

Stuart, born at the old snuff-mill, North Kingston, December 3, 1755; baptized at St. Paul's Church, Palm Sunday, April 11, 1756; died, after a life full of honors, at Boston, July 27, 1828. The painter of George and Martha Washington, of Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, of George III. of England and of his son, afterwards George IV., his incomparable portraits have given him a chief place in the history of American art. Erected by public subscription A. D. 1904." The list of subscribers contains many well-known Boston and Rhode Island names. Stuart's Presidential series might have included John Quincy Adams.

—The seventh volume of 'Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon' (Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut; New York: Lemcke & Buchner) passes from Franzensbad to Glashaus, a tract not remarkable for great personal names but having a fair amount of economic rubrics (glass, foundries, weaving, etc.), scientific (geology, insects injurious to vegetation, poisonous plants along with garden flowers), historical-geographical (Germania and Rome's northern provinces in the middle of the second century A. D.), etc. The section on Mountains is freely illustrated. The Mammoth Geyser of Yellowstone Park is pictured in color. There are maps of French India, of Germania as just mentioned, of Geneva and Genoa. One is struck by four captions of Gentleman, Gentleman-driver, Gentleman-like, Gentleman-rider. The woman question is allowed four and a half pages, but the American aspect is very imperfectly grasped and presented; and here as in other places one feels the need of special American collaboration for what relates to the United States in this standard work. We cut no figure in the bibliography of the woman's-rights agitation. A particularly German feature is the article *Gesinde* or Servants, with its list of statutory regulations in various parts of the Empire. Those for Brandenburg, Pomerania, Posen, etc., go back to Stein and Hardenburg (18th). Equally German is the showing of governmental interference with the sale of patent medicines (*Gehemmittel*), and here we deal with actuality, for the provisions of the Bundesrath's decree of May 23, 1903, taking effect January 1, 1904, are set forth—how these medicines may be dealt in wholesale; how the retailer may sell only on written prescription; how the wrappers may not contain puffs or preposterous claims of panacea, and the like. The "American Coughing Cure" falls under these restrictions, as do "A—'s Cathartic Pills" and "Sarsaparilla," "W—'s Safe Remedies," "Mother S—'s Pills" and "Syrup," "Vin M—," "Liqueur du Docteur L—," "Sirup Pagliano"—a column and a half of them, of many origins, European and foreign.

—Every one who knows anything about Stubbs is familiar with his love of reading proof-sheets, and it will be remembered that, in the preface to a volume of his Oxford lectures, he playfully accounted for their publication by alluding to the strength of this mania. However, he was not led by his love of correcting proofs to publish all his utterances, though doubtless we should be glad to possess every address which he delivered after he passed the age of twenty-five. Learning, clearheadedness, sagacity, were qualities which marked his work from first to last, and there is good reason,

prima facie, to welcome such of his posthumous works as may see the light from time to time through the care of his disciples. We make the foregoing observations because Mr. Arthur Hassall has published a volume entitled 'Lectures on European History' (Longmans) which contains a series of more than thirty addresses delivered by Stubbs when he was Regius Professor. The subjects of these discourses may occasion a certain amount of surprise, for Stubbs is usually thought of either as an editor of mediæval chronicles or as a writer on the constitutional history of England. The breadth of his acquirements was probably unsuspected during his lifetime by the reading public at large, and for a younger generation the fame of one great work has been an obstacle to the recognition of its author's universal learning in things historical. These lectures deal neither with the Middle Ages nor with English constitutional history, but with the development of Continental Europe during the period from Charles V. to the Peace of Westphalia. Divided into three courses, they treat respectively of "The Emperor Charles V.," "The Political History of Europe from the Resignation of Charles V." (to 1618), and "The Political History of Europe during the Thirty Years' War."

—Mr. Hassall, whose experience as the editor of an excellent coöperative history of Europe entitles him to speak with some authority, places a very high value upon Stubbs's studies in a field which was not especially his own. "Though numerous publications bearing on the period of which these Lectures treat have appeared in England and abroad, it may well be doubted whether any so well-reasoned an account of the years from 1519 to 1648 has yet been written." Praise, and generous praise at that, they certainly deserve, for, although free from the trappings of erudition, they disclose wide reading and, what is equally essential, the results of deep reflection on questions like the Reformation and the rivalry between the chief Powers of Europe in an age when religion and politics were interwoven as they have never been since the Peace of Westphalia. For ourselves we have been chiefly interested in the account here given of Charles V., and we imagine that the majority of readers will consider it to be the most attractive part of the volume. It is significant to see that Stubbs, with his usual calmness of judgment, criticises unfavorably Motley's strictures about Charles's lack of chivalry, and anticipates in essential respects the weighty verdict of Mr. Armstrong. We subjoin his last words: "We part with him, then, with some little liking, and some considerable respect, and a great deal of pity; and we cannot spare him from very deep blame; we cannot shut our eyes to very great guilt. But we cannot doubt his greatness, his force and tenacity of mind, his great ability in war and government, his earnest faith in the religion he had been educated in; we cannot but think that he might have been a better man if he had not been so great a prince, with so much power for good and evil."

—Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan, who did the eclipse work of the American Ephemeris through more than a saros and a quarter, has published an octavo book of 247 pages and eleven plates (29 figures); explaining the computations in the utmost detail. ("The

Mathematical Theory of Eclipses,' Philadelphia: Lippincott). Mr. Buchanan is a master in the craft of computation, in the grade that belongs to *Nautical Almanac* work, though not, presumably, in the more delicate operations of the geodetical computer. The beginner who desires to initiate himself into the computing craft cannot do better than to go through the computations of an eclipse under the guidance of Mr. Buchanan. That of a total solar eclipse so as to determine the limits of totality is by no means the simplest thing in the world, and some pretentious treatises contain very mistaken statements about these phenomena. In Mr. Buchanan's treatise all is made so extra plain that we meet with such remarks as this: "There is a principle in the theory of differences that I have never seen in any of the ordinary works on interpolation, and that is, the symbol Δ is distributive." This means that if the Joneses have both more boys and more girls than the Browns, then the excess of the Jones children over the Brown children is the sum of the excess of the boys and the excess of the girls. The paragraph devoted to the exposition of this original idea concludes: "This principle I have found of very great use in certain methods of computation for shortening the work." We need not say that the works on interpolation which do not mention this presuppose a familiarity with the simplest elements of finite differences. Mr. Buchanan refers his reader in all cases to Chauvenet for the analytical developments, so that the first three of the nine lines of the title of his book very accurately describe just what the book omits. We will only add that, were we to go into technical details, we should have sundry strictures to make. Nevertheless, the work is excellent on the whole.

—In spite of the rooted antagonism of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon ideals, it is in England that the Irish National Theatre Society has found its chief support. The theatre that will presently be its headquarters in Dublin is the gift of an English lady, Miss Horniman, who has undertaken to spend about \$10,000 on alterations and equipment and to take the responsibility of a ninety-nine-year lease at an outlay of about \$1,000 yearly. The theatre, which will seat only five hundred spectators, belongs to the Mechanics' Institute in Abbey Street. The city morgue, which adjoins the building and has lately been abandoned by the Corporation, will be taken over for dressing-rooms, the whole expense being met by Miss Horniman, who will make a free gift of the theatre to the Theatre Society. As the income of the Society is only \$250, the question of rents has always been the chief difficulty; the actors receive no payment, and are often recruited from the working classes, especially when the plays are in Irish. When Miss Horniman applied this month for a license or patent, an amusing discussion took place among the barristers who appeared for her and those who were present to protect the interests of the existing theatres in Dublin. Mr. Yeats was called to defend the aims of the Society, and was attacked by the opposition for producing plays with a political tendency such as his own "Cathleen ni Hoolihan." He retorted that he was simply an artist, and as such had no opin-

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