause the delicate ornamental gold-leaf to adhere to the leather. To make the "sizing" perform its adhesive work even more delicately, a little milk is added; and, to help further in the important work of adhesion, a coating of olive oil or diluted vinegar is sometimes applied to the leather. The expert who manages the bindery of Harper & Brothers said to a visitor that he has seen used old bookbinders use the light froth of ale as a coating over a binding of silk. The froth held the gold-leaf with perfect success, and did not stain the silk. Many of the old expert bookbinders have little secret methods of their own by which to produce peculiarly fine results, and these secrets they guard as jealously as the housewife does her favorite family recipes.

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of the New-York Public Library, has compiled some library statistics which contain awful warnings for the army of authors. The figures prove that hundreds of the patrons of libraries frequently fail to read books through to the end! Of fiction this is least and of science most true, as might be expected. Between these extremes history was found to occupy a middle ground, but more readers were able to finish all the volumes of Justin McCarthy's highly entertaining "History of Our Own Times" than to read to the end Gibbon's stately "Rome" or Hume's "England." The answer to Mr. Bostwick's query, "Do readers read?" would seem to be, "It depends upon the entertaining qualities of the book."

A book offered as a suggestion for a valentine will be published in time for the saint's day, this month, by R. H. Russell-Marlowe's "The Passionate Shepherd to His Love," with Sir Walter Raleigh's "The Nymph's Reply." It will be a limited edition in flexible vellum covered with tape, after the Kelmscott manner, with borders and landscape vignettes for every page.

A success unusual for a volume of short stories has attended Henry van Dyke's "The Ruling Passion," which the Scribners report to be entering upon its sixty-fifth thousand.

the fact that an English edition of Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood's authoritative treatment of the subject, "Colonial Furniture in America," is to be brought out in a few weeks by a London publisher.

Theodore Roosevelt's book, "The Rough Riders," was first published in a rather elaborate form, then, in answer to a widespread demand, in a popular edition at a much cheaper price. Now, however, the publishers are meeting the further request for the book in a third edition of it that comes midway between the two existing ones—not so richly made as the first, but retaining all the illustrations contained in it and of a permanent library form.

A new duodecimo edition of "The Land of Contrast" is about to be issued by John Lane, who has taken over the publication of this book, first issued in a larger form by another publisher. It contains impressions of America by James Fullerton Muirhead, who wrote Baedeker's handbooks for the United States and Great Britain. It is dedicated "To the land that has given me what makes life most worth living." Mr. Muirhead married the sister of Josiah Quincy, of Boston.

"Little Italy," the brief tragedy of life in New-York's Italian quarter that Mrs. Minnie Mader Fiske acted in this city some time ago, will be published in a short time by R. H. Russell. It is in one act. The author is Horace B. Fry, and "Little Italy" is his first play.

Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses" will appear in this country early in February, published by the Macmillan Company. It is, like "Herod," a play, and will be brought out in London this month by Beerbohm Tree, who also produced "Herod" there.

The Holts are following Professor Thompson's "Life of Schiller" with a pretty full translation of his poems, by E. P. Arnold Taxter, which will be published in the early spring.

President Schurman's address recently delivered in Boston on "Philippine Affairs: A Retrospect and Outlook," will be published in pamphlet form by Charles Scribner's Sons. He contends that the ultimate destiny of the Philippines cannot be colonialism or Statehood, but must be the development of nationality and independence when the Filipinos want and are fit for independence.

A writer whose identity is not disclosed has written a study of his experiences in a town of the Middle States called "Morchester: A Story of American Society, Politics and Manners," forthcoming from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

VICTOR HUGO.

FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION OF HIS CENTENARY IN PARIS THIS MONTH.

The hundredth birthday of Victor Hugo falls on February 26, and for several months projects have been maturing in France for the proper celebration of this anniversary with imposing ceremonies. These projects, as they are described in the "Temps," of Paris, are extremely numerous and varied. Of all the propositions that have been made, many have been eliminated, and although at the present time the programme of the day has not been entirely settled, it has taken pretty definite shape. There are, first, the plans of the government; second, those of the city of Paris, and third, those of individual admirers of Victor Hugo. The last have been much restricted, since the friends and family of Hugo wished to keep to a single day of observance. So the government having arranged for its two ceremonies, the Municipal Council of Paris for its two, and the Comédie Française for its gala performance, there was already quite enough to fill one day.

In answer to inquiries put by M. Paul Maurice, with Dr. Jean Charcot and Georges Hugo, M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, announced that the government desired to organize a celebration, and that he would apply to the Chambers for an appropriation. There will be a solemn ceremonial at the Pantheon—a most appropriate place, since Hugo's body lies there. A second ceremony has been determined upon, the unveiling of the monument put up to Hugo by popular subscription. It is an immense statue by Barrias, with accessory figures, standing before the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, in the Place Victor Hugo, costing a little more than 250,000 francs. As the public subscription amounted to only 110,000 francs, M. Paul Maurice himself made up the modest difference of 140,000 francs. It seems that popular subscriptions for monuments in France much resemble those in the United States. The unveiling will take place probably at 10 o'clock a. m., the Pantheon ceremony at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Municipal Council voted a credit of 200,000 francs some months ago for its part in the day, and has since added 100,000 francs. There will be, first, a popular gathering in the Place des Vosges, before Victor Hugo's house, which will ultimately become a Victor Hugo museum. The square will be illuminated at nightfall; of the houses upon it only Hugo's will be lighted. Before it will be placed the model of the statue that Rodin is just finishing for the Luxembourg. About this statue and in front of the house there will be a procession of Paris children, 1,500 to 2,000 in number, chosen from the primary schools, each carrying a flower, which will be laid at the foot of the statue.

Gustave Charpentier has written for this occasion a symphonic work with chorus, representing the Muse of all countries coming to crown the poet and render homage to his genius. A monster orchestra will perform it during the procession. After this the citizens of Paris will be admitted to pass by the statue. In the evening, from 9 o'clock till midnight, the second municipal celebration will take place—a reception at the Hotel de Ville to writers, scientists, delegates from France and foreign countries, and to those in official life. On the Place de l'Hotel de Ville there will be some sort of a display not yet determined upon, either a reproduction by means of electric lights of some scene from Victor Hugo's plays, or the representation of his most famous characters.

During this celebration the President of the republic will attend a performance of "Les Burgraves" at the Comédie Française, which it is the intention to make of extraordinary brilliancy, with specially fine costumes and stage settings. In addition to these plans the "Temps" hints mysteriously of a "surprise" that M. Paul Maurice is preparing with great mystery, aided by M. Henry Roujon.

On the eve of the celebration M. Paul Maurice will publish the last volume of the posthumous works of Hugo, a volume of verse entitled "Dernières Gerbes."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

SCHLEY AND SANTIAGO. By George Edward Graham. (Longmans, Green & Co.)  
Near-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N. 122 pp. (Hammond, Ind.; W. B. Conkey & Co.)  
TYPICAL MODERN CONCEPTIONS OF GOD. By Joseph Alexander Leighton. 12mo, pp. x, 189. (Longmans, Green & Co.)  
STORIES OF COUNTRY LIFE. By Sarah Powers Bradish. 12mo, pp. 179. (American Book Company.)  
LATIN COMPOSITION. For Classes Reading Caesar. By Anna Cole Melick. A. B. 12mo, pp. 49. (American Book Company.)  
SHAKESPEARE STUDIES: MACBETH. By Charlotte Porter and Clark. 12mo, pp. 144. (American Book Company.)  
OUTLINES OF BOTANY. By Robert Greenleaf Leavitt. A. M. 8vo, pp. 272. (American Book Company.)  
REPORT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1901. 8vo, pp. 280. (Washington Government Printing Office.)  
A LIST OF BOOKS WITH REFERENCE TO PERIODICALS ON SAMOA AND GUAM. Compiled Under the Direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division

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of Bibliography. 8vo, pp. 64. (Washington: Government Printing Office.)

THE COLOR OF HIS SOUL. By Zoe Anderson Norris. 12mo, pp. 220. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

A CHILD'S GARDEN OF VERSES. By Robert Louis Stevenson. With an Introduction by Lewis Goble. With Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 76. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

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GUIDE TO THE GREAT SIBERIAN RAILWAY. Published by the Ministry of Ways of Communication. Edited by W. J. G. Mitchell. 12mo, pp. 128. (The Macmillan Company.)

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