

the 1980s, the 1990s, and the 2000s. The 1980s were characterized by a focus on the environment, the 1990s by a focus on the economy, and the 2000s by a focus on the war in Iraq. The 1980s were also characterized by a focus on the environment, the 1990s by a focus on the economy, and the 2000s by a focus on the war in Iraq.

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Manuals of American Literature are being multiplied just now, and some largely from teachers in the smaller colleges in the economics of minor loans. It is a pleasure to meet with one proceeding from an author well known as a careful student of the Greek and Latin classics, who in America views modern literature in its proportions and, first, Lorton perhaps sets the classic background in an even more formidable way, in his very manner, he could represent Lowell and Whitman, Pinder and complaints of Longfellow, as well as in affording on the whole more interest than Huxley's *Flora*. Yet it is a satisfaction when the author of the *Mythology* is being so successful in his subject, even in our classic universities, that the student may be able to understand literature and art in the same way.

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that his performance is more an exhibition of memory and industry than of native gift for the writing of romance. Prosper le Gal is touched with an ironical humor, entirely modern, which suggests that Mr. Hewlett might show rarer qualities if he should draw his material from life instead of from books.

*An American Cruiser in the East.* By Chief Engineer John D. Ford, United States Navy, Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Station. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1898.

This compact volume proves to be an excellent book of travels in the countries of the extreme Orient—certainly, so far as the sea-coast, treaty ports, and neighboring country are concerned. The area covered is extensive, including within the limits of the three years' cruise parts of British Columbia, the Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Eastern Siberia, Japan, Korea, China, Formosa, Hong Kong, Macao, and the Philippines. The routes followed are not, as a rule, unbroken tracks, but there is a freshness in the relation and a closeness of study and observation which make the narrative interesting, and superior to the superficial tales of the ordinary globe-trotter or man-of-war cruiser. What we have, nevertheless, is mainly a book of travels, and not an exhaustive study of the still novel nations of the East.

Leaving the navy-yard, at Mare Island, not far from San Francisco, Cal., in the *Alert*, a small cruiser of about a thousand tons' displacement, the first port visited on the way to Bering Sea was the pleasant little city of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. Some time in the future, when the Pacific Coast of the United States produces a wealthy leisure class content with their own shores and surroundings, Vancouver Island in British Columbia and the San Juan Islands in our own territory, with their adjacent waters, are destined to be the resort of intelligent pleasure-seekers and lovers of nature. The archipelago is especially attractive to the eye, and in many of its characteristics resembles the islands fringing the coast of Maine, now so much frequented in the summer season. Taken in connection with the inland passages of the western coast of British America and southeastern Alaska and the sounds and glaciers beyond Sitka and Juneau, we know of no better cruising-ground for a comfortable steam-yacht of good power and accommodation in the summer. Although Victoria is somewhat touched just now with the Klondike excitement, it still presents an agreeable contrast, with its air of repose and refreshing quiet, to the crude and bustling American towns on Puget Sound.

The *Alert* was bound for the Aleutian Islands and Bering Sea, on 'cruising duty for the protection of the seal fisheries, and so in due time reached Unalaska Island and the harbor of Ilulituk. A good description is given of this our northernmost coaling station and its resources for hunting and amusement. It is now the station for the rival commercial companies of Alaska, as well as the principal seat of the valuable but fast dying out sea-otter trade on this continent. In days gone by, there were few places in the world where a more varied collection of valuable furs could be found than in the storehouse of the Alaska Commercial Company at this place, under the charge of the "Prince Paul" of the narrative. Less Russian than it was before the days of the

Klondike and the rival company, it is still, we believe, one of the few places within our territory where the celebration of the name-day of the Czar of Russia outranks that of the Fourth of July.

After a description of the Pribyloff Islands and their seals and seal rookeries, the author continues the narrative of his cruise by telling of Kamchatka and its principal coast settlement at Petropavlovsk. Here he certainly was beyond the beaten tracks, and he gives in a few pages an interesting account of the place and its history. Over two hundred years old, it has a well-deserved reputation as the rendezvous and starting-point of Bering, the famous navigator, and also from its spirited and successful defence against an allied French and English naval attack in what is generally termed the Crimean war. Leaving the Siberian coast, the *Alert*, after experiencing the end of a typhoon which proved her seaworthiness and staunchness of build, arrived at Yokohama, and this introduces us to the sights and curiosities of a country which has not inaptly been termed the child of the old age of the nineteenth century. That this cruise was made some years since is evident to a recent traveller by the pleasant reference to the Jiarikisha men of Yokohama. They have, since the author's visit, lost much of their cheery ways and willing manner towards foreigners, and are no longer distinguished by an honest reluctance to overcharge. The descriptions of Japanese life are good, and the accompanying photographic illustrations, though small, are exceptional in number and quality. Unfortunately, in this part of the book, as well as elsewhere, many proper names are misspelled and a few other mistakes crop out. For instance, the railway from Kumamoto in Kyushu does not reach Mogi, near Nagasaki, but Moji, many miles away on the Strait of Shimonoseki. The feast of lanterns at Nagasaki also occurs at an earlier date than October.

The visit to the Korean coast proved to be of interest, and the manners and customs of the people of that strange and lately opened country are described with a fair degree of accuracy; but Mrs. Bird Bishop has lately treated the same subject so fully and so well that one is tempted to pass over Mr. Ford's chapter hurriedly. In China the author had favorable opportunities for seeing some portions of the country in an agreeable way, though apparently he was not able to enjoy the beauties of the river scenery of the Min or the unique and interesting water life of the Yang-tze-kiang and the Grand Canal of China. A visit to the shop of the number one lacquer man of Foo-Chow would probably have caused him to make exceptions in his general statement of the inferiority of Chinese to Japanese lacquer ware. In speaking of Hong-Kong, an account is given of the monument erected by the officers and crews of the U. S. S. *Powhatan* and H. B. M. S. *Rattler* in memory of their shipmates, nine in number, who fell in the combined attack made upon piratical junks off Kuhlun in 1855. Mr. Ford mentions the fact, and reminds us that the monument commemorates one of the very few times in which British and Americans shared the dangers and glory of a conflict against a common enemy. "From that day to this," he goes on to say, "no military procession has ever passed the spot without halting, while the band plays 'Star-Spangled Banner,' 'God Save the

Queen,' and a solemn dirge in memory of the brave fellows who sleep there."

The last two chapters are devoted to the timely subjects of Manila and the Philippines. A brief account of the Chino-Japanese war will be found in the appendix.

*Logic, Deductive and Inductive.* By Carveth Read. London: Grant Richards. 1898. Svo, pp. 323.

It was so many years since we had had the pleasure of reviewing a logical work by Mr. Carveth Read that we hoped, in opening this volume, to find that the long silence had ripened a rich fruit; and in point of fact experience has made of the author a wary defender of his doctrine. It is refreshing to meet with a logician of to-day who does not think he does a fine thing in putting logic upon a philosophical basis. The special sciences only occasionally have any need of considering the theory of reasoning, but philosophy can be successfully erected on no other foundation. Now if philosophy be founded upon logic, and logic in its turn upon philosophy, neither has any foundation at all. Besides, putting logic upon a philosophical basis always involves confusing the logical question of whether certain premises can be true, and can have presented themselves as they have done without the invariable (or almost invariable) truth of a certain conclusion, with the psychological question of whether the passage from premises to conclusion is gratifying to the logical sense. Mr. Read does not fall into this common confusion. The questions he discusses are genuine logical questions and are considered in their proper logical aspect.

The first sentence of his book reads, "Logic is the science that explains what conditions must be fulfilled in order that a proposition may be proved, if it admits of proof." This is a little narrow. There is no reason why the logician should be restricted to looking back from a foregone conclusion to possible premises, and never be permitted to look forward from premises in his possession to their necessary result. Besides, all logicians, including Mr. Read himself, make their science embrace the doctrines of definition and division, which cannot by any means be included under his definition. But Mr. Read at once proceeds to narrow this definition still further by excluding from the consideration of the logician all mathematical reasonings. He seems to think that these are co-extensive with reasonings about quantity; as to which any modern mathematician could have set him right. Mathematical reasonings differ from other deductive reasonings only in their greater intricacy. The reason Mr. Read gives for this exclusion is that mathematics takes care of its own reasonings. It is very true that in mathematical reasoning there is no occasion to appeal to the theory of reasoning; but that is no evidence that the student of the theory of reasoning will not find any advantage in studying mathematical reasonings. Both good sense and experience show that if, of two closely connected branches of science, the one has no need of appealing to the other, then the latter will be very apt to gain greatly by basing its principles largely upon the former. The intricacy of mathematical reasonings acts as a sort of microscope in bringing into plain view features of all deductive reasoning which without such aid could not be discerned. But the truth

that Mr. Read is not altogether free from that common vice of the ordinary text-book-writer of regarding as the most important aspect of his subject the fact that he has to teach it. When a man knows so little of mathematics as to lay down as one of the propositions that are past all denial that "all spaces are commensurable" (p. 142), although Euclid proves that the diagonal of a square is incommensurable with its side, it is plainly not convenient for him to say much about mathematical reasonings.

In induction Mr. Read stands upon the unmodified position of Mill. It is interesting to see how an experienced logician will defend this doctrine in 1898. The task before him is simply to answer two plain objections. Whewell's 'History of the Inductive Sciences' appeared in 1837. Its purpose was to show that success in inductive researches depends upon the student's coming to his subject provided in advance with appropriate ideas—a view to which the history of science since 1837 (particularly Darwinian ideas and those of physiological psychology) has brought much additional support. But John Mill saw in this doctrine an attack upon the associationism in which his mind lived and moved and had its being. In truth, it was in conflict, not with the original associationism of Gay, but with the *tabula-rasa* doctrine which, to a disciple of James Mill, seemed the lynch-pin of associationism. And Whewell's pure metal was pretty thickly overlaid with slag, too. Whewell's doctrine was that appropriate ideas rendered inductive researches successful, not that they made induction a *valid* logical operation. But Mill did not very sharply distinguish between these two things. He wrote his 'System of Logic,' which appeared in 1842, largely to refute Whewell's philosophy by showing that it is not the appropriateness of our preconceived ideas, but the uniformity of nature *per se*, which gives induction its strength. It is necessary to bear in mind these 'circumstances' in order to understand the true meaning of Mill's 'uniformity of nature.'

The first objection that Mr. Read ought to have noticed was that when Mill pronounced nature to be uniform, he meant in the general run of its characters; looking upon "characters" as all logicians since the Port-Royalists had looked upon them, as if they were so many self-subsistent things, of which the logician was equally bound to take account whether they appear to us important or insignificant, manifest or recon-dite, related to our powers of sense and thought or not. For if he only meant that nature is uniform in regard to such characters as we should be apt to attend to, his doctrine would simply relapse into that of Whewell; that our ideas are naturally appropriate to making inductive discoveries. If, however, the almost absurd idea of giving all characters equal weight is adhered to, it is susceptible of mathematical demonstration that any one universe has necessarily the same degree of uniformity as any other, since any collection of objects whatever has some character common and peculiar to it.

The second objection which Mr. Read had to answer was, that studies in the theory of probabilities made subsequently to Mill's writing have shown that, in any case, no peculiarity of this universe can be the sole support of the validity of induction, since in any universe whatever in which inductions could be made, induction would in the

long run lead toward the truth. Mr. Read, however, overlooks both of these points, and bases his defence of Mill's doctrine mainly upon the proposition that "The Uniformity of Nature cannot be defined" (p. 41). This is indeed extremely prudent, but it places the modern Millian in the irrationalistic attitude of upholding a sort of Athanasian creed which he devoutly believes without being at all able to explain what it is that he believes, since he has learned that the moment he attempts to do so he falls into one difficulty or into another. Mr. Read would defend what is often called "Mill's account of causation," although it does not differ essentially from that of Kant, by the aid of the conservation of energy. Now there are countless facts which it seems hopeless ever to explain without supposing that Kantian causation is at least one of the factors of the universe. But phenomena governed by conservative forces are precisely those which are so utterly refractory to every attempt to bring them under any such formula, that they constitute a most serious argument against it.

*The Eastern Question in the Eighteenth Century.* By Albert Sorel. Translated by F. C. Bramwell. With a preface by C. R. L. Fletcher. London: Methuen & Co. 1898.

Twenty years ago M. Albert Sorel published a short work on the first partition of Poland and the treaty of Kalnardji, which Mr. F. C. Bramwell now translates into smooth and suitable English. The author's announcement that he has put later editions in line with present knowledge is necessary, because since 1878 the second part of the Duc de Broglie's 'Le Secret du Roi,' and other notable studies, have appeared. Fortunately, Mr. Bramwell cannot be charged with interpreting an essay which is partially out of date. The text he has used is equivalent to a fresh statement of facts.

M. Sorel, when he made this investigation, was probably preparing for his 'L'Europe et la Révolution Française.' It was indispensable that he should know the exact character of *ancien-régime* statecraft before tracing the negotiations of the National Convention, the Directory, and the Empire; and, if it is not scandalous to surmise that a scientific historian may still have patriotic leanings, there could be little danger in placing the diplomacy of Revolutionary and Imperial France beside that of Russia, Prussia, and Austria a few years earlier. Indeed, he avows that he thought it "not unprofitable to define clearly what were, on the eve of the French Revolution, the political usages of the three Courts which took so considerable a part in the so-called crusade in which the monarchies engaged against that revolution." The fallacy which he sought to expose was, of course, the belief that the French movement was responsible for superseding a state of international comity, or at least decency. "It has been much maintained abroad, and even in France, that the French Revolution and Napoleon I. upset the law of nations of the *ancien régime*, and substituted for a kind of golden age of diplomacy, where right ruled without a rival, an age of iron, in which might prevailed against all rights."

Mr. Fletcher, in the course of his brief introduction, states that a separatist newspaper in Vienna has recently exclaimed: "The cry of Poland will continue to go up till it

blends with the last Hosanna"; but we shall devote the few lines at our disposal rather to M. Sorel's chapter on Kalnardji. One of the main reasons which operated to secure the legislative union of England and Scotland was a growing enmity. If the countries had not been knit together, they would soon have been at war. Similarly the partition of Poland was a makeshift contrivance to prevent war by a concerted scheme of pillage. But in this case an alliance born of suspicion could not preclude treachery, and, just prior to Russia's first great diplomatic victory over the Porte, Prussia and Austria were full of intrigues for profiting by her dilemma; this, too, after the general terms of the Polish partition had been agreed upon. Frederick the Great feared that Catharine might involve Prussia in unpleasant complications by calling on her to join in attacking Gustavus III. of Sweden. He, therefore, did what he could to keep Turkish hostility alive, that the Czarina might be occupied to the south of the Danube. On the Austrian side, while Maria Theresa wept at the iniquity of despoiling the Poles, she was fain, or Kaunitz for her, to seize a larger share of the plunder than had been stipulated for.

In the year of Kalnardji the Viennese Foreign Office was engaged in attempts to escape from a compact signed with the Turks, hardly more than two years previously, to extort the line of the Sbrucz from Russian necessity, and to appropriate Bukowina from the spoils of Turkey. Catharine's dilemma, which gave Prussia and Austria a temporary diplomatic advantage, was the revolt of the Don Cossacks under Pugatchef, and several defeats of Rumanzoff's army by the Turks. During the autumn of 1773 she was almost on the defensive. Mustapha's death in January, 1774, and the violently impotent policy of his successor, Abdul Hamid, restored her prestige. A month's campaign at the beginning of summer disclosed the depth of Turkish incompetence, and resulted in that treaty which recognized a Russian protectorate over the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

M. Sorel trains a fire of sarcasm on "the basis of the obligations from which Russian publicists have deduced Russia's *judicial right* to carry out her civilizing mission in the East, and to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire." What actually happened at Kalnardji was that Russia's diplomatists managed to introduce a number of advantageously loose clauses into the treaty, which might be and have been easily transferred from the province of religious rights to that of political guarantees. She also became protectress of the Danubian principalities, the champion of Tartar independence, and the prospective mistress of the Black Sea by her hold on Azof, Kinburn, Kertch, and Yenikale. Compared with her permanent gains, Austria's pickings and stealings at the time seem almost ridiculous.

M. Sorel founds his diplomatic studies on state documents and the correspondence of ambassadors. Whoever is affected by the fate of Poland, or cares to follow the undoubted sequence of Russia's Eastern policy, should possess himself of this monograph, either in its French form or in Mr. Bramwell's translation.

*The Isles and Shrines of Greece.* By Samuel J. Barrows. Illustrated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1898.

Though not a professional archaeologist, the