polical science. The formation of the Constitution, also, is re-
garded and treated as a political, not a legal process. Under the
head of "Constitutional Law," the author describes the organization
of liberty and of government. The latter topic occupies the entire
second volume. The typical constitutions selected for comparison
are those of France, Germany, England, and the United States.

Treason, treason! Let us shout it before it may be too late.
Here is Repplier writing in the May Atlantic, "The woman
who goes to a Brownian society when she would prefer cards and
conversation; who sits, perplexed and doubtful, through a per-
fomance of 'A Doll's House' when 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'
represents her dramatic preference; who reads Matthew Arnold
and Tourniquëuf, and now and then Mr. Pater, when she really
enjoys Owen Meredith and Bootsie's 'Baby and the Dutchess,' —

The opening article in the Quarterly Journal of Economics
for April is by Francis A. Walker, on 'Protection and Pro-
tec tionists.' It cannot be called a very satisfactory work, for
it merely describes the surface of the subject, leaving its deeper
aspects untouched; and, moreover, it fails to make clear the
author's own position. President Walker begins by calling the
attention to the fact, well known to those who have watched
the changes of public opinion, that the protectionism of the
present day is very different from that of our forefathers,
incoming in the latter part of last century, and most noted as a
patriotic policy, and not, as in earlier times, merely as a means
of establishing industries that were afterwards to become self-sus-
taining. He also points out other differences of

opinion among protectionists, and then touches on a few of
the arguments on both sides of the question, but without presenting
any thing specially new or profound. The next article in the
Quarterly is by Professor E. C. Gonner of Liverpool, on
'Ricardo and his Critics,' and is an able defence of the noted
English economist against some of the aspersions that have been
cast at him. In particular, the writer shows that the attacks
on Ricardo by the late German economist, Adolf Held, were
not only in great part baseless, but were animated by an
unbecoming spirit. Professor Taussig has a paper on 'The
Silver Situation in the United States,' which is appropriate
to the time. It is not a discussion of bimetallism, but a his-

tory of the coinage and circulation of our present silver money,
together with an account of the existing state of the silver cur-
rency in its relation to gold on the one hand, and to paper on
the other. Now that the advocates of silver are calling for
an increased coinage of the metal, the facts and suggestions in
Professor Taussig's article will doubtless be useful.

Berly's "Universal Electrical Directory" (London, William
Dawson & Son), now in the ninth year of copyright renewal,
in completeness and usefulness with each succeeding year. The
issue for 1890, which has recently made its appearance on this
side of the Atlantic, contains a complete record of all indus-
tries directly or indirectly connected with electricity and mag-
netism, and the names and addresses of manufacturers in
America, Great Britain, the continent of Europe, India, and
the British colonies, besides much other matter of interest to
those connected with electrical industries.

D. C. Heath & Co. will shortly issue a manual on the "Re-
production of Geographical Forms," by Jacques W. Redway,
author of "The Teacher's Manual of Geography." It is designed
for teachers and students who wish to learn the details of sand
and clay modelling as applied to geographical forms, and the
projection, drawing, and interpretation of nautical charts.
This work will be illustrated with the various projections used in map-
drawing, including a number of very easily constructed ones
that may be used by younger pupils.

FOR SEASON'S STUDY IN
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THE LITERARY WORLD. A fortnightly journal of Literary Criticism, News, and Discourse. "The value of this literary volume, is the oldest as it is confessedly the fore-
most among the purely literary journals in the United States. It stands without a rival, and chal-


— Kossuth has nearly ready for publication three additional volumes of his memoirs. They are said to contain, among other things, his remarks upon the policy of Napoleon III. toward the Vienna Court, and upon the endeavors of the Pope to retain his secular power.

— "Midnight Talks at the Club" is the title of a volume shortly to be published by Fords, Howard, & Hubert. It is made up chiefly of a series of articles under the same title from the Sunday issues of the New York Times, which excited a good deal of interest when they first appeared, and of an article entitled "A Protest against Dogma," by the same author, Amos K. Fiske, which attracted much attention in a recent number of The Forum. These papers contain free and candid discussions of various religious, social, political, and moral questions that interest thinking people of the present day.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Abbe High-Speed Steam-Engine.

A steam-engine of novel design is shown in the accompanying illustrations. It is of the three-cylinder type, and is being introduced to the notice of power-users by the Abbe Steam Engine Company of this city. The cylinders are arranged around a central crank-chamber, equidistant from each other. The pistons, which are single-acting, are connected direct to the crank-pin, the piston itself acting as a cross-head, and a simple device being provided for taking up all wear or lost motion at the crank-pin and connecting-rod.

The inner bearing of the crank-shaft is located in a partition separating the crank-chamber from the valve-chamber. In this partition are also located the steam and exhaust passages leading to and from the cylinders. The valve, which revolves with the crank-shaft, is at the back of this partition, being so balanced that there is just sufficient excess of steam-pressure on one side to keep it up to its seat without undue friction.

To provide for thorough lubrication of all working parts in the crank-chamber, a quantity of oil is placed in the lower part of the chamber, each revolution of the crank distributing it to all parts. The valve and valve-chamber are lubricated in the usual manner by oil carried in by the steam.

As the engine has no dead centre, it can be started with the crank in any position; and as the cylinders take steam only at one end, the connecting-rods are always in compression; so that,