other hand, that body of scientific thinkers who repudiate all forms of theological truth will probably fail to have much sympathy with the conclusions reached in these pages. No one, however, who has a thoughtful mind can fail to find much of interest and significance in this trenchant discussion of the interpretation of nature by Professor Shaler.


This is the second volume in the series of Epochs of American History, and is by the editor of the series. It is written in an excellent narrative style, clear and bright, and much more carefully finished than the style of most of our younger historians. It is not well adapted for beginners, since it can hardly be understood and appreciated without some previous knowledge of the period it covers. For those who possess such knowledge, however, even in outline, this book will be both entertaining and useful. It is devoted, as the author in his preface remarks, to "the study of causes rather than of events, the development of the American nation out of scattered and inharmonious colonies." Though it embraces the period of the Revolution and the War of 1812, it contains very little military history, the author holding that, though military movements are of great interest to professional soldiers, "the layman needs to know rather what were the means, the character, and the spirit of the two combatants in each case, and why one succeeded where the other was defeated."
The causes of the Revolution are set forth with great clearness in a brief space; the true character of the struggle is pointed out; and the reasons for the success of the Americans are made clear. Then follow the expositions of the difficulties and distresses which showed the necessity of a stronger national government, and of the successful efforts of the wisest leaders in framing and establishing such a government. Professor Hart, however, saw clearly that, though the Union was now formed, it was not yet securely founded; and so he follows its fortunes through the trying periods of Washington's, Adam's, and Jefferson's administrations, and even for many years after. The result is a philosophical view, comprehensive and clear, though necessarily brief, of the formation of the Federal Union and of its early struggles for recognition abroad and security at home. The growth of the national territory from the peace of 1788 to the last acquisition from Mexico in 1853 is shown in a map, and several other maps illustrate other aspects of the period under review. We commend Professor Hart's book to students of American history as an excellent review of an important period.


This little book is one of a series of popular lectures given before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. As a popular lecture it was bright, interesting, and instructive, though somewhat flippant and inclined to sacrifice logic for effect. One cannot but regret that the author ever committed it to print. It tries to cover the whole ground of evolution, astronomical, geological, and biological, and in all the course of 60 brief pages. One cannot but have a feeling of dissatisfaction upon reading the book. The subjects are of necessity too briefly treated to be intelligible, and show too frequently a failure of appreciation of the results of recent science. Perhaps the book may have one purpose that the author desires, of making its readers hungry for more, but it certainly cannot give any one adequate idea of the subjects outlined.

**AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.**

The Open Court Company of Chicago have published a book by Dr. Paul Carus, entitled "Truth in Fiction." It consists of twelve short stories of various types, and all designed to impress some moral or philosophical lesson, and particularly to illustrate

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**CALENDAR OF SOCIETIES.**

**Anthropological Society, Washington.**

Mar. 28.—Major John W. Powell, A System of Psychology (continuation of former paper).

**Biological Society, Washington.**


**Philosophical Society, Washington.**

Apr. 1.—O. T. Mason, The Philosophy of Folk-Lore; W. H. Dall, A Miocene Climate in Arctic Siberia; F. H. Bigelow, The Model Globe, Showing the Magnetic Forces that Produce the Diurnal Variations of the Needle.

**New York Academy of Sciences, Biological Section.**

Mar. 13.—Professor T. D. Quackenbos, in a paper on the Sailing of Lake Sunapee, distinguishes in this a fourth variety of New England chalk, demonstrating that the present abundance of this Salvinius is accounted for not from its introduction and natural increase, but from destruction of fossil forms within recent years, which

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and enforce the special doctrines of the author. Some of them are directed against philosophical agnosticism, a doctrine for which we have as little respect as Dr. Carus has; another shows the folly of the antagonism between laborers and their employers; while still another, which we cannot regard as very successful, illustrates the author's disapproval of utilitarian ethics. The best of them all are those in which some distinctly moral lesson is drawn, especially "The Chief's Daughter," which tells how a certain tribe of savages were led to abandon the custom of human sacrifices, while at the same time it shows the moral superiority of the spirit of man over the blind forces of nature. We do not agree with all of Dr. Carus's views, but we are always pleased with the moral earnestness and the desire to be useful which characterize all his works.

—Students of American geology and paleontology are well aware of the importance of the Memoirs of T. A. Conrad on the Tertiary Fossils of the United States. These memoirs are practically out of the market, very few copies exist even in private libraries; while few of the fossils figured in them are figured elsewhere. Mr. Gilbert D. Harris, at the Smithsonian Institution, is preparing a reprint of the Eocene or earlier volume, and it has been thought that the more extensive and later Miocene monograph might appropriately be issued by the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia, provided a sufficient number of subscriptions shall be received to measurably cover the expense. It is proposed to reprint the text of the "Medical Tertiary" (about 100 pages) verbatim; to reproduce the original plates by a process of photo-engraving, and to insert a brief introductory chapter and a table showing the present state of the nomenclature of the species contained in the work; the whole forming a volume in octavo of about 150 pages with 40 plates. It is obvious that all libraries of reference and students of geology and paleontology will find the work indispensable; and it is hoped that the response will be such as to render it practicable to undertake the reprint without delay. Professor Wm. H. Dall, Paleontologist to the U. S. Geological Survey, has consented to supervise the reprinting, with the collaboration of Mr. Gilbert D. Harris, and to supply the laborers and their employers; while still another, which we cannot regard as very successful, illustrates the author's disapproval of utilitarian ethics. The best of them all are those in which some distinctly moral lesson is drawn, especially "The Chief's Daughter," which tells how a certain tribe of savages were led to abandon the custom of human sacrifices, while at the same time it shows the moral superiority of the spirit of man over the blind forces of nature. We do not agree with all of Dr. Carus's views, but we are always pleased with the moral earnestness and the desire to be useful which characterize all his works.

—Charles L. Webster & Co. have published a new work by Henry George, in which he criticises Herbert Spencer's utterances on the land question. It is entitled "A Perplexed Philosopher," and assails Mr. Spencer for having changed his views without adequate reason. In his work on Social Statics, which he wrote in early manhood, Mr. Spencer maintained essentially the same theory about property in land that Mr. George holds now; but in his later writings he has repudiated that theory, and now advocates the system of individual property in land as in everything else. Mr. George is able to show that some of his opponent's reasons for his change of view are not conclusive; but he goes much further and charges him with intellectual dishonesty and with the desire to curry favor with the British aristocracy. We don't believe, however, that Mr. George's charges will meet with the same success or the same readiness in their acceptance as his own doctrines; for Mr. Spencer's change of view admits of a much more reasonable explanation. He has been for many years the staunchest upholder of individualism in all its forms and a violent opponent of socialism and of all efforts to extend the influence of the State; it is obvious that his own doctrines could not long continue to favor the communal ownership of land. Mr. George's criticisms are incisive, and, as we have remarked, some of them are well taken; but we doubt if his book will change any man's views on the question in controversy, or help in the least to make his own doctrines more acceptable.

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